Prognostic factors for lower extremity and spinal injuries identified through medical screening and training load monitoring in professional football (soccer): a systematic review

Supplementary file 5: Excluded Studies

Author/Excluded Study Reference	*Reason(s) for exclusion*
Alentorn-Geli et al[1]	Study was of case control design
Andersen et al[2]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Aoki et al[3]	Study reported incidence rates only and does not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Artells et al[4]	No measures of association reported in study
Askling et al[5]	Study was of controlled clinical trial design
Azevedo et al[6]	Study was of case control design
Azubuike et al[7]	Study was of cross sectional design
Bacon et al [8]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or location for lower extremity of spinal injuries
Bastos et al[9]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Bedi et al [10]	Study utilised American Football players
Bengtsson et al [11]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes
Bjordal et al[12]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Bjorneboe et al[13]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes
Blanch and Gabbett[14]	Review article
Bowen et al[15]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes
Bradley and Portas[16]	No measures of association reported in study
Brink et al[17]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Brooks et al[18]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories (general lower extremity injury); no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes
Carey et al[19]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Carling et al[20]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories (general lower extremity injury); no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.

	No measures of association reported in study
Carling et al[21]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories (general lower extremity injury); no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes. No measures of association reported in study
Carling et al [22]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Carling et al[23]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories (general lower extremity injury); no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Carling et al[24]	No measures of association reported in study
Celebrini et al[25]	Study was of randomised controlled trial design
Chalmers et al[26]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Chiaia et al[27]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Chomiak et al[28]	Study utilised players under 16 and over 40 years old
Chorba et al[29]	Cohort was obtained from mixed sports
Chougle et al[30]	Study was of audit design
Clausen et al[31]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Cloke et al[32]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Cloke et al[33]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Cohen et al[34]	Study investigated use of MRI in predicting return to play time following hamstring injury; did not investigate MRI as prognostic factor for hamstring injury incidence
Colby et al[35]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Colby et al[36]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Corrazza et al[37]	Study investigated use of imaging in predicting return to play time following thigh muscle injury; did not investigate imaging as prognostic factor for thigh muscle injury incidence
Crema et al[38]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Croisier et al[39]	Study was of intervention design
Dallinga et al[40]	Study was of systematic review design
Dauty et al[41]	Study was of case control design
De Ridder et al[42]	Used participants under 16 years of age. Study is of case control design
De Ste Croix et al[43]	Included participants under 16 years of age
Deehan et al[44]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Dellal et al[45]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes
Dompier et al[46]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Drew et al[47]	Article was a letter to the journal
Drew et al[48]	Study was of systematic review design

Duhig et al[49]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Dupont et al[50]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes. No measures of association reported in study
Dvorak et al[51]	Review article
Dvorak et al[52]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes. No measures of association reported in study
Dvorak et al[53]	Study reported incidence rates only and does not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ehrmann et al[54]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes
Eirale et al[55]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Eirale et al[56]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Eirale et al[57]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. Paper also retracted from journal.
Ekstrand [58]	Editorial article
Ekstrand et al[59]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[60]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[61]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[62]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes. No measures of association reported in study
Ekstrand et al[63]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to upper extremity injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity or spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Ekstrand et al[64]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[65]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring

Ekstrand et al[66]	Study investigated use of MRI in predicting return to play time following hamstring injury; did not investigate MRI as prognostic factor for hamstring injury incidence
Ekstrand et al[67]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[68]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[69]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[70]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes
Ekstrand et al[71]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ekstrand et al[72]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Elliot et al [73]	Study utilised American Football players
Emery et al [74]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Engebretsen et al [75]	Study utilised amateur Football players
Engebretsen et al[76]	Study utilised amateur Football players
Engebretsen et al[77]	Study utilised amateur Football players
Engebretsen et al[78]	Study utilised amateur Football players
Engstrom et al[79]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Ergun et al[80]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Falese et al[81]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. Study did not obtain data directly at source; i.e through cohort study, rather obtained data through free public database.
Faude et al[82]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Fortington et al [83]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Fousekis et al[84]	Study investigated isokinetic symmetry only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring.

Fowler et al [85]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Franettovich et al[86]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Freckleton et al [87]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Fredberg et al [88]	Study was of randomised controlled trial design
Fuller et al[89]	Article was consensus statement and not directly relevant to aims of review
Fuller et al[90]	Article was consensus statement and not directly relevant to aims of review
Fuller et al[91]	Article was consensus statement and not directly relevant to aims of review
Fuller et al[92]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Gabbe et al[93]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Gabbe et al[94]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Gabbett[95]	Study utilised professional rugby players
Gabbett et al[96]	Editorial article
Gabbett et al [97]	Study utilised professional rugby players
Gabbett et al[98]	Study was of systematic review design
Gastin et al[99]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Gerhardt et al[100]	No measures of association reported in study
Gibbon [101]	Letter to journal
Gouttebarge et al[102]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring.
Gribble et al[103]	Study was of case-control design
Hagglund et al[104]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Hagglund et al[105]	Article was a methodology paper
Hagglund et al[106]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Hagglund et al[107]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Hagglund et al[108]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Hagglund et al[109]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Hagglund et al[110]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported. Study cohort was of mixed footballing skill levels and included amateur players

