

Supplementary Online Content

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eTable. Review of Literature Regarding Firework-Related Ocular Injuries
eReferences.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Review of Literature Regarding Firework-Related Ocular Injuries

Study Authors	Year Published	Setting	Number of Ocular Firework Injuries Described	Measured Impact of Legislation?	Major Findings
Wilson ¹	1982	Arkansas, Georgia, and West Virginia July 4 th Holiday in 1980	154	Yes	There was trend toward fewer injuries in states with more restrictive fireworks laws (Georgia and West Virginia) compared to Arkansas, but there was limited data.
Thygeson ²	2000	Denmark 1984 - 1998	51	No	A preventative public health campaign decreased rate of eye injuries per ton of fireworks used nationally.
Kuhn et al ³	2000	Alabama and Hungary 1980-1996	187	Yes	There was a lower number of firework related eye injuries in Hungary, where there is an enforced legislative ban on private fireworks displays, compared to Alabama, where there are fewer restrictions.
Chan et al ⁴	2004	Northern Ireland 1990-2001	23	Yes	There was an increase in number of fireworks injuries after lifting of the legislative ban on fireworks in Northern Ireland

					in 1996, from 6 in the 5 years prior to the lifting of the ban to 17 in the 5 years after.
Wisse et al ⁵	2009	Systemic Review including multiple locations including the United States, Australia, The Netherlands, Western Sweden, the United Kingdom	N/A	Yes	Countries or states with restrictive personal firework laws show 87% less ophthalmic firework trauma.
Bull ⁶	2010	Norway 2005-2008	77	Yes	Providing free protective eyewear did not reduce rate of injuries. However, incidence of eye injuries was reduced by half (p=0.03) after banning bottle rockets
Chang et al ⁷	2016	Washington state and Pacific Northwest 2003-2013	100	No	Ocular injuries were most common associated with mortars and rockets, with spectators at higher risk of ocular injuries than non-ocular firework injuries.
Wang et al ⁸	2020	Southern China 2013-2017	468	Not directly, but comments that bans in large cities in 2016 may have reduced incidence of	Incidence of firework injuries remained stable from 2013-2017. Injuries primarily affected young males, and rural residents with

				injuries the following year.	most injuries resulting in count fingers vision or worse.
Shiuey et al ⁹	2020	United States (National Electronic Injury Surveillance System database) 1999-2017	1007	No	Nearly 2000 ocular firework injuries occur annually nationally in the United States, with most occurring in July and January.
Hoskin et al ¹⁰	2021	Netherlands, India, Nepal, and Argentina (unspecified dates)	388	No	Severe vision loss from firework injuries were noted during celebrations in multiple countries

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