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## Fig. E-1

Diagrammatic representation of an anti-vehicle mine explosion. Triggering of the mine results in an exothermic reaction and formation of a blast wave (a). The blast wave is mainly reflected at the soil interface and causes fracture of the soil cap (b). The detonation products are vented through the fractured soil cap, resulting in the release of the soil ejecta (c). The overall result is an inverted hollow cone of superheated detonation gases surrounded by the soil ejecta. They both then act on the floor of the vehicle, resulting in injury to the occupants (d).





Proportion of foot and ankle segments injured in the blasts.

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## Fig. E-3

Three-dimensional computed tomography reconstruction of a blast injury to the foot, demonstrating the multisegmental fracture pattern associated with this injury mechanism.



Fig. E-4 Distribution of FASS scores.

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Category	Description	
1	Minimal injury	
2	Mild injury	
3	Moderate injury	
4	Severe injury	
5	Very severe injury	
6	Currently untreatable	

TABLE E-1 Foot and Ankle Severity Scale (FASS) Categories<sup>22</sup>

TABLE E-2 Total Number of Foot and Ankle Segments Injured

No. of Segments Injured in Limb	No. of Limbs	% of Limbs
1	44	49
2	25	28
3	14	16
4	6	7