Table 1 (Supplemental Table). Demographics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variable** |  |
| Patients (n) | 51 |
| Male gender (n, %) | 28 (55) |
|  |  |
| **At amputation** |  |
| Mean patient age (yrs) [ sd ; median] (range) (n = 50 patients)ᵧ | 32 [14; 32;] (13 to 64) |
| Amputation (n, %)\* |  |
| Unilateral | 45 (88) |
| Bilateral | 6 (12) |
| Reason for amputation (n, %) |  |
| Trauma | 33 (65) |
| Tumour | 12 (24) |
| Other | 6 (12) |
|  |  |
| **At inclusion** |  |
| Mean patient age (yrs) [sd; median] (range) | 44 [12; 46] (20 to 65) |
| Time from amputation to surgery S1 (yrs) [sd; median] (range) | 12 [11; 8] (1 to 42) |
| Concomitant injuries/defects (n, %) |  |
| Contralateral transtibial amputation | 1 |
| Other defect on contralateral leg | 4 |
| Paralytic arm | 2 |
| Mean estimated weight (kg) [sd; median] (range) (n = 50 patients)• | 84 [19; 83] (50 to 129) |
| Smoker (n, %) | 11 (22) |
| Prosthesis user (≥ 1 day/week) | 42 (82) |
| Country of residence (n, %) |  |
| United Kingdom | 1 (2) |
| Norway | 14 (27) |
| Spain | 11 (22) |
| Sweden | 25 (49) |
| Extremities treated (n, %) | 55 (4 bilateral patients) |
| Mean length of femur at inclusion (cm) (range) [median; sd] (n = 55 limbs)† | 22.4 (13.1 to 35.0) [21.6; 5.5] |

ᵧ Data missing for one patient who did not specify the amputation date

\* Two of the patients with bilateral TFA were only treated on one leg each within this study. One was treated with the same method on the other side before the study started, whole the other could not be treated on the other side owing to an extremely short residual femur

• Data missing for one patient who did not specify weight

† Measured by CT scan from the distal tip of the femur to the apex of the major trochanter

From Brånemark R, Berlin Ö, Hagberg K, Bergh P, Gunterberg B, Rydevik B: A novel osseointegrated percutaneous prosthetic system for the treatment of patients with transfemoral amputation: A prospective study of 51 patients. Bone Joint J 2014;96-B:106-113, with permission.