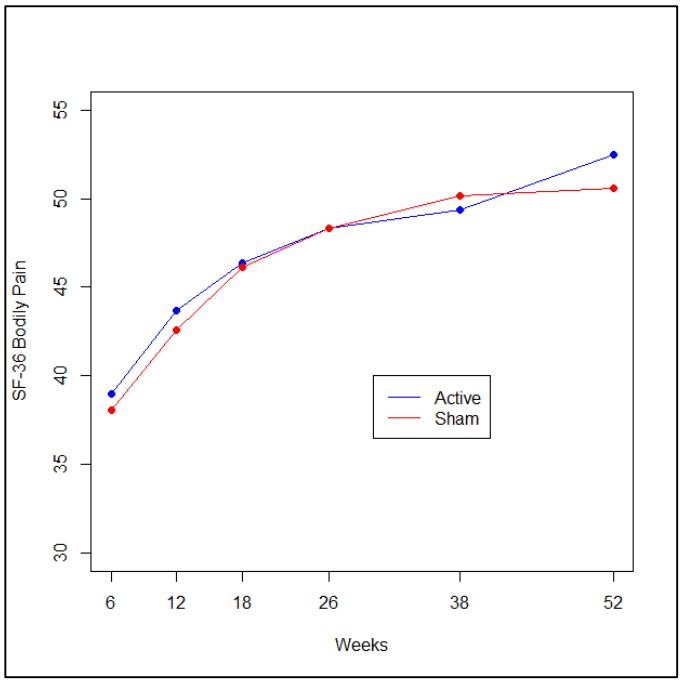
Appendix 4. Other pain outcomes [posted as supplied by author]

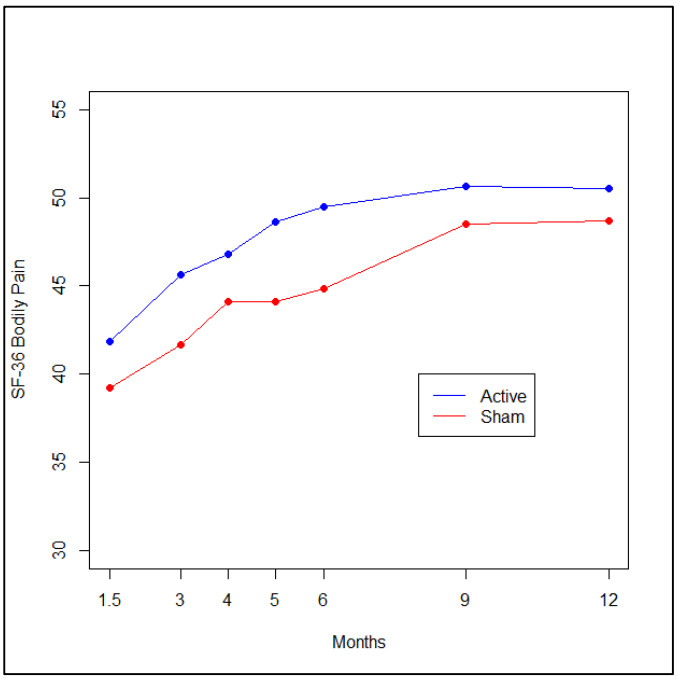
Pain intensity, measured by the SF-36 instrument, subdomain bodily pain, at multiple time points, was available for two studies (unpublished data): 1) TRUST Investigators writing group, Busse JW, Bhandari M, Einhorn TA, et al. Re-evaluation of low intensity pulsed ultrasound in treatment of tibial fractures (TRUST): randomized clinical trial. BMJ (Clinical research ed) 2016;355:i5351., and 2) Busse JW, Bhandari M, Einhorn TA, et al. Trial to re-evaluate ultrasound in the treatment of tibial fractures (TRUST): a multicenter randomized pilot study. Trials 2014;15:206.

Fig 1, Busse et al. (2016), unpublished material: Short Form 36 Bodily Pain scores over time for LIPUS compared with sham device



N ranging from 475 at 6 weeks to 301 at 52 weeks

Fig 2, Busse et al. (2014), unpublished material. Short Form 36 Bodily Pain scores over time for LIPUS compared with sham device



N ranging from 50 at 6 weeks to 43 at 1 year

Number of days with tenderness (pain duration) was reported in two studies: 1) Gan TY, Kuah DE, Graham KS, Markson G. Low-intensity pulsed ultrasound in lower limb bone stress injuries: a randomized controlled trial. *Clin J Sport Med* 2014;24:457-60., and 2) Leung KS, Lee WS, Tsui HF, Liu PP, Cheung WH. Complex tibial fracture outcomes following treatment with low-intensity pulsed ultrasound. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 2004;30:389-95.

Fig 3, Forest plot percent difference for number of days with tenderness for LIPUS compared with control (sham device or no device)