Core Outcome Set

Adverse Events	Death	Death, Defined as the Point at which All the Body's Organs Cease Working Permanently, From Any Cause
Adverse Events	Surgical Adverse Events	Any event that is due to medical or surgical management, and not due to the underlying disease process or injury, which leads to harm of the patient or requires additional monitoring or treatment.
Economic Impact	Employment Status	Current occupation (paid or unpaid), job-seeking and/or welfare support status.
Economic Impact	Cost of Care	The total costs attributable to the disease from a societal perspective (to therefore include both the cost of providing a treatment or care [Formal Health Sector Perspective], with the associated costs experienced by the patient and/or their household, such as informal care, loss of productivity and change in employment [Informal Health Sector Perspective and Non-Health Sector Costs]).
Life Impact	Falls	The occurrence of fall(s); events at which a person comes to rest inadvertently on the ground or floor or other lower level.
Life Impact	Mobility	The ability to move in one's environment with ease and without restrictions safely, regularly, repeatedly, and in a timely manner.
Life Impact	Dependence	The level of independence, i.e. the need and/or reliance on another(s) for physical, financial or emotional support, to manage activities of day-to-day life.
Life Impact	Fatigue	A feeling, often articulated as tiredness, a lack of energy or exhaustion, that manifests as difficulty with physical or cognitive activity.
Life Impact	Mental Health	The psychological, emotional and social well-being of an individual.
Neuromuscular Function	Sensation	Loss of normal sensation to superficial surfaces (e.g. skin or mucous membranes), including an absence or reduction (e.g. numbness) to touch, and perception of altered sensations without stimulation (e.g. 'paraesthesia')
Neuromuscular Function	Bladder Function	Loss of normal bladder function, which can include difficulty passing urine (e.g. initiating urination, altered flow and incomplete voiding), nocturia (e.g. increased requirement to urinate overnight) and incontinence (e.g. stress or urge incontinence).

Neuromuscular Function	Faecal Incontinence	The involuntary loss of stool that is a social or hygiene problem.
Neuromuscular Function	Arm Strength	Muscle strength in the arm(s) and its impact on arm functions or activities.
Neuromuscular Function	Leg Strength	Muscle strength in one or both legs, and its impact on leg functions or activities, such as getting up to go, standing and walking.
Neuromuscular Function	Balance	The ability to sit, stand or walk without falling or feeling unsteady.
Neuromuscular Function	Dexterity	The ability to perform small or precision tasks with the fingers and/or hands (e.g. buttoning a shirt or using a pen) safely, repeatedly, to an acceptable standard and in a timely manner.
Neuromuscular Function	Finger Strength	The ability of a finger to adequately apply pressure individually, or in combination with another finger, to clasp an object, regularly and repeatedly to safely perform the desired function in a timely manner.
Neuromuscular Function	Grip Strength	The ability for the hand, defined as the fingers in combination, to clasp or hold an object securely regularly, repeatedly, and safely.
Neuromuscular Function	Neck Mobility	The ability for the neck to move freely in all directions.
Neuromuscular Function	Spasticity	Disordered sensorimotor control of the musculature, that can manifest as intermittent, repetitive, sustained or unbalanced involuntary activation of muscle(s).
Pain	Location	Location or distribution of pain considering at least the neck, torso, arm, hand and leg.
Pain	Perception	The 'pain affect' defined as the distress or unpleasant characteristics of the pain.
Pain	Intensity	The overall severity or amount of pain.
Pain	Pain Control	The use and effectiveness of treatments to manage pain.
Radiology	Adjacent Segment Disease	The occurrence of new degenerative changes at a spinal level adjacent to a surgically treated level.
Radiology	Cord Compression	Radiological evidence of distortion or disruption to the normal shape, contour or position of the spinal cord.
Radiology	Cord Signal Change	Evidence of change within the spinal cord on imaging.
Radiology	Cervical Spine Alignment	The curvature of the cervical spine.