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Title: Pain in Long-Term Cancer Survivors: A Cohort Study of Prevalence and Impact

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Short title: Pain Prevalence and Impact in Long-Term Cancer Survivors

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Significance: Pain in long-term cancer survivors is associated to reductions of quality of life as well as emotional and professional performance. The neuropathic component is often underdiagnosed and/or undertreated. Adopting appropriate neuropathic pain diagnostic tools should be standard clinical practice and targeting the neuropathic component seems a good and underused therapeutic approach to improve cancer survivors' health outcomes.

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Supplementary Tables

Table S1: Correlates of EQ-5D Quality of Life Index (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	**1.14**	**0.90**	**1.38**	**<0.001**
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**−0.38**	**−0.43**	**−0.32**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**−0.23**	**−0.29**	**−0.17**	**<0.001**
Age, change per additional year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.705
Male gender	0.02	−0.07	0.11	0.654
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	**−0.01**	**−0.01**	**0.00**	**0.002**
Being married	0.00	−0.04	0.05	0.875
Having paid job	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.063
Having superior studies	0.01	−0.04	0.05	0.802
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	−0.02	−0.07	0.03	0.418
Having any chronic disease	−0.04	−0.09	0.00	0.056
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	0.00	−0.01	0.00	0.656
Having had breast cancer	−0.02	−0.12	0.07	0.625
Having had advanced cancer	−0.01	−0.07	0.05	0.669
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	0.02	−0.03	0.06	0.534
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	−0.05	−0.12	0.02	0.171
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	0.00	−0.08	0.09	0.951
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	−0.02	−0.12	0.09	0.777
Radiotherapy	**−0.06**	**−0.11**	**−0.01**	**0.025**
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	0.00	−0.09	0.09	0.986
Taxanes	−0.01	−0.07	0.04	0.629
Anthracyclines	0.03	−0.07	0.14	0.548
Nitrogen mustards	0.03	−0.08	0.14	0.625
Aromatase inhibitors	**0.07**	**0.02**	**0.12**	**0.008**

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S2: Correlates of EQ-5D Health Status score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	**89.44**	**68.59**	**110.29**	**<0.001**
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**−14.79**	**−19.45**	**−10.14**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**−7.71**	**−12.74**	**−2.68**	**0.003**
Age, change per additional year	−0.12	−0.34	0.10	0.303
Male gender	4.78	−3.03	12.59	0.230
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	−0.20	−0.60	0.21	0.341
Being married	2.13	−1.58	5.84	0.261
Having paid job	2.65	−2.38	7.69	0.302
Having superior studies	0.12	−3.93	4.16	0.955
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	−1.01	−5.31	3.30	0.647
Having any chronic disease	**−6.96**	**−10.88**	**−3.03**	**0.001**
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	−0.02	−0.38	0.34	0.921
Having had breast cancer	−1.14	−9.35	7.06	0.785
Having had advanced cancer	0.83	−4.24	5.89	0.750
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	4.15	−0.06	8.36	0.054
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	4.41	−1.65	10.47	0.154
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	4.09	−3.36	11.53	0.282
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	1.73	−7.52	10.97	0.715
Radiotherapy	−4.25	−8.65	0.16	0.059
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−1.51	−8.93	5.91	0.689
Taxanes	−0.06	−4.58	4.47	0.979
Anthracyclines	0.67	−8.44	9.77	0.886
Nitrogen mustards	3.90	−5.55	13.35	0.419
Aromatase inhibitors	2.15	−2.36	6.65	0.350

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S3: Correlates of HADS anxiety score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	**10.17**	**4.27**	**16.07**	**0.001**
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**3.89**	**2.56**	**5.22**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**1.92**	**0.50**	**3.33**	**0.008**
Age, change per additional year	**−0.07**	**−0.13**	**−0.01**	**0.024**
Male gender	0.70	−1.51	2.92	0.535
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	−0.02	−0.13	0.09	0.714
Being married	0.06	−0.99	1.11	0.906
Having paid job	−0.64	−2.06	0.77	0.374
Having superior studies	−0.71	−1.85	0.43	0.223
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	0.24	−0.98	1.46	0.698
Having any chronic disease	−0.23	−1.35	0.89	0.687
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	**0.10**	**0.00**	**0.20**	**0.049**
Having had breast cancer	0.12	−2.22	2.46	0.922
Having had advanced cancer	0.45	−0.99	1.89	0.538
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	**−1.49**	**−2.67**	**−0.31**	**0.014**
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	−1.60	−3.33	0.12	0.069
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	−1.91	−4.02	0.21	0.077
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	−1.86	−4.48	0.75	0.163
Radiotherapy	−0.81	−2.05	0.43	0.202
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−1.00	−3.11	1.10	0.351
Taxanes	0.20	−1.08	1.48	0.758
Anthracyclines	−0.98	−3.57	1.62	0.460
Nitrogen mustards	2.63	−0.08	5.33	0.057
Aromatase inhibitors	−0.67	−1.93	0.59	0.300

