

Supplementary figure 1.

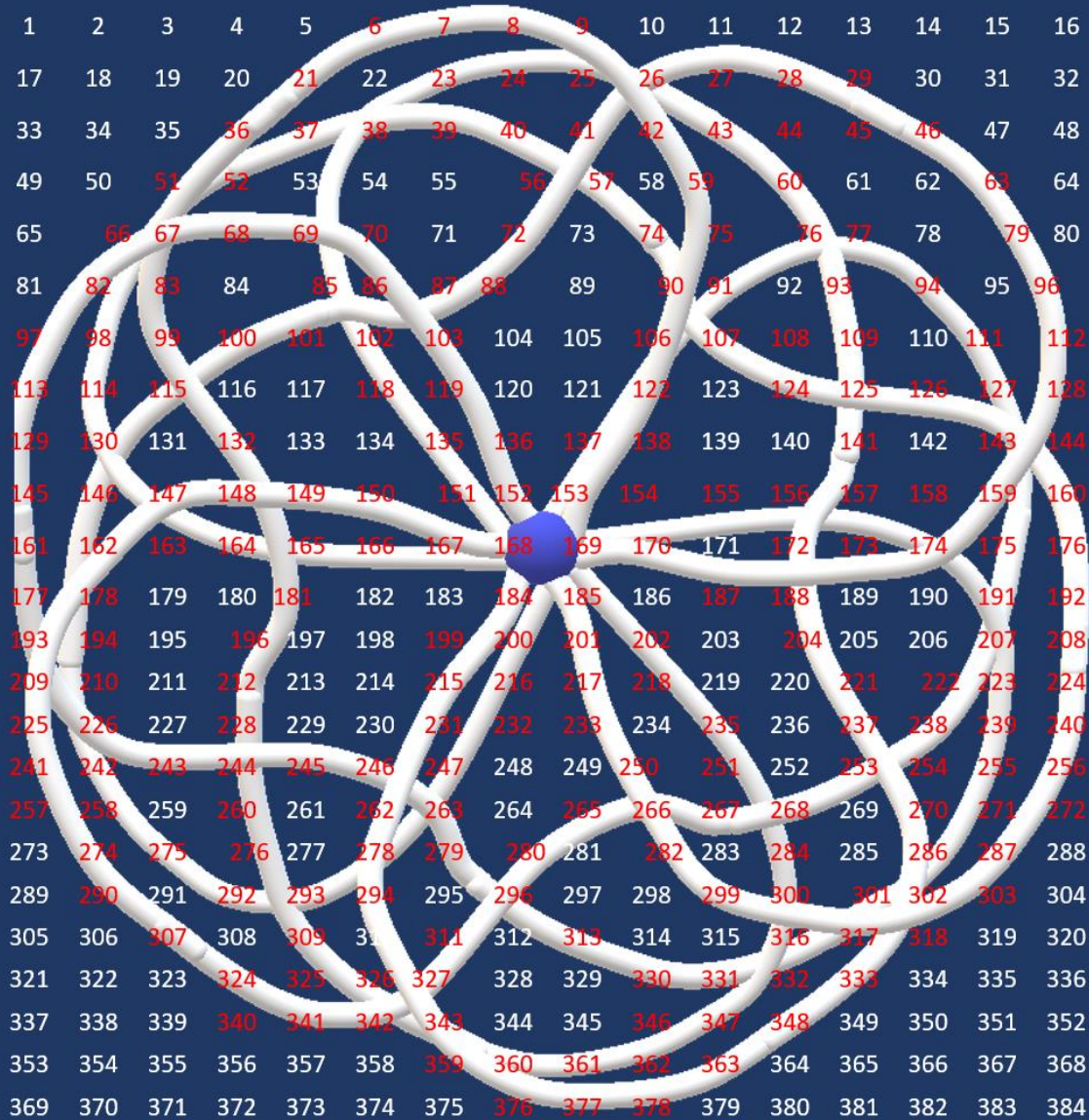


Figure S1: Coordinate system for the GCA.

