

**Appendix 1.** Questionnaire DINOSAUR v1.0; 20-06-2023.

<b>Section 1: Eligibility criteria and domain of expertise</b>								
1	Do you consent to participate to this survey?		Yes	No				
2	Can you confirm that this is your first time answering this questionnaire?		Yes	No				
3	What is your profession?		PRM specialist	Orthopedic surgeon	Rheumatologist	Physio-therapist	Other, please specify	
4	Please state how many years you have been practicing your profession	0-5 y	6-10 y	11-15 y	15-20 y	21-25 y	26-30 y	> 31 years
5	Please indicate the type of healthcare institution you currently practice in?	Multiple answers possible	Private practice	Group practice	Specialized clinic	Private-owned hospital/clinic	General hospital	Academic hospital
6	Please state the name of the city and country where you practice your profession							
		City						
		Country						
7	Do you have a special interest in frozen shoulder?		Yes	No				
8	On average, how many patients with the diagnosis of frozen shoulder, (regardless of the stage) do you examine/treat in one month?		1-10	11-20	21-40	41-60	61-100	101-
<b>Section 2: Concerning your views on current definitions of frozen shoulder (and its component's)</b>								
9	Frozen shoulder is a self-limiting disease characterized by <b>pain and functional restriction</b> in both active and passive shoulder motion lasting more than 1 month, for which radiographic findings of the shoulder joint are unremarkable.		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
10	Frozen shoulder is a disease characterized by <b>functional restriction</b> in both active and passive shoulder motion for which radiographic findings of the shoulder joint are unremarkable.		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
11	Frozen shoulder is a <b>self-limiting disease</b> .		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
12	Frozen shoulder is a disease of the shoulder characterized by <b>pain</b> .		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
13	Frozen shoulder is a disease characterized by shoulder <b>pain</b> lasting <b>more than 1 month</b> .		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
14	Frozen shoulder is a disease characterized by functional <b>restriction in both active and passive shoulder motion</b> .		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	

15	Frozen shoulder is a disease characterized by functional <b>restriction in passive shoulder motion.</b>		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
<b>Section 3: Concerning your views on how to define limitation of motion and your use of clinical tests</b>								
16	Limitation of motion is defined as limitation of more than <b>30 degrees in more than two directions</b> (forward flexion, abduction, external rotation, or internal rotation)		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
17	I compare limitation in range of motion to the contralateral side		Yes	No				
18	Limitation of motion is defined as limitation of more than <b>50% in more than two directions</b> (forward flexion, abduction, external rotation, or internal rotation) in comparison to the contralateral side		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
19	I compare limitation in range of motion to healthy subjects norms (related to age, gender, global hypermobility...)		Yes	No				
20	In your opinion, what shoulder motion is <b>most severely restricted</b> in patients with a frozen shoulder?	Multiple answers possible	forward flexion	abduction	external rotation	internal rotation	no opinion	
21	How do you normally measure the range of motion of the shoulder, for example abduction of the arm?		eyeballing	goniometer	digital inclinometer	I usually don't measure ROM		
		Other technique, Please specify	Free text					
22	When diagnosing a frozen shoulder, do you use other special orthopedic/clinical tests?	If YES, please specify if you use the following tests:	Yes	No				
		Coracoid Pain Test	Yes	No				
		Distension Test in Passive External Rotation	Yes	No				
		Shrug Sign	Yes	No				
		Modified Neer sign	Yes	No				
		other, please specify	free text					
<b>Section 4: Concerning your views on the classification of frozen shoulder</b>								
23	Do you agree that frozen shoulder can be classified into primary and secondary types?		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	

24	Do the two terms of adhesive capsulitis and frozen shoulder share the same meaning?		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
25	When diagnosing a frozen shoulder, is it useful for clinical purposes to identify two conditions: more painful than stiff or more stiff than painful?		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
26	Do you classify frozen shoulder in a specific stage at the time of diagnosis?		Yes	No				
		Freezing stage	Yes	No				
		Frozen stage	Yes	No				
		Thawing stage	Yes	No				
		Painful phase	Yes	No				
		Stiff phase	Yes	No				
		Recovery phase	Yes	No				
		Inflammatory phase	Yes	No				
		Mechanic phase	Yes	No				
<b>Section 5: Concerning your views on the use of imaging studies in the diagnosis of frozen shoulder</b>								
27	Do you use plain <b>radiography</b> in diagnosing frozen shoulder?		never	rarely	sometimes	often	always	
28	Do you use <b>ultrasonography</b> in diagnosing frozen shoulder?		never	rarely	sometimes	often	always	
29	Do you use <b>magnetic resonance imaging</b> in diagnosing frozen shoulder?		never	rarely	sometimes	often	always	
<b>Final section: Your views on the necessity to obtain a consensus definition for frozen shoulder and any other comments you would like to add</b>								
30	Do you think that it is useful to obtain a consensus definition for frozen shoulder?		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree	
31	Do you have any other comments you would like to add regarding your views on the diagnosis of frozen shoulder?		Free text					

Physical and rehabilitation medicine (PRM), range of motion (ROM).