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S4: Correlates of HADS depression score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower** [a]	**Upper** [a]	**P-value**
Intercept	−0.52	−5.72	4.68	0.844
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**3.13**	**1.95**	**4.30**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**1.76**	**0.51**	**3.00**	**0.006**
Age, change per additional year	0.02	−0.04	0.07	0.575
Male gender	0.54	−1.44	2.52	0.593
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	**0.12**	**0.02**	**0.21**	**0.023**
Being married	**−1.02**	**−1.95**	**−0.10**	**0.030**
Having paid job	−1.04	−2.29	0.21	0.103
Having superior studies	−0.71	−1.72	0.30	0.168
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	0.41	−0.67	1.49	0.456
Having any chronic disease	0.68	−0.31	1.67	0.180
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	0.07	−0.02	0.16	0.133
Having had breast cancer	−0.10	−2.17	1.97	0.926
Having had advanced cancer	0.48	−0.79	1.75	0.455
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	−0.62	−1.66	0.43	0.247
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	−0.39	−1.91	1.13	0.612
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	−1.07	−2.93	0.79	0.261
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	−1.34	−3.65	0.97	0.255
Radiotherapy	−0.21	−1.30	0.89	0.714
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−0.47	−2.33	1.39	0.623
Taxanes	0.95	−0.18	2.08	0.099
Anthracyclines	−0.83	−3.11	1.46	0.478
Nitrogen mustards	1.41	−0.98	3.79	0.248
Aromatase inhibitors	**−1.23**	**−2.34**	**−0.12**	**0.030**

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S5: Correlates of HADS total score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower** [a]	**Upper** [a]	**P-value**
Intercept	9.66	−0.24	19.55	0.056
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**7.01**	**4.78**	**9.24**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**3.69**	**1.32**	**6.06**	**0.002**
Age, change per additional year	−0.06	−0.16	0.05	0.279
Male gender	0.97	−2.79	4.74	0.611
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	0.10	−0.09	0.29	0.308
Being married	−1.01	−2.77	0.76	0.264
Having paid job	−1.68	−4.05	0.70	0.167
Having superior studies	−1.34	−3.26	0.58	0.172
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	0.69	−1.36	2.74	0.510
Having any chronic disease	0.38	−1.50	2.26	0.691
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	**0.17**	**0.01**	**0.34**	**0.043**
Having had breast cancer	−0.11	−4.04	3.83	0.958
Having had advanced cancer	0.96	−1.45	3.38	0.435
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	**−2.08**	**−4.06**	**−0.09**	**0.040**
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	−1.96	−4.85	0.94	0.185
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	−2.98	−6.52	0.56	0.099
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	−3.28	−7.67	1.11	0.143
Radiotherapy	−0.95	−3.04	1.13	0.370
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−1.54	−5.08	2.00	0.394
Taxanes	1.19	−0.96	3.34	0.277
Anthracyclines	−1.80	−6.15	2.56	0.418
Nitrogen mustards	4.02	−0.52	8.56	0.083
Aromatase inhibitors	−1.87	−3.99	0.24	0.083

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S6: Correlates of PCS total score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	3.59	−8.44	15.63	0.558
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**13.07**	**10.32**	**15.81**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**5.18**	**2.30**	**8.07**	**<0.001**
Age, change per additional year	−0.05	−0.18	0.07	0.422
Male gender	2.78	−1.85	7.41	0.239
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	0.08	−0.15	0.31	0.503
Being married	−0.79	−2.95	1.38	0.476
Having paid job	−1.72	−4.63	1.18	0.245
Having superior studies	−2.15	−4.50	0.21	0.074
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	−0.47	−2.95	2.00	0.708
Having any chronic disease	**2.76**	**0.46**	**5.07**	**0.019**
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	−0.05	−0.26	0.16	0.621
Having had breast cancer	3.17	−1.68	8.02	0.200
Having had advanced cancer	1.01	−1.93	3.95	0.499
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	**−2.90**	**−5.34**	**−0.47**	**0.019**
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	**−3.84**	**−7.40**	**−0.29**	**0.034**
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	0.42	−3.93	4.76	0.851
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	2.59	−2.77	7.96	0.343
Radiotherapy	−0.67	−3.21	1.87	0.604
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−0.78	−5.14	3.59	0.728
Taxanes	0.16	−2.44	2.77	0.903
Anthracyclines	0.37	−4.90	5.65	0.889
Nitrogen mustards	−0.07	−5.56	5.42	0.979
Aromatase inhibitors	**−3.62**	**−6.21**	**−1.04**	**0.006**

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S7: Correlates of WPAI-GH paid employment (multivariable logistic regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	**14.67**	**8.55**	**20.80**	**<0.001**
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**−1.47**	**−2.66**	**−0.27**	**0.016**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	0.13	−1.10	1.36	0.839
Age, change per additional year	**−0.25**	**−0.33**	**−0.17**	**<0.001**
Male gender	2.47	−0.41	5.35	0.093
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	−0.02	−0.12	0.08	0.746
Being married	**−0.94**	**−1.84**	**−0.03**	**0.043**
Having paid job	−0.04	−1.09	1.01	0.947
Having superior studies	0.06	−0.89	1.00	0.907
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	−0.15	−1.10	0.80	0.756
Having any chronic disease	−0.04	−0.14	0.06	0.429
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	0.77	−2.20	3.73	0.612
Having had breast cancer	−0.05	−1.25	1.15	0.933
Having had advanced cancer	0.97	−0.07	2.01	0.068
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	1.08	−0.51	2.67	0.183
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	0.22	−1.67	2.11	0.821
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	−0.12	−2.41	2.17	0.918
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	−0.40	−1.51	0.72	0.484
Radiotherapy	−0.80	−3.06	1.47	0.491
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−0.14	−1.22	0.94	0.797
Taxanes	−1.74	−3.88	0.40	0.110
Anthracyclines	**2.24**	**0.12**	**4.35**	**0.039**
Nitrogen mustards	−0.75	−1.79	0.30	0.163
Aromatase inhibitors	**14.67**	**8.55**	**20.80**	**<0.001**

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] A logit link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are log odds ratios.

