

# **Supplementary Material**

#### 10.1302/2633-1462.210.BJO-2021-0127.R1

## Risk of bias for RCTs, ROBINS 2 tool (RoB2)

#### Ly And Coetzee 2006 (RCT)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome**: PROMs; VAS, AOFAS midfoot score, clinical questionnaires. Secondary outcome: Radiological evaluation for adverse events and complications. Intervention group: ORIF vs Control group: primary arthrodesis.

RoB Domain	Judgement per follow-up outcome			Support for judgements
Signalling Question		assessment		Support for Judgements
	AOFAS	VAS	Clinical	
	midfoot	VAS	questionnaire	
Bias arising from the	randomization p			
1.1	No	No	No	Alternation was used as randomization method
1.2	Probably No	Probably No	Probably No	No information, but alternation was hard to conceal.
1.3	No	No	No	No differences in sex, age at baseline and mechanism of injury.

Risk of bias domain	Some	Some	Some concerns	
judgement	concerns	concerns		
Bias due to deviation	<u>s from intended</u>	interventions	1	1
2.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	It was not possible to conceal the intervention from subjects
2.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	It was not possible to conceal the intervention from carers
2.3	No	No	No	NA
2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not applicable, since there were no changes in intervention groups after allocation
2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	
Bias due to missing o	utcome data			•
3.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outcome data was available for all subjects
3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	
Bias in measurement	of the outcome			•
4.1	No	No	No	AOFAS, VAS and the functional questionnaire are validated outcome measurements. Adverse events were objectively assessed.
4.2	No	No	No	Data collection in both intervention groups was similar
4.3	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	Assessors were probably aware of the type of intervention
4.4	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	The outcome measurements are subjective in nature; it is not certain that the outcomes were not biased by knowledge of the intervention
4.5	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	The outcome measurements are subjective in nature; it is not certain that the outcomes were not biased by knowledge of the intervention

Risk of bias domain judgement	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk				
Bias in selection of the	Bias in selection of the reported result						
5.1	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	No information provided, but unlikely since the outcome measurements are not easily changed.			
5.2	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	A power analysis was performed on both outcome measurements before the start of the study.			
5.3	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	There is only one possible way in which the outcome measurement can be analysed.			
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk				
OVERALL RISK OF BIAS	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK				

## Henning et al. 2009 (RCT)

Outcomes: Primary outcome: PROMs; SF-36, SMFA, patient satisfaction. Intervention group: ORIF vs Control group: primary arthrodesis.

<b>RoB Domain</b> Signalling Question	Judgeme	nt per follow-u assessment	p outcome	Support for judgements	
	SF-36	SMFA	Patient		
	51 50	5101171	satisfaction		
Bias arising from the randomization process					
1.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	A random number generation system was used. Interventions were assigned using envelopes	
1.2	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	Envelopes were unopened until patients arrived in the in pre-operative area.	
1.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	There was a higher number of smokers and fewer patients with additional fractures in the ORIF group compared to the PA group	

Risk of bias domain	Some	Some	Some concerns	
judgement	concerns	concerns	some concerns	
Bias due to deviation	s from intended	interventions		
2.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	It was not possible to conceal the intervention from subjects
2.2	NI	NI	NI	It was not possible to conceal the intervention from carers
2.3	No	No	No	It was not possible to change the intervention
2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not applicable, since there were no changes in intervention groups after allocation.
2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	
Bias due to missing o	utcome data			
3.1	No	No	No	Outcome data was available for 32 of the 40 included subjects
3.2	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	No information provided, but not enough subjects were included to provide a statistically significant relevant result.
3.3	NI	NI	NI	No information about reasons for loss to follow-up
3.4	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	Loss to follow-up was roughly the same in both groups
Risk of bias domain judgement	Some concerns	Some concerns	Some concerns	
Bias in measurement	of the outcome			
4.1	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	No information, but unlikely
4.2	No	No	No	Data collection was performed with a similar method in both groups
4.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	There was no blinding in this study
4.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	The outcome measurements are subjective in nature; it is not certain that the outcomes were not biased by knowledge of the intervention
4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	The outcome measurements are subjective in nature; it is not certain that the outcomes were not biased by knowledge of the intervention
Risk of bias domain judgement	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	

