Supplementary Information

HIV-Associated Distal Neuropathic Pain is Associated with Smaller Total Cerebral Cortical Gray Matter

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Supplementary information contains:

- 1. Supplementary text
- 2. Supplementary Tables

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS

Supplementary table S1 shows that for the multivariable model, worse severity of DNP symptoms is significantly correlated with smaller cerebral cortical gray matter volume. Age, ethnicity, gender, cerebral-vault, scanner, history of D-drug use, history of inhalant abuse, history of methamphetamine abuse, and Global Deficit Score are also significantly correlated with smaller cerebral cortical gray matter volume. The definition (type and range) is included for each explanatory variable and the p-values (uncorrected for multiple comparisons) less than 0.20 are listed for each model of DNP and the log brain volumes.

The number of subjects with missing data is listed for each explanatory variable in supplementary table S1. Since the explanatory variable CSF HIV RNA is missing for 28 subjects, in Table 2 the number of subjects without missing data for the association between DNP and log cortical volume is 213. If CSF HIV RNA is removed during the multivariable model selection process the relationship between severity of DNP and smaller cerebral cortical gray matter volume is not significantly changed ($R^2 = .83$; p = 0.008)

SUPLEMENTARY TABLE S1: List of the explanatory variables used for the multivariable models of the association between DNP and log brain volumes. The definition (type and range), number of subjects with missing data for each variable, and the p-values (uncorrected for multiple comparisons) less than 0.20 are listed for each explanatory variable.

VARIABLE	TYPE	RANGE	Number of	Expl	lanatory variables	(P<0.20) for ea	ch brain volume	e multivariable	model
			subjects	Log	Log	Log	Log Total	Log	Log
			With	Cortical	Subcortical	Abnormal	White	Ventricle	Sulcal
			Missing	Gray	Gray	White		CSF	CSF
			Data		,				
Distal Neuropathic Pain	Continuous	0 - 4	0	0.0006				0.009	0.16
Age	Continuous	23 yo – 67	0	<0.0001	<0.0001			<0.0001	<0.0001
		yo							
Education	Continuous	7 yrs – 20	0			0.122			
		yrs							
Ethnicity	Nominal	See Table	0	0.004		0.069			
,		1							
Gender	Binary	See Table	0	<0.0001		0.082	0.022		
Gender	Binary	1		40.0001		0.002	0.022		
Lag agraphyol\(ault	Continuous		0	50.0001	z0.0001	z0.0001	±0.0001	-0.0001	<0.0001
Log-cerebralVault	Continuous	13.5-14.3	0	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	
Scanner	Nominal	1 scanner	0	<0.0001	0.039	<0.0001	0.094	0.066	0.885
		Univ Wash							
		1 scanner							
		Univ Texas							
		1 scanner							
		Hopkins							
		2 scanners							
		New York							
		2 scanners							
		UCSD							
HCV status	Binary	See Table	3			0.002			
		1							
Plasma HIV RNA	Binary	See Table	3			0.100	0.064	0.004	
undectable/dectable		1							
CSF HIV RNA	Binary	See Table	28	0.104					
undectable/dectable		1							
Sqrt CD4 Nadir	Continuous	0-38.7	0		0.097	0.016	0.086		0.042
Sqrt CD4 Current	Continuous	2.64-42.46	3		0.012				
Current D-drug Exp	Continuous	0-110	0						
		months							
On D-drugs (Y/N)	Binary	On = 30	0	0.171					
		Off = 211							
D-drug ever	Nominal	1= current	0	0.024			0.070	-	
		2= past							
		3= never							
Total D-drug Exposure	Continuous	0-261	0				1	-	
		months							
# protease inhibitors	Continuous	0-3	0			0.119	ļ		
Current Antiretroviral	Nominal	See Table	0			5.115	1	0.014	
Regimen	INUITIIII	1						0.014	
педшен		l l							