Table S8: Correlates of WPAI-GH presenteeism score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	**85.70**	**29.26**	**142.15**	**0.003**
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	1.16	−11.11	13.42	0.853
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	3.66	−9.42	16.74	0.584
Age, change per additional year	**−1.03**	**−1.76**	**−0.29**	**0.006**
Male gender	−29.57	−62.02	2.87	0.074
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	0.68	−0.43	1.78	0.232
Being married	**−10.12**	**−19.52**	**−0.73**	**0.035**
Having paid job	**−14.48**	**−27.42**	**−1.54**	**0.028**
Having superior studies	−7.16	−17.67	3.35	0.182
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	**−9.76**	**−18.64**	**−0.88**	**0.031**
Having any chronic disease	0.38	−0.90	1.65	0.562
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	−29.39	−63.00	4.22	0.087
Having had breast cancer	2.04	−10.42	14.51	0.748
Having had advanced cancer	−1.68	−13.64	10.28	0.783
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	7.35	−8.66	23.37	0.368
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	11.12	−12.65	34.90	0.359
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	27.29	−1.64	56.21	0.064
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	8.55	−5.24	22.34	0.224
Radiotherapy	**−30.58**	**−57.76**	**−3.40**	**0.027**
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−5.49	−19.10	8.11	0.429
Taxanes	−15.26	−34.25	3.73	0.115
Anthracyclines	0.66	−22.43	23.75	0.955
Nitrogen mustards	−11.09	−22.80	0.61	0.063
Aromatase inhibitors	**85.70**	**29.26**	**142.15**	**0.003**

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S9: Correlates of WPAI-GH disability score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	**−43.31**	**−72.24**	**−14.38**	**0.003**
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	6.70	−0.57	13.97	0.071
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**10.41**	**2.63**	**18.20**	**0.009**
Age, change per additional year	**0.43**	**0.13**	**0.73**	**0.004**
Male gender	−0.60	−12.77	11.56	0.923
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	**1.00**	**0.38**	**1.63**	**0.002**
Being married	−1.58	−7.31	4.14	0.588
Having paid job	0.25	−6.04	6.53	0.939
Having superior studies	−2.17	−8.90	4.57	0.528
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	0.50	−5.68	6.67	0.875
Having any chronic disease	−0.35	−0.90	0.20	0.210
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	1.98	−10.86	14.83	0.762
Having had breast cancer	6.28	−1.67	14.23	0.121
Having had advanced cancer	−4.15	−10.66	2.37	0.212
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	−6.40	−15.91	3.11	0.187
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	**16.78**	**5.12**	**28.44**	**0.005**
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	**17.92**	**3.49**	**32.35**	**0.015**
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	0.40	−6.45	7.25	0.909
Radiotherapy	−0.60	−12.24	11.03	0.919
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−2.57	−9.61	4.47	0.474
Taxanes	3.44	−10.83	17.72	0.636
Anthracyclines	−12.97	−27.84	1.90	0.087
Nitrogen mustards	2.27	−4.59	9.13	0.517
Aromatase inhibitors	**−43.31**	**−72.24**	**−14.38**	**0.003**

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S10: Correlates of WPAI-Pain paid employment (multivariable logistic regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	**11.47**	**6.20**	**16.73**	**<0.001**
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	−0.85	−1.89	0.20	0.112
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	−0.29	−1.45	0.87	0.623
Age, change per additional year	**−0.21**	**−0.27**	**−0.14**	**<0.001**
Male gender	**2.74**	**0.03**	**5.45**	**0.048**
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	−0.04	−0.13	0.05	0.411
Being married	**−1.07**	**−1.91**	**−0.22**	**0.013**
Having paid job	0.13	−0.83	1.09	0.794
Having superior studies	−0.18	−1.05	0.69	0.689
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	−0.13	−1.01	0.75	0.775
Having any chronic disease	−0.05	−0.14	0.05	0.319
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	2.49	−0.24	5.23	0.074
Having had breast cancer	0.11	−0.97	1.19	0.846
Having had advanced cancer	0.59	−0.34	1.52	0.212
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	0.35	−1.07	1.77	0.628
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	1.01	−0.73	2.75	0.256
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	0.54	−1.57	2.64	0.616
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	−0.26	−1.29	0.77	0.618
Radiotherapy	0.12	−1.92	2.16	0.905
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−0.58	−1.57	0.41	0.254
Taxanes	−1.50	−3.54	0.54	0.150
Anthracyclines	1.53	−0.44	3.49	0.128
Nitrogen mustards	−0.60	−1.54	0.34	0.210
Aromatase inhibitors	**11.47**	**6.20**	**16.73**	**<0.001**

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] A logit link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are log odds ratios.

