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Supplement

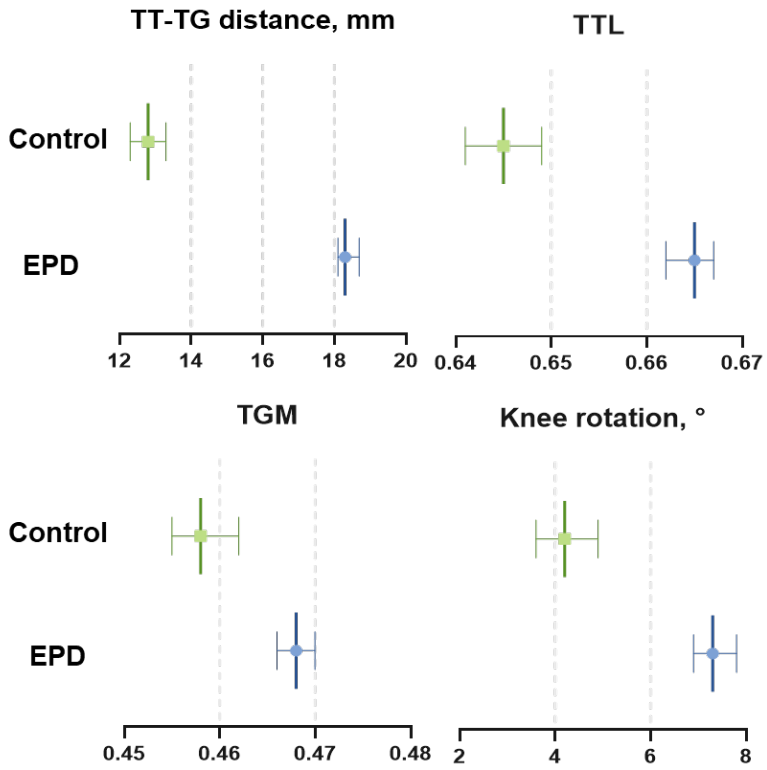

Figure S1. Adjusted measurements of TT-TG distance, TTL, TGM, and knee rotation in the EPD group and the control group.

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Error bar indicates 95%CI.

*Statistically significant difference of each parameter measurement between the EPD group and the control group ($P < .001$).

TGM, trochlear groove medialization; TTL, tibial tubercle lateralization; TT-TG, tibial tuberosity-trochlear groove

Table S1. CT measurements of the TT-TG distance comparing patellofemoral instability and control groups in the literature (Asia)

	Year	Place of study	Sample size	Cutoff value, mm	Patellofemoral instability group				Control group				P value
					Sample size	Mean, mm	SD, mm	Study population	Sample size	Mean, mm	SD, mm	Study population	
Our study	2021	Chinese mainland	781	16.2	541	**18.2**	**3.8**	episodic patellar dislocation	240	**13.0**	**3.8**	synovial osteochondromatosis of the knee, a soft-tissue or bone tumor arount the knee joint, and osseocatilaginous defects	<.001
Tensho et al.[1]	2018	Japan	132	15.7/ 20	19	**16.8**	**4.5**	single patellar dislocation	66	**14.3**	**2.9**	bipartite patella, osteochondritis dissecans, osseocartilaginous defects, suspected stress	.01

					47	**19.2**	**4**	recurrent patellar dislocation				fracture, synovialosteochondromatosis of the knee, and a bone or soft tissue tumor around the knee joint	<.001
Prakash et al.[2]	2018	Korea	99	NR	31	**19.05**	**4.8**	spontaneous recurrent patellar dislocation	68	**9.02**	**5.2**	controls who underwent a rotational profile CT scan for problems other than the knee joint	<.001
Prakash et al.[3]	2016	Korea	135	20.5	48	**27.16**	**5.5**	patellofemoral dislocation	87	**10.91**	**4.8**	normal side in unilateral cases	<.001
Mohammadinejad et al.[4]	2016	Iran	126	20	42	**18.71**	**3.96**	symptomatic knees	42	**9.83**	**1.11**	healthy controls	<.001
				15	42	**17.35**	**4.39**	asymptomatic knees					
Tensho et al.[5]	2015	Japan	88	NR	44	**19.3**	**4.2**	acute and chronic lateral patellar dislocation	44	**14.4**	**2.9**	bipartite patella, osteochondritis dissecans, osteocartilage defects, suspected stress and minor fractures, and soft tissue and bone tumors around the knee joint, and volunteers	<.001

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Tse et al.[6]	2015	Hong Kong (China)	87	16.4 (43%)	14	**16.4**	**1.9**	recurrent patellar dislocation	73	**10.1**	**0.7**	control knees with problems other than patellar dislocation	<.001

NR, not reported

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Table S2. CT measurements of the TT-TG distance comparing patellofemoral instability and control groups in the literature (other places)

	Year	Place of study	Sample size	Cutoff value, mm	Patellofemoral instability group				Control group				P value
					Sample size	Mean, mm	SD, mm	Study population	Sample size	Mean, mm	SD, mm	Study population	
Iacobescu et al.[7]	2020	Romania	63	20 (69.7%)	33	**21.4**	**3.5**	recurrent patellofemoral dislocation	30	**13.3**	**2.9**	meniscal injury but healthy contralateral limb	<.001
Ferlic et al.[8]	2018	Austria	66	NR	36	**16.7**	**4.3**	at least one patella dislocation	30	**12.7**	**4.7**	cases without history of patellofemoral instability	.012
Dejour et al.[9]	1994	France	170	20 (56%)	143	**19.8**	**1.6**	at least one patella dislocation	94	**12.7**	**3.4**	control knees or contralateral asymptomatic knees	<.001

NR, not reported

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