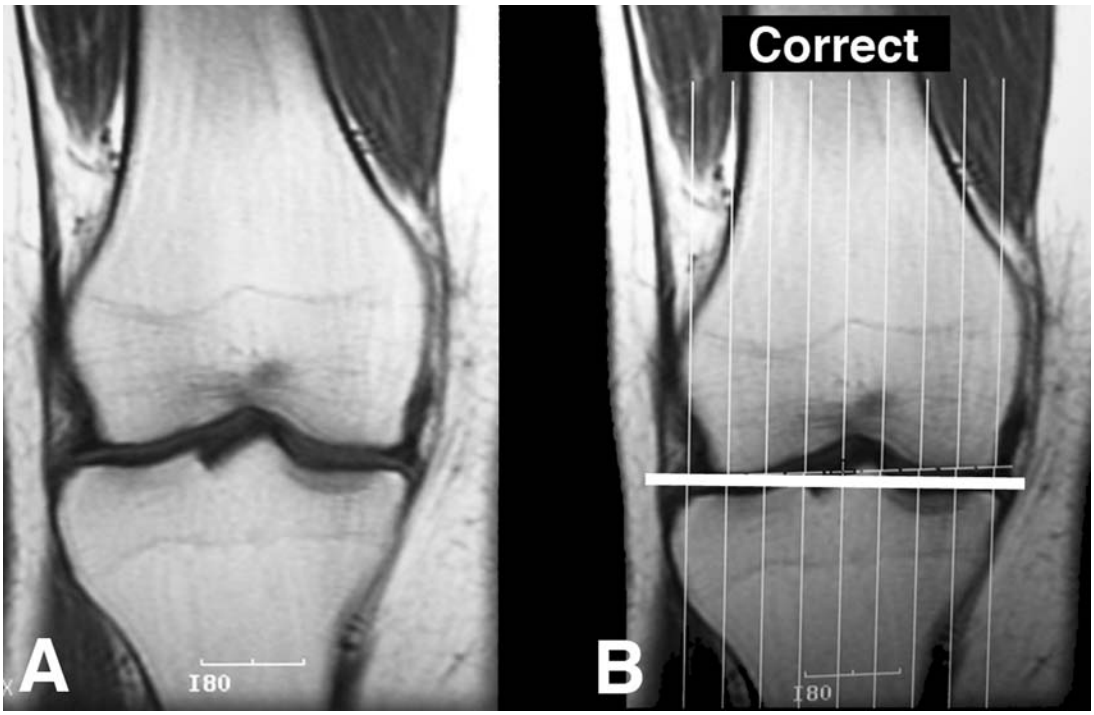

Fig. E-1
Coronal localizer scout images are shown without (A) and with (B) the cross-referencing lines. The localizer image in the coronal plane that represented the largest projection of the distal parts of the femoral condyles was used (A). The plane of the nonorthogonal, sagittal scan was adjusted until the cross-referencing lines (parallel thin white lines) were perpendicular to the line connecting the corticocancellous bone interface (single thick white line) (B). This alignment method projected the femoral condyles in a plane perpendicular to the primary femoral axis about which the tibia flexes and extends.

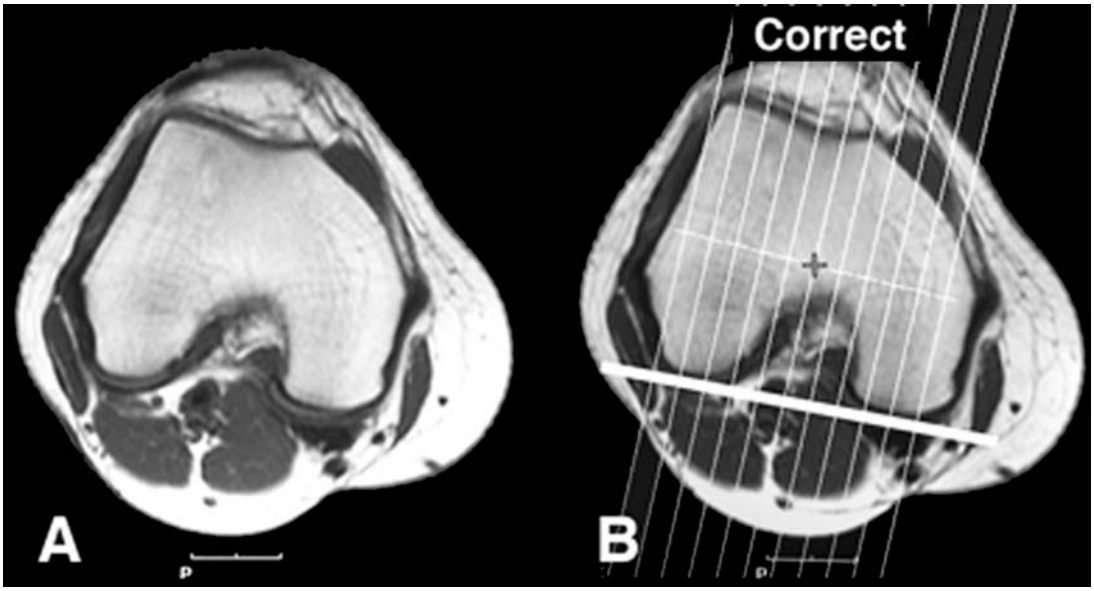

Fig. E-2
Axial localizer scout images are shown without (A) and with (B) the cross-referencing lines. The localizer image in the axial plane that represented the largest projection of the distal parts of the femoral condyles was used (A). The plane of the nonorthogonal, sagittal scan was adjusted until the cross-referencing lines (parallel thin white lines) were perpendicular to the line connecting the corticocancellous bone interface (single thick white line) (B). This alignment method projected the femoral condyles in a plane perpendicular to the primary femoral axis about which the tibia flexes and extends.