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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DISTAL RADIAL FRACTURES WITH A VOLAR LOCKING PLATE VERSUS CONVENTIONAL PERCUTANEOUS METHODS http://dx.doi.org/10.2106/JBJS.L.00232

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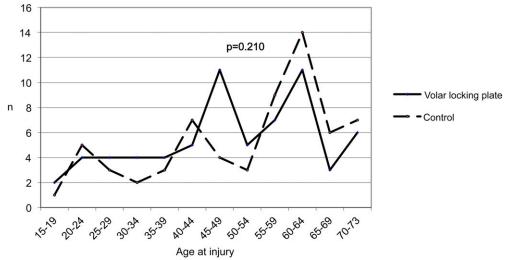


Fig. E-1

Age distribution of the participants within the two randomized groups.

TABLE E-1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Inclusion Criteria Exclusion Criteria Fractures considered by the referring physician to require Patients with concomitant systemic disease (diabetes with vascular or neurological complications, or operative intervention advanced cardiac, pulmonary, or neurological disease) Adults (skeletally mature) with high-demand requirements of the wrist and in whom the radiographic appearance Proximal metaphyseal fractures (>2.5 cm from the of the bone suggests that it is robust enough to tolerate articular surface) internal fixation Open fractures Fractures of the distal part of the radius that are: Smith and volar Barton configuration ● Dorsally displaced (≥20°) extra-articular fractures Substantial preexisting radiographic abnormality (with or without an undisplaced intra-articular component) with dorsal cortical comminution as seen Multiple injuries on the lateral radiograph **Bilateral iniuries** • Displaced intra-articular fractures with an articular Previous fractures of the distal part of the radius of the step-off or gap in the radiocarpal joint surface same or contralateral limb Configuration is such that the fracture would be Patients with inadequate understanding of English amenable to stabilization via the volar locking plate (not unreconstructable) Patients who are unable to consent to treatment

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	Volar Locking-Plate Group $(N = 66)$	Conventional (Control) Group $(N = 64)$
Age* (yr)	48 ± 15	51 ± 16
Sex		
Women (no. [%])	47 (71%)	50 (78%)
Dominance		
Right (no. [%])	61 (92%)	60 (94%)
Mechanism† (no. [%])		
Low energy	41 (62%)	41 (64%)
High energy	25 (38%)	23 (36%)
Occupation (no. [%])		
Clerical	24 (36%)	20 (31%)
Light manual	13 (20%)	11 (17%)
Heavy manual	10 (15%)	4 (6%)
Fine skill	1 (2%)	0
Not employed	18 (27%)	29 (45%)
Self-employed	3 (5%)	2 (3%)
Smokers (no. [%])	15 (23%)	15 (23%)
Use of regular prescription medication‡ (no. [%])	27 (41%)	25 (39%)

*The values are given as the mean and standard deviation. †Low energy = fall from standing height, and high energy = fall from above standing height or sport or road-traffic accident. †Use of regular prescription medication was used as an indicator of the presence or absence of relevant medical history.