Table S11: Correlates of WPAI-Pain disability score (multivariable linear Gaussian regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower** [a]	**Upper** [a]	**P-value**
Intercept	−26.39	−53.19	0.40	0.054
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**46.06**	**39.36**	**52.76**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**31.40**	**24.23**	**38.58**	**<0.001**
Age, change per additional year	0.16	−0.11	0.43	0.255
Male gender	−9.09	−20.40	2.22	0.115
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	0.40	−0.17	0.97	0.171
Being married	1.47	−3.80	6.74	0.585
Having paid job	−1.64	−7.44	4.16	0.580
Having superior studies	1.76	−4.45	7.96	0.579
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	1.95	−3.75	7.65	0.503
Having any chronic disease	0.28	−0.23	0.79	0.277
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	0.93	−10.90	12.77	0.877
Having had breast cancer	3.96	−3.41	11.33	0.293
Having had advanced cancer	−3.99	−9.99	2.01	0.192
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	−5.43	−14.20	3.34	0.225
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	5.97	−4.78	16.71	0.276
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	9.44	−3.85	22.73	0.164
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	1.97	−4.36	8.30	0.542
Radiotherapy	−0.17	−10.92	10.58	0.975
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	3.46	−3.05	9.97	0.297
Taxanes	−5.67	−18.83	7.48	0.398
Anthracyclines	−1.97	−15.67	11.73	0.778
Nitrogen mustards	−4.45	−10.77	1.87	0.168
Aromatase inhibitors	−26.39	−53.19	0.40	0.054

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] An identity link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are in the response scale.

Table S12: Correlates of Insomnia (multivariable logistic regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower** [a]	**Upper** [a]	**P-value**
Intercept	−0.05	−3.24	3.15	0.976
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**1.44**	**0.70**	**2.17**	**<0.001**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	**0.82**	**0.07**	**1.56**	**0.032**
Age, change per additional year	−0.02	−0.05	0.02	0.303
Male gender	0.07	−1.17	1.31	0.912
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	−0.02	−0.09	0.04	0.450
Being married	0.34	−0.23	0.91	0.239
Having paid job	0.22	−0.55	1.00	0.576
Having superior studies	−0.05	−0.67	0.57	0.875
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	0.02	−0.64	0.68	0.945
Having any chronic disease	0.35	−0.26	0.95	0.263
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	0.04	−0.02	0.10	0.156
Having had breast cancer	0.30	−0.97	1.58	0.641
Having had advanced cancer	−0.25	−1.05	0.56	0.550
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	−0.40	−1.04	0.25	0.229
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	−0.36	−1.33	0.61	0.463
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	0.93	−0.22	2.08	0.112
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	0.96	−0.47	2.39	0.190
Radiotherapy	−0.09	−0.77	0.58	0.784
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−0.80	−1.96	0.35	0.174
Taxanes	0.04	−0.67	0.75	0.919
Anthracyclines	−0.58	−2.00	0.84	0.422
Nitrogen mustards	−0.03	−1.52	1.46	0.971
Aromatase inhibitors	0.35	−0.34	1.04	0.318

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] A logit link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are log odds ratios.

Table S13: Correlates of Fatigue (multivariable logistic regression)

		95% confidence interval		
	Estimate [a]	**Lower [a]**	**Upper [a]**	**P-value**
Intercept	−1.85	−5.13	1.43	0.269
Having probable neuropathic pain (DN4≥4)	**1.05**	**0.32**	**1.79**	**0.005**
Having probable nociceptive pain (DN4<4)	0.36	−0.41	1.12	0.359
Age, change per additional year	0.00	−0.03	0.04	0.845
Male gender	−0.64	−1.85	0.56	0.297
BMI, change per 1-unit (kg/m^2) increase	0.04	−0.02	0.10	0.210
Being married	−0.41	−0.99	0.17	0.163
Having paid job	0.28	−0.50	1.06	0.489
Having superior studies	0.35	−0.27	0.98	0.269
Smoking or routine alcohol intake	−0.08	−0.76	0.60	0.810
Having any chronic disease	**0.64**	**0.02**	**1.25**	**0.042**
Time since cancer onset, chg. per year	−0.04	−0.10	0.02	0.202
Having had breast cancer	−0.73	−2.04	0.59	0.280
Having had advanced cancer	−0.28	−1.06	0.50	0.485
Two surgeries (vs. one or none)	−0.25	−0.90	0.41	0.461
Three or more surgeries (vs. one or none)	0.11	−0.85	1.07	0.818
One or two chemotherapies (vs. none)	0.78	−0.41	1.96	0.200
Three or more chemotherapies (vs. none)	**1.54**	**0.07**	**3.00**	**0.040**
Radiotherapy	0.62	−0.08	1.32	0.083
Vinca alkaloids or platinum compounds	−0.53	−1.70	0.64	0.372
Taxanes	−0.06	−0.76	0.64	0.861
Anthracyclines	**−1.81**	**−3.27**	**−0.35**	**0.015**
Nitrogen mustards	0.43	−1.08	1.94	0.574
Aromatase inhibitors	0.40	−0.29	1.08	0.257

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index, chg.: change, kg: kilogram, m: metre.

[a] A logit link was used in this binary model; thus, the estimates are log odds ratios.

