

TABLE E-1 Data on Individual Patients with Government Insurance*

Case	Total Time to Diagnosis (d)	Time from Injury to First Seeking Care (d)	Initial Visit Location	Total Number of Visits	Time from MRI Ordered to Obtained (d)	Time from MRI Obtained to Follow-up Visit (d)	Reasons for Delay
1	269	3	Emergency room	5	29	64	After initial emergency room visit, did not seek further care until 4 months later. After a second emergency room visit, follow-up was made with primary-care physician, who obtained an MRI and referred the patient for management, a process that lasted nearly 5 months.
2	402	191	Emergency room	3	NA	NA	Did not seek care after initial injury as “mom had to work.” Six months later, was seen in emergency room after a reinjury, at which time an MRI was obtained. Patient was referred to an orthopaedic surgeon who stated that he did not perform ACL surgery.
3	51	2	Emergency room	3	7	NA	MRI ordered by primary-care physician confirmed diagnosis of ACL tear by 2 weeks after injury; however, patient could not find a provider who accepted Medicaid in the area.
4	34	0	Emergency room	5	5	0	Patient seen by orthopaedic surgeon 2 weeks after initial emergency room visit. Injury was missed. Patient visited a second orthopaedic surgeon, who suspected ACL tear and referred the patient for treatment.
5	109	0	Emergency room	3	NA	NA	Patient seen in a community walk-in clinic, where an MRI was ordered. On completion and follow-up, the patient was referred for treatment. The appointment was scheduled for a date >2 months after referral.

6	149	28	Primary-care physician	4	45	15	Did not seek care after initial injury. Seen by primary-care physician, referred to other subspecialty orthopaedic clinic at county hospital, MRI ordered. Was seen back in clinic 2 months after with MRI results and was referred for treatment.
7	152	140	Emergency room	3	4	0	Patient did not seek care for 4.5 months, thinking the injury was not serious.
8	44	4	Orthopaedic surgeon	3	NA	NA	Patient seen by orthopaedic surgeon who suspected ACL injury, ordered MRI, and referred the patient for treatment.
9	12	0	Emergency room	3	0	12	Patient seen in emergency room and referred for treatment.
10	119	2	Primary-care physician	4	26	0	Patient saw primary-care physician. Initial radiographs were negative, so patient thought symptoms would resolve and did not seek further care. Sought further care 3 months later due to persistence of symptoms.
11	39	31	Orthopaedic surgeon	2	8	0	After initial injury, did not seek treatment because of improvement. Symptoms persisted; therefore, patient made appointment for evaluation.
12	49	4	Emergency room	3	7	0	Seen by school athletic trainer, ACL tear not suspected. Seen in emergency room 1 month later because of persistence of symptoms and was referred for treatment.
13	90	1	Emergency room	4	NA	NA	Did not seek further care after initial emergency room visit, did not think the injury was serious. Visited another emergency room 2 months later, where MRI obtained and patient referred for treatment.

14	391	3	Emergency room	6	NA	NA	Patient's insurance required a referral from the primary-care physician to see an orthopaedic surgeon. Injury was misdiagnosed and referral was refused, despite multiple visits and requests for referral per family. Eight months later, MRI was ordered and patient was referred for treatment, a process that lasted >4 months.
15	35	1	Emergency room	5	NA	NA	After initial emergency room visit, patient seen by primary-care physician, who ordered MRI and referred patient for treatment.
16	18	14	Primary-care physician	3	NA	NA	Patient did not seek care initially, thinking injury would resolve. Saw primary-care physician, who ordered MRI and referred patient for treatment.
17	51	1	Emergency room	6	NA	NA	Patient visited emergency room twice within 1 week, was referred to an orthopaedic surgeon after second visit. Knee was aspirated, MRI was ordered, and, on follow-up, patient was referred for treatment.
18	28	1	Emergency room	5	19	9	Patient seen in emergency room, where MRI was ordered. Patient sent for follow-up with primary-care physician, who referred patient treatment.
19	238	13	Primary-care physician	4	NA	NA	Patient did not seek care initially, was seen by primary-care physician 13 days after injury, when MRI was ordered. Was referred to orthopaedic surgeon with diagnosis of medial meniscal tear; orthopaedic surgeon evaluated patient and confirmed diagnosis. Patient seen 6 months later with same MRI, diagnosed with an ACL tear.

20	61	1	Emergency room	5	NA	NA	Patient seen by primary-care physician after initial emergency room visit, referred to orthopaedic surgeon, who stated that he did not perform ACL surgery and referred patient for treatment.
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*NA = not available.