

**Table S2: Baseline characteristics of the included case reports and case series**

First Author	Publication Year	Region	Journal	Type of Study	Study Dates	No. of Patients	Age (year)	Gender	Fracture Level	Approach
Vanichkachorn et al. <sup>[30]</sup>	1997	USA	Spine	Case Report	1996	1 case	40	M	L1	Posterior Open
Waelchli et al. <sup>[31]</sup>	2002	Switzerland	European Spine Journal	Case Report	2001	2 case	53	F	L1	Posterior Open
							62	F	L2	Posterior Open
Cappucciol <sup>[32]</sup>	2015	Italy	Journal of Orthopaedics and Traumatology	Case Report	2014	1 case	29	M	L2	Posterior percutaneous
Takeda et al. <sup>[33]</sup>	2022	Japan	Surgical Neurology International	Case Report	2022	1 case	28	M	L1	Posterior Open
Kim et al. <sup>[34]</sup>	2008	South Korea	Journal of Korean Neurosurgical Society	Case Series	January 2003 ~ May 2005	14 cases	42 (22–67)	4F : 10M	Thoracolumbar fractures	Posterior approach
Wang et al. <sup>[35]</sup>	2008	China	Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine	Case Series	1999~2003	27 cases	35.4 (19–57)	8F : 19M	Thoracolumbar burst fractures	Posterior Open
Toyone et al. <sup>[36]</sup>	2013	Japan	Spine	Case Series	2000~2012	12 cases	38 (14–59)	3F : 9M	Thoracolumbar burst fractures	Posterior approach
Axelsson et al. <sup>[37]</sup>	2016	Sweden	Acta Orthopaedica	Case Series	2007~2011	7 cases	29.4 (19–48)	4F : 3M	Thoracolumbar fracture	Posterior Open

Abbreviations: F, female; M, male.