Supplementary Figures

Figure S1: Frequencies of common chemotherapeutic agents by study cohort

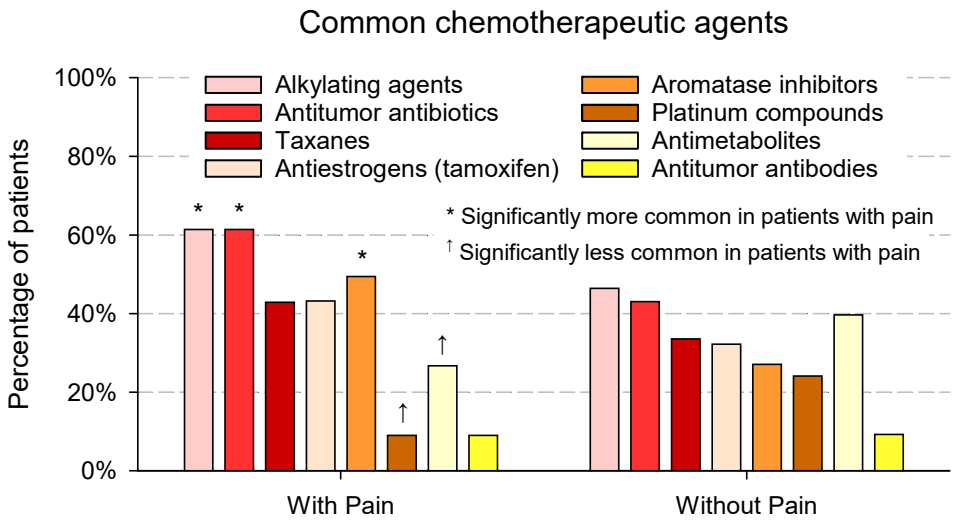
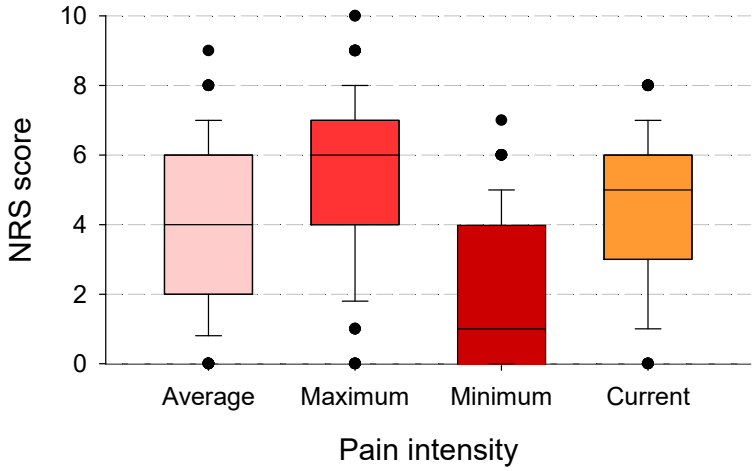


Figure S2: Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) scores' distribution by intensity category



BPI: Brief Pain Inventory. Maximum, Minimum, Average, and "Right Now" intensities refer, respectively, to BPI's questions 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Figure S3: Frequencies of pain locations by pain type

