LetPub 结果：

【推荐总结】

总评：Strong alignment

解释：The three selected references directly support the statement via explicit findings that acute post-injury or post-surgical pain intensity/severity independently predicts later chronic pain.

提供整体匹配度判断，并解释推荐文献与原句核心预测关系的关联，帮助用户快速评估参考文献的适用性。

备注：

【推荐文献】

1. Distinguishing between pain intensity and pain resolution: Using acute post‐surgical pain trajectories to predict chronic post‐surgical pain

作者：Astrid Althaus; Oliver Arránz Becker; Edmund A.M. Neugebauer

出版年份：2013

DOI：https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1532-2149.2013.00385.x

支持程度：0.95

相关性：0.9

提供论文原文支持语句，实现推荐文献与目标论点之间的直接证据追溯。

支持语句：Both initial pain intensity and pain resolution during the first five post-operative days independently contributed to the prediction of CPSP 6 months after surgery.

2. Determinants of Chronic Pain 3 Years after Moderate or Serious Injury

作者：Alex Holmes; Owen D. Williamson; Malcolm Hogg; Carolyn A. Arnold; Meaghan Louise O'Donnell

出版年份：2013

DOI：https://doi.org/10.1111/pme.12034

支持程度：0.85

相关性：0.85

提供结构化的支持程度和相关性评价指标，便于用户比较不同候选文献的引用优先级。

支持语句：Factors (present at the time of injury) that predicted chronic pain were lower socioeconomic status, pain severity, and injury severity.

3. Incidence and prognostic factors of chronic pain after isolated musculoskeletal extremity injury

作者：Jorien Pierik; Maarten J. IJzerman; Menno Iskander Gaakeer; Miriam M. R. Vollenbroek-Hutten; A.B. van Vugt; Carine J.M. Doggen

出版年份：2015

DOI：https://doi.org/10.1002/ejp.796

提供完整DOI及链接，可快速跳转至文献页面核验来源，提高文献定位与证据追溯效率。

支持程度：0.8
相关性：0.85

支持语句：Patients aged over 40 years, in poor physical health, with pre-injury chronic pain, pain catastrophizing, high urgency level and severe pain at discharge were found to be at high risk for chronic pain.