

**OC7: Risk factors for spinal pain in children and/or adolescents: systematic review**

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**Introduction:** Spinal pain is, nowadays, a serious public health problem and it seems to be relatively common at school age, with consequences throughout lifespan.

**Objectives:** Assess the influence of mechanical, sociodemographic and psychosocial variables in back pain among children as a predictive factor to back pain in adults.

**Materials and Methods:** A research was made at PubMed; reference lists of papers were also used, as well as author's suggestions. A qualitative analysis was made to all the selected articles, followed by a quantitative analysis (meta-analysis), using the Review Manager 5.3 Software.

**Results and Discussion:** From a group of 3731 initial studies, 21 were included. The analysis showed significant values for gender (OR<sub>females</sub> 1.43 [1.21, 1.69]), family history of pain (OR 2.75 [2.09 3.63]), passive transport to school -by bus or car (OR 1.52 [1,18, 1,95]), as well as headache (OR 2.12 [1.82,2.48]) and abdominal pain complaints (OR 1.63 [1.10,2.39]).

**Conclusion:** The female gender, presence of family history of pain, head and abdominal complaints, and passive transport are associated with an increased prevalence of back pain in children.