SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Fatigue in spinal cord injury and multiple sclerosis individuals: insights from walking tests

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Supplementary tables

Supplementary Table 1. *Demographic and clinical data*

Parameters	CONTROL	SCI	MS	*p* value
N	21	23	23	
Demographic				
Age ($\bar{X} \pm$ SD years)	41 ± 14.39	49.4 ± 14.68	49.3 ± 10.2	0.064
Sex (Female/Male)	10/11	8/15	16/7	0.117
Clinical data				
AIS (n [%])				
C	N/A	3 [13]	N/A	
D	N/A	20 [87]	N/A	
Level of SCI (n [%])				
Cervical	N/A	14 [61]	N/A	
Thoracic	N/A	7 [30.4]	N/A	
Lumbar	N/A	2 [8.6]	N/A	
EDSS (median [IQR])	N/A	N/A	4.5 [3.5]	
Type of MS (n [%])				
RRMS	N/A	N/A	14 [60.9]	
PPMS	N/A	N/A	3 [13]	
SPMS	N/A	N/A	6 [26.1]	
FSS ($\bar{X} \pm$ SD score)	2.4 ± 1	3.57 ± 1.2	4.5 ± 1.5	<0.001
CSF (n [%])	2 [9.5]	8 [34.8]	17 [73.9]	<0.001

Results for univariate test: Chi-square test and One-Way Anova test. N: number of participants; SCI: spinal cord injury; MS: multiple sclerosis; $\bar{X}$: mean; SD: standard deviation; AIS: International Standards for Neurological Classification of SCI; EDSS: Expanded Disability Status Scale; IQR: Interquartile Range; RRMS: Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis; PPMS: Primary-Progressive Multiple Sclerosis; SPMS: Secondary-Progressive Multiple Sclerosis; FSS: scores of Fatigue Severity Scale; CFS: clinically significant fatigue (FSS > 4).