Supplementary figure 2.

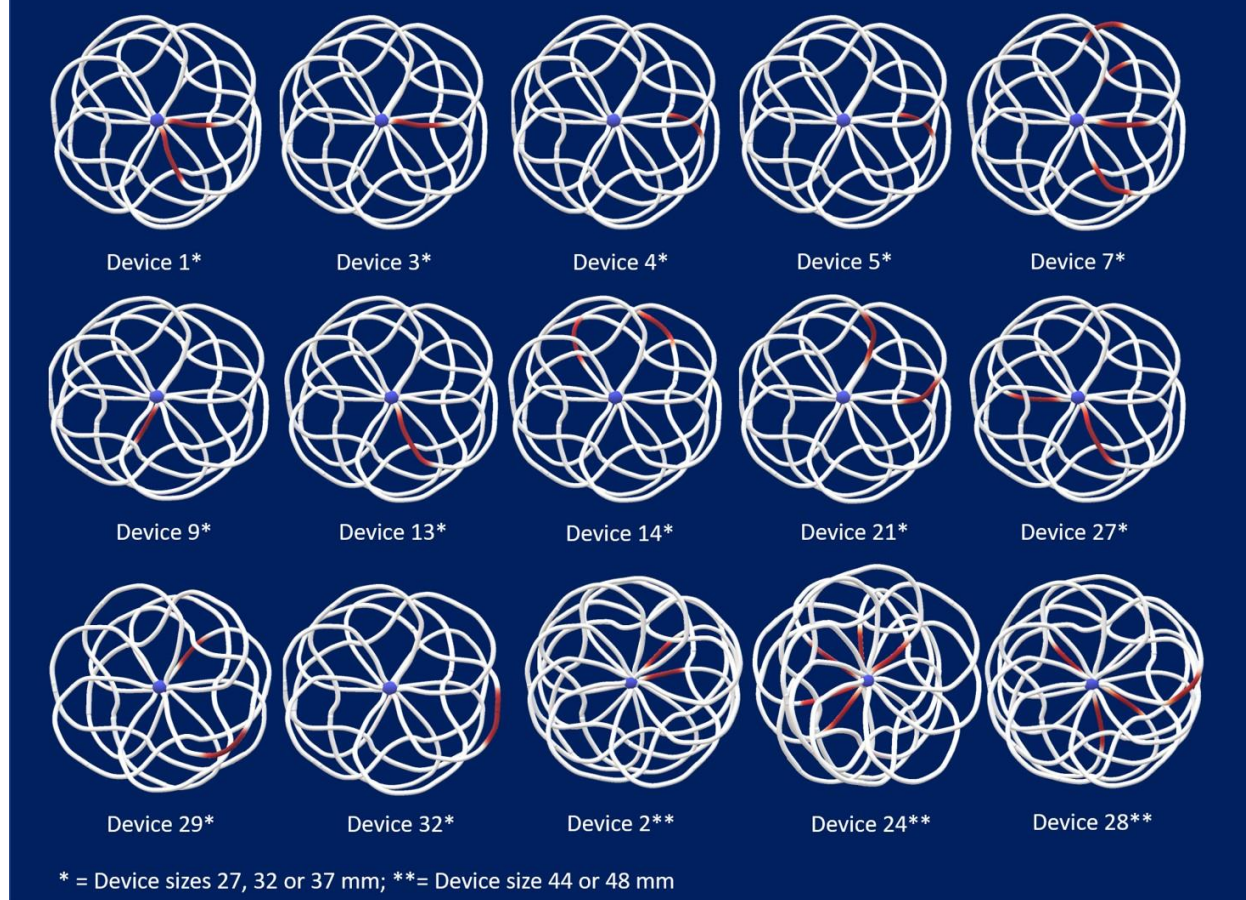
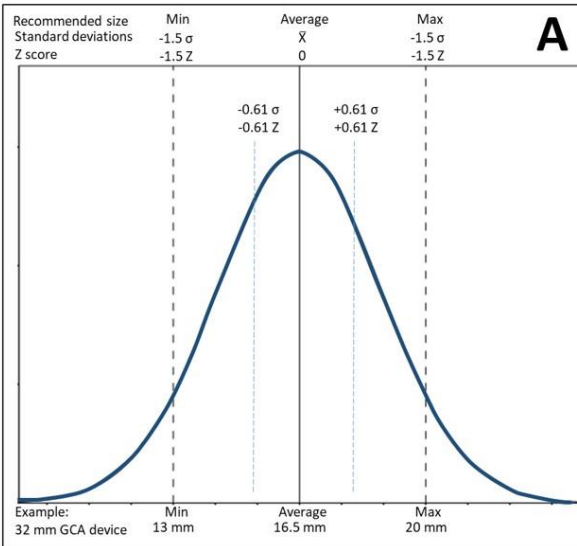


