

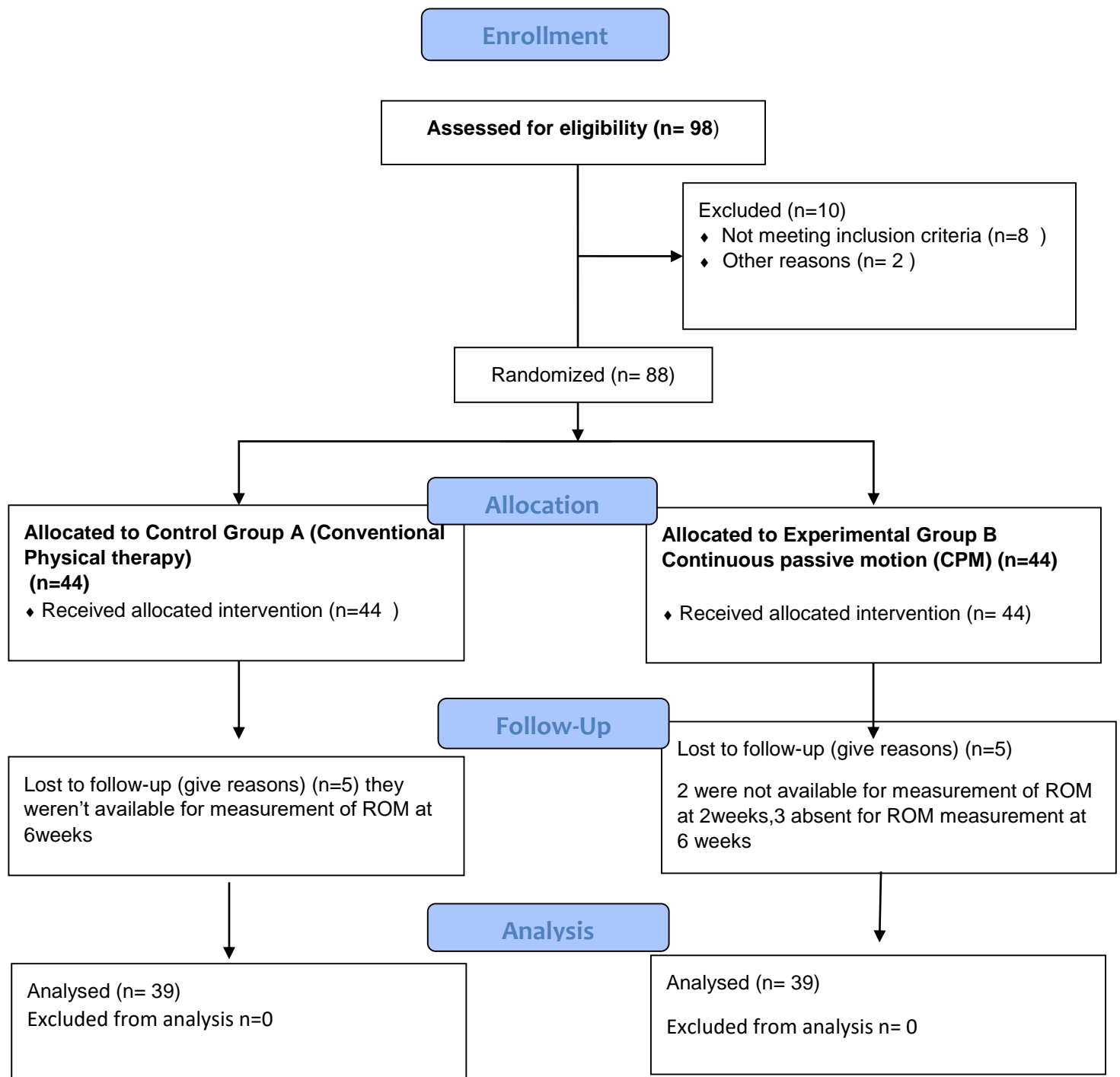
The table below Shows the Demographics and baseline characteristics of the patients in the study groups

Variables	Control grp. A (CPT)	Exp. grp B (CPM)	P-values*	Comments
Age in years	42.8±15.7	41.5±15.6	0.253	Not significant
Sex				
Male	22(56. %)	20 (51.3%)	0.650	Not significant
female	17(43.6%)	19(49.7%)		
Marital status				
Single	12 (30.8%)	14(35.9%)	0.812	Not significant
Married	27(69.2%)	25(64.1%)		
Affected side				
Left	18(46,2%)	22(56.4%)	0.183	Not significant
Right	21((53.8%)	15(38.5%)		
bilateral		2(5.1%)		
Co-Morbid factors				
Hypertensives				
Yes	13(33.3%)	11(28.2%)	0.624	Not significant
No	26(66.7%)	28(71.8%)		
Diabetics				
Yes	1(2.6%)	1(2.6%)	0.753	Not significant
No	38(97.4%)	38(97.4%)		
Type of injury				
Closed	36 (92.3%)	32.82.1%)	0.310	Not significant
Open	3(7.7%)	7(17.9%)		
Grades of open fractures among those within open fractures				
GA type 1	1(2.5)	2(5.1%)	1.000**	Not significant
GA type 11	2(5.1%)	5(12.5%)		
Duration of injury before presentation				
Within 24hours	4%10.3%)	10(25.6%)	0.001	significant
<one week	31(79.5%)	15(38.5%)		
2-4weeks	3(7.7%)	4(10.3%)		
>4 weeks	192.6%)	10(25.6%)		
Mechanism of injury				
RTA	38 (97.4%)	29(74.4%)	0.013	significant
Fall from height	1(2.6%)	19(20.5%)		
Heavy object	0	2(5.1%)		

CPT: conventional physical therapy, CPM: continuous passive motion, Exp.: experimental, grp.: group

*Calculated using Chi-square for categorical variables, ** calculated using Fishers exact test

Flow Diagram for enrollment and allocation into the study



Adverse events – No record of any adverse event

Outcomes

The primary outcome measure was knee stiffness as defined by the arc of motion and secondary outcome measure was knee pain measured using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS).

All patients with ranges of motion (arc of knee motion) less than 90° were recorded as significant knee stiffness.