

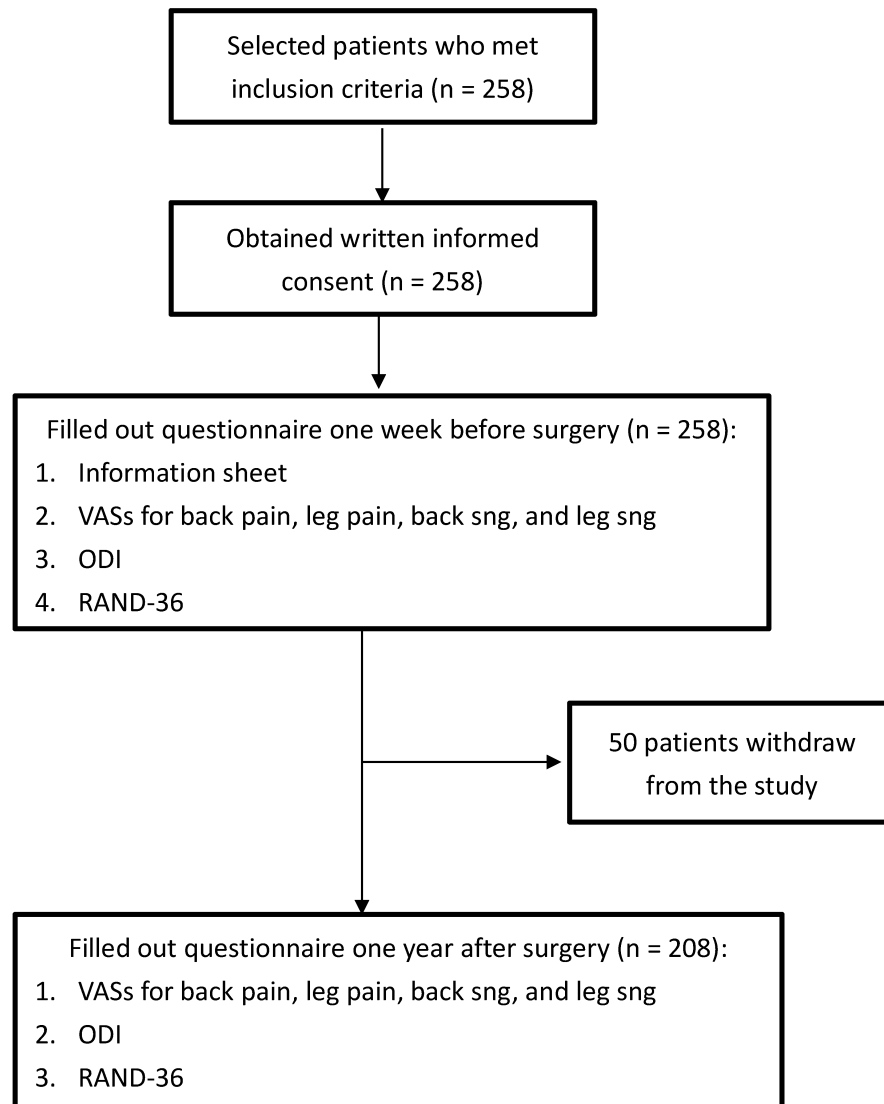
Soreness or sng: a common symptom with differential clinical impact from pain in degenerative lumbar spine diseases

Supplementary Table 1 Changes in visual analog scale scores for back pain, leg pain, back sng, and leg sng to pain medication over time on the first postoperative day among patients underwent lumbar spine surgery (n = 50)

