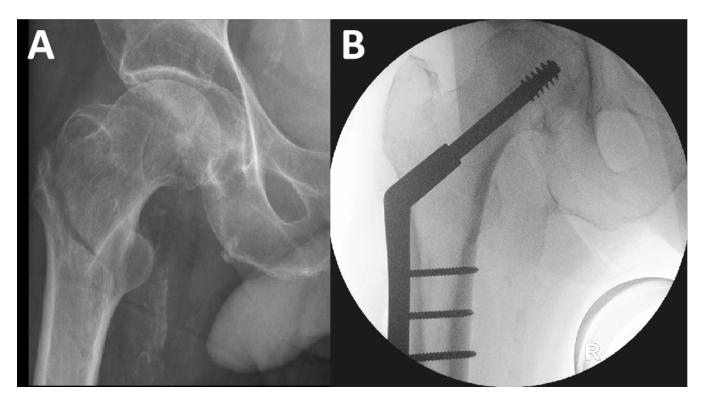


## **Supplementary Material**

Fig 1. Radiograph of an: a) intertrochanteric fracture pre-reduction, and b) and post-reduction.



## Table I. STROBE statement: Checklist of items that should be included in reports of cohort studies.

Section	Item No	Recommendation	Page No
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced	1
		summary of what was done and what was found	
In two duration	1		
Introduction Background/rati	2	Evaloin the exigntific background and rationals for the	3
onale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
•			
Methods	4	Present key elements of study design carby in the paper	4
Study design Setting	4 5	Present key elements of study design early in the paper Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including	4
	5	periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	4
Participants	6	( <i>a</i> ) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of	4
	0	selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	7
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of	4
		exposed and unexposed	
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential	5
		confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if	
		applicable	
Data sources/	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of	6
measurement		methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability	
		of assessment methods if there is more than one group	
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	Not
			applicable
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	4
Quantitative	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses.	7
variables	12	If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	7
Statistical methods	12	( <i>a</i> ) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and	7
		interactions	,
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	7
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	7
		( <i><u>e</u>) Describe any sensitivity analyses</i>	Not
			applicable
Results			••
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg	7
T articipants	15	numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed	,
		eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and	
		analysed	
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	7
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	7 (Figure 2)
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic,	7,8 (Table 1)
		clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential	
		confounders	
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each	7
		variable of interest	
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	7
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over	8
		time	