Supplementary Information

Interactive Visualization of Patients Pain Trajectories and Chronicity Probability

For the visualization of all participants, see: https://rstudio-connect.hu.nl/painr-app/. In this visualization, "FALSE" indicates no chronic pain (pain < 3 at 6 weeks, 3 months, and 6 months), while "TRUE" denotes chronic pain (pain ≥ 3 at all time-points: 6 weeks, 3 months, and 6 months). The X-axis represents the pain score, measured using the Numerical Pain Rating Scale (0-10), and the Y-axis shows the cumulative number of days after the baseline measurement. "Patient_code" is a unique identifier for each patient. "LP" stands for linear predictor, "Prob" represents the probability of chronicity, and "Perc" indicates the percentual probability of chronicity. The bar graph and various values per variable illustrate the regression coefficient, multiplied by the patient data at baseline, across different variables from the prognostic model.

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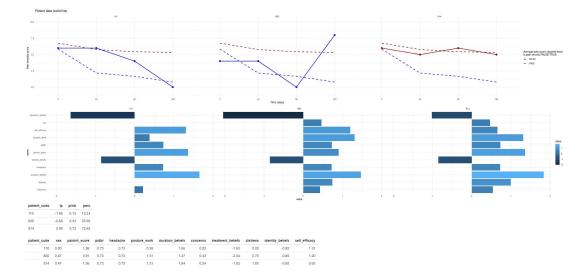
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14 Appendix 1. TRIPOD Checklist Prediction Model Development and Validation

Outcome 6a Clearly define the outcome that is predicted by the prediction model, including how and when assessed. Report any actions to blind assessment of the outcome to be predicted. 7a Clearly define all predictors used in developing or validating the multivariable prediction model, including how and when they were measured. 7b Report any actions to blind assessment of predictors for the outcome and other predictors. 8 Explain how the study size was arrived at. 10 Describe how missing data were handled (e.g., complete-case analysis, single imputation, multiple imputation) with details of any imputation method. 10a Describe how predictors were handled in the analyses. 10b Specify type of model, all model-building procedures (including any predictor selection), and method for internal validation. 10d Specify all measures used to assess model performance and, if relevant, to compare multiple models. 11d Provide details on how risk groups were created, if done. 12-16 follow-up time. A diagram may be helpful. 13a Describe the characteristics of the participants (basic demographics, clinical features, available predictors), including the number of participants with and without the outcome and, if applicable, a summary of the follow-up time. A diagram may be helpful. 13b Jescribe the characteristics of the participants (basic demographics, clinical features, available predictors), including the number of participants with missing data for predictors and outcome. 14e Specify the number of participants and outcome events in each analysis. 13 If done, report the unadjusted association between each candidate predictor and outcome. 15b Explain how to the use the prediction model. 17-20 Present the full prediction model intercept or baseline survival at a given time point). 15c Explain how to the use the prediction model. 17-20 Discussion 18 Discuss any limitations of the study (such as nonrepresentative sample, few events per predictor, missing data).	Section/Topic	1	Checklist Item	Page	
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Other information				
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Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study.	30	

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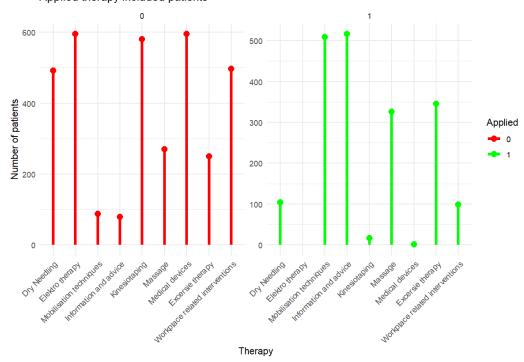
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124 Appendix 3 Overview Applied interventions study population

125 Table Intervention included patients (N = 596)

Interventions	Number of patients	Applied (%)	Number of patients	Not applied (%)	
Workplace, ergonomic and working time advice	99	16,6	497	83,4	
Medical devices, collar or cervical pillow	1	0,2	595	98.2	
Joint mobilizations, manipulation, traction, nerve mobilization techniques	509	85,4	86	14,6	
4. Exercise therapy	346	58,1	250	41,9	
5. Electrotherapy, laser, ultrasound, shockwave or heat therapy	0	0	596	100	
6. Dry needling	492	17,4	104	82,6	
7. Information and advice	79	86,7	517	13,3	
8. Kinesiotaping	16	2,7	580	97,3	
9. Massage	326	54,7	270	45,3	

Applied therapy included patients



127 Figure: Applied therapy included patients (N = 596)