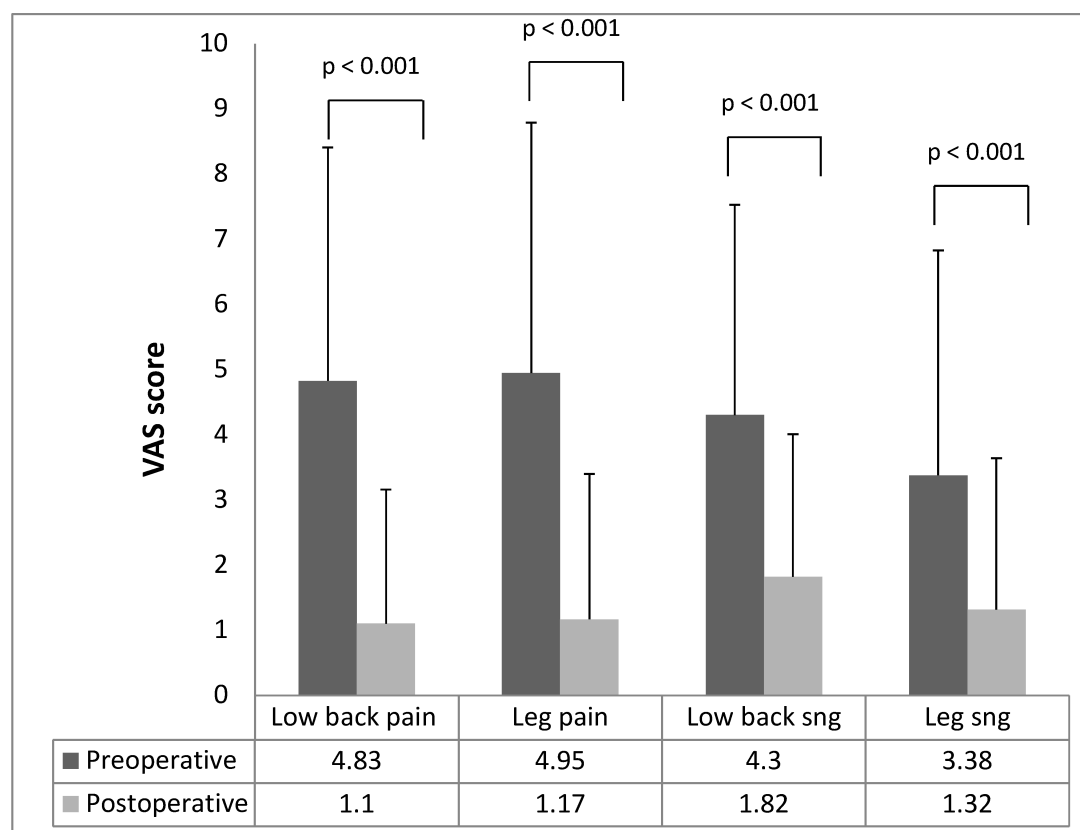
		Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5	Time 6
Back pain	Mean	5.2	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.3
	SD	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Cohen's d		-0.6*	-0.8 [†]	-1.0 [‡]	-1.1 [§]	-1.1 [¥]
	SRM		-0.9*	-1.3 [†]	-1.2 [‡]	-1.2 [§]	-1.1 [¥]
Leg pain	Mean	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
	SD	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
	Cohen's d		-0.3*	-0.5 [†]	-0.5 [‡]	-0.5 [§]	-0.5 [¥]
	SRM		-0.5*	-0.5 [†]	-0.4 [‡]	-0.4 [§]	-0.4 [¥]
Back sng	Mean	4.9	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3
	SD	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
	Cohen's d		-0.4*	-0.7 [†]	-0.8 [‡]	-0.9 [§]	-0.9 [¥]
	SRM		-0.7*	-1.0 [†]	-1.1 [‡]	-1.1 [§]	-1.1 [¥]
Leg sng	Mean	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
	SD	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1
	Cohen's d		-0.3*	-0.4 [†]	-0.5 [‡]	-0.5 [§]	-0.6 [¥]
	SRM		-0.5*	-0.6 [†]	-0.6 [‡]	-0.6 [§]	-0.5 [¥]

Note. Cohen's d effect size is the difference between the mean baseline and follow-up scores divided by the pooled standard deviation. The SRM is calculated by dividing change in scores by the standard deviation of the change. Values of 0.2, 0.5, and 0.8 reflect low, moderate, and high responsiveness, respectively. Time 1 = before administering opioids or non-opioid pain medication (i.e., Pethidine Injection BP 50mg/ml or Ketorolac tromethamine injection 30mg/ml); Time 2 = 30 min after administering opioids or non-opioid pain medication; Time 3 = 60 min after administering opioids or non-opioid pain medication; Time 4 = 120 min after administering opioids or non-opioid pain medication; Time 5 = 180 min after administering opioids or non-opioid pain medication; Time 6 = 240 min after administering opioids or non-opioid pain medication; SD = standard deviation; SRM = standardized response mean.

