

**Table, Supplemental Digital Content 1**

Parameter	Description
	Axial images are standardized by orienting the scan parallel to the tibial plafond. The first 8 measurements are taken 1cm proximal to the tibial plafond
a	Distance between the most anterior point of the incisura and the nearest most anterior point of the fibula
b	Distance between the most anterior point of the incisura and the nearest most anterior point of the fibula
c	Distance between the tibia and fibula in the mid-point of the incisura
d	3 step measurement: -A line is drawn between the most anterior and most posterior points of the incisura -A perpendicular line is drawn in the middle of the first line Distance between the most anterior part of the fibula and the perpendicular
e	Distance between the most posterior part of the fibula and the perpendicular line from measurement d
f	The perpendicular line is brought to the level of the most anterior part of the incisura Distance between the perpendicular and the most anterior point of the fibula
g	Distance between the incisura line and the most medial part of the fibula (negative value is medial to the line)
Angle 1	Angle between a line drawn between the anterior and posterior point of the incisura and a line drawn in the fibula representing the anterior-posterior axis (internal rotation is negative values)
Angle 2	Measured at the level of the talar dome, the angle between the articular surfaces of the malleoli

Descriptions of the measurements used in this study, adapted from Nault et al.(1) and Phisitkul et al.(2)

1. Nault ML, Hebert-Davies J, Laflamme GY, et al. CT Scan Assessment of the Syndesmosis: A New Reproducible Method. *J Orthop Trauma*. 2013;27:638-641.
2. Phisitkul P, Ebinger T, Goetz J, et al. Forceps reduction of the syndesmosis in rotational ankle fractures: a cadaveric study. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*. 2012;94:2256-2261.