

Online supplementary file 3 Data extraction table

First author, Year	Study design, duration, country	Participants [activity - ski and/or snowboard (SB), skill level, sex, age in years (y)]  Sample size considered in this systematic review (cases and controls)	Outcome (Injury definition)	Exposure (considered factors)	Control condition description	Reported incidence rates (IR/1000 runs, skier days or feature exposures), incidence proportions (IP /100 people), or other useful statistics  Exposure (considered factor), cases vs. controls	Measure of association, effect estimates, odds ratio (OR) or incidence risk ratio (IRR) with confidence interval (CI) of 95%	Newcastle-Ottawa scale score
Case-control studies								
Bailly, 2018	Case-control study, 2 seasons, 2012-2014, France	Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages  Cases (n=2811)  Controls (n=40288)	Two sets of cases were included in the study. The first set (case 1) consists of patients with a clinically diagnosed traumatic brain injury -TBI (skull fracture, minor and severe TBI). The second set (case 2) are patients with other types of head injury - OTHI (lacerations, bruises, and face trauma).	Terrain (TP, regular slope)	Two sets of controls were included in the study. The first group (control 1) is made up of non-injured skiers and snowboarders interviewed between 2012 and 2014. The second control group (control 2) was composed of all patients with an injury to a body part other than the head.	Terrain (TP)  TBI (yes) Data not available  OTHI (yes) IP=5% vs. 3% Regular slope IP=95% vs. 97%	TBI (yes) TP OR*= 1.29 (1.01-1.65)  Regular slope OR*=1 (reference)  OTHI (yes) TP OR*=1.33 (1.02-1.74)  Regular slope OR*=1 (reference)  *Multivariate logistic regression	Selection (3/3) Comparability (1/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (6/7)
Carús,	Case-control	Ski,	Cases were	Type of	Participants	All injuries	All injuries	Selection

<p>2016; Carús, 2016 (two articles)</p>	<p>study, 1 season, 2013-2014, Spain</p>	<p>all levels, males and females, all ages</p> <p>Injured cases in TPs (n=113)</p> <p>Injured controls in TPs (not described)</p>	<p>skiers injured in the SP who were examined by either an experienced and medically trained ski patroller and/or by an emergency physician at the only nearby emergency, trauma, and medical hospital. Severe cases were defined as fractures of any type or location, concussions, ruptures, sprains, strains, and dislocations, while minor injuries were defined as abrasions, lacerations, bruises, grazes, and swellings. Non-feature related injuries (e.g., collisions with people or objects other than features)</p>	<p>feature</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Skill level</p> <p>Snow conditions</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Visibility</p> <p>Wind</p>	<p>who sustained a minor injury in a TP</p>	<p>a) Type of feature Half-pipe IR=0.3 (0.1-0.6), Big jumps IR=2.9 (1.8-4.0), Jumps IR 0.5 (0.3-0.6), Flat rails IR=0.5 (0.3-0.7), C-rail IR=1.7 (0.7-2.7), Flat boxes IR=0.2 (0.1-0.4), Rainbow boxes IR=0.1 (0.0-0.3)</p> <p>Severe injuries a) Type of feature Half-pipe IR=0.3 (0.0-0.5), Big jumps IR=2.2 (1.2-3.1), Jumps IR 0.3 (0.2-0.5), Flat rails IR=0.4 (0.2-0.6), C-rail IR=0.6 (0.0-0.2), Flat boxes IR=0.1 (0.0-0.2), Rainbow boxes IR=0.1 (0.0-0.3)</p> <p>Severe injuries b)Sex (female) IP=11% vs 38.7% c)Age &lt; 20 IP= 53,7% vs</p>	<p>a) Not reported</p> <p>Severe injuries (compared with minor injuries) a) Type of feature* Boxes AOR=0 (ref.), Half-pipe AOR=4.5 (0.3-6.27), Big jumps AOR=3.0 (0.3-3.53), Jumps AOR=2.7 (0.2-3.15), Flat rails 0.9 (0.1-1.24), C-rails AOR=9.1 (0.6-13.18)</p> <p>*Adjusted Odds Ratio for gender and visibility</p> <p>Severes injuries (compared with minor injuries) b)Male OR=1 (ref.), Female OR=0.2 (0.2-</p>	<p>(3/3) Comparability (1/1) Outcome (1/3) Total (5/7)</p>
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			were not included because these are not related to the specific risks of using freestyle elements. Case data were collected from ski-patrol Accident Forms (AF).			<p>54.8% 20-40 IP=40.2% vs 45.2% &gt;40 IP=6.1% 0%</p> <p>d)Skill level Novice IP=7.3% vs 3.2% Intermediate IP=35.4% vs 25.8% Advance IP=45.1% vs 48.4% Expert IP=12.2% vs 22.6%</p> <p>e) Snow conditions Grippy IP=59.7% vs 74.2% Icy IP=18.3% vs 0% Slushy IP=22% vs 25.8%</p> <p>f)Weather Sunny IP=54.9% vs 45.2% Overcast IP=35.4% vs 41.9% Snowy IP=9.8% vs 12.9%</p> <p>g)Visibility Good IP=68.3% vs 48.4% Moderate IP=24.4% 29% Poor IP=7.3% vs 22.6%</p> <p>h) Wind Calm IP=72% vs 90.3% Medium IP=22% vs 6.5% High IP=6% vs 3.2%</p>	<p>0.4) c)Age &lt; 20 OR=1 (ref.), 20-40 OR=0.9 (0.6-1.2), &gt;40 OR=0 d)Skill level Novice OR=2.4 (1.2-3.6), Intermediate OR=1.5 (1.0-1.9), Advance OR=1 (ref.), Expert OR=0.6 (0.3-0.8) e)Snow conditions Grippy OR=1 (ref.), Icy OR=0, Slushy OR=1.01 (0.0-2.1) f)Weather Sunny OR=1 (ref.), Overcast OR=0.7 (-0.2-1.6), Snowy OR=0.6 (-0.1-1.3) g)Visibility Good OR=1 (ref.), Moderate OR=0.6 (-0.2-1.4), Poor OR=0.2 (-0.02-0.7) h)Wind Calm OR=1 (ref.), Medium OR=4.3 (2.4-6.1), High OR=2.4 (0.9-3.9)</p>	
Goulet, 2007	Case-control study, 4 seasons,	Ski and SB, all levels, males and	All and severe injuries reported to the	Terrain (TP, regular slope) Activity (SB,	Participants injured on regular slopes	a)Terrain (TP) Severe injury (yes) IP=12.2% vs 9.3%	Severe injury* (yes) a)TP OR=1.12 (1.04-1.21),	Selection (3/3) Comparabil

