**Appendix 1**. Strategy for Literature Search Pertaining to Approaches and Techniques for Lower Extremity Nerve Blocks

The final literature search for this review was conducted during the second week of April 2018, using the MEDLINE (January 1966 to April 2018) and EMBASE (January 1980 to April 2018) databases. MESH terms “lumbosacral plexus”, “femoral nerve”, “obturator nerve”, “saphenous nerve”, “sciatic nerve”, “peroneal nerve” and “tibial nerve” were searched and combined with the MESH term “nerve block” using the operator “and”. Since “lumbar plexus”, “psoas compartment”, “psoas sheath”, “sacral plexus”, “fascia iliaca”, “three-in-one”, “3-in-1”, “femoral triangle”, “adductor canal”, “lateral femoral cutaneous”, “posterior femoral cutaneous”, “ankle” and “ankle block” do not exist as MESH terms, they were queried as keywords and combined with the MESH term “nerve block”. Furthermore, the results were limited to peer-reviewed reports of human studies published in the English language. From this initial search, only randomized controlled trials comparing different approaches or techniques of lower limb anesthesia were retained. After selecting the initial articles, we examined the respective reference lists for additional material. All studies containing an appropriately identified randomization process and active control groups were retained. No RCTs were excluded based on factors such as sample size justification, statistical power, blinding, definition of intervention allocation or primary and secondary outcomes.