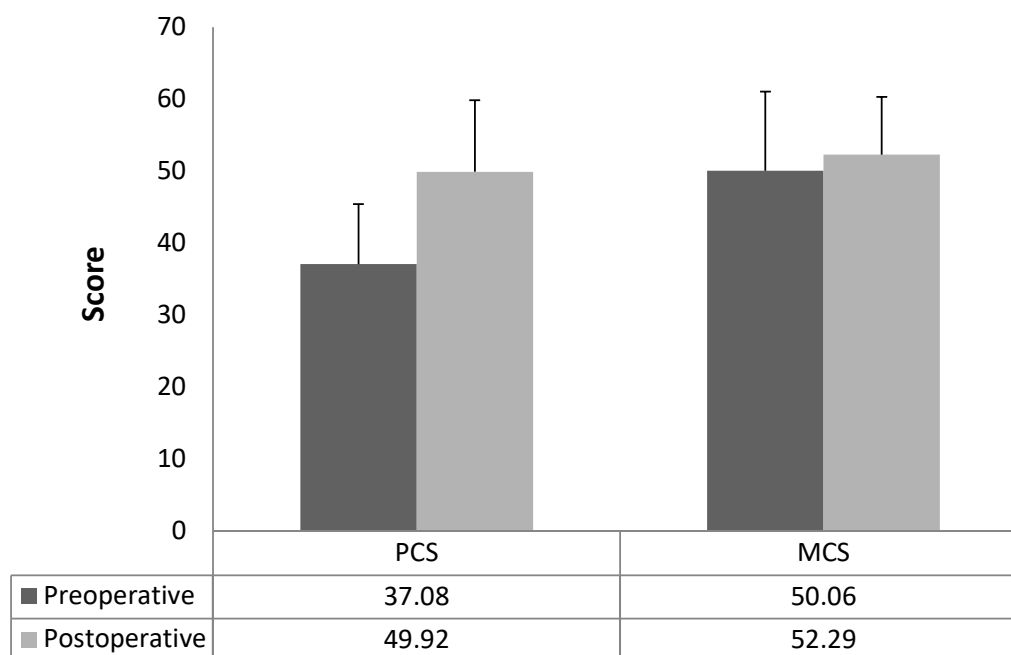
*Time 2 vs. Time 1. [†]Time 3 vs. Time 1. [‡]Time 4 vs. Time 1. [§]Time 5 vs. Time 1. [¥]Time 6 vs. Time 1.



Supplementary Figure 1. A flowchart describing the recruitment process. ODI = Oswestry Disability Index. RAND-36 = RAND 36-item Short Form Health Survey. VAS = Visual analog scale



Supplementary Figure 2. Changes in visual analogue scale scores for back pain, leg pain, back sng, and leg sng before and 1 year after lumbar spinal surgery. Data are mean (standard deviation). The significance of changes in symptoms was analyzed by repeated measures ANOVA adjusted for age, sex, ODI scores, mCCI, analgesic use, and years of low back pain. Abbreviations: mCCI = modified Charlson Comorbidity Index. ODI = Oswestry Disability Index.



Supplementary Figure 3. Changes in pre- and post-operative physical and mental health-related quality of life among patients with chronic low back pain. Data are mean (SD). The significance of changes in symptoms were analyzed by repeated measures ANOVA adjusted for age, sex, ODI, mCCI, pain analgesic use, and years of low back pain. VAS = visual analog scale. mCCI = modified Charlson Comorbidity Index. ODI = Oswestry Disability Index. PCS = physical component score; MCS= mental component score.