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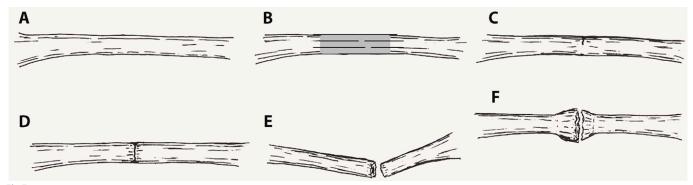


Fig. E-1 Illustrations showing the progression of fatigue failure of bone: normal bone (**Fig. E-1A**), stress reaction (**Fig. E-1B**), structural failure of bone with incomplete fracture line (**Fig. E-1C**), complete fracture (**Fig. E-1B**), and nonunion (**Fig. E-1F**).

TABLE E-1 Anatomic Sites for High-Risk Stress Fractures⁸

Femoral neck (tension side)

Patella (tension side)

Anterior tibial cortex

Medial malleolus

Talar neck

Dorsal tarsal navicular cortex

Fifth metatarsal proximal metaphysis

Sesamoids of the great toe

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TABLE E-2 Questionnaire Regarding Ease of Use and Relevancy				
		ou to remember? Yes No		
2. Were the class	sification categories clearly	defined? Yes No		
Did you feel th	nat this classification system	m was easily applicable to the cases presented? Yes No		
	ification system facilitate co	ommunication between you and your medical colleagues with regard to		
5. Would this cla	ssification system influence	e your management of the patients presented? Yes No		
6. Would you ant	icipate this system aiding y	ou in formulating a prognosis for the cases presented?Yes No		
7. Would you use	this classification system	in your practice in the future? Yes No		
	O	ion system, please fill in ''yes'' or ''no'' with regard to the presence of pain and the correct ture grade. A phrase bank is provided below. Phrases may be used more than once.		
Grade	Pain	Radiographic Findings (CT, MRI, Bone Scan, or Radiograph)		
I				
II				
III				
IV				
V				
Phrase Bank:				
Non-displaced	fracture line on imaging			
, ,	with no fracture line on imag			
, ,	with evidence of a nonunion			
•	ture (>2 mm of displacement with positive imaging study	. ,		
Asymptomatic	with positive imaging study	(incluental infaing)		

Карра	Agreement
<0	Less than chance agreement
0.01 to 0.20	Slight agreement
0.21 to 0.40	Fair agreement
0.41 to 0.60	Moderate agreement
0.61 to 0.80	Substantial agreement
0.81 to 0.99	Almost perfect agreement
derstanding interobserve	ification, from: Viera AJ, Garrett JM. Uner agreement: the kappa statistic. Fam 60-3. Reprinted with permission.

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Question	No. of Evaluators ($N = 15$) Answering Yes
1. Was this classification system easy for you to remember?	14 (93.3%)
2. Were the classification categories clearly defined?	14 (93.3%)
3. Did you feel that this classification system was easily applicable to the cases presented?	13 (86.7%)
4. Will this classification system facilitate communication between you and your medical colleagues with regard to stress fractures?	14 (93.3%)
5. Would this classification system influence your management of the patients presented?	9 (60.0%)
6. Would you anticipate this system aiding you in formulating a prognosis for the cases presented?	11 (73.3%)
7. Would you use this classification system in your practice in the future?	14 (93.3%)