**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

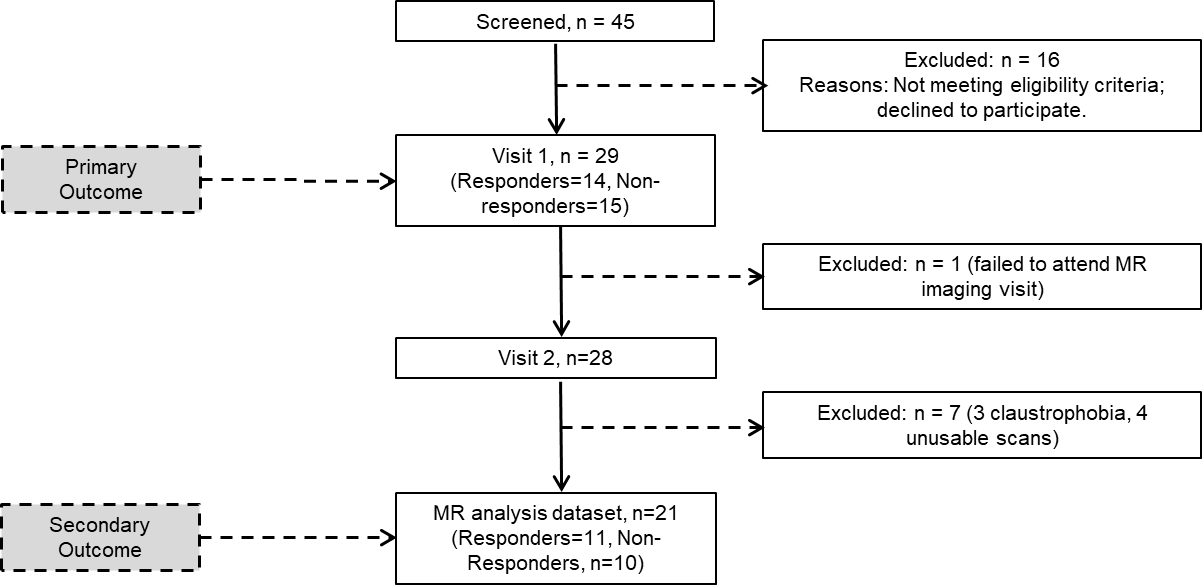
**Figure 1:** Participant flow chart

**Figure 2:** Scatter plots with error bars depicting mean and 95% confidence intervals for cold detection threshold (CDT), warm detection threshold (WDT) and mechanical pain sensitivity (MPS) for each study group.

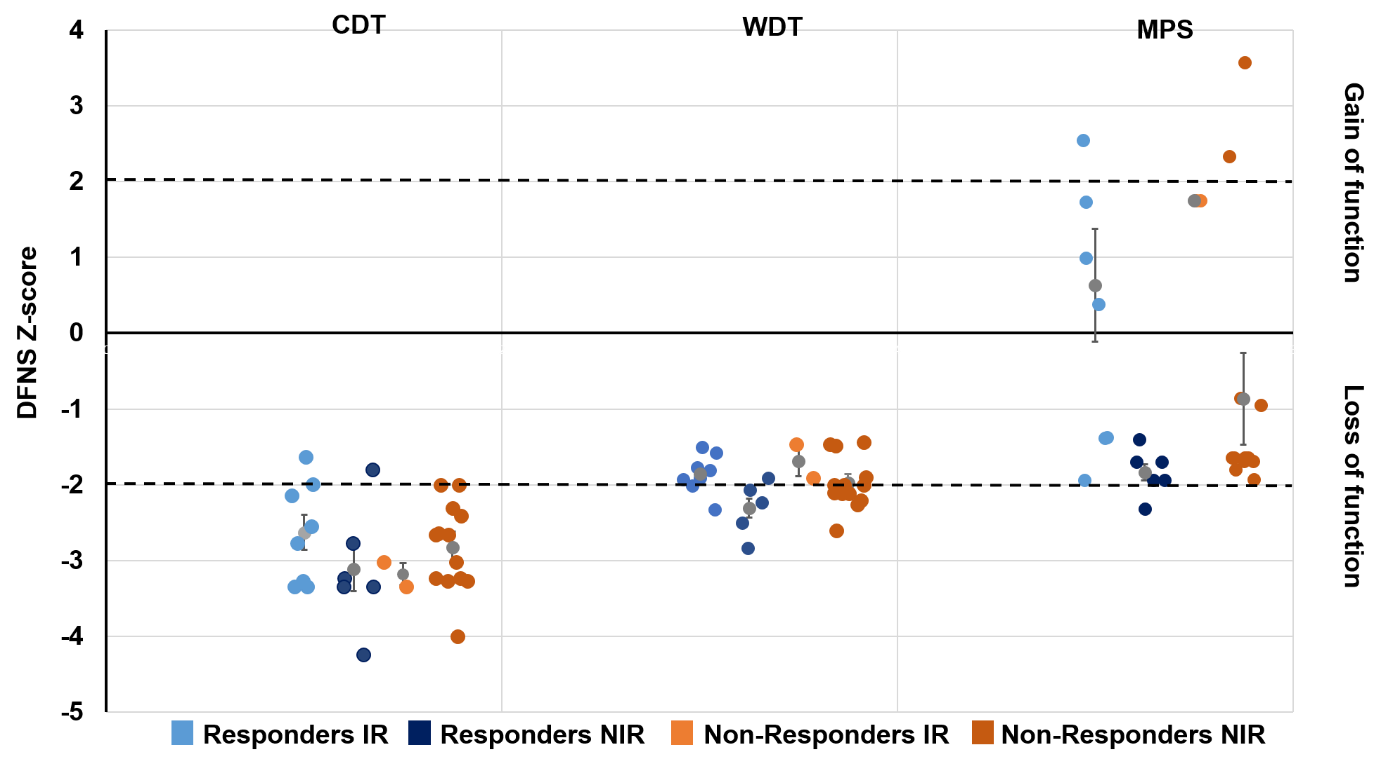
**Figure 3:** Histograms depicting number (n, absent and present) of subjects with wind-up ratio (WUR) and dynamic mechanical sensitivity (DMS) or allodynia for each patient group (\*p<0.05).

