

## Supplementary article data

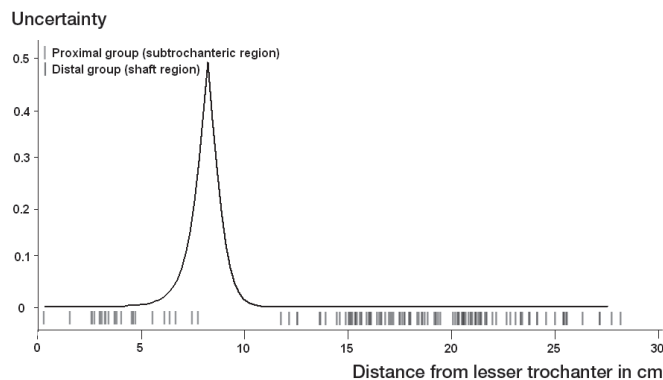
# Dichotomous location of 160 atypical femoral fractures

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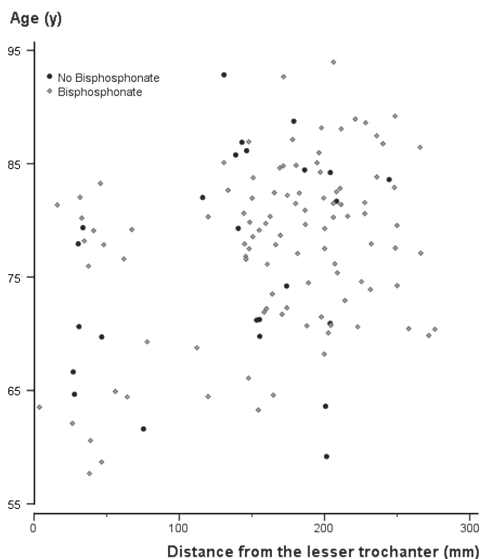
### Supplementary material 1

The degree of uncertainty of group affiliation of atypical fractures along the shaft. Each fracture is shown as a vertical line above the distance axis.



### Supplementary material 2

Scatter plot of the atypical femoral shaft fractures showing distance from the lesser trochanter, patient age at fracture occurrence, and bisphosphonate medication.



### Supplementary material 3

Koch's classical analysis of the distribution of stress along the shaft. The highest tensile stress is located in the lateral side of the subtrochanteric region and remains at a rather high level further down into the mid-shaft, where it rapidly decreases.

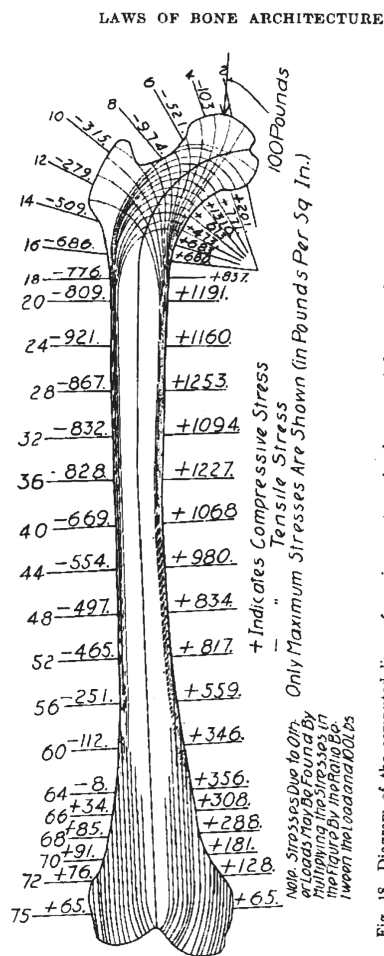


Fig. 18 Diagram of the computed lines of maximum stress in the normal femur. The section numbers correspond to the sections indicated in figure 14 and succeeding figures. The amounts of the maximum tensile and compressive stress at the various sections are given for a load of 100 pounds on the femur-head. For the standing position ('at attention') these stresses are multiplied by 0.6. For walking these stresses are to be multiplied by 1.6, and for running these stresses are to be multiplied by 3.2.

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