

Supplementary material

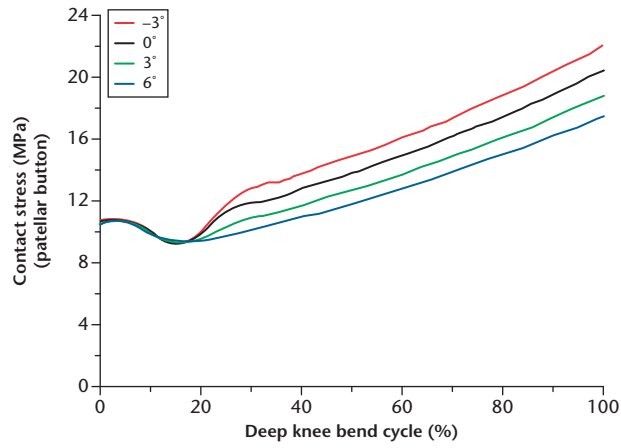


Fig. aa

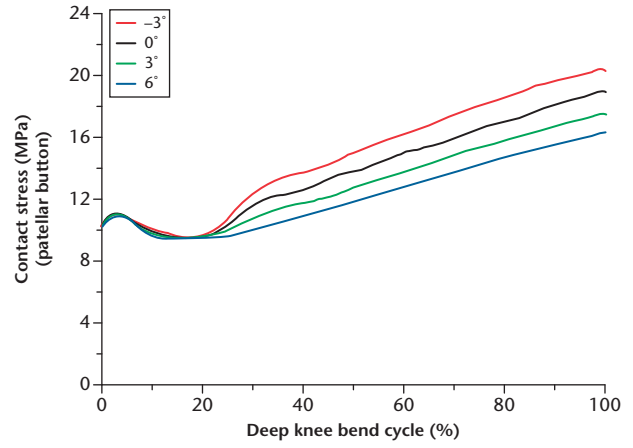


Fig. ab

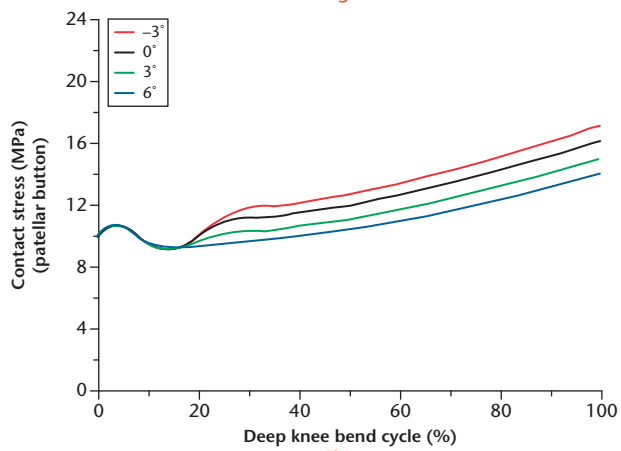


Fig. ac

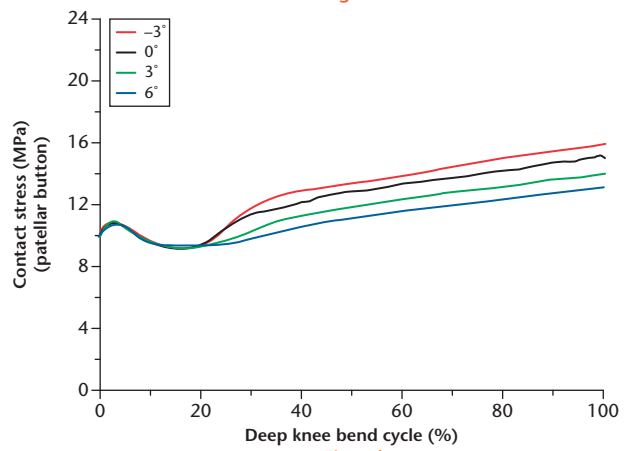


Fig. ad

Comparison of contact stress on the patellar button with respect to different posterior tibial slope in the aa) posterior condylar offset (PCO) - 2 mm, ab) PCO - 1 mm, ac) PCO + 1 mm and ad) PCO + 2 mm.

