

Table S2. Bivariate analysis of the relationship between the presence or absence of pain and demographic information of the patients included in the study.

Variable	Overall, N = 51	Presence of pain		p-value
		No, N = 26	Yes, N = 25	
Sex, n (%)				0,31 ¹
Female	18 (50%)	8 (40%)	10 (62%)	
Male	18 (50%)	12 (60%)	6 (38%)	
Unknown	15	6	9	
Etiology, n (%)				0,57 ²
Infection	2 (4%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	
Other	4 (8%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	
Stroke	41 (80%)	20 (77%)	21 (84%)	
Traumatic brain injury	4 (7%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	
Tracheotomy, n (%)				0,21 ²
No	25 (49%)	15 (29%)	10 (20%)	
Yes	26 (51%)	11 (22%)	15 (29%)	
Gastrostomy, n (%)				0,17 ¹
No	17 (33%)	11 (22%)	6 (12%)	
Yes	34 (67%)	15 (29%)	19 (37%)	
Time since injury, Median (IQR)	9 (6 – 18)	10 (6 – 16)	6 (3 – 18)	0,26 ³

¹Pearson's Chi-squared test; ²Fisher's exact test; ³Wilcoxon rank sum test