

Supplementary File S5

Two-point discrimination

40 of 52 patients (77 %) were included in 2 point discrimination measurement analysis. A Friedman test was run to determine if there were differences in two-point discrimination measurements within the test and control side and a Mann Whitney U test to determine if there were differences between sides at each check-up.

The score on the test side did not change statistically significantly from preoperative check-up ($Mdn = 6$ mm), to check-up six hours postoperatively ($Mdn = 6$ mm), to 1st ($Mdn = 6$ mm), to 2nd check-up ($Mdn = 7$ mm), $\chi^2(3) = 7.568$, $p = .056$. On the control side, the score was the same at each measurement, $Mdn = 6$ mm, $\chi^2(3) = 1.000$, $p = .801$.

At preoperative check-up data distributions of the 2 point discrimination measurements were similar for both sides, as assessed by visual inspection. There were no statistically significant differences between the test ($Mdn = 6$ mm) and control side ($Mdn = 6$ mm), $U = 759.500$, $z = -.402$, $p = .688$.

At the check-up six hours postoperatively data distributions of the 2 point discrimination measurements were similar for both sides, as assessed by visual inspection. There were no statistically significant differences between the test ($Mdn = 6$ mm) and control side ($Mdn = 6$ mm), $U = 822.500$, $z = .223$, $p = .824$.

At the 1st check-up data distributions of the 2 point discrimination measurements were similar for both sides, as assessed by visual inspection. There were no statistically significant differences between the test ($Mdn = 6$ mm) and control side ($Mdn = 6$ mm), $U = 801.000$, $z = .010$, $p = .992$.

At the 2nd check-up data distributions of the 2 point discrimination measurements were similar for both sides, as assessed by visual inspection. There were no statistically significant differences between the test ($Mdn = 7$ mm) and control side ($Mdn = 6$ mm), $U = 848.000$, $z = .475$, $p = .635$.