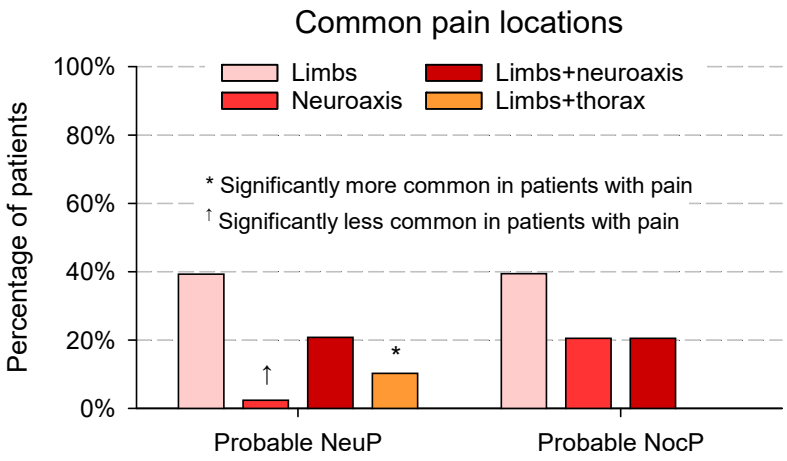
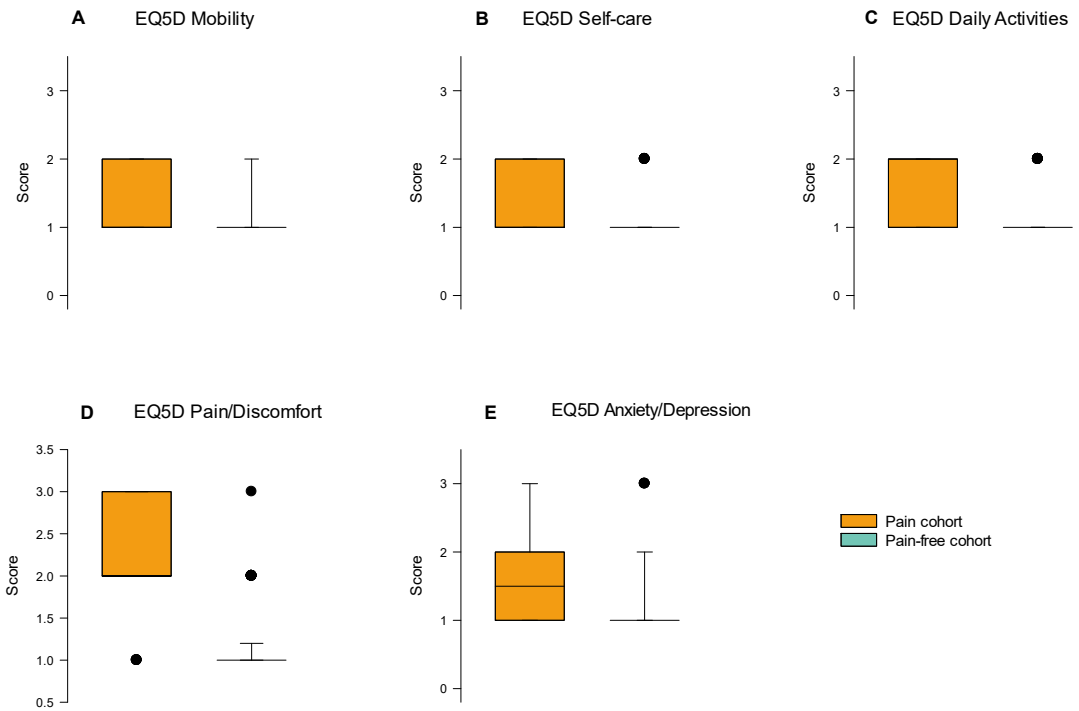
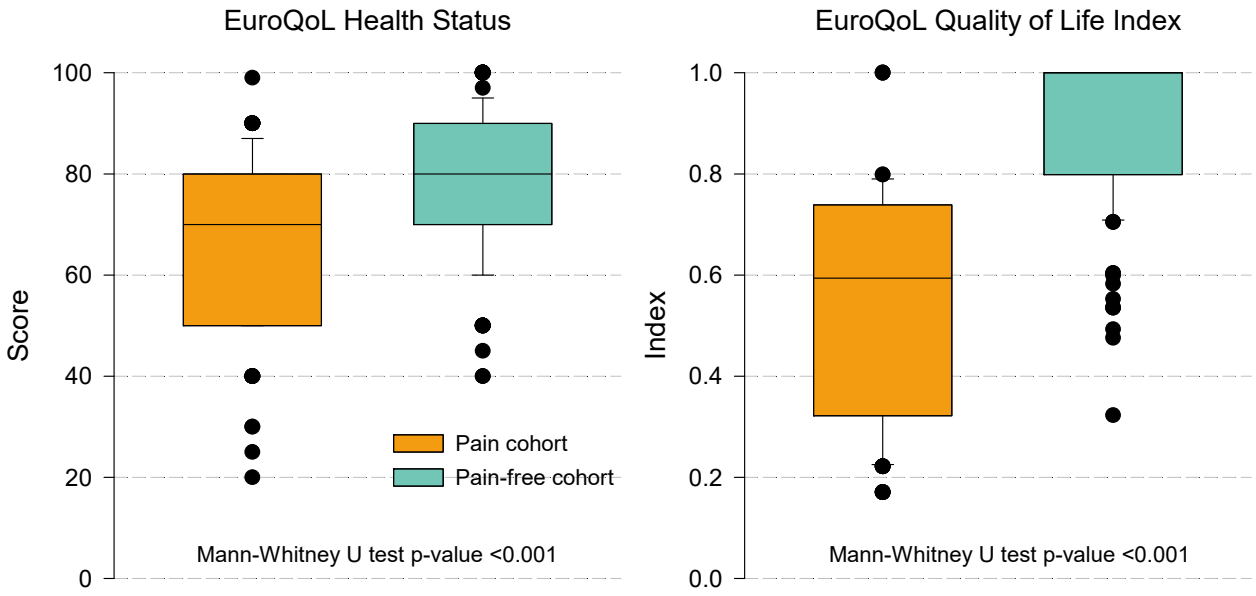


Figure S4: EuroQoL 5 Dimensions



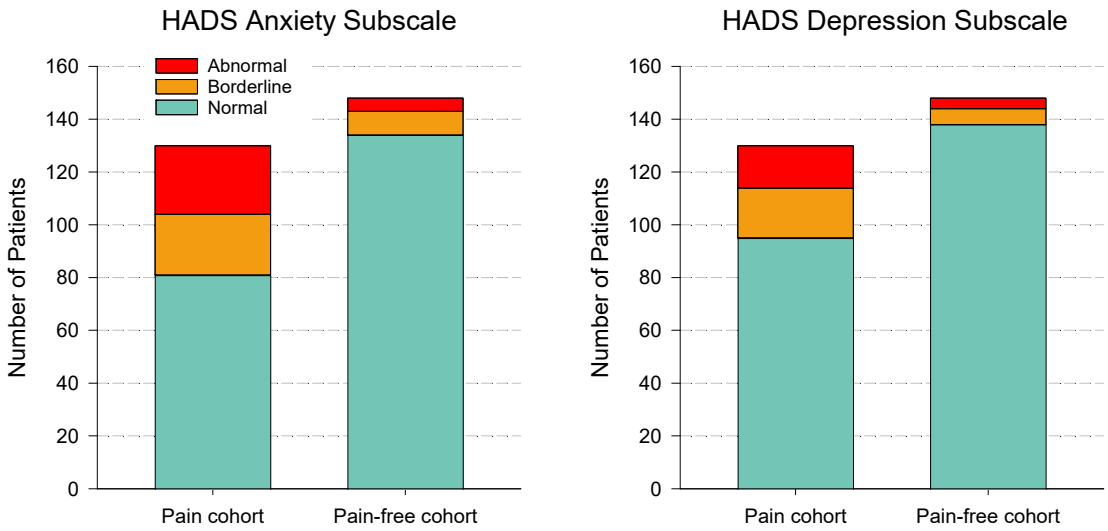
EuroQoL 5 Dimensions instrument. A) Mobility dimension; B) Self-care dimension; C) Daily activities dimension; D) Pain/Discomfort dimension; E) Anxiety/Depression dimension.