Figure S2: FF location. Graphical representation of fractures in all affected devices.



Supplementary Figure 3. Range and distribution of defects that can be treated with each GCA.

Based on the instructions for use (IFU) provided by the manufacturer, we created a reverse analysis for the range of recommended defect sizes for which each GCA device is effective and safe. We observed that the ratio between the device size and their correspondent defects follow a normal distribution. In this distribution, all the proposed defect sizes are located between -1.5 and +1.5 Z-scores (approximately \approx average defect size \pm 1.5 standard deviations for each device). This distribution is shown in Panel A, and the GCA 32 mm values are provided as an example.

This distribution accounts for the explanation that 2 device sizes can be considered for closure of defects between 13 and 30 mm in size. This is represented as an intersection between 2 adjacent curves representing 2 unique device sizes (between the Z scores ± 0.61 and ± 1.5). These intercepted areas are illustrated on Panel B (light-grey).

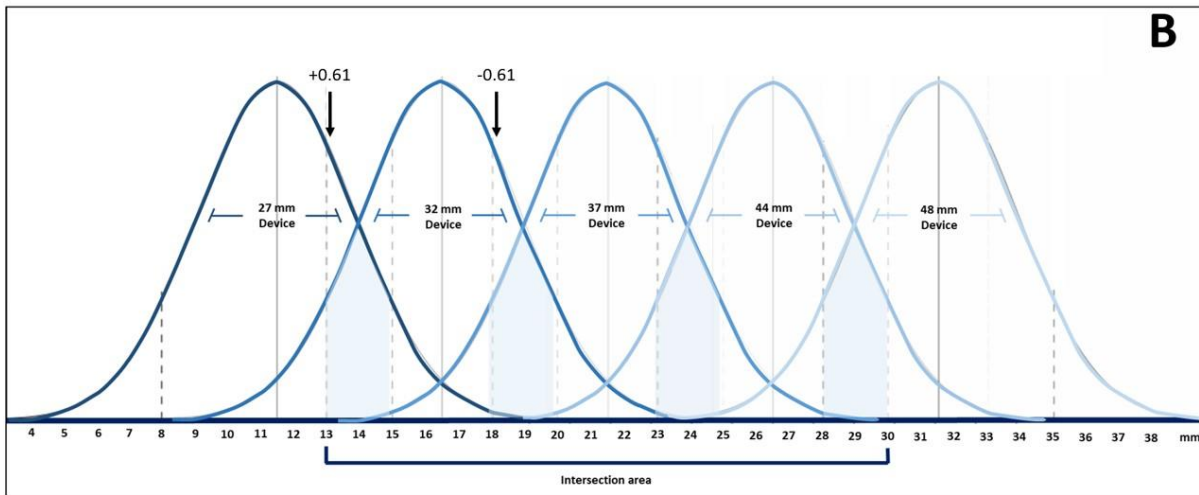


Figure S3: Range and distribution of defects that can be treated with each GCA. Based on the instructions for use (IFU) provided by the manufacturer, we created a reverse analysis for the range of recommended defect sizes for which each GCA device is effective and safe. We observed that the ratio between the device size and their correspondent defects follow a normal distribution. In this distribution, all the proposed defect sizes are located between -1.5.