Bias in selection of th	Bias in selection of the reported result						
5.1	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	No information provided, but unlikely since the outcome measurements are not easily changed.			
5.2	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	No information			
5.3	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	No information			
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk			
OVERALL RISK OF BIAS	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK				

#### Stødle et al. 2020 (RCT)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome**: PROMs; AOFAS midfoot score, VAS, SF-36. Intervention group: PA vs Control group: temporary bridge plating

RoB Domain	Judgement per follow-up outcome		p outcome	Support for judgements
Signalling Question		assessment		Support for judgements
	AOFAS	VAS	SF-36	
	midfoot	VAS	51-50	
Bias arising from the	he randomization process			
1.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Random allocation
1.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Envelopes for allocation were opaque
1.3	No	No	No	Baseline characteristics were similar in both intervention groups
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	

Bias due to deviation	s from intended	interventions		
2.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Patients were not blinded
2.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Carers were not blinded
2.3	No	No	No	There were no changes in intervention groups
2.4	NA	NA	NA	
2.5	NA	NA	NA	
2.6	Ýes	Ýes	Ýes	An ITT method was used, but there was no loss-to-follow-up
2.7	NA	NA	NA	
Risk of bias domain	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	
judgement	LOW MISK	LOW KISK	LOW KISK	
Bias due to missing o	utcome data			
3.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outcome data was available for all included subjects
3.2	NA	NA	NA	
3.3	NA	NA	NA	
3.4	NA	NA	NA	
Risk of bias domain	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	
judgement		Low Risk	Low Risk	
Bias in measurement	of the outcome	-	1	
4.1	No	No	No	Outcome measurements were validated questionnaires, measured at reasonable follow-up moments
4.2	No	No	No	Data collection was performed with a similar method in both groups
4.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outcome assessors were not blinded
4.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Influence on PROMs of knowledge of intervention is possible
4.5	PN	Yes	PN	Not expected, VAS is more suspectable to bias
Risk of bias domain	Some	High Risk	Some concerns	
judgement	concerns	e	some concerns	
Bias in selection of th	e reported resul			
5.1	PY	PY	PY	Analysis was conducted following protocol
5.2	No	No	No	All analysed data was published
5.3	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	There is only one possible way in which the outcome measurement can be analysed.
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	

## Risk of bias for nRCT studies, ROBINS 1 tool

## Van Hoeve 2018 (nRCT)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome**: Gait analysis. Secondary outcomes: PROMs; AOFAS midfoot score, FADI, VAS and SF-36. Intervention group: ORIF, PA, conservative vs control group: healthy subjects

RoB Domain Signalling Question		Judgement	per follow-up ou	tcome assessmer	nt	Support for judgements
	Gait analysis	AOFAS midfoot	SF-36	VAS	FADI	

Bias arising d	lue to confou	nding				
1.1	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	There was potential confounding
1.2	No	No	No	No	No	There was no possibility to switch interventions
1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A logistic regression analysis was performed with all confounding variables
1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Variables were objective (age, etc.)
1.6	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	Probably not	No information
1.7	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	No information
1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk of bias domain judgement	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	
Bias in selecti	ion of partici	pants for the st	udy			
2.1	No	No	No	No	No	Participants selection for the study was not based on participant characteristics observed after the start of the intervention
2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Start of follow-up was similar in both groups
2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk					
<b>Bias in classif</b>		terventions				
3.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Intervention groups were clearly defined
3.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Misclassification is unlikely due to the nature of the intervention (surgery)
3.3	No	No	No	No	No	Classification of intervention status could not be affected by knowledge of the outcome
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk					

