PATIENT HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE (PHQ)

NOTE: Instructions for PNRR Study Coordinators are marked in blue ink.

- The Patient History Questionnaire has to be filled out by each PNRR study participant at enrollment, and the provided information is part of the initial data set.
- During follow up visits a "FOLLOW-UP Questionnaire" should only be filled out, if 12 months have elapsed since the last time the patient filled out a questionnaire
- The FOLLOW-UP Questionnaire is a shortened version of the PHQ, ending with Section III.

After the patient has completed the questionnaire, the study coordinator should check the answers and make sure that answers were provided to all questions and if some questions were not answered by the patient, the study coordinator shall contact the patient and obtain the missing answers.

Patient Instructions (in questionnaire):

Please take a moment to read these instructions before completing the Patient History Questionnaire for the Peripheral Neuropathy Research Registry (PNRR).

- Please read each question carefully and answer as thoroughly as possible.
- If you are unsure how to fill out any part of this form, please do not hesitate to ask for help and guidance.

Section I. PATIENT INFORMATION

Questi	on: What year were you born?: year patient was born
Questi	on: What is your sex?
Ро	ssible Answers:
	Male: genetic sex of patient is male Female: patient's genetic sex is female
Questi	on: Are you Hispanic or Latino?
Poss	ible answers:
	Yes: patient is of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race No: patient is <u>not</u> of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish
	culture or origin.

Possible answers:

☐ American Indian / Alaska Native: patient is a descendent of any of the original peoples of North or South America (including Central America) and maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment

☐ Asian: patient is of Far Eastern, Indian or Southeast Asian descent

☐ Black or African American: patient is a descendent of any of the black racial groups of Africa

☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander: patient has origins in Hawaii or other Pacific Island

☐ White: patient is of European, Middle Eastern or North African descent

☐ More than one race: patient is of mixed race

Section II. CURRENT SYMPTOMS

Information for Study Coordinator:

- All questions should be answered evaluating the neuropathy (symptoms). If a patient experiences
 pain associated with another medical condition, the questions in section II of the questionnaire
 should be answered describing only the neuropathic. The study coordinator should make a note of
 the other painful condition in NOTES data entry field of the PEF.
- The patient should describe their CURRENT symptoms, as experienced within the last 7 days. If a patient experiences pain sometimes, but not in the past 7 days, the patient should be instructed to still describe his/her pain as long as pain is experienced on a regular basis.
- If the patient is on pain medication, the symptoms should be described as experienced (while on pain medication).
- If the pain levels fluctuate, the "average" pain level should be described.

Patient Instructions:

- Please provide answers to these questions regarding symptoms due to your peripheral neuropathy only (e.g. pain, numbness, tingling, burning, weakness, balance, etc.)
- Please refer to your "average" pain during the past 7 days. Do not refer to any extreme levels of pain such as "most" painful or "least" painful
- **0.** When did you notice the first symptoms associated with your peripheral neuropathy?

 Number of years since patient noticed the first PN symptoms, recorded with one decimal, e.g. 3.5
- 1. PAIN: Do you have pain?

Possible Answers:		
	Yes: patient has painful neuropathy	
Ш	No: patient's neuropathy is not painful ▶ If you do NOT have pain, skip to Question 2 (on Page 8)	

a. Where is your pain located? Mark all areas that apply.

Pat	tient to identify the areas of neuropathic pain.
Pos	ssible answers:
	Left foot: neuropathic pain anywhere below left ankle Right foot: neuropathic pain anywhere below right ankle Left leg: neuropathic pain anywhere between ankle and groin of left leg Right leg: neuropathic pain anywhere between ankle and groin of right leg Left arm: neuropathic pain anywhere between shoulder and wrist of left arm Right arm: neuropathic pain anywhere between shoulder and wrist of right arm Left hand: neuropathic pain anywhere below (distal of) left wrist Right hand: neuropathic pain anywhere below (distal of) right wrist Torso/trunk: patient experiences pain on torso/trunk, which is the main part of the body excluding the extremities, head and neck Face: neuropathic pain on face Back: neuropathic pain on back only (not on front of torso/trunk) Neck: neuropathic pain located in neck area
-	patient marks Torso/trunk, face, back or neck, the study coordinator should make sure that this in is neuropathy related and not associated with another medical condition.
b. Is yo	our pain:
Pos	ssible Answers:
	Always present: patient experiences pain every day Sometimes present: patient experience pain regularly, but not every day Rarely present: patient experiences pain no more than once a week Don't know: patient is unable to provide answer
c. Hou	long ago did your pain start?
Pos	ssible Answers:
	Within the last week: neuropathic pain started within the past 7 days 2 to 4 weeks ago: neuropathic pain started within the last month 1 to 6 months ago: neuropathic pain started within the last 6 months 7 to 12 months ago: neuropathic pain started within the last year 1 to 5 years ago: neuropathic pain started more than 1 year, but less than 5 years ago 6 to 10 years ago: neuropathic pain started more than 5 years, but less than 10 years ago 11 to 20 years ago: neuropathic pain started more than 10 years, but less than 20 years ago As long as I can remember: neuropathic pain started more than 20 years ago

