

## Supplementary Digital Content 2

Table. Systematic review: phenotyping methods reported in the article text<sup>a</sup>

	Reference																					
	[2]	[4]	[6]	[8]	[11] <sup>b</sup>	[12]	[14] <sup>c</sup>	[15]	[20]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[27]	[35]	[36]	[37]	[41]	[43]	[46]	[47]	[49]	
<b>Clinical examination<sup>d</sup></b>																						
• Brief description			●		○		○	●							●		●				●	
• Detailed description				●		●			●	●	●	●	●								●	
<b>Pain rating scale</b>				●	○		○	●	●	●	●	●	●		●				●		●	●
<b>History<sup>d</sup></b>																						
• Brief	●				○		○	●						●		●		●	●	●		
• Detailed				●		●				●											●	
<b>Radiological imaging (MRI)</b>					○	●	○	●	●		●	●	●		●						●	
<b>Neuropathic pain identification questionnaire</b>						●	○		●		●	●										
<b>Quantitative sensory testing (QST)</b>		●	●			●			●											●		
<b>Nerve conduction studies (NCS)</b>						●														●		
<b>Intra-epidermal nerve fibre density (IENFD)</b>						●														●		
<b>Inflammatory markers</b>						●			●													
<b>Body chart</b>								●														
<b>Psychological measures (HADS)</b>									●													

<sup>a</sup> Open circles relate to studies reporting on multiple cohorts, with different phenotyping methods described for each cohort;

<sup>b</sup> Costigan et al., 2010 [11]: Six independent cohorts each with different phenotyping methods;

<sup>c</sup> Dominguez et al., 2013 [14]: Two independent cohorts each with different phenotyping methods;

<sup>d</sup> 'brief' and 'detailed' describe the level of detail provided in the text of the paper, not necessarily that the assessment was 'brief' or 'detailed';

MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging;

HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale