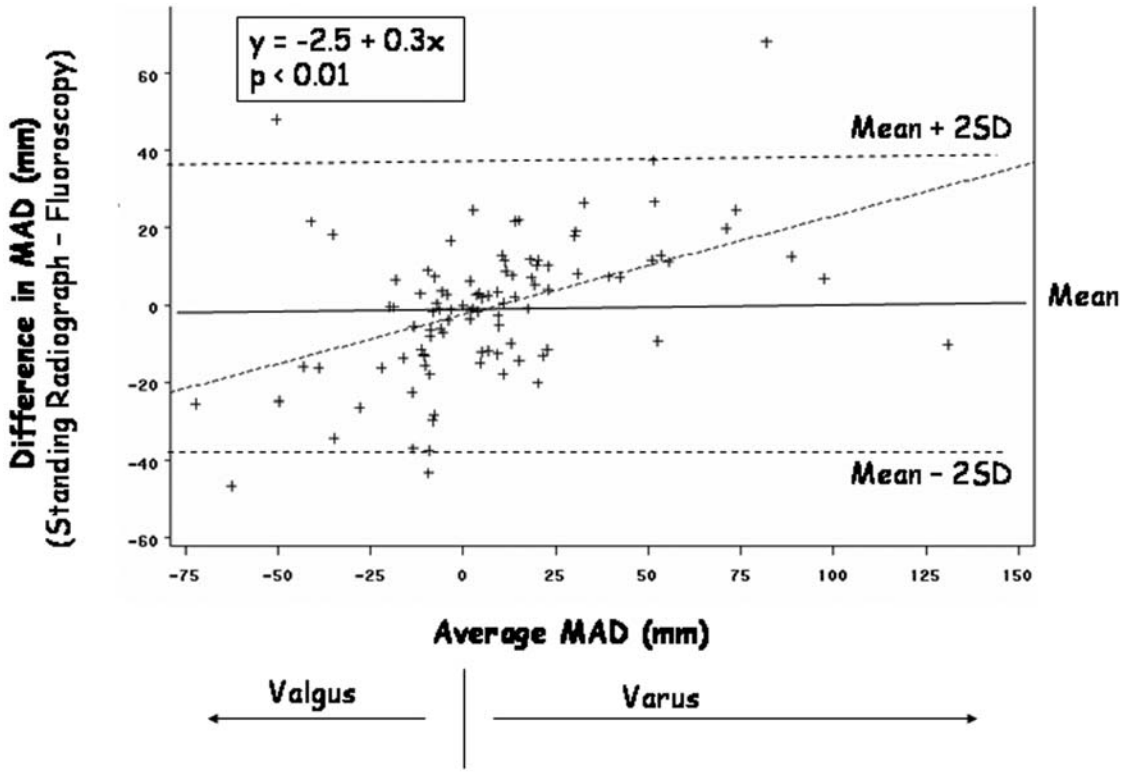

Fig. E-1

Graph demonstrating the relationship between the difference in the measurement of mechanical axis deviation (MAD), using the standing radiograph and fluoroscopy (y axis) plotted against the average of the mechanical axis deviation measurements made with use of the two techniques (x axis).

TABLE E-1 Multivariate Analysis of the Effect of Continuous Variables on the Discrepancy in Measurement of Mechanical Axis Deviation With Use of the Two Radiographic Methods*

Age	Body Mass Index	Pelvic Height Difference	Magnitude of MAD on Standing Radiograph‡	Magnitude of JLCA on Standing Radiograph§
–0.53 ± 0.28 (p = 0.06)	0.69 ± 0.21† (p = 0.0014)	0.003 ± 0.18 (p = 0.99)	–0.01 ± 0.08 (p = 0.88)	0.47 ± 0.51 (p = 0.36)

*Data were analyzed with use of multiple linear regression analysis for the continuous variables. The values are expressed as the regression coefficient and the standard error. †Significant ($p < 0.05$). ‡MAD = mechanical axis deviation. §JLCA = joint line convergence angle.

TABLE E-2 Multivariate Analysis of the Effect of the Categorical Variables on the Discrepancy in Measurement of Mechanical Axis Deviation of >10 mm Between the Two Radiographic Methods*

Gender (Male/Female)	Imaged Limb (Right/Left)	Deformity (Deformity/No Deformity)	Direction of Malalignment on Standing Radiograph (Medial/Lateral)	Timing of Fluoroscopic Examination (Before/After Standing Radiograph)
0.04 ± 0.23 (p = 0.85)	0.16 ± 0.22 (p = 0.49)	1.46 ± 0.47† (p = 0.002)	0.48 ± 0.43 (p = 0.26)	0.03 ± 0.23 (p = 0.91)

*The data were analyzed with use of multiple logistic regression analysis for the categorical variables. The values are presented as the regression coefficient and the standard error. †Significant ($p < 0.05$).