Patient Instruction:

For the next set of questions, place an "X" through the number that <u>best describes</u> your pain.

d. Please use the scale below to tell us how intense your pain is.

	Pain Scale Interpretation:
	 □ 1, 2, 3: mild pain, not impacting daily activities □ 4, 5, 6: moderate pain, mildly impacting daily activities □ 7, 8, 9: severe pain, impacting daily activities □ 10: the most intense pain sensation imaginable
e.	Please use the scale below to tell us how <u>sharp</u> your pain feels. Words used to describe sharp feelings include "like a knife," "like a spike," "jabbing," or "like jolts."
	Pain Scale interpretation:
	 □ 0: pain does not feel sharp □ 1, 2, 3: pain feels a little bit sharp □ 4, 5, 6: pain feels moderately sharp □ 7, 8, 9: pain feels very sharp □ 10: the most sharp sensation imaginable ("like a knife")
f.	Please use the scale below to tell us how <u>hot</u> your pain feels. Words used to describe very hot pain include "burning" and "on fire."
	Pain Scale interpretation:
	 □ 0: pain does not feel hot □ 1, 2, 3: pain feels a little bit hot □ 4, 5, 6: pain feels moderately hot □ 7, 8, 9: pain feels very hot □ 10: the most hot sensation imaginable ("on fire")
g.	Please use the scale below to tell us how <u>dull</u> your pain feels. Words used to describe very dull pain include "like a dull toothache," "dull pain," "aching," and "like a bruise."
	Pain Scale interpretation:
	 □ 0: pain does not feel dull □ 1, 2, 3: pain feels a little bit dull □ 4, 5, 6: pain feels moderately dull □ 7, 8, 9: pain feels very dull □ 10: the most dull sensation imaginable

h. Please use the scale below to tell us how <u>cold</u> your pain feels. Words used to describe very

hot pain include "like ice" and "freezing."

	Pain Scale interpretation:
	 0: pain does not feel cold 1, 2, 3: pain feels a little bit cold 4, 5, 6: pain feels moderately cold 7, 8, 9: pain feels very cold 10: the most cold sensation imaginable ("freezing")
	10. the most cold sensation imaginable (meezing)
i.	Please use the scale below to tell us how <u>sensitive</u> your skin is to light touch or clothing. Words used to describe sensitive skin include "like sunburned skin" and "raw skin."
	Pain Scale interpretation:
	 □ 0: skin is not sensitive to touch □ 1, 2, 3: skin is a little bit sensitive to touch □ 4, 5, 6: skin is moderately sensitive to touch □ 7, 8, 9: skin is very sensitive to touch □ 10: the most sensitive sensation imaginable ("raw skin")
j.	Please use the scale below to tell us how <u>itchy</u> your pain feels. Words used to describe itchy pain include "like poison oak" and "like a mosquito bite."
	Pain Scale interpretation:
	 □ 0: pain does not feel itchy □ 1, 2, 3: pain feels a little bit itchy
	4, 5, 6: pain feels moderately itchy7, 8, 9: pain feels very itchy
	☐ 10: the most itchy sensation imaginable ("like poison oak")
k. 1	Which of the following statements best describes the time quality of your pain? Possible answers:
	☐ I feel background pain <u>all the time</u> and occasional flare-ups (break-through pain) <u>some of the</u>
	 <u>time</u>. <u>Describe the background pain:</u> Patient to describe background pain
	using adjectives such as burning, tingling, cold, hot, dull, itchy, etc.
	 Describe the flare-up (break-through) pain: Patient to describe flare-up pain using adjectives such as burning, tingling, cold, hot, dull, itchy, etc.
	☐ I feel a single type of <u>pain all the time</u> .
	Describe this pain: Patient to describe their pain symptoms using adjusting such as hymring tingling sold but dull itself at a
	adjectives such as burning, tingling, cold, hot, dull, itchy, etc. I feel a single type of pain only sometimes. Other times I am pain free.

