

<b>TableS1 - Questionnaires</b>	
<b>Pain Visual Analogue Scale</b>  <b>Fatigue Visual analogue scale</b>	The VAS is a straight horizontal line - 100 mm. The ends are defined as 'no pain', and the right end 'extreme pain' The patient marks along this line which is transferred to a numerical number. This number can be converted to a pain severity category using the following cut off values: 0-39.99 Mild pain/fatigue 40-69.99 Moderate pain/ fatigue 70-100 Severe pain/fatigue(1)
<b>EQ-5D-3L</b>	The EQ-5D-3L consists of 5 questions covering the following domains: mobility, self-care, usual activity, pain and anxiety/depression. Patients rate each domain either no problem, some problem or extreme problem. The questionnaire also includes an EQ VAS: patients rate their general state of health, 0 being worst to 100 being the best(2).
<b>Behçet's disease quality of Life questionnaire (BDQOL)</b>	Patients mark true (=1) or false (=0) next to 30 statements which describe how BS negatively effects their life(3).
<b>Generalised anxiety disorder scale 7</b>	The GAD-7 assesses the frequency that seven symptoms of anxiety occurred over the last two weeks by using a scale from 0 ( <i>not at all</i> ) to 3 ( <i>nearly every day</i> ). Higher scores denote more severe symptoms of anxiety. Scores of 5, 10, 15 were the cut-off point for mild, moderate and severe(4).
<b>Patient health questionnaire – 9 (PHQ-9)</b>	The PHQ-9 assesses the presence of 9 depressive symptoms over a 2 week period by using a scale from 0 ( <i>not at all</i> ) to 3 ( <i>nearly every day</i> ). The higher the score the more severe the depression. The cut off points for mild, moderate, moderately severe and severe are 5, 10, 15, 20 respectively(5).
<b>Behçet's disease activity form (BDCAF)</b>	Assesses the presence of 12 clinical features of BD over the last 4 weeks: Headache, Mouth Ulceration, Genital Ulceration, Erythema Nodosum, Skin Pustules, Arthralgia, Arthritis, Nausea/Vomiting, Diarrhoea, New eye involvement, New central nervous system involvement, New major vessel inflammation. Each clinical feature selected scores as 1 point(6).
<b>Pain Mannequin</b>	The patient shades in sites of pain on the blank body mannequin(1).
<b>Brief pain inventory</b>	The BPI assesses the severity of pain and the impact of pain on daily functions. The patients rate their worst pain, their least pain, their current pain and their average pain over 24 hours out of 10. This combined score is averaged to create the BPI severity score. There are 7 statements of daily function. The patients rate out of 10 how much their pain has interfered with each statement within the last 24 hours. The combined score is averaged to create the BPI interference score.
<b>Short form McGill Pain Questionnaire 2</b>	22 pain descriptors are rated using numerical rating score 0-10(7). The pain descriptors are divided into 4 subscales: continuous (6 items), intermittent (6 items), neuropathic (6 items) and affective (4 items).

<b>TableS2 - Assessment of psychological wellbeing</b>			
<b>GAD-7 (n, %)</b>	<b>All (n =65)</b>	<b>Female (n =48)</b>	<b>Male (n =17)</b>
<i>None</i>	15, 23.1%	9, 18.8%	6, 35.3%
<i>Mild ( ≥ 5)</i>	17, 26.2%	12, 25%	5, 29.4%
<i>Moderate ( ≥ 10)</i>	17, 26.2%	16, 33.3%	1, 5.9%
<i>Severe ( ≥ 15)</i>	16, 24.6%	11, 22.9%	5, 29.4%
<b>PHQ-9 (n, %)</b>	<b>All (n =66)</b>	<b>Female (n =49)</b>	<b>Male (n =17)</b>
<i>None</i>	9, 13.6%	4, 8.2%	5, 29.4%
<i>Mild ( ≥ 5)</i>	13, 19.7%	10, 20.4%	3, 17.7%
<i>Moderate ( ≥ 10)</i>	13, 19.7%	11, 22.5%	2, 11.8%
<i>Moderately severe ( ≥ 15)</i>	18, 27.3%	15, 30.6%	3, 17.7%
<i>Severe ( ≥ 20)</i>	13, 19.7%	9, 18.4%	4, 23.5%
<i>Anxiety (GAD-7) and Depression (PHQ-9) scores across the cohort outlined above.</i>			

TableS3- Disease Activity and Pain Characteristics by Gender	Gender	
<b>Disease Activity</b>	<b>Female (n =71)</b>	<b>Male (n =23)</b>
<i>High disease activity (n,%)</i>	19, 26.8%	6, 26.1%
<i>Low disease activity (n,%)</i>	52, 73.2%	17, 73.9%
	<b><math>\chi^2(1, N=94) = 0.00 P=0.949</math></b>	
<b>Pain characteristics</b>	<b>(n =75)</b>	<b>(n =25)</b>
<i>EQ5D3L Pain - Severe (n,%)</i>	26, 34.7%	9, 36%
<i>EQ5D3L Pain - Moderate (n,%)</i>	41, 54.7%	14, 56%
<i>EQ5D3L Pain - None (n,%)</i>	8, 10.7%	2, 8%
	<b><math>\chi^2(2, N=100) = 0.15 P=0.928</math></b>	
<i>Pain Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) (median + IQR)</i>	68 [41, 81]	66 [29, 79]
	<b>(n=75)</b>	<b>(n=26)</b>
<i>Generalised pain (n,%)</i>	36, 48%	11, 42.3%
	<b><math>\chi^2(1, N=101) = 0.25 P=0.616</math></b>	
<i>Back pain (n,%)</i>	52, 69.3%	18, 69.2%
	<b><math>\chi^2(1, N=101) = 0.00 P=0.992</math></b>	
<i>Fibromyalgia (n,%)</i>	30, 40%	6, 23.1%
	<b><math>\chi^2(1, N=101) = 2.41 P= 0.121</math></b>	
<i>Widespread Pain Index (median, IQR)</i>	<b>(n=74)</b>	<b>(n=26)</b>
	5.5 [3, 9]	4.5, [1,7]
<i>The table outlines disease activity and pain characteristics compared between genders. High and low disease activity were defined as a Behçet's disease current activity form (BDCAF) score <math>\geq 4</math> or <math>&lt; 4</math> respectively</i>		

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