**Supplementary materials:**

**Pain Differentiation Scale (PDS):** The scales are described below (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 for neuropathicpain;3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15for nociceptive pain; the first one in the questionnaire assesses the severity of pain.):

1. On a daily basis, on average, how severe is your pain overall? 2. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as burning pain? 3. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as gnawing pain? 4. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as a tingling or prickling sensation? 5. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as throbbing pain? 6. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain worsened by light touch over the area (for example, a piece of clothing or a blanket over your area of pain)? 7. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as aching pain? 8. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as electrical shock type sensations? 9. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as soreness? 10. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain worsened by hot or cold water over the area? 11. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely do you guard your area of pain from other people touching or getting close to it? 12. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as numbness? 13. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain described as a sharp pain? 14. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain worsened by slight pressure over the area (for example, someone touching your area of pain with their hand). 15. On a daily basis, in your area of pain, how severely is your pain worsened by moving the area (for example, while lying in bed, moving the area of pain in the air back and forth)?

The PDS consists of 15 questions. The first one in the questionnaire assesses the severity of pain. The remaining questions evaluate neuropathic (Np) and nociceptive pain (Nc) in an alternating sequence. Each item’s response options ranged from 0 “no pain” to 6 “very severe pain.” Subtotal scores of “neuropathic” and “nociceptive” were obtained by totaling the sum of the scores in each category.

**Table E-1:** Demographics and pain scores in patients with DP or ALS**:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Diagnosis*** | DP | ALS |
| ***Pt number1*** | 19 | 14 |
| ***Gender (M:F)*** | 11 : 8 | 8 : 6 |
| ***Age (year)*** | 62.9±9.6 | 62.1±13.4 |
| ***Age Range*** | 48-78 | 44-84 |
| ***Np2 Score*** | 26.4±7.2 | 11.4±5.7 |
| ***Nc3 Score*** | 23.1±7.2 | 16.4±4.1 |
| ***Score Diff4*** | 3.4 | -5.0 |
| ***P value*** | 0.01 | 0.02 |

1. Pt number = number of patients

2. Np score = neuropathic subtotal score

3. Nc score = nociceptive subtotal score

4. Score Diff = neuropathic minus nociceptive subtotal scores.

**Figure E-1**. Distribution of pain scores among Vanderbilt patients: Neuropathic pain scores (Y-axis) were plotted against nociceptive pain scores (X-axis) to compare the pattern of the score distribution between patients with diabetic polyneuropathy (DP) and those with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

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