Describe this occasional pain: Patient to describe their pain
symptoms using adjectives such as burning, tingling, cold, hot, dull, itchy, etc.
Coordinator needs to check that pain descriptions are provided.
re than one choice is marked, Study Coordinator should discuss with patient which of the options is the most fitting.
that you have told us the different physical aspects of your pain, the different types insations, we want you to tell us overall how <u>unpleasant</u> your pain is to you. Words to describe very unpleasant pain include "miserable" and "intolerable." Remember, can have a low intensity, but still feel extremely unpleasant, and some kinds of pain have a high intensity but be very tolerable. With this scale, please tell us how the seasant your pain feels.
Scale interpretation:
pain is not unpleasant 2, 3: pain feels a little bit unpleasant 5, 6: pain feels moderately unpleasant 8, 9: pain feels very unpleasant 1: the most unpleasant sensation imaginable ("intolerable")
want you to give us an estimate of the severity of the <u>deep</u> versus <u>surface</u> pain. We you to rate both location of pain (deep and surface) separately. We realize this can fficult to make these estimates, and most likely it will be a "best guess," but please us your best estimate.
ow intense is your <u>deep</u> pain?
ain Scale interpretation:
 0: no deep pain 1, 2, 3: deep pain is mild 4, 5, 6: deep pain is moderate 7, 8, 9: deep pain is severe 10: the most intense deep pain sensation imaginable
ow intense is your <u>surface</u> pain?
ain Scale interpretation: 1 0 : no surface pain

n. Do you experience abnormal perceptions of pain or discomfort from a normally nonpainful stimulus? For example, do you experience tingling, burning, discomfort or some other abnormal sensation when lightly touched?

	Pos	Possible answers:			
		Yes: patient has experienced at least one abnormal perception of pain or discomfort in the past seven days from an otherwise non-painful stimulus No: patient did not experience an abnormal perception of pain or discomfort from an otherwise non-painful stimulus in the past seven days Don't Know			
o.	Are	you taking medication for your neuropathic pain?			
	Pos	ssible Answers:			
		Yes: patient takes medication for neuropathic pain No: patient does not take pain medication ► If you do NOT take medication, skip to Question 2 (next Page)			
p.		w efficient is your pain medication? Not effective Somewhat effective Very effective Was once effective but no longer helps			
q.	Do	you have side effects from your pain medication?			
	Pos	ssible Answers:			
		Sleepiness, drowsiness (somnolence) Dizziness Weight gain Nausea, upset stomach Sexual dysfunction Other: No side effects			

- r. Have you taken other medications for your neuropathic pain in the past, and if so please tell us why you stopped taking those medications:
- The name of the discontinued pain medications should be listed, using either the pharmaceutical drug name or the brand name as listed in the RXNorm medication dictionary. If the option is available, both the pharmaceutical drug name and the brand name should be provided.
- For pain medication that was taken only once a day, the daily dosage should be listed, followed by the letters "QD." For example: "81 mg QD."

For pain medications which are taken more than once each day, the medication for each dosage should be listed, followed by the frequency. Example: for a patient taking 300 mg gabapentin three times a day, the data entry should be "300 mg TID."

A list of the medication frequency codes (e.g., TID for three times daily) is provided in Attachment 1

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2.

For the following questions, please refer only to those symptoms you have experienced due to your peripheral neuropathy during the past 7 days.