Beck Depression	Continuous	0-63	0			0.171	1	0.001	
Inventory II									
Major Depression	binary	See Table	0						
Current		1							
Major Depression Ever	binary	See Table	0						
.,		1							
Alcohol Abuse Ever	binary	Yes=29	6					1	
7 doorlor 7 loade Ever	Dillary	No=206	Ŭ						
Alcohol Dep Ever	Binary	Yes=42	6						
Alcohol Bep Evel	Dillary	No=193	o o						
Cannabis Abuse Ever	Binary	Yes=43	0			0.016	0.126	0.099	
Califiable Abuse Evel	Billary	No=198				0.010	0.120	0.099	
Oznakia Danasidana	Discour		0			0.074	0.020	0.043	0.037
Cannabis Dependence	Binary	Yes=29	U			0.074	0.020	0.043	0.037
Ever		No=206							
Cocaine Abuse Ever	Binary	Yes=22	0				0.136		
		No=219							
Cocaine Dep Ever	Binary	Yes=95	0				0.002	0.155	0.061
		N0=146							
Halucinogen abuse ever	Binary	Yes=11	0						
		No=230							
Halucinogen	Binary	Yes=5	0						
Dependence Ever		No=236							
Inhalant Abuse Ever	Binary	Yes=5	0	0.011					
		No=236							
Inhalant Dependence	Binary	Yes=3	0					0.102	
Ever		No=238							
Methamphetamine	Binary	Yes=8	0	0.020					
Abuse Ever		No=233							
Methamphetaime	Binary	Yes=34	0		0.092				
Dependence Ever		No=207							
Opiate Abuse Ever	Binary	Yes=10	0						
		No=231							
Opiate Dependence	Binary	Yes=42	0		0.009			0.185	
Ever		No=199							
Sedative Abuse Ever	Binary	Yes=7	0	0.055			0.024	0.071	
		No=234							
Sedative Dependence	Binary	Yes=10	0						
Ever		No=231							
Global Deficit Score	Continuous	0-3.47	0	0.002		0.003		0.004	0.144
Opiate Pain Treatment	Binary	Yes=42	0	1			1	0.072	
		No=199							
Tricyclic Antidepressant	Binary	Yes=23	0						
Pain Treatment	<u> </u>	No=218							
Anticonvulsant Pain	Binary	Yes=23	0						
Treatment	,	No=218	_						
		. =		<u> </u>			1	j	j

Traumatic Brain Injury	nominal	See Table	54	No TBI					
		1							

We repeated the above cortical linear regression and t-test analysis using

Minitab (Minitab 16 statistical software, Pennsylvania State University, 2010
www.minitab.com), obtaining the same reported significance of variables as were

previously obtained using JMP.

We then repeated this study using LIBSVM's implementation (Chang et al 2011) of Support Vector Regression (SVR) with Gaussian kernels (Smola et al 2004). By this nonlinear regression (Aksu et al 2010), we again confirmed (Table S2) that DNP was among the top ten most significant variables for predicting total cortical gray matter volume. We ran epsilon-SVR wrapped with recursive feature elimination (RFE) for 50 different random 5-fold splits of the data. For each split (trial) we selected the two SVR hyper-parameters to minimize the average held-out fold mean-squared prediction error. The sample mean and standard deviation of the average RFE-ranking of each feature over the 50 trials is given in Table S2. Note that after eliminating the features mean-ranked 4th, 7th and 8th because of high standard deviations, the DNP feature is mean-ranked 7th most significant variable for predicting total cortical gray matter volume.

SUPLEMENTARY TABLE S2: The top 10 features by their mean ranks over 50 experimental trials which predict total cortical gray matter volume. Excluding the three bolded features (4th, 7th, and 8th) with negligible statistical significance owing to high sample standard deviation, DNP ranks seventh.

mean feature ranks	Features	Mean	Stdev		
1	Log_cerebralVAULT	1	0		
2	GDS	2.42	0.55		
3	Age	2.61	2.54		
4	Sqrt cd4 current	4.36	8.18		
5	Gender	5.37	1.47		
6	Ethnicity	6.79	0.16		
7	Education	7.66	8.04		
8	Sed abuse	7.68	6.59		
9	Scanner	8.34	0.50		
10	DNP	9.52	1.57		