Bias due to de	eviations from	m intended inter	ventions			
4.1	No	No	No	No	no	There were no deviations from the intended intervention
4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.3	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	No information, but unlikely
4.4	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	Probably yes	No complications during surgery were reported
4.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA
4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	
Bias due to m	issing data	·				·
5.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outcome data was available for all subjects
5.2	No	No	No	No	No	No subjects were excluded
5.3	No	No	No	No	No	No subjects were excluded
5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	
Bias in measu	rement of ou	ıtcomes				
6.1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outcome measurements for PROMs were subjective
6.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	There was no blinding
6.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Outcome assessment in both groups was similar
6.4	No	No	No	No	No	There were no systematic errors in measurement of outcomes
Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Moderate risk	Moderate risk	Moderate risk	Moderate risk	
Bias in selecti	on of the rep					
7.1	No	No	No	No	No	All results are reported
7.2	No	No	No	No	No	All results are reported
7.3	No	No	No	No	No	There were no differences in reporting of outcomes in different subgroups

Risk of bias domain judgement	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	
OVERALL RISK OF BIAS	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK	MODERATE RISK	MODERATE RISK	MODERATE RISK	

## Risk of bias for case series, Modified Newcastle Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale (BJsports)

Case series involving either ORIF or PA or comparing both interventions were assessed using the modified Newcastle Quality Assessment scale modified for case series. Stars were awarded in three domains: selection process, comparability and outcome (cohort studies) or exposure (case series). The overall outcome was assessed as followed:

Good quality: 3 or 4 stars in selection domain AND 1 or 2 stars in comparability domain AND 2 or 3 stars in outcome/exposure domain

Fair quality: 2 stars in selection domain AND 1 or 2 stars in comparability domain AND 2 or 3 stars in outcome/exposure domain

Poor quality: 0 or 1 star in selection domain OR 0 stars in comparability domain OR 0 or 1 stars in outcome/exposure domain [25]

Case studies without a control group were assessed as good quality if the maximum number of stars was awarded for questions that did not require a control group. Questions about control groups in these studies were assessed as not applicable (NA).

#### Rajapakse 2005 (retrospective analysis)

Outcomes: Primary outcome: PROMs; AOFAS midfoot score, return to sport, functional questionnaire. Intervention group: ORIF

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	ICD codes were used to identify eligible subjects
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All cases included were operated on by one surgeon
1.3 Selection of controls	NA	No controls
1.4 Definition of controls	NA	No controls
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age, but no other confounders
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	NA	No controls
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Good response rate
Total stars awarded	5/6	
Overall quality	Good	Total number of possible stars awarded for a study without controls

#### Dubois-Ferrière 2016 (retrospective analysis)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome**: Symptomatic osteoarthritis. PROMs; AOFAS midfoot score, VAS, SF-12, Health Survey Physical Component Summary (PCS). Intervention group: ORIF. Control group: PA

Item	Star awarded Support for judgements		
Selection			
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Identified in one hospital using the hospital database.	
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All cases were treated in the same hospital, with the same protocol	

1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	From the same population
1.4 Definition of controls	Yes	Subjects in ORIF and PA group had no history of previous trauma
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, two stars	Study controlled for age, and other confounders (smoking)
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	No	Only half of all patients identified were included in the study
Total stars awarded	8/9	
Overall quality	Good	

### Kirzner 2019 (retrospective analysis)

Outcomes: Primary outcome: PROMs; AOFAS score, MOXFQ, patient satisfaction. Intervention group: ORIF vs Control: PA

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	ICD codes were used to identify eligible subjects
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All cases with trauma of interest were included
1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	ORIF and PA groups were selected from the same database
1.4 Definition of controls	Yes	Subjects in ORIF and PA group had no history of previous trauma
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, two stars	Study controlled for age and other confounders like injury pattern and comorbidities
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Good response rate
Total stars awarded	9/9	
Overall quality	Good	Almost maximum number of stars awarded

### Cochran 2017 (retrospective analysis)

Outcomes: Primary outcome: Return to duty, FAAM. Intervention group: ORIF vs Control: PA

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	No	No information about subject identification procedures
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All cases were active duty military personnel
1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	ORIF and PA groups were selected from the same group
1.4 Definition of controls	Yes	Subjects in ORIF and PA groups had no history of previous trauma
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age and some other confounders
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	No	Outcome data was available for 32 of 48 cases
Total stars awarded	6/9	
Overall quality	Good	At least 3 stars awarded in the selection domain

