

Table SIII. Qualitative data analysis of studies describing predictors and non-predictors for deterioration of pain in patients with hip osteoarthritis

	Level of evidence	Uni- and/or multivariable association (number of variables in multivariable model)	Reference
<i>Predictors for deterioration of hip pain</i>			
Socio-demographic			
Lower level of education	Weak	Multi (11)	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18)
Clinical characteristics – other			
Higher comorbidity count	Weak	Multi (11)	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18)
Presence of additional knee osteoarthritis	Weak	Multi (11)	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18)
Health behaviour factors			
No supervised exercise	Weak	Multi (11)	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18)
Lower level of physical activity	Weak	Multi (11)	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18)
<i>Non-predictors of hip pain</i>			
Socio-demographics			
Sex	Strong	Multi (11) ns Multi (5) ns	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18) Steultjens et al., 2001 (24)
Age	Strong	Multi (11) ns Multi (5) ns	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18) Steultjens et al., 2001(24)
Employment status	Weak	Multi (11) ns	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18)
Clinical characteristics – other			
BMI	Strong	Multi (11) ns Multi (5) ns	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18) Steultjens et al., 2001 (24)
Clinical characteristics – hip			
Duration of hip complaints	Strong	Multi (11) ns Multi (5) ns	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18) Steultjens et al., 2001(24)
Radiological OA (K&L grade)	Strong	Multi (11) ns Multi (5) ns	Juhakoski et al., 2013 (18) Steultjens et al., 2001 (24)
Psycho-social factors			
Reduction demands	Weak	Uni ns	Steultjens et al., 2001 (24)
Transformation	Weak	Uni ns	Steultjens et al., 2001 (24)
Testing	Weak	Uni ns	Steultjens et al., 2001 (24)
Fear avoidance beliefs	Weak	Uni ns	Steultjens et al., 2001 (24)

BMI: body mass index; K&L: Kelgren and Lawrence; ns: not significant; Uni: univariable association; Multi: multivariable association. Predictor in bold represents strong level of evidence.