<u>NUMBNESS</u> : Do you have numbness (loss of sensation)?
Possible Answers:
 Yes: patient has areas of numbness No: patient does not experience numbness ▶ If you do NOT have numbness, skip to Question 3.
a. Where is your numbness (loss of sensation) located? Mark <u>all</u> areas that apply
Patient to identify the areas of neuropathic pain.
Possible answers:
☐ Left foot : area of numbness located below left ankle
☐ Right foot : area of numbness located below right ankle
☐ Left leg : area of numbness located between ankle and groin of left leg

☐ **Right leg**: area of numbness located between ankle and groin of right leg ☐ **Left arm**: area of numbness located between shoulder and wrist of left arm ☐ **Right arm**: area of numbness located between shoulder and wrist of right arm ☐ **Left hand**: area of numbness located below (distal of) left wrist ☐ **Right hand**: area of numbness located below (distal of) right wrist ☐ Torso/trunk: area of numbness located on torso/trunk, which is the main part of the body excluding the extremities, head and neck ☐ **Face**: area of numbness located on face ☐ **Back**: area of numbness located on back only (not on front of torso/trunk)

	☐ Neck : area of numbness located in neck area
	f patient marks Torso/trunk, face, back or neck, the study coordinator should make sure that the numbness is neuropathy related and not associated with another medical condition.
b.	your numbness (loss of sensation):
	Possible Answers:
	 Always present: patient experiences numbness every day Sometimes present: patient experience numbness regularly, but not every day Rarely present: patient experiences numbness no more than once a week □ Don't know: patient is unable to provide answer
c. <i>I</i>	ow long ago did your numbness (loss of sensation) start?
	Possible Answers:
	 Within the last week: numbness started within the past 7 days 2 to 4 weeks ago: numbness started within the last month 1 to 6 months ago: numbness started within the last 6 months 7 to 12 months ago: numbness started within the last year 1 to 5 years ago: numbness started more than 1 year, but less than 5 years ago 6 to 10 years ago: numbness started more than 5 years, but less than 10 years ago 11 to 20 years ago: numbness started more than 10 years, but less than 20 years ago As long as I can remember: numbness started more than 20 years ago
3.	Do you experience <u>spontaneous</u> abnormal sensations (with or without loss of sensation)? Some people might describe these as "pins and needles," "tingling," or "like part of a limb fell asleep."
	Possible Answers:
	 Yes, all the time: patient experiences spontaneous abnormal sensations on average at least once a week or more frequently Yes, occasionally: patient experiences spontaneous abnormal sensation less than once a week on average No, never: patient does not have spontaneous abnormal sensations
4.	<u>WEAKNESS</u> : Do you have weakness (loss of strength or power)?
	Possible Answers:
	☐ Yes : patient experienced symptoms of weakness within the past week☐ No : patient did not experience symptoms of weakness within the past week

► If you do <u>NOT</u> have weakness, skip to **Question 5**.

a.	What is your weakness (loss of strength or power)? What are the types of activities you have difficulty with? Mark <u>all</u> that apply.			
	Pos	ssible Answers:		
		Feet and ankles (trip easily) Foot drop		
		Proximal legs (difficulty going upstairs, getting out of a chair or toilet) Fine motor tasks with hands (difficulty buttoning, zipping a zipper)		
		Proximal arms (difficulty lifting heavy objects, shampooing hair)		
	ш	Other:		
5.		you experience tight, painful contractions of your muscles? These are sometimes erred to as "cramps" or "charley horse."		
	Pos	ssible Answers:		
		, - - - - - - - - - - -		
		than six times a year Yes, but very rarely: painful muscle contractions are experiences less than 6 times a year.		
		No, never: patient does not have painful muscle contractions		
		► If you do <u>NOT</u> have painful contraction, skip to Question 6 (next Page).		
a. <i>i</i>	4re	your tight, painful contractions of your muscles controlled with medications?		
	Pos	ssible Answers:		
		Yes: painful muscle contractions are controlled with medication		
		No, medication does not work I do not take medication for my muscle cramps		
		Tuo not take medication for my muscle cramps		
6.		<u>LANCE</u> : Do you have trouble with your balance or difficulties walking because of poor lance?		
	Pos	ssible Answers:		
		Yes: patient has impaired balance or difficulties walking		
		No: patient does not experience balance impairment ► If you do NOT have trouble with your balance, skip to Question 7		
		Fin you do ivo i have crouble with your balance, skip to question /		

a. Is your trouble with balance:

