

Supplementary Table 3: The 124 conditions found in this review, and whether or not they were associated with the ICD-11 chronic pain manifestation code

Condition	Was there an ICD-11 manifestation code for chronic pain available?
Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	Yes
Persistent ankle pain subsequent to a strain or sprain	No
Coeliac disease	No
Cerebral Palsy. This also includes pain subsequent to surgical interventions relating to Cerebral Palsy	No
Cystic Fibrosis	No
Persistent hip pain due to femoroacetabular impingements	Yes
Fibrous dysplasia. This includes both mono-ostotic and polyostotic.	No
Haemophilia including FVII deficiency	No
Persistent hip pain due to developmental (congenital) hip dysplasia	No
Inflammatory arthropathies. These include Ankylosing Spondylitis or undifferentiated Spondyloarthropathy	No
Inguinal hernia	No
Joint instability, including hip, knee, patella or ankle	Yes
All types of Juvenile idiopathic arthritis. This includes oligoarthritis, polyarthritis, systemic, psoriatic arthritis, enthesitis-related and undifferentiated	Yes
Lyme Arthritis	Yes
All types of Muscular Dystrophy. This includes Duchene, Becker, fascioscapulohumeral, limb girdle, myotonic.	No
Musculoskeletal pain. This includes primary, idiopathic and chronic widespread pain (Juvenile fibromyalgia).	No
Neurofibromatosis Type 1	No
Dysplasia. This includes conditions such as osteoarthritis with spondyloepiphyseal involvement (mutation of type II collagen gene, COL2A1, Skeletal dysplasia and open physes, Protusio acetabulae Multiple epiphyseal dysplasia Spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia, BUT EXCLUDES High or low bone mass or low bone dysplasias"	Yes
Osteomyelitis, including brodie's abscess	No
Persistent anterior knee pain due to patellofemoral pain syndrome and chondromalacia patellae	Yes
Henoch-Schoenlein Purpura	No
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	Yes
Persistent lower limb pain subsequent to limb amputation	No
Von Willebrand disorder	No
Stress fracture	No
Arteriovenous Malformation	No
Talipes Equinovarus	No
Brucellosis	No
Hyperimmunoglobulin D Syndrome	No
Hyperparathyroidism, including primary hyperparathyroidism	No
High bone mass dysplasia. This includes Osteopetrosis tarda, Melorheostosis (mesenchymal dysplasia), Camurati-Engelmann (Type I), Osteopathia striata but EXCLUDES general Dysplasia or low bone mass	No
Philadelphia chromosome-positive CML	No
PIK3CA-related disorder	No
Scurvy	No
Slipped capital femoral epiphysis	No
Spina Bifida	No
Cryopyrin-associated periodic syndrome	No
Dermatomyositis	No
Ewing Sarcoma	No

Fibroadipose vascular anomaly (FAVA)	No
Ganglion	No
Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome (vascular malformation)	No
Legg-Calve-Perthes Disease	No
Liposynovitis prepatellaris (Hoffa's syndrome)	No
Myopathy	No
Osteogenesis imperfecta	No
Osteoid osteoma	No
Restless leg syndrome	No
Disorders of the meniscus. This includes symptomatic discoid meniscus, meniscocapsular separation and meniscal ossicle.	Yes
Auto-immune polyendocrinopathy candidiasis ectodermal dystrophy	No
Chondroblastoma	No
Chronic granulomatous disease	No
Coalition. This includes any location in the foot for example talocalcaneal or talonavicular	No
Exertional compartment syndrome	No
Arthritis related to Crohn's disease	No
Enthesopathy	No
Familial Mediterranean fever arthritis	No
Flat foot. Consider only paediatric flexible flat foot, not rigid relating to spasticity or coalition	No
Fracture of the lower limb. This includes femur, ischial tuberosity, pelvis, tibia, fibula, ankle, foot	No
Generalised joint hypermobility syndrome	Yes
Human immunodeficiency virus	No
Hypophosphatasia as a result of Homozygous mutation of ALPL	No
Iliotibial band syndrome	Yes
Ischiofemoral impingement	Yes
Osteochondral lesion & Osteochondritis Dissecans	No
Osteosarcoma	Yes
Pigmented villonodular synovitis	Yes
Persistent lower limb pain post surgery.	No
Septic (pyogenic) arthritis	No
Relapsing Polychondritis	No
Sickle Cell Disease	No
Tuberculosis infection	No
Vitamin D deficiency	No
Wilson disease	No
Beta thalassemia minor	No
Growing pains	No
Pseudotumor (idiopathic intracranial hypertension)	No
Sjogren's syndrome	No
Spinal meningioma	No
Rhabdomyolysis	No
Heterotrophic Ossification	No
Neuroblastoma	No
Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasias type Schmid	No
Accessory bone. This includes Os Subfibulare, navicular, Os subtibiale, Os trigonum, ossicle, subfibular ossicle	No
Activated phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) delta syndrome	No
Anatomical variants of lower limb. This includes 'Too long' anteromedial calcaneal process, Limb length secondary to ABI, Angular and rotational deformities, Retroversion of acetabular dome	No
Apophysitis	No
Arthritis due to Bancroftian filariasis (Filarial arthritis)	No

Autosomal dominant precocious osteoarthropathy	No
Avascular necrosis (also known as Osteonecrosis)	No
Behcet's disease	No
Benign bone tumour/lesion. This includes osteochondroma, chondroma benign and benign lesion of proximal femur	No
Chondral defects & cartilage pain disorders of the lower limb	No
Chondrolysis	No
Chronic infantile neurologic cutaneous and articular syndrome (CINCA)	No
Cirsoid aneurysm	No
Epiphyseal arrest	No
COPA Syndrome (genetic)	No
Focal periphyseal oedema	No
Gorham-stout syndrome	No
Haploinsufficiency of A20 with new mutation p.W365R	No
Persistent lower limb pain resulting from complications arising post fracture. For example, ankle impingement resulting from bimalleolar fracture.	No
Tarsometatarsal interval injury	No
Intraarticular loose body	Yes
Intra-articular venous malformation of the knee	No
Post infective arthritis including Noro or influenza virus	No
Nuclear factor I type A variant	No
Osteoblastoma	No
Osteochondrosis	No
Osteofibrous dysplasia (ossifying fibroma)	No
Pachydermoperiostosis	No
Paraneoplastic arthritis	No
Patellar Hypertension Syndrome	No
Reactive arthropathy	No
Sting-Associated Vasculopathy (SAVI)	No
Benign tumours of synovium. This includes Synovial chondromatosis, Synovial haemangioma, Intra-articular synovial lipoma	No
Synovitis. This includes both chronic and transient.	Yes
Takayasu arteritis	No
Talo-patello-scapoid osteolysis	No
Talus Partitus	No
Tendon disorders of the lower limb. This includes tibialis posterior and flexor hallucis longus tendinopathy and adductor tendinitis.	No
Tenosynovitis, inflammatory arthritis	Yes
Traumatic Joint dislocation	No
Recurrent macrophage activation syndrome	No