Hagglund et al[111]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Halabchi et al[112]	Study was of cross sectional design
Hallen et al[113]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Hammond et al[114]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Hawkins et al[115]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Hawkins et al[116]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Hawkins et al[117]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Hawkins et al[118]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Haxhiu et al [119]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Henry et al[120]	Study utilised amateur soccer players
Herman et al[121]	Study utilised cohort from mixed non professional/non elite sport
Hides et al[122]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Hides et al[123]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Hides et al[124]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Howard et al[125]	Study utilised American Football players
Hrysomallis[126]	Review article
Hulin et al[127]	Study utilised Professional Rugby League players
Inklaar et al[128]	Study utilised amateur soccer players
Ivarsson et al[129]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Ivarsson et al[130]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Ivarsson et al[131]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Jacobson et al[132]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Jain et al[133]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Jaspers et al[134]	Study was of systematic review design

Johnson et al[135]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Junge et al[136]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Junge et al[137]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Junge et al[138]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Junge et al[139]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Kemper et al[140]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Khan et al[141]	Study utilised non elite/non professional football players
Konopinski et al[142]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Konopinski et al[143]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Kristenson et al[144]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Kristenson et al[145]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Kristenson et al[146]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Krosshaug et al[147]	Study utilised cohort from mixed sports
Kucera et al[148]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Larsson et al[149]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Le Gall et al[150]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Le Gall et al[151]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Lehance et al[152]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Leung et al[153]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Leventer et al[154]	Study obtained data through open access public database rather rather recording injury data at source. Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Lundblad et al[155]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring

Luthje et al[156]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Maffey and Emery [157]	Study was of systematic review design
Malina et al[158]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Mallo et al[159]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Malone et al[160]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
McCall et al[161]	Study was of systematic review design
McCall et al[162]	Study was of a survey design
McCann et al [163]	Conference abstract
McDowell et al[164]	Conference abstract
McGregor et al[165]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Mendiguchia et al[166]	Review article
Mohamed et al[167]	Study was of case-control design
Moses et al[168]	Study was of case report design
Muckle et al [169]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Mueller-Wolffhart et al[170]	Article was consensus statement and not directly relevant to aims of review
Mufty et al[171]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Murray et al [172]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Murray et al[173]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Myer et al [174]	Study utilised cohort from mixed sports
Nassis et al [175]	Editorial article
Nilsson et al[176]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Nordstrom et al[177]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Noya Salces et al[178]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Opar et al [179]	Review article
Orchard et al[180]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Orchard et al[181]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Orchard et al[182]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Orchard et al[183]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Orchard et al[184]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players

Ostenberg and Roos[185]	Study utilised cohort from mixed elite/non elite football
Owen et al[186]	Study was of cross sectional design
Owen et al[187]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Paajanen et al[188]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Padua et al[189]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Paul et al[190]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Petersen et al[191]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Petersen et al[192]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Pfirrmann et al[193]	Study was of systematic review design
Price et al[194]	Used participants under 16 years of age. Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Pruna et al[195]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Pruyn et al[196]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Raimondi et al [197]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Read et al[198]	Review article
Read et al[199]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring
Renshaw and Goodwin[200]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Robinson et al[201]	No measures of association reported.
Rogalski et al[202]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Romiti et al[203]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Roos et al[204]	Study utilised cohort from non elite/non professional football
Ryynanen et al[205]	Study did not investigate prognostic factors for injury related to medical screening or training load monitoring. Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Shojaedin et al [206]	Study of cross sectional design
Small et al[207]	Study utilised cohort from mixed elite/non elite football
Sman et al[208]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football and Rugby players
Snoeker et al[209]	Study of systematic review design

Soderman et al[210]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Soderman et al[211]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Soligard et al[212]	Used participants under 16 years of age and were amateur players.
Steffen et al [213]	Study utilised cohort from mixed elite sports
Steffen et al[214]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Stubbe et al [215]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Svensson et al[216]	No measures of association reported.
Svensson et al[217]	No measures of association reported.
Tegnander et al[218]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Thompson et al[219]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Tourny et al[220]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Ueblacker et al[221]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Ullah et al [222]	Study utilised cohort from elite Rugby
Van der Sluis et al[223]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Van der Sluis et al[224]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Van Doormaal et al[225]	Study utilised cohort from amateur football
Vanlommel et al[226]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported. Study utilised cohort from mixed elite/non elite football
Venturelli et al[227]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Verhagen[228]	Clinical commentary
Verrall et al[229]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Veugelers et al[230]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Walden et al[231]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Walden et al[232]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported. Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Walden et al[232]	No measures of association reported.
Walden et al[233]	Study was of systematic review design

Walden et al [234]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Walden et al[235]	Outcome measures included in analysis limited to general injury categories; no specific diagnosis or anatomical location for lower extremity of spinal injuries used as outcomes.
Walden et al[236]	Review article
Warren et al[237]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Waterman et al[238]	Study utilised American Military Cadets
Watsford et al[239]	Study utilised Australian Rules Football players
Watson et al[240]	Used participants under 16 years of age
Wekesa[241]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Werner et al[242]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Wilkerson et al[243]	Study utilised American Football players
Witvrouw et al[244]	No measures of association reported.
Woods et al[245]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Woods et al[246]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Woods et al[247]	Study reported incidence rates only and did not investigate prognostic factors related to medical screening or training load monitoring. No measures of association reported.
Yeung et al[248]	No measures of association reported.

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