Supplementary material to article by S. B Han, et al. "Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid-1 in Epidermal Keratinocytes May Contribute to Acute Pain in Herpes Zoster"

Table SI. Demographic and clinical characteristics of study participants (n=33)

Baseline characteristics	Statistics
Sex, female:male, n (%)	21 (63.6):12 (36.3)
Age, years, mean \pm SD	58 ± 17
<50, n (%)	7 (21.2)
50–59, n (%)	11 (33.3)
60–69, n (%)	5 (15.2)
70-79, n (%)	6 (18.2
$\geq 80, n (\%)$	4 (12.1)
Duration of pain before the first visit, days, mean ± SD	6 ± 3
Duration of the skin lesions before the first visit, days, mean ± SD	5 ± 2
Location of herpes zoster skin lesions, Left:Right, n (%)	18 (54.5):15 (45.5)
V (trigeminal)	8 (24.2)
C (cervical)	4 (12.1)
T (thoracic)	14 (42.4)
L (lumbar)	4 (12.1)
S (sacral)	3 (9.1)
Severity score of the herpes zoster skin lesions at first visit (0–10), mean \pm SD	6.30 ± 1.86
Severity of pain at first visit (VAS 0–10), mean ± SD (0 (no pain), 10 (worst pain imaginable))	6.64 ± 2.33
Self-completed Leeds Assessment of Neuropathic Symptoms and Signs pain scale (0–24)	17.64 ± 5.44

SD: standard deviation; VAS: visual analogue scale.