Fig. E-1
Prevalence of ≥10° and ≥30° of elbow flexion contracture (EFC) according to age. The prevalence of contracture of ≥10° increased significantly with age (p < 0.001).

Fig. E-2
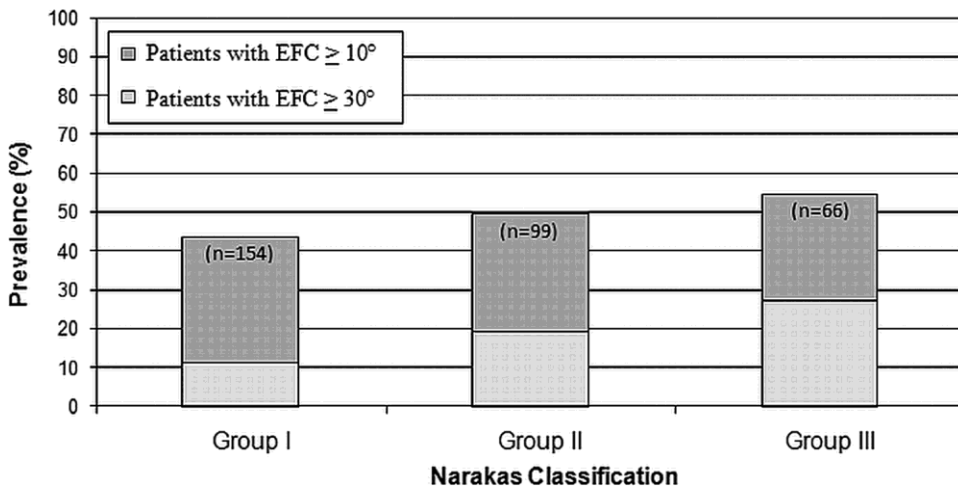Prevalence of ≥10° and ≥30° of elbow flexion contracture (EFC) according to the Narakas classification (groups I, II, and III). The increase in the prevalence of contracture of ≥10° with increasing brachial plexus involvement was not significant.

TABLE E-1 Extent of Brachial Plexus Involvement According to the Narakas Classification[22]

Group	Affected Nerve Root	Functional Impairment
I	C5, C6	Shoulder abduction and external rotation, elbow flexion
II	C5-C7	As above plus wrist drop
III	Entire plexus (C5-T1)	Complete flaccid paralysis