

Figure S3 - TiP Score

Criteria of the Trauma Immobilisation Patient score		Score
<i>Only one item can be selected</i>		
T	Leg-bone fracture (tibia and fibula)	3
	Proximal tibia fracture	2
	Ankle bi- or tri-malleolar fracture	
	One leg-bone fracture (tibia or fibula)	
	Patellar fracture	
	Ankle or rear-foot dislocation	
	Severe ankle sprain (grade 3) or knee sprain (with severe oedema or haemarthrosis)	
	Achilles tendon rupture	1
	Ankle isolated malleolar fracture	
	Tarsal bone(s) or forefoot fracture	
	Proximal tibiofibular, patellar, mid-foot or forefoot dislocation	
	Moderate ankle sprain (grade 1 or 2) or knee sprain (without serious oedema or haemarthrosis)	
Major muscle injury		
<i>Only one item can be selected</i>		
I	Rigid immobilisation including the knee (resin or plaster)	3
	Rigid below-the-knee immobilisation (resin or plaster)	2
	Semi-rigid immobilisation without plantar support	1
<i>Multiple items can be selected</i>		
P	Known major thrombophilia* or personal history of VTE †	3
	Age >75 y ‡	2
	Family history of VTE (first-degree relative)	2
	Active cancer or myelo-proliferative disorder	2
	Surgery within past 3 months	2
	Pregnancy and Puerperium (less than 6 months)	2
	Oestrogen hormone therapy (<2 y)	2
	Age >55 y and <75 y	1
	BMI >30kg/m ² §	1
	History of cancer	1
	Chronic venous insufficiency	1
	Bedridden within past 3 months or long travel/flight (>6 hours) or unilateral or bilateral lower-extremity paralysis	1
	Oestrogen hormone therapy (>2 y)	1
	Congestive heart failure NYHA >II ¶ or chronic respiratory failure or inflammatory bowel disease or chronic kidney disease (GFR<50mL/min) ¥	1

*Known major thrombophilia: antithrombin deficiency, homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygote mutation of the prothrombin gene, multiple thrombophilia.

† Personal history of VTE: DVT or PE.

‡ y: years

§ BMI: Body Mass Index

¶ NYHA: New York Heart Association's classification of cardiovascular diseases

¥ GFR: Glomerular filtration rate

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