

Supplementary Table I. Study characteristics

Study Name year/Nation	Pt No	Age	Cancer diagnosis	Follow up	Chemotherapy regimen	Clinical Setting
Aghili et al. 2018 (Iran)	40(F)	18-65	Breast cancer	6 weeks	The AC regimen was followed by paclitaxel	Prevention
Andrade et al. 2017 (Brazil)	98(F) 101(M)	Median 57.13	Colorectal cancer	5 months	modified-FLOX	Prevention
Shinde et al. 2016 (USA)	46(F)	Mean 53.7	Advanced colorectal cancer	6 months	Paclitaxel	Prevention
Smith et al. 2020 (USA)	79 (F:35.2%)	>21	Head and neck cancer	3 months	Carboplatin and taxol or cisplatin	Prevention
Avan et al. 2018 (Iran) Salehifar et al. 2020 (Iran)	82(F)	>18	Breast cancer	1 years	Paclitaxel or docetaxel	Treatment
Manjushree et al. 2021 (India)	70 (F:71.4%)	18-60	Any	8 weeks	Paclitaxel (42.85%) Paclitaxel + carboplatin (36.5%) Bortezomib + thalidomide (11.11%) Vincristine (3.17%) Oxaliplatin (3.17%) Cisplatin (3.17%)"	Treatment
Rao et al. 2007 (USA)	84(F) 31(M)	Mean 59	Metastatic colon cancer	14 weeks	Vinca alkaloids Taxanes Platinum-based combination	Treatment

Abbreviation:

Pt No: Patient number

AC regimen: doxorubicin (also known as Adriamycin) + cyclophosphamide

Modified-FLOX: fluorouracil+leucovorin+oxaliplatin

Supplementary Table 2. Study findings

Study Name year/Nation	Study design	Intervention	Comparison	Key findings
Aghili et al. 2018 (Iran)	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled	Gabapentin 300 mg TID	Placebo	-Grade 2 and 3 neuropathies were much less common in the gabapentin group -In the gabapentin group, the decline in NCV for the peroneal nerve was 21.9%, compared to 62.5% in the placebo group. Sural's NCV decreased by 17.7% in the gabapentin group versus 61.0% in the placebo group
Andrade et al. 2017 (Brazil)	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled	Pregabalin 75 mg BID-300 mg BID	Placebo	-intensity did not reach statistical significance but was 1.03 in the placebo group and 0.85 in the pregabalin group -Quality of life, BPI, MPQ, DN-4, NCS score, and side effects were similar between the two groups
Shinde et al. 2016 (USA)	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot trial	Pregabalin 75 mg QD	Placebo	-The -P-APS measure was not different between two groups, but pregabalin seemed to decrease numbness
Smith et al. 2020 (USA)	Randomized pilot trial	Gabapentin 100 mg TID-600 mg TID	Placebo (Usual care)	-Pain score decrease in the gabapentin group compared to the placebo group with statically significant
Avan et al. 2018 (Iran) Salehifar et al. 2020 (Iran)	Randomized, double-blind	Pregabalin 75 mg QD-75 mg BID	Duloxetine 30 mg QD-300 mg BID	- Quality of life was not different between the two groups but improved compared to baseline - Pregabalin offers greater benefit in pain and insomnia, the duloxetine group improves emotional function
Manjushree et al.	Randomized, double-blind,	Gabapentin	Pregabalin	-Both groups showed statistically

2021 (India)		300 mg	75 mg	significant decreases in -VAS and PQAS -ADR is more prevalent in the gabapentin group than pregabalin group
Rao et al. 2007 (USA)	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Crossover trial	Gabapentin Target: 2700 mg/day	Placebo	-The -NRS score for pain improved by 0.12 units per week for all patients -Symptom severity improvements were similar between two group

Abbreviations

QD: Once a day; BID: twice a day; TID: Three Times a Day

NCV :Nerve conduction velocity

BPI: Brief Pain Inventory

MPQ: McGill Pain Questionnaire

DN-4: Douleur Neuropathique en 4 Questions

NCS: Nerve Conduction Studies

VAS: Visual analog scale

PQAS:

Pain Quality Assessment Scale

NRS: Numerical Rating Scale

P-APS: Paclitaxel can cause acute pain syndrome