

*Supplemental Table 1: Treatment of Femur fractures*

Treatment, N (%)	Obese (N=68) <sup>a</sup>	Non-obese (N=198)	P-value <sup>b</sup>
Cast	7 (10)	42 (21)	0.1217
Flexible nails number requiring open reduction	23 (34) 5	92 (46) 17	0.1096
Locked nail	18 (26)	25 (13)	<b>0.0140</b>
External fixation	8 (12)	10 (5)	0.0961
Plate	5 (7)	13 (7)	0.8278
Closed or open reduction with pins or screws	6 (9)	16 (8)	0.9591

<sup>a</sup> One fracture treated with arthroscopic fixation

<sup>b</sup> Chi-square test

***Supplemental Table 2: Crude and Adjusted Risk Ratios and 95% CIs for overweight (BMI>85<sup>th</sup>) and physeal fracture by long bone type***

	<b>RR (95% CI)</b>	<b>Adjusted RR (95% CI)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Long bone type</b>			
<b>Femur</b>	2.16 (0.90-5.19)	2.37 (0.89-6.32)	0.0851
<b>Tibia</b>	1.32 (0.65-2.67)	1.60 (0.80-3.22)	0.1837
<b>Combined</b>	1.68 (0.96-2.94)	1.82 (1.02-3.26)	<b>0.0417</b>
<b>Proximal-distal</b>			
<b>Femur</b>	2.02 (1.00-4.08)	1.90 (0.94-3.84)	0.0737
<b>Tibia</b>	1.06 (0.57-1.95)	1.22 (0.73-2.06)	0.1007
<b>Combined</b>	1.39 (0.87-2.22)	1.59 (1.00-2.52)	0.0503

\*Physeal includes all epiphyseal fractures with the exception of ligament avulsions and tibial spine fractures

Adjusted model includes age, and ISS