**Figure 4:** Scatter plots with error bars depicting mean and 95% confidence intervals for cold pain threshold (CPT), Heat pain threshold (HPT) for each study group.

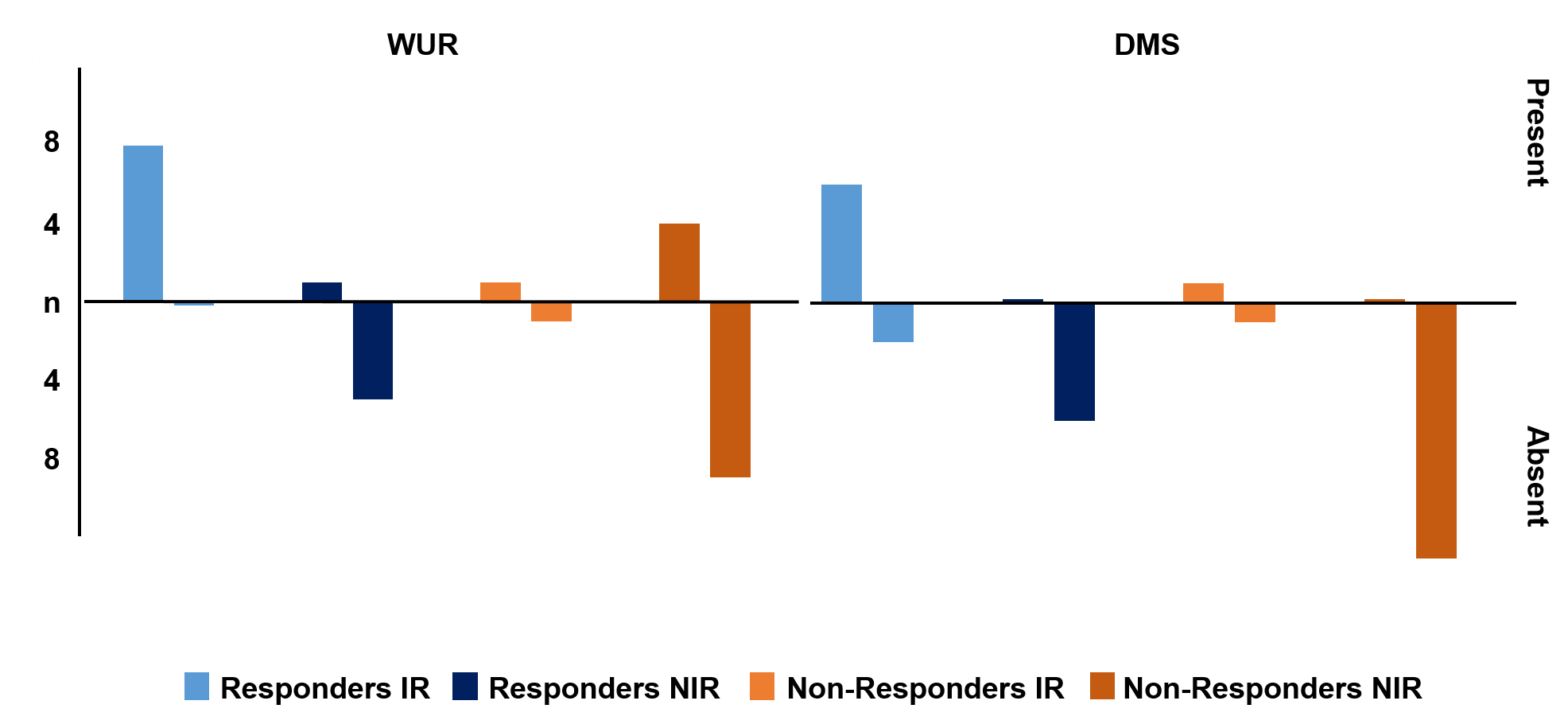
**Figure 5:** Scatter plot demonstrating Pearson’s correlation coefficient between NTSS-6 and functional connectivity between the primary somatosensory cortex to frontal orbital cortex.