	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Always present: patient has balance issues every day Sometimes present: impaired balance only under certain conditions or not every day Rarely present: patient notices impaired balance occasionally; no more than once a week Don't know
b.	Do y	ou use any assistive devices when walking? Mark <u>all</u> that apply.
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes, I use a walker Yes, I use orthotics Yes, I use a wheelchair Yes, I use a cane No, I am bedbound No, I do not use any assistive devices when walking
с. і	Hav	e you had any falls?
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes, almost every day Yes, more than once a week Yes, about once per month Yes, more than once over the last year Yes, less than once per year No, I have not fallen
7.	au	TONOMIC: Now we want to know a little bit about your autonomic system. Your tonomic system regulates things like heart rate, blood pressure, sweating, bowel action and sexual function.
a.	Do	you experience spells of lightheadedness or dizziness as if you were going to faint?
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes: patient experiences spells of lightheadedness or dizziness No: patient does not experience lightheadedness or dizziness ► If you do NOT have dizziness, skip to Question 7b (below)
	If a	nswered with yes:
	i.	Do your spells of lightheadedness or dizziness get worse after the following activities? Mark <u>all</u> that apply.
		Possible Answers:

		After standing up quickly After a hot bath or shower After standing for a long time After a large meal Other:
ii. I	Have	e you ever fainted or "passed out?"
	Pos	sible Answers:
		Yes, at least once per month Yes, several time per year Yes, about once per year Yes, less than once per year Yes, but very rarely No, I have never fainted
Do	you	have abnormal sweating? Mark <u>all</u> that apply.
Pos	sible	e Answers:
	Yes	, I sweat more after eating , I sweat less in a warm environment , I have other abnormal sweating, please explain
Do	you	experience dryness of your eyes or mouth?
Pos	sible	e Answers:
	Yes No	
Do	you	have abnormal bowel movements? Mark <u>all</u> that apply.
Pos	sible	e Answers:
	Yes No	, I have diarrhea , I have constipation have difficulties with urination? Mark <u>all</u> that apply.
Pos	sible	e Answers:
	Yes Yes Yes	, I often experience a sudden, immediate need to go to the bathroom (urgency) , I have the urge to go to the bathroom frequently (frequency) , I lose control of my bladder (incontinence) , I have trouble emptying my bladder or initiating urination I don't have difficulties with urination

b.

c.

d.

e.

т.	IVIE	N ONLY: Has your sexual function changea recently? Wark <u>all</u> that apply.
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes, I have been having difficulties with having erections Yes, I have been having difficulties having ejaculation No
8.	SLE	EP: Have you experienced sleeping difficulties?
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes: patient has some sleeping difficulties No: no sleeping problems ► If you do NOT have sleeping difficulties, skip to Question 9.
a.		you have difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep at night from pain due to your ripheral neuropathy?
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes No
b.		you have an urge to move your legs at night, accompanied or caused by unpleasant nsations?
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes No
c.	Are	your sleeping difficulties controlled with medications?
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Yes No, medication does not work I do not take sleeping aid medication
9.	Wh	ich symptom bothers you the most? Please mark only <u>one</u> .
	Pos	ssible Answers:
		Pain Numbness (loss of sensation)

Ш	Weakness (loss of strength or power)
	Balance or difficulty with walking
	Other:
	patient selected more than one answer for Question 9, the study coordinator shall discuss this the patient to determine which symptom is the most bothersome for the patient and correct
	e answer for Question 9 accordingly.

Section III. MEDICATIONS, VITAMINS, AND SUPPLEMENTS

Patient instructions:

Please list all medications, vitamins, and supplements that you are currently taking.

Medication, Vitamin, or Supplement:

- The names of all current medications should be listed, using either the pharmaceutical drug name or the brand name as listed in the RXNorm medication dictionary. If the option is available, both the pharmaceutical drug name and the brand name should be provided. Vitamins should be listed by either by using the chemical name or by listing the vitamin name as listed in the RXNorm medication list. If available, both the chemical name and the vitamin name should be provided.
- Supplements: all taken supplements should be listed using the generic description of the supplement, for example "turmeric oil"
- Supplements that are not included in the RXNorm medication list, can be entered by requesting
 unrestricted medication data entry fields. The number of supplements not found in the RXNorm list
 should be entered, using the "How many supplements did the patient list which are not on the
 RXNorm list?" The requested number of data entry fields will then be created by REDCap.

