

Introduction: Neck pain possess a major problem to the society and is a common reason for consultation with physician, rheumatologist, orthopaedic , physiotherapist, etc. The most common cause of mechanical neck pain is degenerative cervical spondylosis which is commonly, mostly asymptomatic condition, occurring as a result of age related degenerative changes in the cervical spine.

Methods: Eighty patients with mechanical neck pain whose pain was more than three months , were studied. Thirty healthy volunteers, matched in age and gender and did not have neck pain for at least three months before, were enrolled and accepted as a control group. The patient group consisted of 34 males (42.5%) and 46 females (57.5%), mean age of 43.86 ± 1.48 years. The control group consisted of 12 males (40%) and 18 females (60%), mean age was 45.90 ± 1.82 years. All patients underwent electromyography, Nerve conduction study , Visual Analogue Score and X-Ray examination , twenty of them underwent Magnetic resonance imaging . Electromyography, Nerve conduction study performed for control group .

Results: Eighty percent of patients had age between 30 to 59 years. In this study females were more common. There was significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship between age and positive electromyography, age and nerve conduction study. There was significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship between cervical roots lesions severity on electromyography and Visual Analogue Score. There was no significant ($p > 0.05$) relationship between X-Ray grading and electromyography roots lesions severity.

Conclusion: Electrophysiological tests should be done for each patient with neck pain even without obvious neurological deficits.