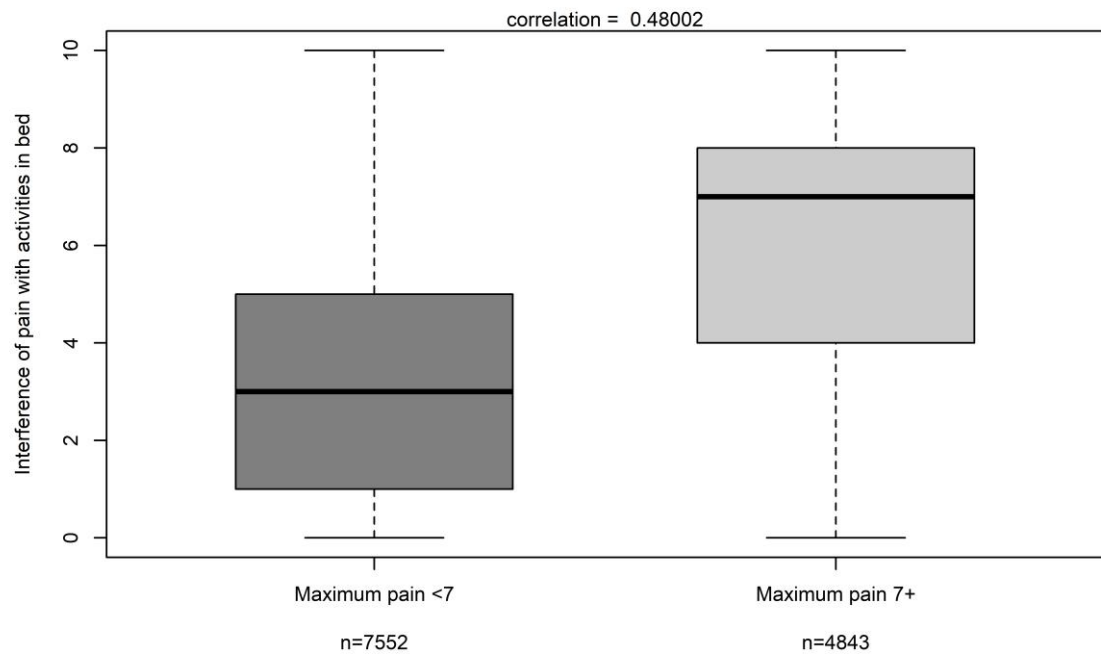


Table Supplemental Digital Content 1 The components from the principal component analysis of the constituent factors of the sum