Dosage:

- For medication taken only once a day, the daily dosage should be listed, followed by the letters QD (Latin: *quaque die*). For example, "81 mg QD."
- For medications taken more than once each day, the medication for each dosage should be listed, followed by the frequency. For example, a patient taking 500 mg Metformin twice a day, the dosage information should be entered as "500 mg BID." A list of the medication frequency codes (e.g., BID for twice a day) is provided in Attachment 1.
- For multivitamins and supplements, it is acceptable to enter the information in form of volume measurements, e.g., "1 capsule QD."

Study coordinator to check provided medication list against patient's medical records. Missing medications and dosages should be added to the PNRR data set.

Section IV. MEDICAL HISTORY

Question for FOLLOW-UP ONLY:

	you had any new medical issues, diagnoses, or surgeries since your last PNRR visit? ssible Answers:
	Yes: patient has reports new medical issues or surgeries No: no new medical issues or surgeries ► If you have NOT had new medical issues, diagnoses, or surgeries since your last PNRR visit, Questionnaire is complete.
10. P	lease mark all that apply:
	Amyloidosis Anorexia Cancer Have you ever received chemotherapy? Yes No Don't know
	Name of drug(s): Study coordinator to contact Oncologist if patient is not able to provide name of drug(s). At minimum, drug(s) known to cause nerve damage should be listed.
	Cardiac disease Celiac Disease Crohn's disease Diabetes Mellitus Type I: total lack of insulin or do not produce enough insulin Type II: cannot use insulin efficiently
	Elevated cholesterol Elevated triglycerides Fibromyalgia Hepatitis Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Hepatitis C
	Have you ever received Interferon treatments? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
	HIV Have you ever received ddI, d4T, or ddc? Yes No Don't know

	Have you ever received protease inhibitor?
	☐ Yes
	□ No
	☐ Don't know
	Irritable bowel disease
	Kidney disease
	Leprosy
	Liver disease
	Lyme disease
	Mixed connective tissue disease
	Peripheral vascular disease
	Rheumatoid arthritis
	Sarcoidosis
	Scleroderma
	Shingles
	Sjögren's syndrome
	Syphilis
	Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
	Thyroid disease
	☐ Hyper – patient had iodine treatment or takes methimazole medication
	☐ Hypo – patient takes levothyroxine sodium (Synthroid) medication
	☐ Don't know
	Ulcerative colitis
	Vitamin B1 deficiency
	Vitamin B6 deficiency
	Vitamin B6 over-dosage
Ш	Vitamin B12 deficiency
11. <i>Di</i>	d you have any vaccinations, infections, or the flu <u>1 to 3 months</u> before the onset of
yo	ur neuropathy?
Pos	ssible Answers:
	Yes, I had the flu
	Yes, I had an infection(s) ▶ if YES, which one(s)?
	Yes, I had vaccination(s) ▶ if YES, which one(s)?
	No
	Don't know

12. If you have other medical or infectious conditions, please list below:

All medical conditions should be listed here – independent if they are effecting neuropathy or not. Study Coordinator should check medical records and physician notes to ensure that all medical and infectious conditions are captured in the database.

- 13. If you have had <u>major</u> surgery, please list the type of surgery and when it was performed:
 - **Definition for "major surgery":** a surgery that required anesthesia or an overnight stay at a health care facility
 - Year of surgery: calendar year the surgery was performed

14.	As a child, did you have difficulties or delays in development?
	Possible Answers:
	 Yes No ► If you did NOT have delays, skip to Section V (next Page).
a. /	As a child did you have difficulty with (mark <u>all</u> that apply):
	Possible Answers:
	 □ Riding a bicycle □ Roller skating / ice skating □ Running □ Keeping up with peers in physical activities □ Don't know
b. A	At what age did you begin having developmental delays? (years)
	Section V. SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY
15.	What is your current occupation?
16.	What is your past occupation?
	Have you had (now or in the past) any occupational exposure to <u>excessive</u> amounts of hazardous chemicals? Mark <u>all</u> that apply.
	Possible Answers:
	 Yes, herbicides, pesticides or fungicides Yes, heavy metals, such as lead, mercury, arsenic or others Yes, solvents such as N-hexane, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, carbon disulfide or others No

Most patients do not remember the brand name of the substance(s) they came in contact with. If they do not remember the exact name, the "function" should be listed. For example: "pesticides routinely used in apple orchards;" "solvents used for photo development."

