Electronic Supplementary Material Appendix S5. Sensitivity analysis on the low risk of bias studies (ROB score \geq 50)

Medical attention injuries during an event

Study	Design	Injuries	Participants		Injury pro	oportion (%)	95% CI
Population = Track: sprinters							
Alonso et al. (2009) [29]	PC	17	327	-+		5.2	[3.1.8.2]
Alonso et al. (2012) [31]	PC	31	324	-		9.6	[66]133]
Bandom effects model	10	48	651	\diamond		72	[39 129]
Heterogeneity: l^2 =77.4%, τ^2 =0.1671, p=0.0355		-10	001	Ţ.		1.2	[0.0, 12.0]
Population = Track: middle distance runners	5						
Alonso et al. (2009) [29]	PC	16	172			93	[54 147]
Alonso et al. (2012) [31]	PC	26	154			16.9	[11.3, 23.8]
Bandom effects model	10	42	326	\sim		12.8	[70 223]
Heterogeneity: $l^2=75.3\%$. $\tau^2=0.1759$. $p=0.0441$		72	520	\smile		12.0	[7.0, 22.3]
Population = Track: long distance runners				_			
Alonso et al. (2009) [29]	PC	17	101			16.8	[10.1, 25.6]
Alonso et al. (2012) [31]	PC	15	105			14.3	[8.2, 22.5]
Random effects model		32	206	\diamond		15.6	[11.2, 21.2]
Heterogeneity: Ι²=0%, τ²=0, p=0.6144							
Population = Road: long distance runners							
Nicholl and Williams (1983) [35]	PC	41	1 140	+		36	[26 48]
Yeung et al. (1998) [36]	PC	25	4 600			0.5	[04 08]
Pasquina et al. (2013) [60]	PC	346	91 750			0.0	
Random effects model	10	/12	07 /00	N		0.4	
Heterogeneity: l^2 =98.9%, τ^2 =1.624, p<0.0001		712	57,490	V		0.5	[0.2, 0.0]
Population - Marathon runners							
Nichall and Williams (1092) [25]		400	0 0 0 0 0			17.0	[16 2 10 5]
Setterthweite et al. (1906) [60] (1900) [06]		408				17.9	
Saller (1990) [09], (1999) [90]		/5	0 1,219			0.2	
Yeung et al. (1998) [36]	PC	46	900	+		5.1	[3.8, 6.8]
Roberts (2000) [70]	PC	1,459) /6,/14			1.9	[1.8, 2.0]
Alonso et al. (2009) [29]	PC	20) 151			13.2	[8.3, 19.7]
Alonso et al. (2012) [31]	PC	28	3 124			22.6	[15.6, 31.0]
Ogwumike and Adeniyi (2013) [97]	PC	153	920	-+-		16.6	[14.3, 19.2]
Random effects model		2,190	82,317	\bigcirc		9.4	[3.3, 23.9]
Heterogeneity: l²=99.7%, τ²=2.207, p<0.0001							
Population = Ultra marathon runners							
Hutson (1984) [75]	PC	15	25			60.0	[38 7 78 9]
Fallon (1996) [76]	PC	29	32			90.6	[75 0 98 0]
Bishon and Fallon (1999) [77]	PC	11	17			64.7	
Krahak et al. (2011) [78]		יי 257	206		-	61 O	
Schoor and Murroy (2011) [70]		207	290			04.9 EG E	
Dendem offecto model	гu	05-1	09			00.0 65 0	[44.0, 00.4]
Heterogeneity: l^2 =58.9%, τ^2 =0.1173, p=0.045		351	539		\sim	05.0	[ວວ.໑, /4.4]
				[]			
				I I	i i l l		

20 40 60 80 Injury proportion (%) 100

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Time-loss injuries during a short follow-up/recall period

Study	Design	Injuries	Participants		Injury proportion (%)	95% CI
Population = Novice runners Buist et al. (2008) [82], (2010) [83] van Ginckel et al. (2009) [86] Bredeweg et al. (2012) [88], (2013) [89], (2013) [90] Nielsen et al. (2013) [92] Random effects model Heterogeneity: l^2 =95.7%, τ^2 =0.5871, p<0.0001	PC PC PC PC	100 69 58 13 240	486 129 362 58 1,035	*	20.6 53.5 16.0 22.4 26.4	[17.1, 24.4] [44.5, 62.3] [12.4, 20.2] [12.5, 35.3] [14.2, 43.7]
Population = Recreational runners Buist et al. (2010) [7] Hespanhol Junior et al. (2013) [95] Random effects model Heterogeneity: l^2 =55.2%, τ^2 =0.02, p=0.1353	PC PC	163 60 223	629 191 820	+	25.9 31.4 28.0	[22.5, 29.5] [24.9, 38.5] [23.1, 33.5]
Population = Cross-country runners Garrick and Requa (1978) [20], (1978) [21] Chandy and Grana (1985) [5] Beachy et al. (1997) [16] Rauh et al. (2000) [42] Rauh et al. (2006) [44], (2007) [54] Reinking (2006) [6] Reinking et al. (2010) [51] Random effects model Heterogeneity: l^2 =98.7%, τ^2 =0.8301, p<0.0001	PC PC PC PC PC PC	50 31 197 927 162 3 45 1,415	167 2,278 1,288 3,233 421 421 18 93 7,498		29.9 1.4 15.3 28.7 38.5 16.7 48.4 19.7	[23.1, 37.5] [0.9, 1.9] [13.4, 17.4] [27.1, 30.3] [33.8, 43.3] [3.6, 41.4] [37.9, 59.0] [10.9, 33.1]
				0 20 40 60 80	100	