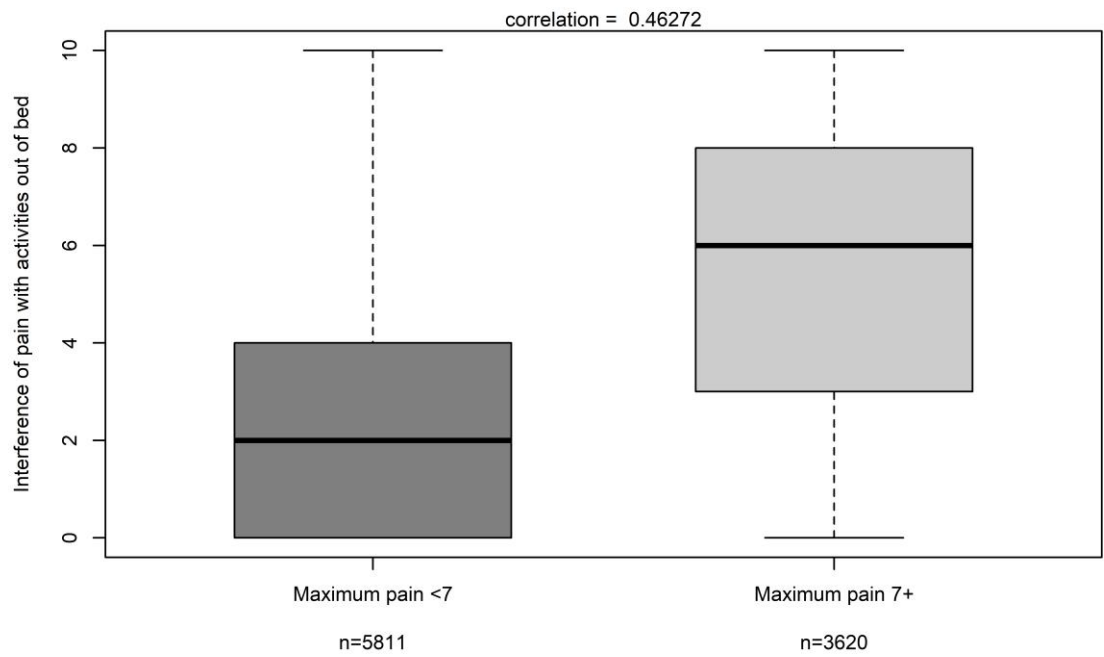
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Gender	0.201	0.161		<b>-0.537</b>
Feeling anxious due to pain	<b>0.862</b>			
Feeling helpless due to pain	<b>0.864</b>			
Duration of surgery	0.140	<b>-0.702</b>		
Location of persistent pain	0.122			<b>0.849</b>
Country		0.104	<b>0.728</b>	-0.174
Age		<b>0.750</b>		
Received opioids prior to admission		-0.120	<b>0.754</b>	0.160

Table Supplemental Digital Content 2 Description of simple risk score for the prediction of severe postoperative pain.

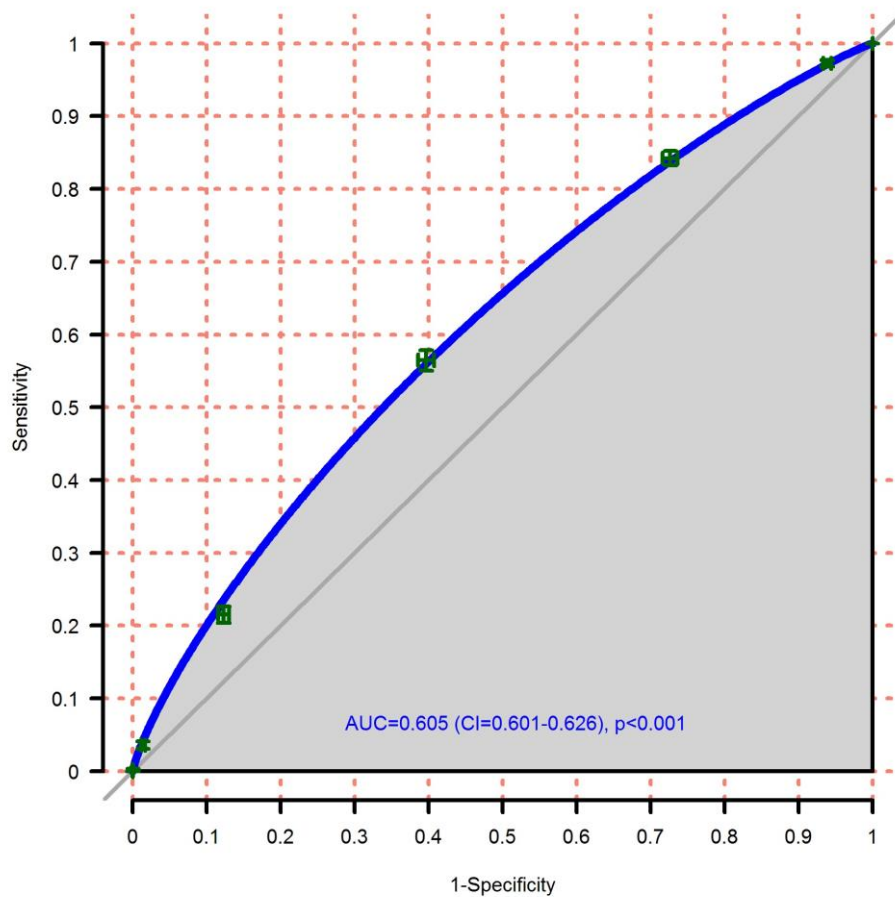
<b>Is the patient female?</b>	Yes = 1 point	No = 0 points
<b>Does the patient have persistent pain of NRS intensity over 3?</b>	Yes = 1 points	No = 0 points
<b>Did the patient receive opioids before admission?</b>	Yes = 1 point	No = 0 points
<b>Is the patient</b> <b>&lt; 30 years?</b> <b>30 – 49 years?</b> <b>50 – 70 years?</b> <b>&gt; 70 years?</b>	Yes = 2 point Yes = 1 point Yes = 0 point Yes = -1 point	