### Kuo 2017 (retrospective analysis)

**Outcomes: Primary outcome:** PROMs; AOFAS midfoot score, MFA. **Secondary outcome:** Post-traumatic osteoarthritis. Intervention group: ORIF. No control group

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Identification through hospital database
1.2 Representativeness of cases	No	No information
1.3 Selection of controls	NA	NA
1.4 Definition of controls	NA	NA
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	NA	NA
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all included subjects
Total stars awarded	4/6	
Overall quality	Fair	No optimal result in either domain

## Qiao 2017 (retrospective analysis)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome**: PROMs; AOFAS hindfoot score, AF-36, VAS. **Secondary outcome**; Complications. Intervention group: ORIF. Control group: PA

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Identification through hospital database
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	Patients treated for Lisfranc injuries by one surgeon
1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	ORIF and PA subjects derived from the same population
1.4 Definition of controls	Yes	Subjects in ORIF and PA groups had no history of previous trauma
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age and Myerson classification
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-respons rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all included subjects
Total stars awarded	8/9	
Overall quality	Good	Almost maximum number of stars in all domains

#### Hawkinson 2017 (retrospective analysis)

**Outcomes**: Primary outcome: Return to active duty. Intervention group: ORIF vs PA vs Salvage arthrodesis.

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		

1.1 Case definition	Yes	Identification through ICD codes in medical database
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	Patients were active duty military personnel
1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	ORIF, PA and SA subjects derived from the same population
1.4 Definition of controls	No	No information
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	No	No confounders are mentioned
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all included subjects
Total stars awarded	7/9	
Overall quality	Poor	No stars awarded in confounding domain, high risk of confounding

## Fan 2017 (retrospective analysis)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome** PROMs: AOFAS midfoot score, SF-36, FAOS, VAS. Secondary outcomes: Post-traumatic osteoarthritis. Intervention group: ORIF vs PA

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Identification through database analysis of three hospitals
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All acute Lisfranc injuries included
1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	ORIF and PA subjects derived from the same population
1.4 Definition of controls	Yes	Subjects had no previous injuries or comorbidities
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, two stars	Study controlled for age and other confounders like injury pattern and comorbidities
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all included subjects
Total stars awarded	9/9	
Overall quality	Good	All stars awarded

#### Ghate 2012 (retrospective analysis)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome** PROMs: AOFAS midfoot score, Maryland foot score. Secondary outcomes: weightbearing radiographs for complications. Intervention group: ORIF

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Subject selection from medical records
1.2 Representativeness of cases	No	No information
1.3 Selection of controls	NA	NA
1.4 Definition of controls	NA	NA
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	NA	NA
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all included subjects
Total stars awarded	3/6	
Overall quality	Poor	Only one star awarded in the selection domain

## Reinhardt 2012 (retrospective analysis)

**Outcomes**: Primary outcome PROMs: AOFAS midfoot score, SF-36, FAOS, VAS. Secondary outcomes: posttraumatic osteoarthritis. Intervention group: Primary partial arthrodesis (PPA)

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements						
Selection								
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Records from two surgeons used as database						
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All subjects undergoing PPA						

1.3 Selection of controls	NA	NA
1.4 Definition of controls	NA	NA
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, two stars	Study controlled for age, multiple comorbidities
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	NA	NA
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data available for all subjects
Total stars awarded	6/6	
Overall quality	Good	Maximum number of stars awarded for a study without controls

## Demirkale 2013 (retrospective analysis)

#### Outcomes: Primary outcome AOFAS midfoot score, FADI. Intervention group: ORIF

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection	·	
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Subject selection from medical records
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All subjects treated for Lisfranc injury
1.3 Selection of controls	NA	NA
1.4 Definition of controls	NA	NA
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	NA	NA
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all subjects
Total stars awarded	5/6	
Overall quality	Good	Almost maximum number of stars awarded for a study without controls

