



Fig. E1-A

Representative sagittal anatomic sections and magnetic resonance images of Cadaver 7. Corresponding levels were determined by measuring the unique center-to-center rod distance of the sections and images. Medial (Figs. E1-A and E1-B), near-midline (Figs. E1-C and E1-D), and lateral (Figs. E1-E and E1-F) sections demonstrate a progressive increase in the anterior capsular reflection from medial to lateral.



Fig. E1-B



Fig. E1-C



Fig. E1-D



Fig. E1-E



Fig. E1-F



Fig. E2-A
Representative corresponding coronal anatomic sections and magnetic resonance images of Cadaver 2, displaying a lack of dye reflection proximal to the medial (Figs. E2-A and E2-B) or lateral (Figs. E2-C and E2-D) malleolus. Dye extrusion from the tibiotalar joint into the distal tibiofibular joint demonstrates continuity of these synovial cavities (Figs. E2-C and E2-D).



Fig. E2-C



Fig. E2-B



Fig. E2-D

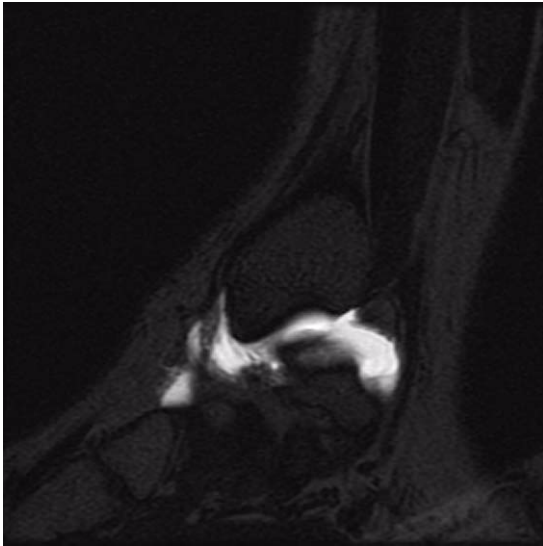


Fig. E3-A

Representative sagittal magnetic resonance images of a human volunteer, with Figs. E3-A through E3-E progressing from medial to lateral. A progressive increase in the anterior capsular reflection is demonstrated from medial to lateral. Communication between the tibiotalar joint and distal tibiofibular joint is also demonstrated in Figure E3-E.

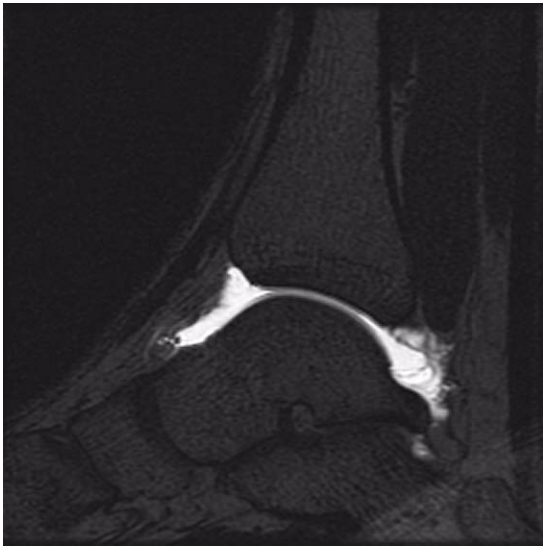


Fig. E3-B

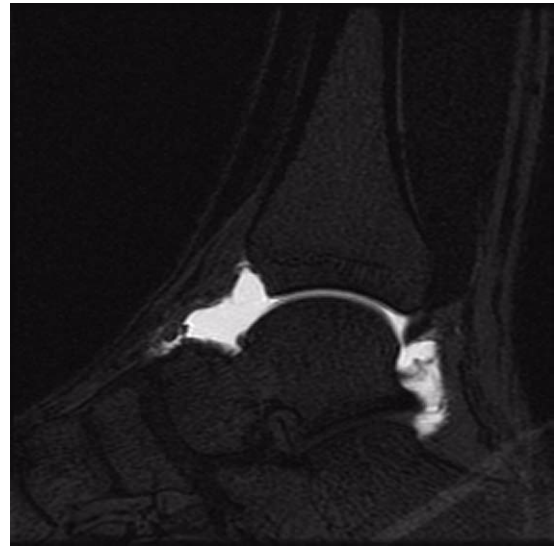


Fig. E3-C



Fig. E3-D

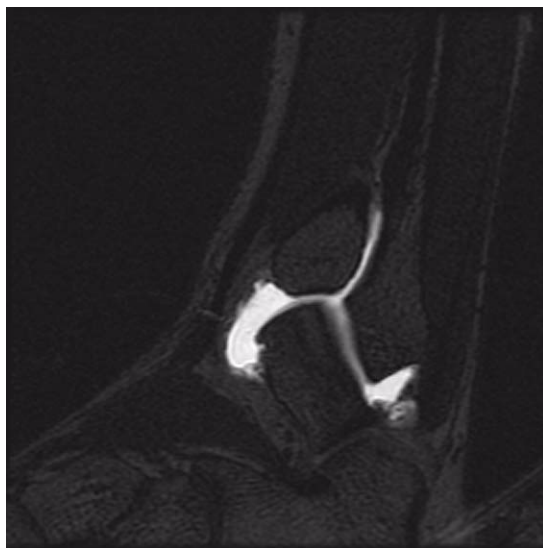


Fig. E3-E