Figure S5: EQ5D Health Status Visual Analogue Scale and EQ5D Pain/Discomfort Domain



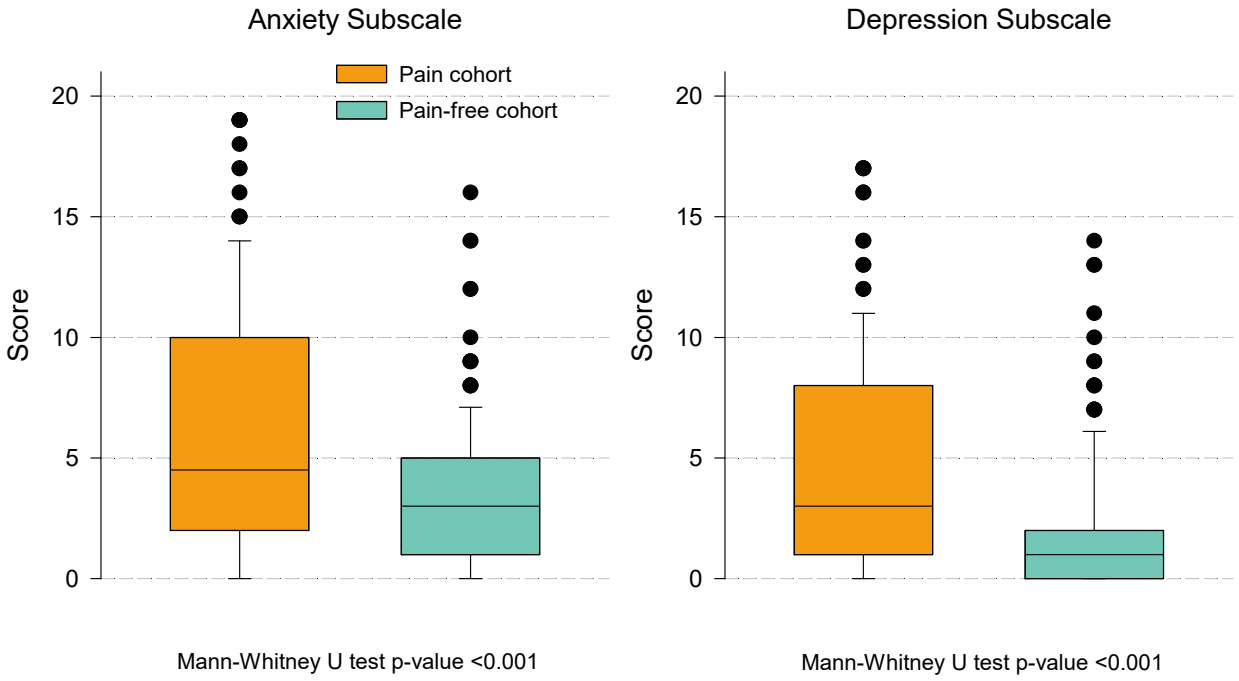
EuroQoL 5 Dimensions instrument. Health Status is scored from zero (worst health status possible) to 100 (best health status possible) and consists of a visual analogue scale. The Quality-of-Life Index is based on individual preferences and the index of preference values for each health state are obtained from general population or patient groups' studies. The Quality-of-Life Index oscillates from one (best health state) to zero (death), although there are negative values that correspond to those health states valued as worse than death.