18.	На	ive you <u>ever</u> smoked	? If you have <u>ne</u>	<u>ver</u> smoked, m	ark "No" and skip to Question 18.
	Pos	sible Answers:			
		Yes, I <u>currently</u> smoke	e		
		If YES, how many <u>pack</u> Less that More that		AND	For how many <u>years</u> ? <u>Less</u> than 10 years <u>More</u> than 10 years
		Yes, I have smoked in	the past, but I do	not currently s	moke
		If YES, how many <u>pack</u> ☐ <u>Less</u> that ☐ <u>More</u> that	n 1 pack	AND	For how many <u>years</u> ? <u>Less</u> than 10 years <u>More</u> than 10 years
		At what age did you s	top smoking?	(years)	
		No			
19.	20	•			shol, mark "No" and skip to Question glass of wine, one bottle of beer, or
19.	20 one	(below). For this que			•
19.	20 one	(below). For this que. e mixed drink.			•
19.	20 one	(below). For this quest the control of the control	stion, one drink i ks per day?		•
19.	20 one Pos	(below). For this quest the control of the control	stion, one drink i ks per day? n 2 drinks an 2 drinks	s equal to one	glass of wine, one bottle of beer, or For how many <u>years</u> ? ☐ <u>Less</u> than 10 years ☐ <u>More</u> than 10 years
19.	20 one Pos	(below). For this quest mixed drink. sible Answers: Yes, I currently drink If YES, how many drin Less that More the Yes, I have drunk alco	stion, one drink in the past, because the past,	s equal to one	glass of wine, one bottle of beer, or For how many <u>years</u> ? ☐ <u>Less</u> than 10 years ☐ <u>More</u> than 10 years
19.	20 one Pos	(below). For this quest mixed drink. sible Answers: Yes, I currently drink If YES, how many drin Less that More the Yes, I have drunk alco	ks per day? n 2 drinks an 2 drinks hol in the past, b ks per day? n 2 drinks	AND t I do not curre	For how many years? Less than 10 years More than 10 years ently drink For how many years? Less than 10 years More than 10 years More than 10 years

20.	 Have you ever used recreational drugs? If you have never used recreational drugs, mark "No" and skip to Question 20. For this question, "recreational drugs" refer to any drugs taken for a psychoactive rather than medical purpose, such as marijuana, cocaine, or methamphetamine. Possible Answers: Yes, I currently use recreational drugs 				
		If YES, which drug(s) do you use?		For how many <u>years</u> ? <u>Less</u> than 10 years <u>More</u> than 10 years	
		Yes, I have used recreational drugs in t	he past, but I d	o not currently use recreational drugs	
		If YES, which drug(s) do you use?		For how many <u>years</u> ? ☐ <u>Less</u> than 10 years ☐ <u>More</u> than 10 years	
		At what age did you stop using recreati	onal drugs?	(years)	
		No			
21.		that is your marital status?			
		Single Married Widowed Separated Divorced			
22.	W	hich best describes your living situat	ion?		
	Pos	ssible Answers:			
		I live alone I live with my spouse / partner I live with my parent(s) / sibling(s) I live with a roommate Llive with my children			

Section VI. FAMILY HISTORY

In Section VI, the patients are asked about their family history in regard to neuropathy and other diseases, and then list each family member and their disease. One of the questions asked is the age of the family member at the time of diagnosis. Often the patient does not remember the exact age and indicates that the diagnosis was made "in 50s" or "mid 60s" or a similar statement.

If only the decade is indicated, the first year of the decade should be entered. For example, for "50s" the number 50 should be entered.

If "mid 50s" is used as the age indication, the value "55" should be entered into the database.

