

Supplementary appendix table S5: Study Injury definitions used in studies

Study	Injury Definition		Reference (if one cited)
Blockland et al 2016	Any physical complaint Medical attention Time-loss	<i>“Any physical complaint sustained by a player that results from a football match or football training, irrespective of the need for medical attention or time loss from football activities. An injury that results in a player receiving medical attention is referred to as a “medical attention” injury, and an injury that results in a player being unable to take a full part in future football training or match play as a “time loss” injury”</i>	Fuller CW, Ekstrand J, Junge A, <i>et al</i> Consensus statement on injury definitions and data collection procedures in studies of football (soccer) injuries <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 2006; 40 :193-201.
Engström et al., 1991	Time-loss	<i>“An injury was defined as occurring during training or a game and resulting in absence from scheduled activities for at least one training session or game”.</i>	
Faude et al., 2005	Time-loss	<i>“According to the definition of the National Athletic Injury Registration System of the United States, any physical complaint associated with soccer (received during training or a match) that limits athletic participation for at least the day after the day of the onset was defined as a soccer injury.”</i>	van Mechelen W, Hlobil H, Kemper HC. Incidence, severity, aetiology and prevention of sports injuries: a review of concepts. <i>Sports Med.</i> 1992;14:82-99.
Gaulrapp et al., 2010	Time-loss	<i>“Following the definition of injury used by the US National Athletic Injury Registration System (NAIRS), an injury was defined as a specific identifiable event in playing soccer that forced the player to miss the rest of at least 1 practice or game or sit out at least 1 practice or game.”</i>	
Giza et al., 2005	Time-loss	<i>“Injuries in this study were defined as those conditions which were reported to and evaluated by the team physician or athletic trainer. Each injury was subsequently reported to the league insurance company via a standardised “first report of injury” form which is completed by the team trainer”</i>	
Östenberg & Roos, 2000	Time-loss	<i>“An injury was registered if it resulted in an absence from scheduled activities for at least one practice or game”</i>	Ekstrand J. Soccer injuries and their prevention. Thesis. Linköping: Department of Orthopaedics, Linköping University, 1983
Hägglund et al., 2009	Any physical complaint Time-loss	<i>Injury was defined as a physical complaint resulting from football training or match play leading to the player being unable to participate fully in at least one training session or match</i>	Hägglund M, Walde n M, Bahr R, Ekstrand J. Methods for epidemiological study of injuries to professional football players: developing the UEFA model. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 2005a: 39: 340–346.
Jacobson & Tegner, 2007	Time-loss	<i>“An injury was defined as damage to the body sustained during practice or game session causing absence from at least the following practice and/or game session”</i>	
Larruskain et al., 2017	Time-loss	<i>“Injuries were recorded in the club’s online database when a player was unable to participate in a future training session or match due to a physical complaint resulting from football training or match play and was considered injured until the medical staff cleared the player for full participation in training and match play”</i>	Fuller CW, Ekstrand J, Junge A, <i>et al</i> Consensus statement on injury definitions and data collection procedures in studies of football (soccer) injuries <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 2006; 40 :193-201.
Tegnander et al., 2008	Any physical complaint	<i>“Any physical complaint sustained by a player that results from a football match or football training, irrespective of the need for medical attention or time loss from football activities.</i>	Fuller CW, Ekstrand J, Junge A, <i>et al</i> Consensus statement on injury definitions and data

	Medical attention Time-loss	<i>An injury that results in a player receiving medical attention is referred to as a “medical attention” injury, and an injury that results in a player being unable to take a full part in future football training or match play as a “time loss” injury</i>	collection procedures in studies of football (soccer) injuries <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 2006; 40 :193-201.
Junge & Dvorak., 2007	Any physical complaint Medical attention Time-loss	<i>“An injury was defined as any physical complaint during a match which received medical attention from the team doctor, regardless of the consequences with respect to absence from the rest of the match or training</i>	Fuller CW, Ekstrand J, Junge A, <i>et al</i> Consensus statement on injury definitions and data collection procedures in studies of football (soccer) injuries <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 2006; 40 :193-201.
Waldén et al., 2007	Time-loss	<i>“Time loss injury was defined as an incident occurring during scheduled training sessions or matches causing the player to miss the next training session or match”</i>	Hägglund M, Waldén M, Bahr R, Ekstrand J (2005) Methods for epidemiological studies of injuries to professional football players - developing the UEFA model. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> 39:340–346 Waldén M, Hägglund M, Ekstrand J (2005) Injuries in Swedish elite football—a prospective study on injury definitions, risk for injury and injury pattern during 2001. <i>Scand J Med Sci Sports</i> 15:118–125