

# Gantry-free cone-beam CT arthrography for diagnosis of scapholunate ligament injuries: Accelerating the preoperative work-up in acute wrist trauma

## ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Supplementary Table 1 – Classification of scapholunate ligament injuries according to the modified EWAS criteria**

| Stage | Explanation                                           | n (%)    |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| I     | No SLL lesion                                         | 21 (38%) |
| II    | Only membranous pinhole lesion of the SLL             | 8 (15%)  |
| III A | Partial lesion involving the volar SLL                | 20 (36%) |
| III B | Partial lesion involving the dorsal SLL               | 1 (2%)   |
| III C | Complete SLL tear, dynamic injury                     | 2 (4%)   |
| IV    | Complete SLL tear, static injury with small joint gap | 3 (5%)   |
| V     | Complete SLL tear, static injury with wide joint gap  | 0 (0%)   |

**Note.** – Since the EWAS system is based on arthroscopic findings, its criteria were modified to account for the open surgical approach used to treat the patients included in this study. The absolute number of lesions is reported with percentages in parentheses. **EWAS** = European Wrist Arthroscopy Society; **SLL** = scapholunate ligament.