

**Supplementary table 2: PICOS inclusion and exclusion criteria for study selection.**

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Inclusion Criteria</b>	<b>Exclusion Criteria</b>
<b>Population</b>	<p>Clinical study conducted on geriatric populations with an average cohort age of 60 years or over.</p> <p>Patient must have a fracture of the ankle joint (pilon/distal tibia fracture with intra-articular extension, or malleolar ankle fracture)</p>	<p>Patients with previous fracture of affected limb</p> <p>Patients with peripheral vascular disease.</p> <p>Patients with pathological fractures.</p> <p>Average age of patient cohort under 60 years old.</p>
<b>Intervention</b>	<p>Studies that utilised hindfoot intramedullary nailing as the primary treatment option in geriatric patients with acute ankle fractures.</p>	<p>Intervention included the use of a fibular nail, or a nail that was not inserted through the plantar surface of the foot.</p> <p>Hindfoot nailing was not performed as the primary procedure.</p>
<b>Comparison</b>	<p>Studies comparing the use of a hindfoot intramedullary nail with open reduction internal fixation.</p>	<p>Studies that compares hindfoot intramedullary nailing with procedures done for purposes other than the treatment of acute ankle fractures.</p>
<b>Outcome</b>	<p>Studies reporting clinical and functional outcomes, including PROMs, AOFAS scores, mobility, post-operative complications, time to union, Charlson Comorbidity Index, and mortality rate.</p> <p>Minimum follow-up time of six months.</p>	<p>Studies where no outcome measures are directly related to the efficacy of hindfoot intramedullary nailing for the treatment of acute ankle fractures.</p>
<b>Study Type</b>	<p>Retrospective studies, prospective studies, and randomised control trials written in English with full-text available.</p>	<p>Case reports, abstracts, reviews, protocols, editorials.</p> <p>Studies not written in English.</p> <p>Animal studies.</p> <p>Papers describing surgical technique only.</p>