## Wang 2017 (retrospective analysis)

Outcomes: Primary outcome PROMs; AOFAS midfoot score, VAS, SF-36. Intervention group: ORIF vs PA

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Subject selection from medical records
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All subjects with acute Lisfranc injury
1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	Both groups derived from the same population
1.4 Definition of controls	Yes	Both groups had no prior foot injuries
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age and mechanism of injury
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all subjects
Total stars awarded	8/9	
Overall quality	Good	Almost the maximum number of stars in all three domains

## Wu 2020 (retrospective case control study)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome** PROMs; AOFAS midfoot score, SF-12, VAS. Intervention group: ORIF acute treatment vs ORIF delayed treatment

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Subject selection from medical records
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All subjects with subtle, low-energy Lisfranc injury
1.3 Selection of controls	Yes	Both groups derived from the same population
1.4 Definition of controls	Yes	Both groups had no prior foot injuries
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, two stars	Study controlled for age and other patient characteristics
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all subjects
Total stars awarded	9/9	

	Overall quality	Good	Maximum number of stars in all three domains
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#### Mullier 2002 (retrospective case control study)

#### Outcomes: Primary outcome PROMs; Baltimore painful foot score (PFS) Intervention group: ORIF vs PA

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	Subject selection from medical records
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All subjects with severe acute Lisfranc injury
1.3 Selection of controls	No	Two different populations
1.4 Definition of controls	No	No information
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age and injury type
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	Yes	Ascertainment method was similar in both groups
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Outcome data was available for all subjects
Total stars awarded	6/9	
Overall quality	Fair	Half of the maximum number of stars in the selection domain awarded

## Teng 2002 (retrospective case control study)

**Outcomes**: **Primary outcome** Gait analysis. Secondary outcomes: AOFAS midfoot score, post-traumatic arthritis, alignment. Intervention group: ORIF

Item	Star awarded	Support for judgements
Selection		
1.1 Case definition	Yes	ICD codes were used to identify eligible subjects
1.2 Representativeness of cases	Yes	All subjects with acute Lisfranc injury treated with ORIF

1.3 Selection of controls	NA	No controls
1.4 Definition of controls	NA	No controls
Comparability		
2.1 Controlled for confounders	Yes, one star	Study controlled for age, but no other confounders
Exposure		
3.1 Ascertainment of exposure	Yes	Structured injury data
3.2 Similar in cases and controls	NA	No controls
3.3 Non-response rate	Yes	Good response rate
Total stars awarded	5/6	
Overall quality	Good	Maximum number of stars awarded for a study without controls

## Table i. GRADE ASSESMENT for case studies using the Newcastle Ottawa scale for Risk of Bias.

Study	Outcome measurement	Stars awarded	Overall quality	Starting level of evidence	RoB	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Total downgrade	Total upgrade	Final level of evidence (after down/ upgrading)
Mulier 2002	PFS	6 out of 9	Fair	Low	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	2	0	very low
Demirkale	AOFAS midfoot	5 out of 6	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low

	FADI	5 out of 6	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
Kirzner 2019	MOXFQ	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	AOFAS midfoot	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low
Hawkinson	RTD	7 out of 9	Poor	Low	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	2	0	very low
Qiao	AOFAS hindfoot	8 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	VAS	8 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	SF-36	8 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
Cochran	FAAM	6 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	RTD	6 out of 9	Good	Low	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	2	0	very low
Rajapakse	AOFAS midfoot	5 out of 6	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low
Kuo	AOFAS midfoot	4 out of 6	Fair	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low
	MFA	4 out of 6	Fair	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
Fan	AOFAS (midfoot)	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low
	VAS	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	SF-36	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	FAOS	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
Ghate	AOFAS midfoot	3 out of 6	Poor	Low	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	Maryland foot score	3 out of 6	Poor	Low	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	2	0	very low
Reinhardt	AOFAS midfoot	6 out of 6	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low
	VAS	6 out of 6	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	SF-36	6 out of 6	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low