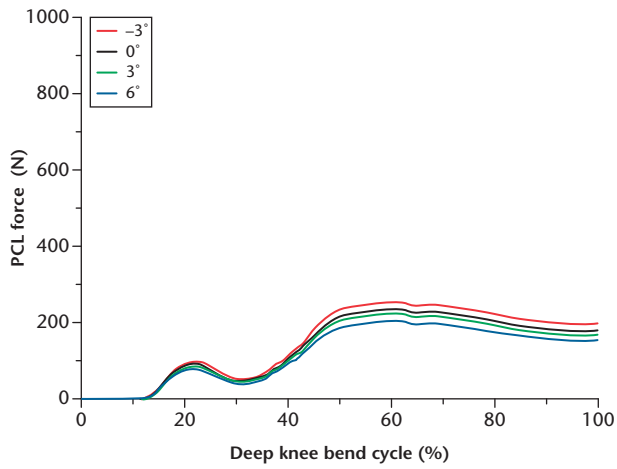


Fig. ba

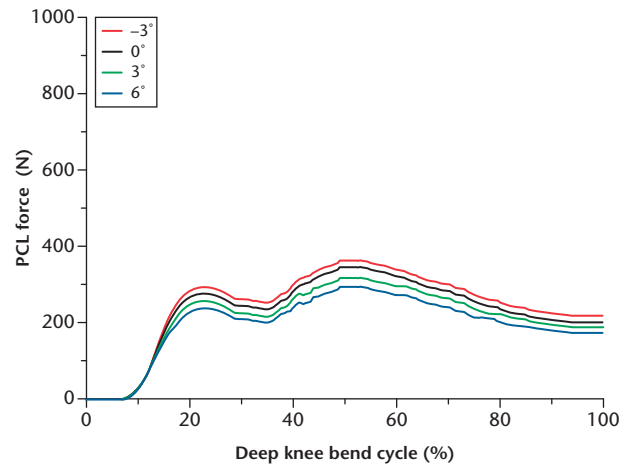


Fig. bb

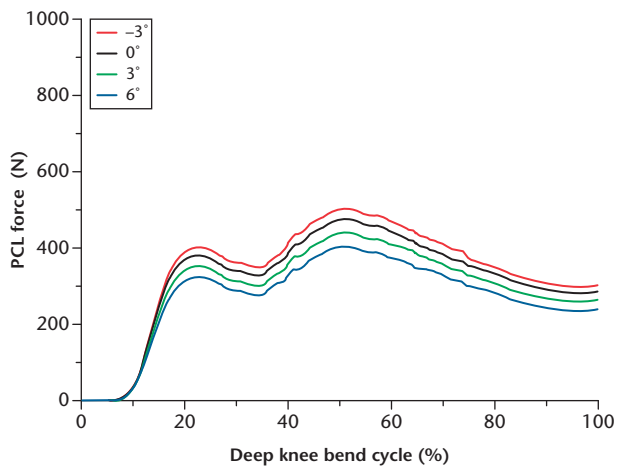


Fig. bc

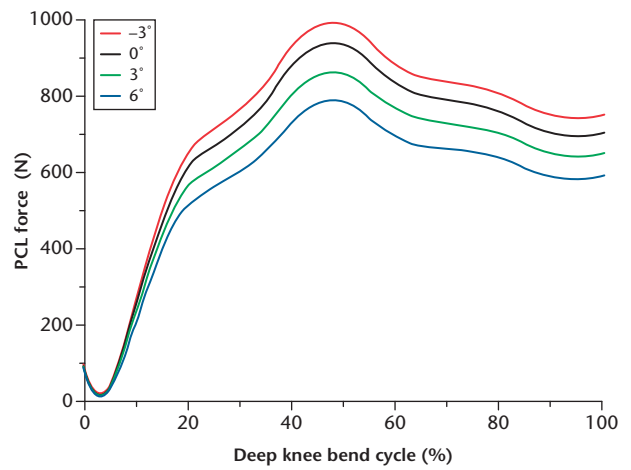


Fig. bd

Comparison of posterior cruciate ligament force with respect to different posterior tibial slope in the ba) posterior condylar offset (PCO) - 2 mm, bb) PCO - 1 mm, bc) PCO + 1 mm, and bd) PCO + 2 mm. PCL, posterior cruciate ligament.

