



Fig. E-1A



Fig. E-1B



Fig. E-1C

Figs. E-1A, E-1B, and E-1C Classification of talar subsidence. **Fig. E-1A** Grade 1 represents no subsidence. **Fig. E-1B** Grade 2 represents subsidence but not to the level of the subtalar joint. **Fig. E-1C** Grade 3 represents subsidence to the level of or inferior to the subtalar joint.

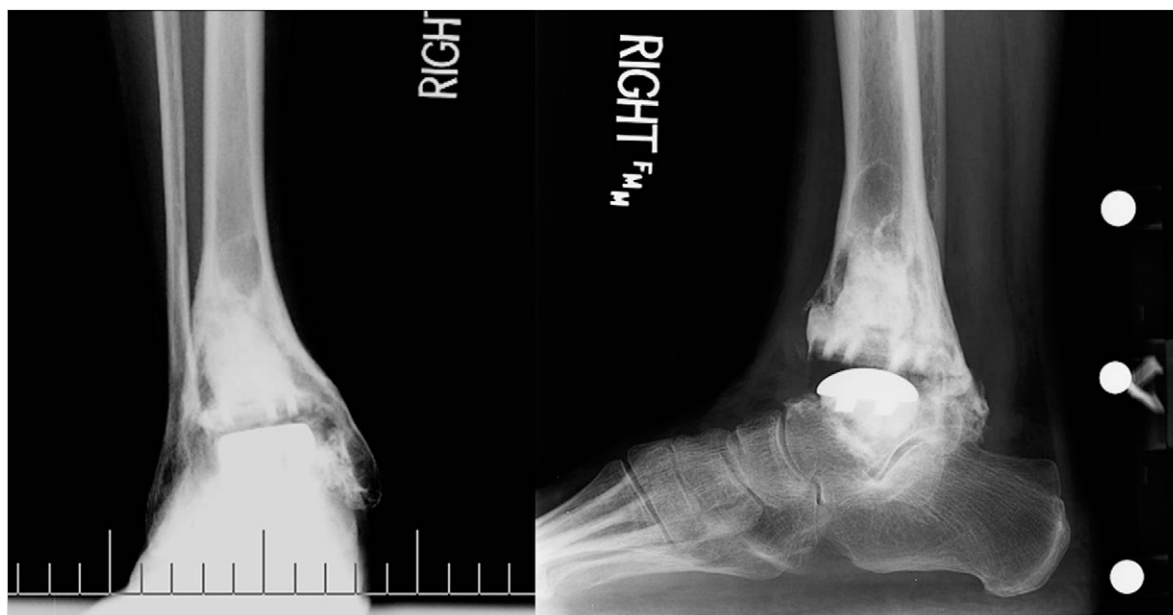


Fig. E-2A

Fig. E-2A Radiographs showing substantial tibial subsidence and Grade-1 talar collapse in one patient. **Fig. E-2B** Postoperative radiographs, including flexion and extension lateral views, after revision with a custom tibial component and a custom talar component.