Injury proportion (%)

Pain-related injuries during a short follow-up/recall period

Study	Design	Injuries	Participants		Injury proportion (%)	95% Cl
Population = Recreational runners						
Buist et al. (2010) [7]	PC	217	629		34.5	[30.8, 38.4]
Random effects model		217	629	\diamond	34.5	[30.9, 38.3]
Heterogeneity: not applicable for a sing	le study					- / -
Population = Cross-country runners	i					
Beachy et al. (1997) [16]	PC	610	1,288		47.4	[44.6, 50.1]
Reinking (2006) [6]	PC	9	18		50.0	[26.0, 74.0]
Random effects model		619	1,306	\diamond	47.4	[44.7, 50.1]
Heterogeneity: l²=0%, τ²=0, p=0.8238						
				0 20 40 60 80	100	
				Injury proportion (%)		

Time-loss injuries during a 1-year follow-up/recall period

Study	Design I	njuries	Participants		Injury proportion (%)	95% CI
Population = Track: sprinters Lysholm and Wiklander (1987) [27] Yeung et al. (2009) [40] Jacobsson et al. (2013) [41] Random effects model Heterogeneity: $l^2=0\%$, $\tau^2=0$, $p=0.5839$	PC PC PC	13 25 50 88	19 44 77 140		68.4 56.8 64.9 62.8	[43.4, 87.4] [41.0, 71.7] [53.2, 75.5] [54.4, 70.4]
Population = Track: middle distance runners Lysholm and Wiklander (1987) [27] Random effects model Heterogeneity: not applicable for a single study	PC	10 10	13 13		- 76.9 76.9	[46.2, 95.0] [47.8, 92.4]
Population = Novice runners Nielsen et al. (2013) [25], (2013) [91] Random effects model Heterogeneity: not applicable for a single study	PC	254 254	930 930	-+ \$	27.3 27.3	[24.5, 30.3] [24.5, 30.3]
Population = Recreational runners Hespanhol Junior et al. (2012) [94] Random effects model Heterogeneity: not applicable for a single study	RC	110 110	200 200	\rightarrow	55.0 55.0	[47.8, 62.0] [48.1, 61.8]
Population = Cross-country runners Shively et al. (1981) [26] McLain and Reynolds (1989) [24] Random effects model Heterogeneity: l^2 =94.5%, τ^2 =1.917, p<0.0001	PC PC	9 10 19	576 94 670		1.6 10.6 4.2	[0.7, 2.9] [5.2, 18.7] [0.6, 23.9]
Population = Road: long distance runners Marti et al. (1988) [57], (1988) [58] Random effects model Heterogeneity: not applicable for a single study	RC	1,372 1,372	4,786 4 ,786	+ ♦	28.7 28.7	[27.4, 30.0] [27.4, 30.0]
Population = Marathon runners Hölmich et al. (1988) [65] Macera et al. (1991) [67] Jakobsen et al. (1994) [68] van Middelkoop et al. (2008) [71], (2008) [72] Rasmussen et al. (2013) [74] Random effects model Heterogeneity: l^2 =89.3%, τ^2 =0.1312, p<0.0001	RC RC PC PC RC	26 85 31 397 273 812	60 162 41 725 662 1,650		43.3 52.5 75.6 54.8 41.2 52.0	[30.6, 56.8] [44.5, 60.4] [59.7, 87.6] [51.1, 58.4] [37.5, 45.1] [43.1, 60.8]

Injury proportion (%)

Time-loss injuries during a long follow-up/recall period

Study	Design	Injuries	Participants		Injury proportion (%) 95% CI
Population = Novice runners					
Bovens et al. (1989) [81]	PC	62	73	. .	84.9 [74.6, 92.2]
Random effects model		62	73	\diamond	84.9 [74.8, 91.5]
Heterogeneity: not applicable for a single stu	dy	-	_		
Population = Cross-country runners					
Reinking (2006) [6]	RC	12	18		66.7 [41.0, 86.7]
Reinking et al. (2010) [51]	RC	103	125		82.4 [74.6, 88.6]
Random effects model		115	143		77.4 [60.6, 88.4]
Heterogeneity: l²=57.8%, τ²=0.2091, p=0.123	36				
Population = Road: long distance runners					
Koplan et al. (1995) [3]	RC	281	535		52.5 [48.2, 56.8]
Random effects model		281	535	\diamond	52.5 [48.3, 56.7]
Heterogeneity: not applicable for a single stu	dy				· <i>j</i> ·
					Г
				0 20 40 60 80 1	100
				Injury proportion (%)	