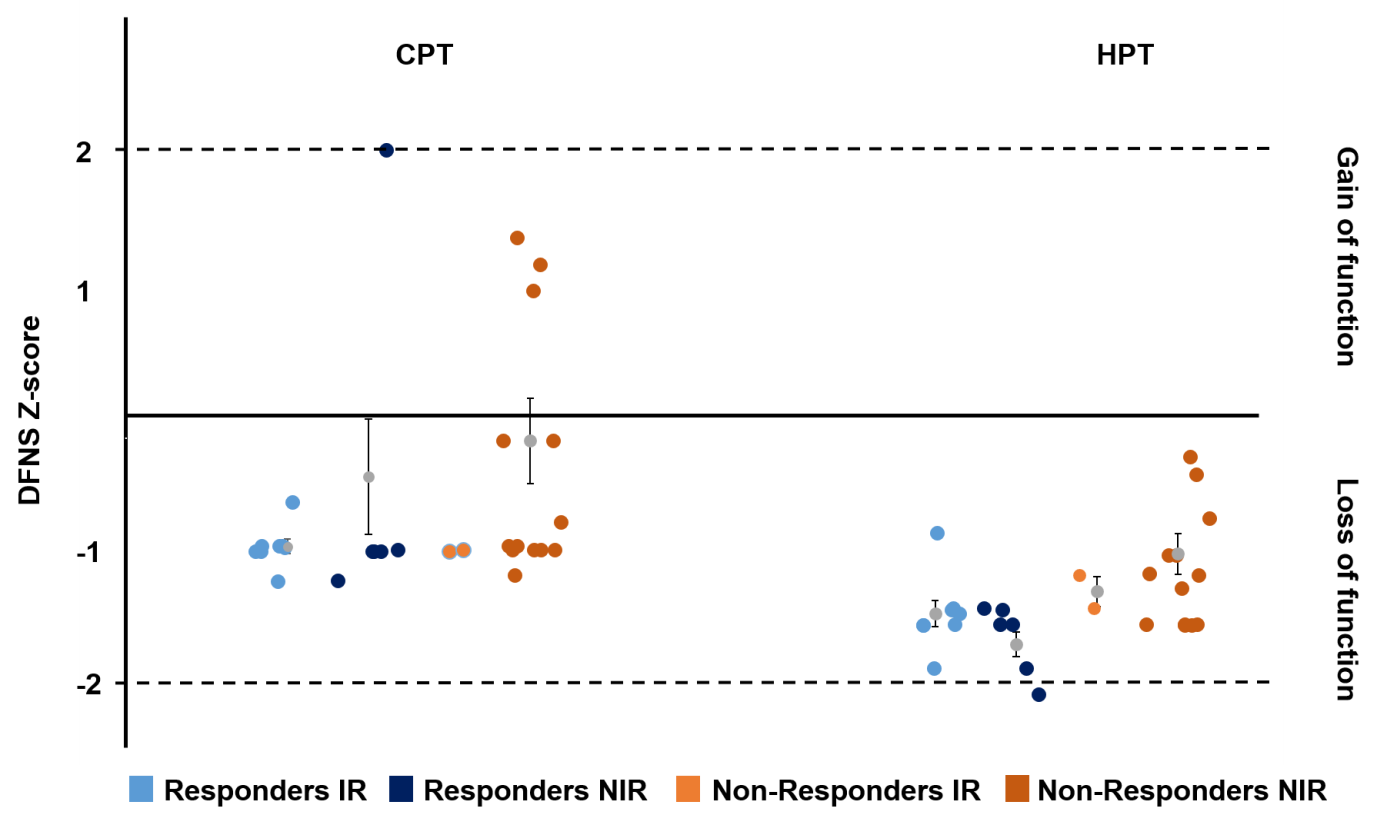
**Figure 1:** Participant flow chart



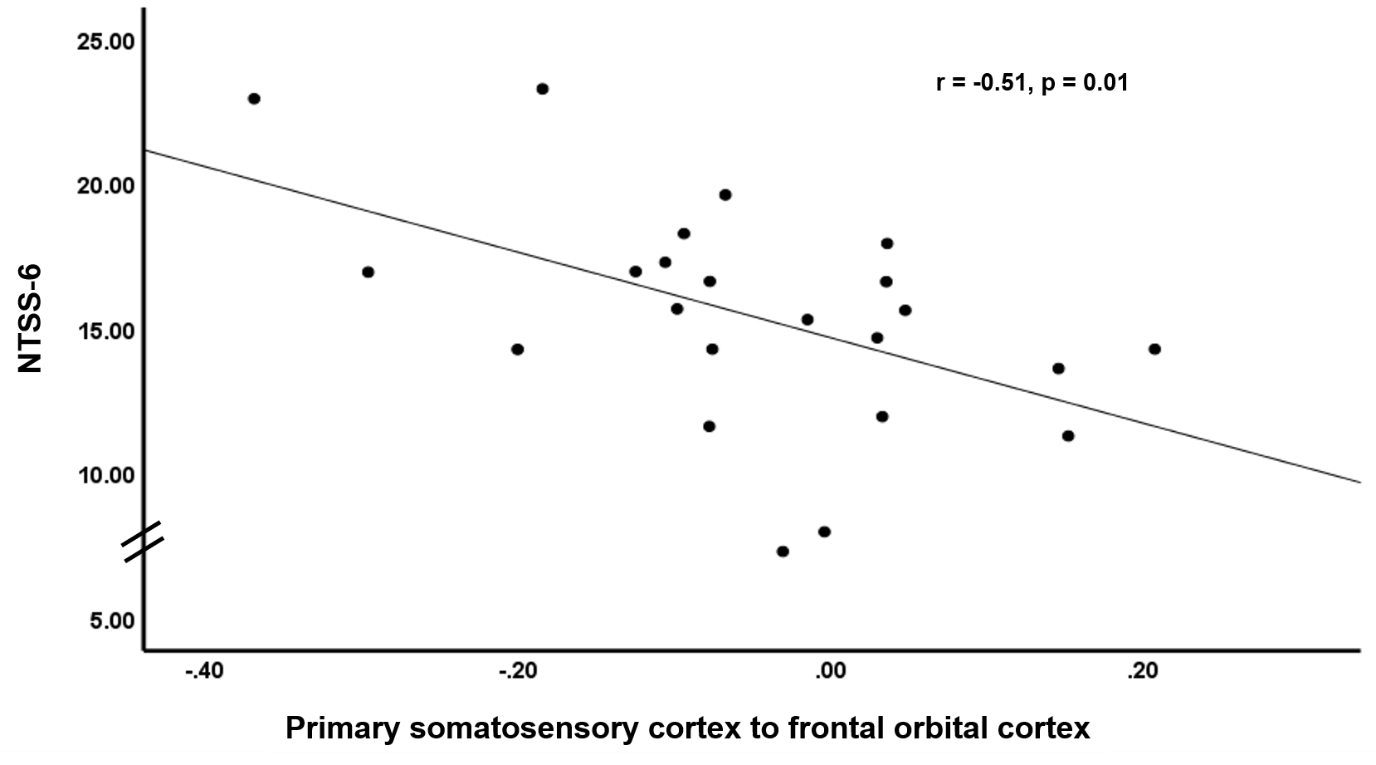
**Figure 2:** Scatter plots with error bars depicting mean and 95% confidence intervals for cold detection threshold (CDT), warm detection threshold (WDT) and mechanical pain sensitivity (MPS) for each study group.

\* \*  


**Figure 3:** Histograms depicting number (n, absent and present) of subjects with wind-up ratio (WUR) and dynamic mechanical sensitivity (DMS) or allodynia for each patient group (\*p<0.05).



**Figure 4:** Scatter plots with error bars depicting mean and 95% confidence intervals for cold pain threshold (CPT), Heat pain threshold (HPT) for each study group.



**Figure 5:** Scatter plot demonstrating Pearson’s correlation coefficient between NTSS-6 and functional connectivity between the primary somatosensory cortex to frontal orbital cortex.