23. <i>I</i>	Do you have family members with <u>peripheral neuropathy</u> ?
Р	ossible Answers:
	Yes: other (blood-related) family members have neuropathy
	No: no other (blood-related) family member has neuropathy ► If you did NOT have any family members with peripheral neuropathy, skip to Question 24.
	Don't know: patient does not know if any relatives have neuropathy▶ Skip to Question 24.
b	lease tell us more about your family members with peripheral neuropathy. In the table elow, list their relationship to you, type of neuropathy, and the age at which they were iagnosed with autoimmune disease. See example.
•	Relationship to you: relationship to relative with peripheral neuropathy from view of patient. Type of neuropathy: type of neuropathy (if known), e.g., diabetic neuropathy, otherwise "unknown" or just neuropathy Age at diagnosis: estimated age at diagnosis or exact age if known.
d	Do you have family members with <u>autoimmune disease</u> ? Examples of autoimmune iseases include rheumatoid arthritis, vasculitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's isease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
Р	ossible Answers:
	Yes: one or more (blood-related) family members have autoimmune disease.
	No: no (blood-related) family member has an autoimmune disease. ► If you did NOT have any family members with autoimmune disease, skip to Question 25.
	Don't know: patient does not know if any relatives have autoimmune diseases. ► Skip to Question 25.

Please tell us more about your family members with autoimmune disease. In the table below, list their relationship to you, type of autoimmune disease, and the age at which they were diagnosed with autoimmune disease. See example.

- Relationship to you: relationship to relative with autoimmune disease from view of patient.
- Type of autoimmune disease: name of autoimmune disease.
- Age at diagnosis: estimated age at diagnosis or exact age if known.

25.	Do you have any family members with the following diseases or conditions: DIABE	TES,
	HIGH TRIGLYCERIDES or HIGH CHOLESTEROL?	

Yes: one or more (blood-related) family members have either diabetes mellitus, elevated
triglycerides or elevated cholesterol

No: no (blood-related) family member has diabetes or elevated triglycerides or cholesterol
 ▶ If you did NOT have any family members these diseases/conditions, skip to Question 26.

□ **Don't know**: patient does not know if any relative has diabetes or elevated triglycerides or elevated cholesterol

► Skip to **Question 26**.

Possible Answers:

Patient Instruction: Please tell us more about your family members with these diseases/conditions. In the table below, list their relationship to you, type of disease/condition, and the age at which they were diagnosed with that disease or condition. See example.

- Relationship to you: relationship to relative with medical condition from view of patient.
- **Type of disease / condition:** if a relative has more than one condition, all applicable conditions should be listed in one line, e.g., diabetes and high cholesterol
- Age at diagnosis: estimated age at diagnosis or exact age if known. If patient has more than one medical condition, the age at diagnosis for each condition should be listed, e.g. 62 and 68

26. Do you have any other family history of disease?

Possible Answers:

☐ Yes: one or more (blood-related) family members have another disease

☐ No: no (blood-related) family member has another disease

☐ Don't know: patient does not know if any relative has another disease

Please tell us more about your family history of disease. In the table below, list their relationship to you, type of disease, and the age at which they were diagnosed with that disease. See example.

- Relationship to you: relationship to relative with medical condition from view of patient.
- **Type of disease / condition:** if a relative has more than one disease, they should be all listed in one data entry field
- Age at diagnosis: estimated age at diagnosis or exact age if known. If a relative has more than one disease, the age at diagnosis for each disease should be listed, in the same order they are listed in the "type of disease / condition" data entry field.

Date Submitted:

Date should be entered when data entry was **completed** (= assumed final).

Form Status:

- Incomplete: not all data is entered yet
- Unverified: all data is entered, but waiting for confirmation for some data (for example, when waiting
 for confirmation about primary diagnosis pending lab results, the form should be
 considered unverified)
- Complete: all information is verified, no additional edits are anticipated

ATTACHMENT 1: Medication Frequency Codes

Frequency Code	Frequency Description
BID	Twice a day
BIW	Twice a week
CI	Continuous infusion
HS	At bedtime
ОТО	One time only
PRN	As needed
QH	Every hour
Q12H	Every 12 hours
Q2WK	Every 2 weeks
Q3WK	Every 3 weeks
Q4WK	Every 4 weeks
Q6WK	Every 6 weeks
Q4H	Every 4 hours
Q6H	Every 6 hours
Q8H	Every 8 hours
QD	Once a day
QID	4 times a day
QIW	4 times a week
QMO	Once a month
QOD	Every other day
QWK	Every week
STAT	Immediately
TID	3 times a day
TIW	3 times a week
ОТ	Other, specify
QPM	Each evening
QAM	Each morning