Table 3. Summary data - Details of Studies Included in Review (NA = not available)

| Study Author | Study Design | Country of study | Duration (months) | Participants (n) | Diagnostic criteria | Mean Age | % Male | % Female | Type of splint | Duration of continuous splint wear (weeks) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|---|--|
| Ayhan et al 2021 | Prospective cohort study | Turkey | 6 | 46 | Mallet finger | 39.8 | 50 | 50 | Stack splint | 6 |
| Grubhofer et al 2019 | Prospective observational study. | Switzerland | NA | 50 | Rotator cuff injury | 56 | 66 | 34 | Postoperative immobilisation in an abduction shoulder brace | 6 |
| Kaskutas and Powell 2013 | Qualitative | USA | NA | 19 | Flexor tendon injury | 35 | 47.4 | 52.6 | Synergistic orthosis with hinged wrist (reports this as most common but doesn't give a breakdown on this) | 7.2 |
| Kolmus et al 2012 | RCT | Australia | 24 | 52 | Axilla burn | NA | 65.4 | 34.6 | Otto Bock Omo Immobiliser shoulder splint | 6 |
| Loewenstein et al 2022 | RCT | USA | 12 | 24 | Fractures of the hand or wrist operative treatment | 37.5 | 70.8 | 29.2 | Standard care (postoperative care based on the treating surgeon's clinical judgement) | NA |
| Mercurio et al 2023 | Prospective cohort study | Italy | 36 | 100 | Rotator cuff injury | 60.9 | 55 | 45 | Shoulder abduction brace | 4 |
| Mottay 2020 | Mixed methods | South Africa | 47 | 75 | Extensor tendon repairs zone repairs 5 to 7 1 or 2 digits | NA | 83 | 17 | Relative motion extension splint | NA |