Supplementary data

Table 1. Fracture distribution in Malmö children < 17 years old, in the period 2005–2006. The data are presented as absolute numbers, incidence per 10^5 person-years, and proportion (%) of all fractures

	All Children			Boys			Girls		
	Number	Incidence	Proportion	Number	Incidence	Proportion	Number	Incidence	Proportion
ALL FRACTURES	1,692	1,832	100	1,119	2,359	100	573	1,276	100
AXIAL	28	30	1.7	18	38	1.6	10	22	1.7
Face	16	17	0.9	11	23	1.0	5	11	0.9
Spine	8	9	0.5	5	11	0.4	3	7	0.5
Pelvis	4	4	0.2	2	4	0.2	2	5	0.3
APPENDICULAR	1,664	1,802	98.3	1,101	2,321	98.4	563	1,254	98.3
Upper extremity	1,334	1,445	78.8	894	1,885	79.9	440	980	76.8
Scapula	2	2	0.1	2	4	0.2	0	0	0.0
Clavicle	114	124	6.7	75	158	6.7	39	87	6.8
Humerus	171	185	10.1	96	202	8.6	75	167	13.1
Proximal	52	56	3.1	24	51	2.1	28	62	4.9
Diaphyseal	15	16	0.9	9	19	0.8	6	13	1.0
Distal	104	113	6.1	63	133	5.6	41	91	7.2
Forearm	633	686	37.4	418	881	37.4	215	479	37.5
Proximal	25	27	1.5	17	36	1.5	8	18	1.4
Diaphyseal	87	94	5.1	60	126	5.4	27	60	4.7
Distal	521	564	30.8	341	719	30.5	180	401	31.4
Hand	414	448	24.5	303	639	27.1	111	247	19.4
Carpal or metacarpal	167	181	9.9	144	304	12.9	23	51	4.0
Finger	247	268	14.6	159	335	14.2	88	196	15.4
Lower extremity	330	357	19.5	207	436	18.5	123	274	21.5
Femur	22	24	1.3	13	27	1.2	9	20	1.6
Proximal	2	2	0.1	1	2	0.1	1	2	0.2
Diaphyseal	16	17	0.9	8	17	0.7	8	18	1.4
Distal	4	4	0.2	4	8	0.4	0	0	0.0
Patella	4	4	0.2	4	8	0.4	0	0	0.0
Tibia	132	143	7.8	80	169	7.1	52	116	9.1
Proximal	9	10	0.5	5	11	0.4	4	9	0.7
Diaphyseal	90	98	5.3	56	118	5.0	34	76	5.9
Distal [a]	33	36	2.0	19	40	1.7	14	31	2.4
Fibula	30	33	1.8	22	46	2.0	8	18	1.4
Proximal and diaphyseal	6	7	0.4	6	13	0.5	0	0	0.0
Distal	24	26	1.4	16	34	1.4	8	18	1.4
Ankle [b]	33	36	2.0	22	46	2.0	11	25	1.9
Foot	142	154	8.4	88	186	7.9	54	120	9.4
Mid- and hindfoot	2	2	0.1	1	2	0.1	1	2	0.2
Metatarsals	73	79	4.3	51	108	4.6	22	49	3.8
Toe	67	73	4.0	36	76	3.2	31	69	5.4

[a] 2 fractures involving both the medial and lateral maleoli were found in boys and are reported in the distal tibia category only (not distal fibula).
[b] Ankle fractures include fractures of the medial or lateral maleoli, bimaleolar fractures, and combined ankle fractures, and thus include some of the fractures in the distal fibula and distal tibia categories.

Table 3. Etiology of pediatric fractures in Malmö, Sweden, 1950–2006, in relation to activity and trauma mechanism for the fractures for which the information was available. Data are presented as a proportion (%) of all fractures

	1950–1955	1960–1965	1970–1975	1976–1979	1993–1994	2005–2006
ACTIVITY						
Home	5.3	5.7	6.3	4.5	6.9	1.5
Day nursery	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.1
School	4.3	3.8	5.1	4.1	3.4	6.6
Work	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Traffic accidents	11.3	12.7	13.2	10.4	12.2	9.0
Bicycle accidents	8.1	5.3	7.4	6.5	8.4	6.7
Pedestrian hit by vehicle	2.5	4.7	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
Moped, motorcycle	0.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1
Car passenger	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.0
Other	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.0
Playing accidents	11.6	14.7	14.2	16.1	16.9	19.0
Playground	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.9	6.5	8.9
In-lines, skateboard	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.9	3.9
Sledge, other “snow”	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.7
Other playing accidents	7.8	11.1	9.2	8.2	7.1	4.6
Sports accidents	11.7	13.1	17.8	20.1	21.8	27.7
Ball game	3.6	5.1	8.0	9.8	10.0	17.3
Ice-hockey, skating	5.6	4.7	4.4	2.7	3.2	1.9
Gymnastics and athletics	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.6	1.5
Horse accidents	1.0	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.1
Wrestling, boxing, etc.	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.2
Skiing	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.2	2.8
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Fights	0.9	1.7	2.9	2.4	2.9	5.4
Other	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.1
Unknown	54.2	48.0	38.8	40.0	33.6	29.5
TRAUMA MECHANISM						
Falls	70	74	77	80	67	68
On the same plane	50	50	52	58	41	42
Between planes	20	25	25	22	26	26
Animate mechanical forces	14	16	17	15	23	24
Unclassifiable	0	1	1	1	5	8
Unknown	16	9	5	5	4	0