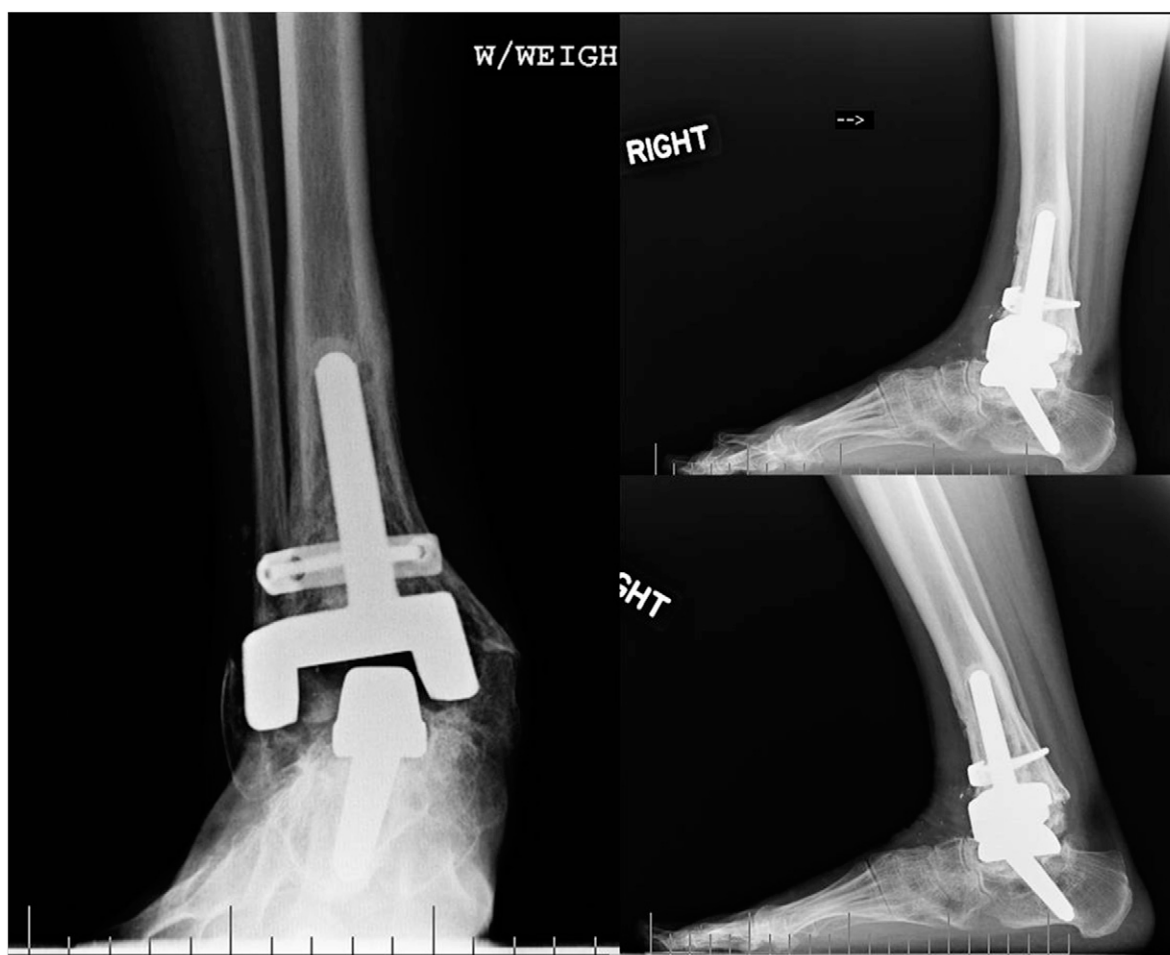


Fig. E-2B

TABLE E-1 Concomitant Procedures Performed

Procedure	Number
Subtalar arthrodesis	23 (56%)
Achilles lengthening	4 (10%)
Syndesmosis arthrodesis	2 (5%)
Calcaneocuboid arthrodesis	2 (5%)
First metatarsal osteotomy	2 (5%)
Calcaneal osteotomy	2 (5%)
Plantar fascia release	1 (2%)
Posterior tibial tendon release	1 (2%)
Deltoid release	1 (2%)
Bone graft cyst	1 (2%)
Lateral ankle reconstruction	1 (2%)
None	2 (5%)

TABLE E-2 Patient Satisfaction

	Retained Total Ankle Replacement (N = 34)	Tibiotalocalcaneal Arthrodesis (N = 5)	Below-the-Knee Amputation (N = 2)
Excellent	14 (41%)	0	0
Very good	7 (21%)	1	1
Good	3 (9%)	1	1
Fair	7 (21%)	2	0
Poor	3 (9%)	1	0

TABLE E-3 Patient Questionnaire*

	Retained Total Ankle Replacement (N = 34)	Tibiotalocalcaneal Arthrodesis (N = 5)	Below-the-Knee Amputation (N = 2)
Would you have the surgery again?	28 (82%)	4	2
Are you able to return to work?	27 (79%)	3	0
Are you able to return to previous level of activity?	15 (44%)	3	0
*Data are expressed as the number of patients in each group who answered “yes” to the questions on the questionnaire.			