Figure S6: Number of Patients per category in each HADS subscale



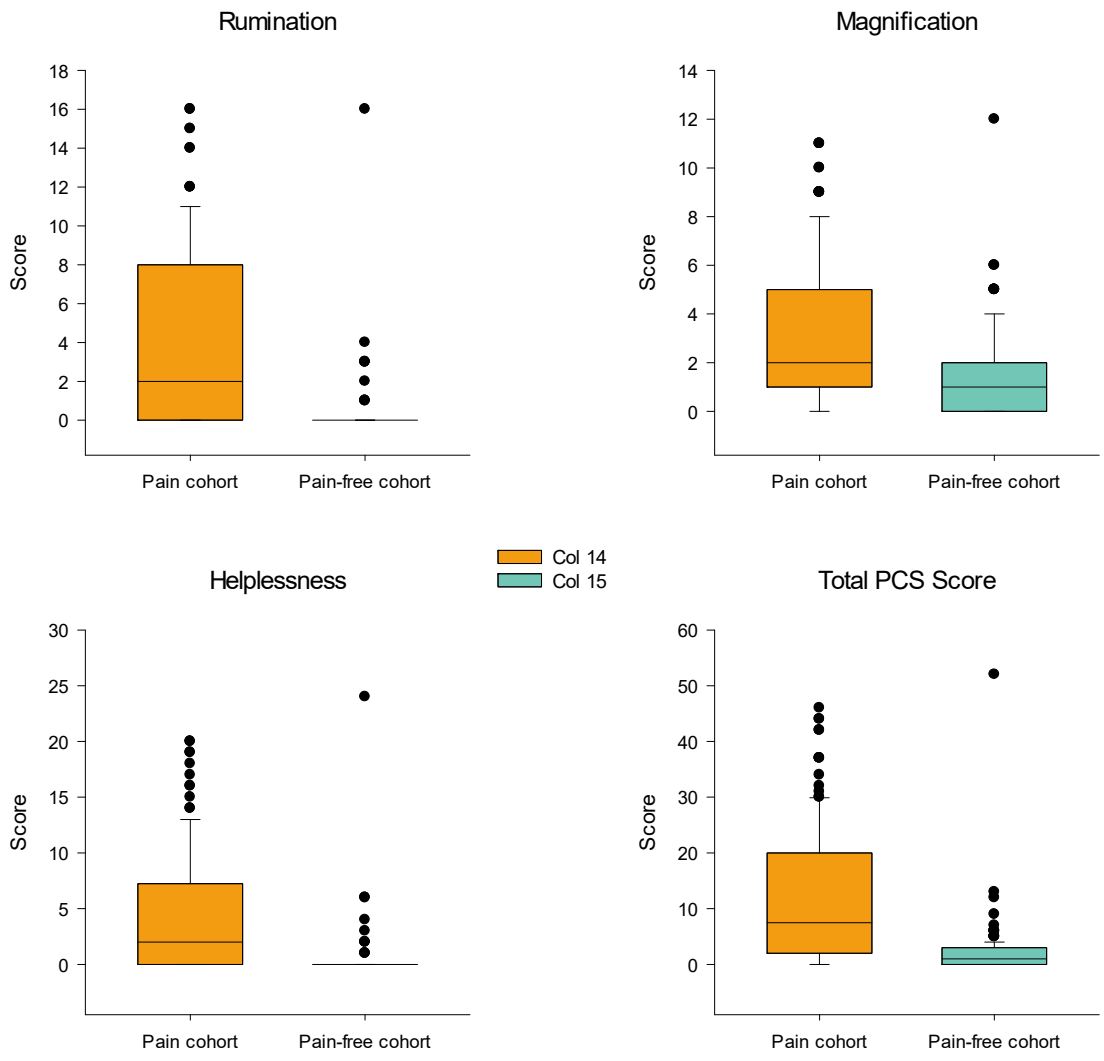
HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. Scores from 0 – 7 are considered normal; scores from 8 – 10 are considered borderline; scores from 11 – 21 are considered abnormal.

Figure S7: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) Scores



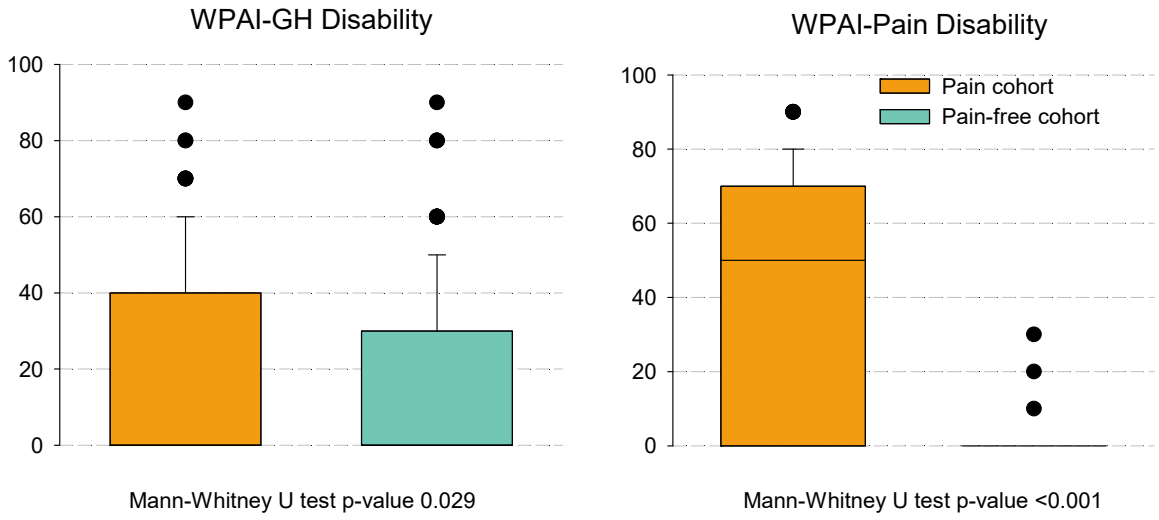
HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale.

Figure S8: Components and total PCS scores



PCS: Pain Catastrophising Scale

Figure S9: Absenteeism and Disability measured with the Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) Questionnaire



WPAI – GH: Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) General Health Questionnaire; WPAI - Pain: WPAI Pain Questionnaire.