

Supplemental File 1: Diagnostic parameters estimated based on published studies

	Sensitivity 95% CI	Specificity 95% CI	+ predictive value 95% CI	- predictive value 95% CI
<i>RCTs (assuming all trial failures as true negatives)</i>	100%	53% (48%-57%)	65% (61%-69%)	100%
<i>RCTs (assuming 50% trial failures as true negatives)</i>	77% (73%-81%)	35% (30%-41%)	65% (61%-69%)	50% (43%-56%)
<i>Observational studies (assuming all trial failures as true negatives)</i>	100%	36% (23%-49%)	61% (50%-72%)	100%
<i>Observational studies (assuming all trial failures as true negatives)</i>	85% (76%-94%)	22% (9%-35%)	61% (50%-72%)	50% (27%-73%)

CI, confidence interval; RCT, randomized controlled trial

Supplemental File 2: Differences between permanent and temporary lead trials

Factors considered	Permanent lead trial*	Temporary lead trial
<i>Approach</i>	Cylindrical leads anchored and tunneled during the trial, inserted with the intent to continue for therapy after a successful trial by connecting to an IPG	Cylindrical leads inserted with an intent to discard after the trial, and followed by insertion of another set of leads connected to an IPG for therapy
<i>Difference in trial success rate</i>	No relative difference	No relative difference
<i>Time for insertion</i>	Relatively higher	Relatively lower
<i>Infection risk</i>	Potentially higher	Lower
<i>Patient discomfort or pain post procedure</i>	Potentially higher	Lower
<i>Lead migration risk</i>	Lower	Potentially higher
<i>Conduct of the trial</i>	Requires operating room	Can be considered outside the operating room
<i>Overall radiation exposure</i>	Lower	Higher (considering additional final phase implant)
<i>* It does not apply to wireless trials in which there is no separate IPG; IPG: implantable pulse generator</i>		