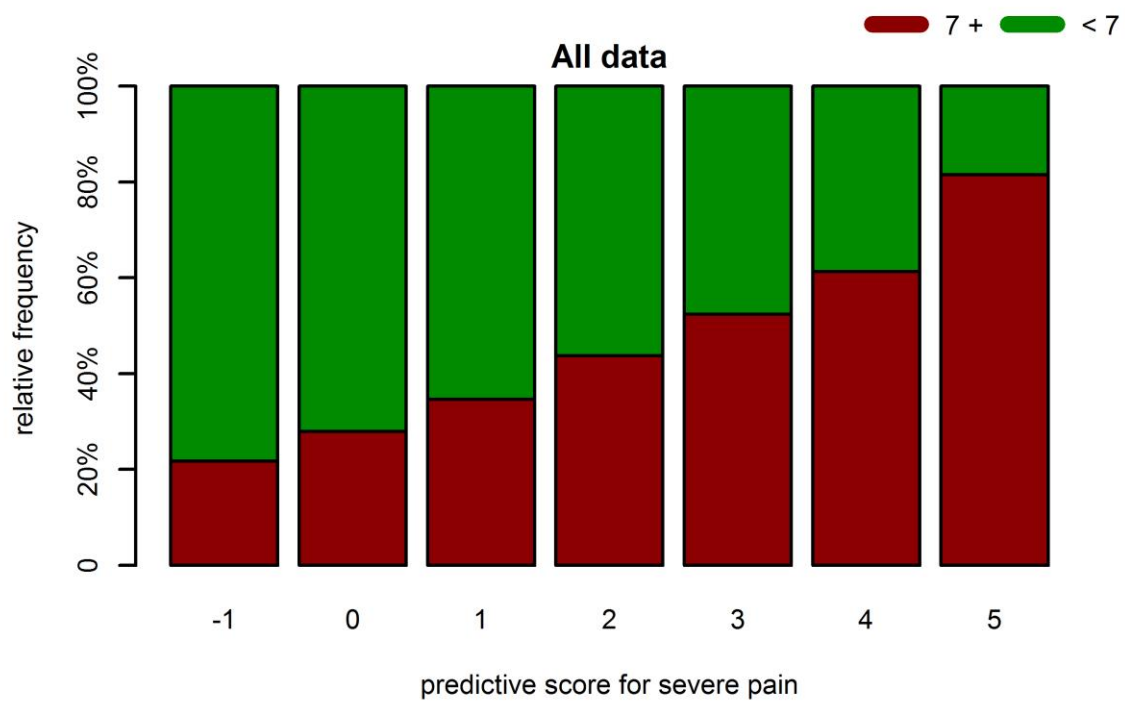
Supplemental Digital Content 3 Comparison of maximum pain intensity with interference of pain with activities in bed.