Wang	AOFAS midfoot	8 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low
	VAS	8 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	SF-36	8 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
Wu	SF-12	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
	AOFAS midfoot	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	low
	VAS	9 out of 9	Good	Low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low
Teng	AOFAS midfoot	5 out of 6	Good	low	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	very low

Study	Outcome measurement	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall	Number of domains high risk	Starting level of evidence	RoB	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Total downg rade	Total upgrade	Final level of evidence (after down/ upgrading)
Ly and	AOFAS	S	L	L	HR	L	HR	1	High	Downgrade	No	No	No	No	1	0	moderate
Coetzee	midfoot	С	R	R		R				1 level	downgrade	downgrade	downgrade	downgrade			
	VAS	S	L	L	HR	L	HR	1	High	Downgrade	No	No	Downgrade	No	2	0	low
		С	R	R		R				1 level	downgrade	downgrade	1 level	downgrade			
	functional	S	L	L	HR	L	HR	1	High	Downgrade	No	No	Downgrade	No	2	0	low
	questionnaire	С	R	R		R			-	1 level	downgrade	downgrade	1 level	downgrade			
Henning	SF-36	S	L	S	HR	L	HR	1	High	Downgrade	No	No	Downgrade	No	2	0	low
		С	R	С		R				1 level	downgrade	downgrade	1 level	downgrade			
	SMFA	S	L	S	HR	L	HR	1	High	Downgrade	No	No	Downgrade	No	2	0	low
		С	R	С		R			-	1 level	downgrade	downgrade	1 level	downgrade			
Stødle	AOFAS	L	L	L	SC	L	SC	0	High	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	High
	midfoot	R	R	R		R				downgrade	downgrade	downgrade	downgrade	downgrade			
	VAS	L	L	L	HR	L	HR	1	High	Downgrade	No	No	Downgrade	No	2	0	low
		R	R	R		R			-	1 level	downgrade	downgrade	1 level	downgrade			
	SF-36	L	L	L	SC	L	SC	0	High	No	No	No	Downgrade	No	1	0	moderate
		R	R	R		R			-	downgrade	downgrade	downgrade	1 level	downgrade			

**Table ii.** GRADE ASSESMENT for observational studies using the Robins 1 tool.

HR, high risk; LR, low risk; SC, some concerns.

Study	Outcome measurement	Risk of bias	Number of domains high risk	Starting level of evidence	RoB	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Total downgrade	Total upgrade	Final level of evidence (after down/upgrading)
van Hoeve 2018	AOFAS midfoot	MR	0	Moderate	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	Moderate
	FADI	MR	0	Moderate	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	low
	SF-36	MR	0	Moderate	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	low
	VAS	MR	0	Moderate	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	Downgrade 1 level	No downgrade	1	0	low
	Gait analysis	MR	0	Moderate	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	No downgrade	0	0	moderate

## **Table iii.** GRADE ASSESMENT for observational studies using the Robins 2 tool.

MR, moderate risk.

## Search Strategy

#### PUBMED/MEDLINE

((((((((((((((((((((((((((((()) Gamerature (Mesh]) OR "Tarsal Bones/surgery"[Mesh]) OR tarsal joint) OR "Tarsal Bones/surgery"[Mesh]) OR "Tarsal Bones/injuries"[Mesh]) OR "Tarsal Bones/surgery"[Mesh]) OR tarsal joint) OR "Tarsal Joints"[Mesh]) OR "Foot Bones/injuries"[Mesh]) OR "Foot Bones/surgery"[Mesh])) OR (((((open reduction internal fixation) OR "Open Fracture Reduction"[Mesh]) OR ORIF) OR "Fracture Fixation, Internal"[Mesh]) OR "Fracture Fixation"[Mesh])) AND ((Primary arthrodesis) OR arthrodesis)) AND (((((patient reported outcome measures) OR "Patient Reported Outcome Measures"[Mesh]) OR PROM) OR "Postoperative Complications"[Mesh]) OR "Prognosis"[Mesh])) AND ((((((randomised controlled trial) OR "Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic"[Mesh]) OR "Comparative Study" [Publication Type]) OR "Observational Studies as Topic"[Mesh]) OR "Observational Study" [Publication Type]) OR chort study)

