Supplementary Material

Table i. Description of predictors.

Feature	Description
Age	Patient age at time of surgery
Sex	Patient sex
Height (cm)	Patient height
Weight (kg)	Patient weight
Side	Surgical side
Surgeon_ID (0 or 1)	Surgeon ID reference
JLO (°)	Estimated Joint Line Obliquity measured from supine CT image landmarks (estimate of pre-diseased JLA) JLO = 180 means horizontal native joint line. JLO >180 means JL is higher on the medial side
JLCA (°)	Estimated Joint Line Convergence Angle measured from supine CT image landmarks (diseased angle between femoral and tibial joint lines) JLCA < 0 means joint space is wider on the medial side JLCA > 0 means joint space is wider on the lateral side
LDFA (°)	Lateral distal femoral angle (Est. angle of femoral joint line relative to femoral mechanical axis, measured in coronal plane, defined from landmarks). Is positive when viewed from the anterior of patient.
MPTA (°)	Medial proximal tibial angle (Estimated angle of tibial joint line relative to tibial mechanical axis, measured in coronal plane, defined from landmarks). Is positive when viewed from the anterior of patient.
dHKA (°)	Diseased HKA angle
Femur_ant_lat (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined femoral anterior-lateral region
Femur_ant_med (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined femoral anterior-medial region
Femur_pos_lat (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined femoral posterior-lateral region
Femur_pos_med (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined femoral posterior-medial region
Tibia_ant_lat (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined tibial anterior-lateral region
Tibia_ant_med (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined tibial anterior-medial region
Tibia_pos_lat (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined tibial posterior-lateral region
Tibia_pos_med (mm³)	Osteophyte volume on the defined tibial posterior-medial region