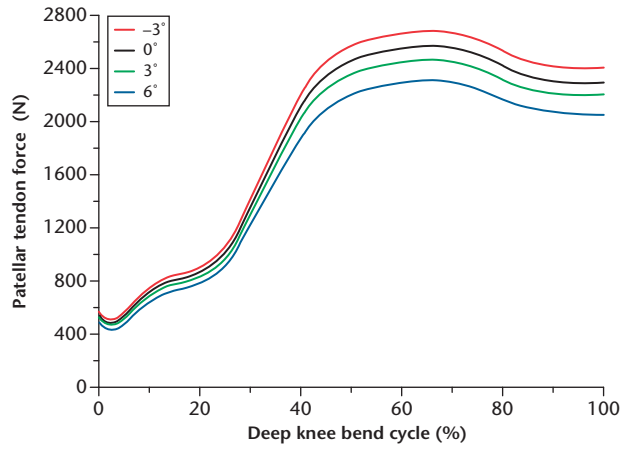


Fig. ca

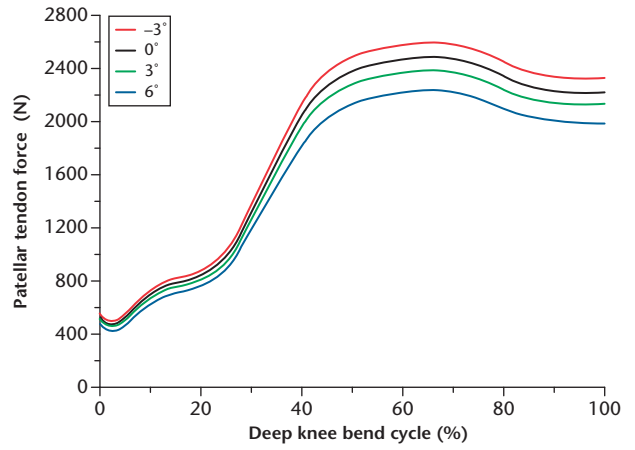


Fig. cb

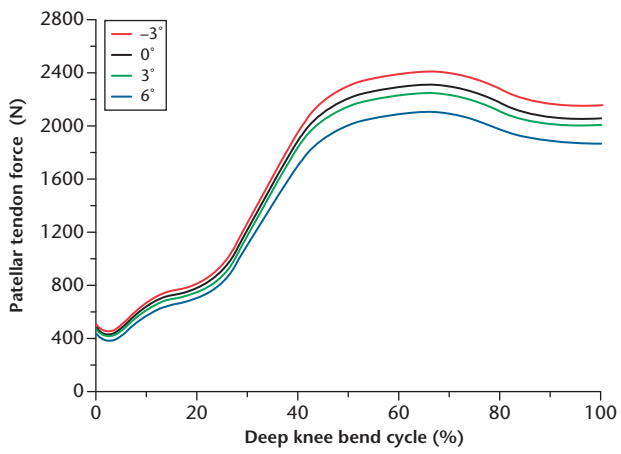


Fig. cc

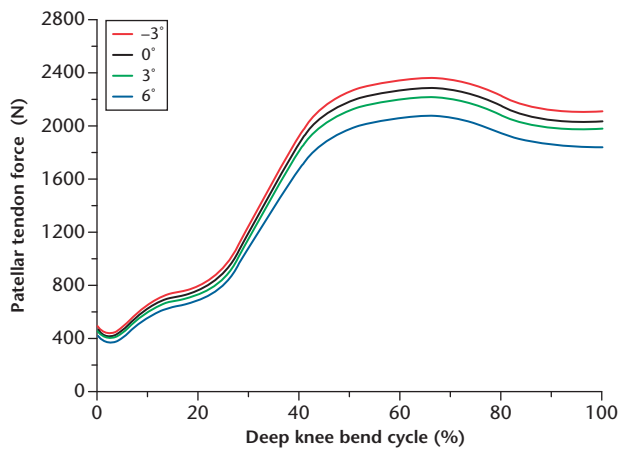
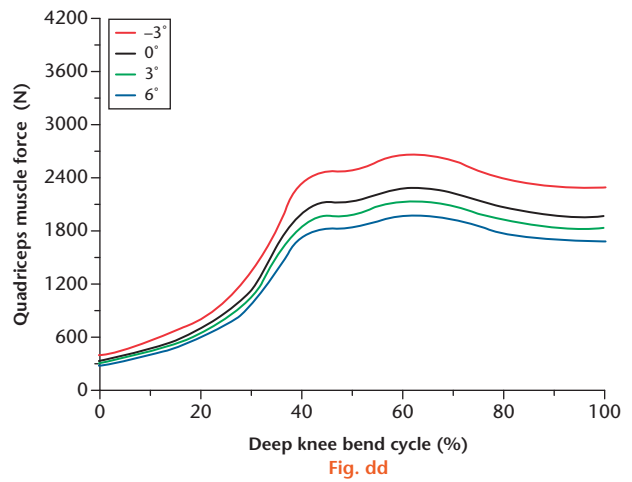
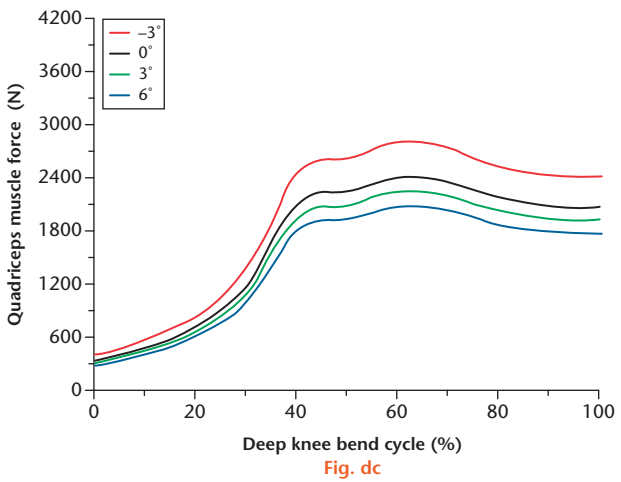
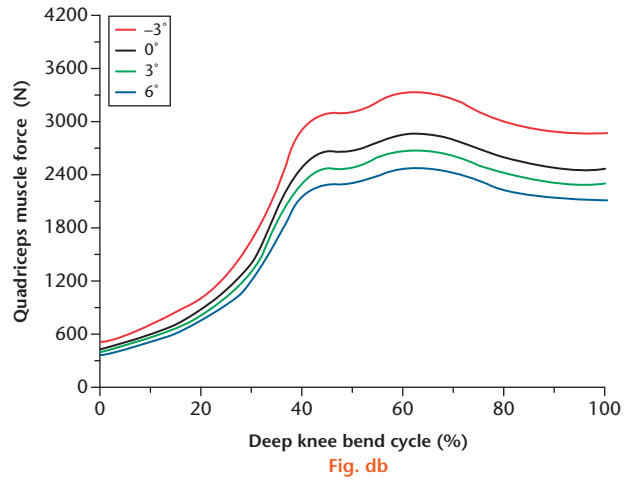
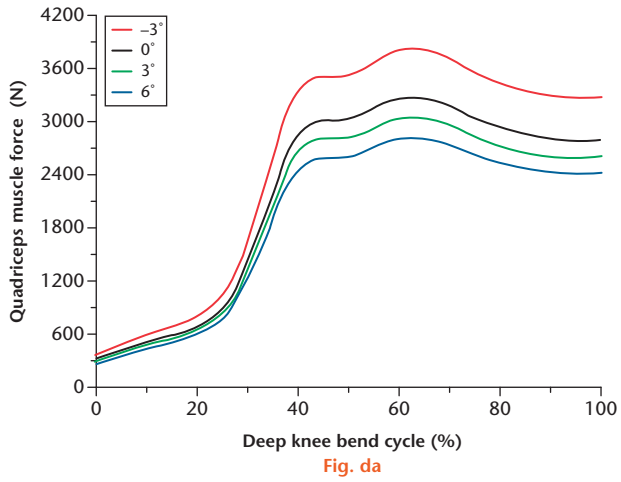


Fig. cd

Comparison of patellar tendon force with respect to different posterior tibial slope in the ca) posterior condylar offset (PCO) - 2 mm, cb) PCO - 1 mm, cc) PCO + 1 mm and cd) PCO + 2 mm.



Comparison of quadriceps muscle force with respect to different posterior tibial slope in the da) posterior condylar offset (PCO) - 2 mm, db) PCO - 1 mm, dc) PCO + 1 mm, and dd) PCO + 2 mm.