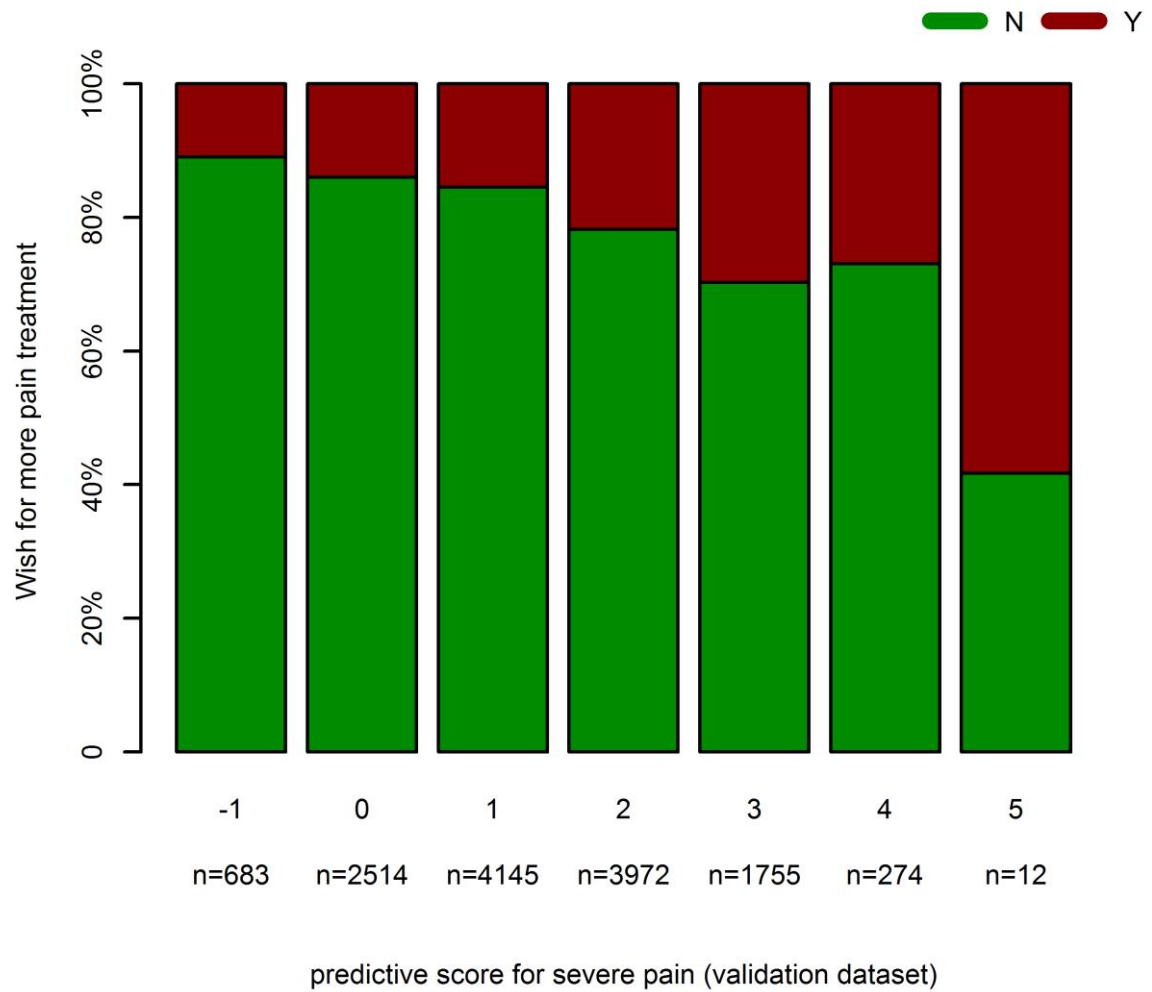
Supplemental Digital Content 4 Comparison of maximum pain intensity with interference of pain with activities out of bed.



Supplemental Digital Content 5 Area under the curve for the prediction of patients within the validation cohort (n=16338) by using the four easiest to assess risk factors (“simple risk score”).



Supplemental Digital Content 6 Relative frequencies of severe postoperative pain intensity in relation to the risk score (from -1 to 5)



Supplemental Digital Content 7 Wish for more pain treatment in relation to the risk score (from -1 to 5).