Total 6853 hits, after removing duplicates = 5694 hits

#### CENTRAL

Search terms (hits):

- Lisfranc (33)

- ORIF (240)
- Tarsal (188)
- Tarsometatarsal (28)

Total 489 hits, after removing duplicates = 453 hits

### PEDro

- Lisfranc: 0 hits
- Tarsometatarsal: 0 hits
- ORIF: 10
- Metatarsal: 31
- Total 31

## CINAHL

#### Search 1:

((Lisfranc OR metatarsal OR tarsal OR midfoot) AND (internal fixation OR ORIF OR internal fixation and open reduction OR fracture fixation)) AND (arthrodesis)

Hits: 115

#### Search 2:

(Lisfranc OR Lisfranc injury OR Lisfranc fracture OR midfoot OR tarsometatarsal OR metatarsal OR tarsal) AND (open reduction internal fixation OR open fracture reduction OR ORIF OR Fracture Fixation) AND (Primary arthrodesis OR arthrodesis) AND (patient reported outcome measures OR PROM OR Prognosis) AND (randomised controlled trial OR Comparative OR Observational OR clinical trial OR cohort study)

Hits: 372

Total 487 hits, after removing duplicates 386 hits

#### **SPORTDiscus**

Search 1:

((Lisfranc OR metatarsal OR tarsal OR midfoot) AND (internal fixation OR ORIF OR internal fixation and open reduction OR fracture fixation)) AND (arthrodesis)

Hits: 36

Search 2:

(Lisfranc OR metatarsal OR tarsal OR midfoot) AND ((internal fixation OR ORIF OR internal fixation and open reduction OR fracture fixation) OR (arthrodesis))

Hits: 335

Search 3:

(Lisfranc OR Lisfranc injury OR Lisfranc fracture OR midfoot OR tarsometatarsal OR metatarsal OR tarsal) AND (open reduction internal fixation OR open fracture reduction OR ORIF OR Fracture Fixation) AND (Primary arthrodesis OR arthrodesis) AND (patient reported outcome measures OR PROM OR Prognosis) AND (randomised controlled trial OR Comparative OR Observational OR clinical trial OR cohort study)

Hits: 159

Total 530 hits, after removing duplicates 442 hits

EMBASE (via OVID)1exp tarsometatarsal joint/ or exp fracture dislocation/4498Search 1: 19 hits2lisfranc.mp.8403tarsometatarsal.mp.15157 AND 8 AND 11 AND 154ORIF.mp.22115fracture fixation/217466exp osteosynthesis/38706
Search 1: 19 hits3tarsometatarsal.mp.15157 AND 8 AND 11 AND 154ORIF.mp.22115fracture fixation/21746
3         tarsometatarsal.mp.         1515           7 AND 8 AND 11 AND 15         4         ORIF.mp.         2211           5         fracture fixation/         21746
5 fracture fixation/ 21746
6 explosteosynthesis/ 38706
Search 2: 2,050 7 1 or 2 or 3 5358
8 4 or 5 or 6 57876
((7) AND (8 OR 11)) 9 exp arthrodesis/ 43486
10 arthrodesis.mp. 18323
11 9 or 10 46582
Search 3: 211 12 exp patient-reported outcome/ 20926
13 PROM\$.mp. 2368689
7 AND 8 AND 11 14 prognosis.mp. 920156
15 12 or 13 or 14 3220332
16 7 and 8 and 11 and 15 19
Total 2,280 hits, after removing 17 7 and 8 and 11 dupli
18 8 or 11 101046
2,049 hits 19 7 and 18 2050

Figure 1 Search strategy EMBASE

 Table iv. Articles identified in each database.

Database	Total amount of articles	Amount of articles (hits)			
	(hits) identified	after removing duplicates			
Pubmed/MEDLINE	6,853	5,694			
EMBASE	2,280	2,049			
PEDro	31	31			
CENTRAL	489	453			
CINAHL	487	386			
SPORTDiscus	530	442			
	•				
Total amount of	10,670	9,055			
databases:					