

**The following content was supplied by the authors as supporting material and has not been copy-edited or verified by JBJS.**

## Appendix 1

Lesion size measurements for bilateral OLTs, and Separated by Symptomatology<sup>a</sup>

	Unilateral Symptomatic Group		<i>P</i> -value <sup>†</sup>	Bilateral symptomatic Group (n = 85)	<i>P</i> -value <sup>‡</sup>	
	All Ankles (n = 265)	Symptomatic Ankle (n = 77)				Asymptomatic Ankle (n = 103)
Lesion size AP (mm)	12.8 ± 5.5	14.6 ± 5.3	10.3 ± 4.7	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	14.2 ± 5.4	0.60
Lesion size ML (mm)	8.2 ± 3.8	9.1 ± 4.0	6.7 ± 3.4	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	9.3 ± 3.5	0.53
Lesion size depth (mm)	6.7 ± 3.4	7.4 ± 3.6	5.5 ± 2.4	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	7.6 ± 3.7	0.56

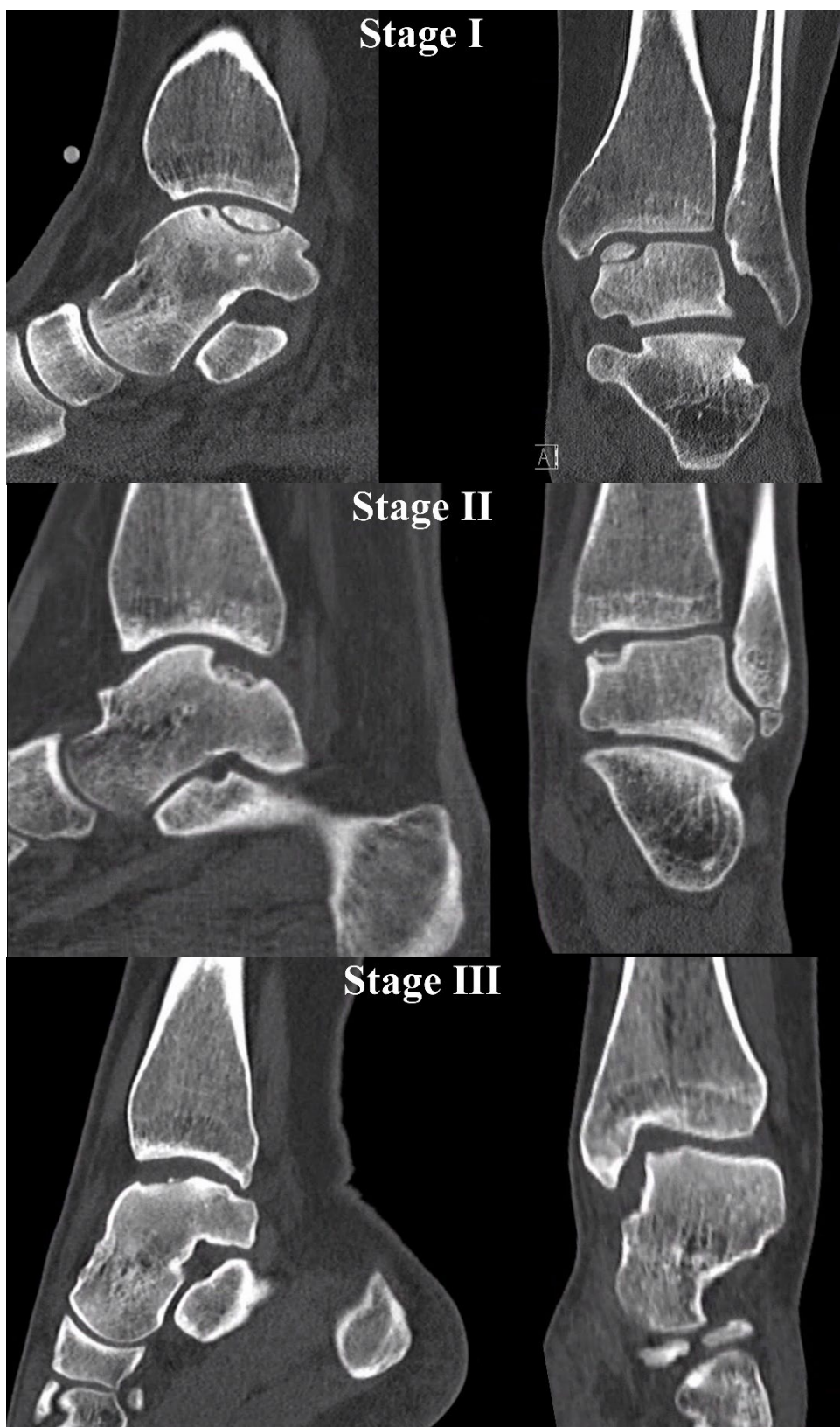
<sup>a</sup>: Data are reported in mean ± SD.

<sup>†</sup>: Statistical comparison between symptomatic and asymptomatic ankle in the unilateral symptomatic group.

<sup>‡</sup>: Statistical comparison between symptomatic ankle in the unilateral symptomatic group and bilateral symptomatic group.

Text in bold face represent statistically significant differences

## Appendix 2



*Stages of observed fragment morphologies on the talar dome. **Stage I:** fragment or multiple fragments largely filling a sclerotic bone bed, either with or without subchondral cyst(s). **Stage II:** partial- or multiple fragment(s) filling less than 50%*

*of the sclerotic bone bed, either with or without subchondral cyst(s). Appearance of progressive osteolysis of the osteochondral fragment. **Stage III:** crater-like morphology, with or without a small fragment remnant in sclerotic bone bed, and either with or without subchondral cyst(s). Appearance of complete or near complete osteolysis of the osteochondral fragment.*

*Of note: Morphological classification in this study, based on the most prominent morphology, would rate these cases as the following: Stage I: fragment, Stage II & III: crater.*