	2001-2005, Canada	females, all ages  Injured cases in TPs (n=9359)  Injured control on regular slopes (n=41234)	ski patrol. Severity of injuries was defined based on the type of injury and ambulance evacuation.	ski)		b)Activity (SB)  All injuries: IP=75% vs 42%  Severe injuries: IP=74.1% vs 44.9%	Regular slopes OR=1 (ref.) *Adjusted for sex, age, activity, skill level, helmet use and seasons b)SB OR=4.19 (4.19-4.20) for all injury and OR=3.51 (3.49-3.53) for severe injury, Ski OR=1 (ref.)	ity (1/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (6/7)
Kim, 2012	Case-control study, 18 seasons, 1988-2006, United States of America	Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages  Injured cases in TPs (n=1018): SB (n=455), Ski (n=563)  Injured control on other slopes (n=9724): SB (n=1633) Ski (n=8091)	Injuries severe enough to require detailed examination and specific treatment from the clinic of the ski area. Those with minor injuries not requiring medical treatment, such as minor contusions, abrasions, cuts, and frostbite, were excluded.	Activity (SB, ski)	Participants injured on regular slopes	Activity (SB) IP=44.7% vs 16.8%	SB OR=4.00 (3.50-4.58), Ski OR=1 (ref.)	Selection (3/3) Comparability (0/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (5/7)
Laporte, 2012	Prospective case-control study, 18 seasons, 1992-2010, France	Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages  Sample size in TPs not described	All injuries reported to a specific group of 47 doctors.	Terrain (TP, regular slope)	Participants injured on regular slopes	Terrain TP IR=4.58/1000 skier days (218 mean days between injury) Regular slopes IR=2.43/1000 skier days (412 mean days between injury)	TP IRR=1.88, Regular slopes IRR=1 (ref.)	Selection (3/3) Comparability (0/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (5/7)
Moffat, 2009	Case-control study,	Ski and SB, all levels,	Injuries reported to the	Sex (male, female)	Participants injured on	a) Sex (male) IP=94% vs 67%	a)Male OR=8.4 (2.97-23.79),	Selection (2/3)

	1 season, 2006-2007, United States of America	males and females, age 12 and +  Injured cases in TPs (n=72): SB (n=50), ski (n=22), sex (m/f) = 94/6% and age=23y ( $\pm 7y$ ),  Injured control on regular slopes (n=263): SB (n=91), ski (n=172) sex (m/f) = 67/33% and age = 36 y ( $\pm 17y$ )	study institution's emergency department.	Age (years) State resident (yes, no) Activity (SB, ski) Season pass holder (yes, no) Helmet use (yes, no) Ability (expert, not an expert) Experience (years) Days at resort (days)	regular slopes	b)Age mean (years) 23 ( $\pm 7$ ) vs 36 ( $\pm 17$ ) c)State resident (yes) IP=65% vs 47% d)Activity (SB) IP=69% vs 35% e)Season pass holders (yes) IP=70% vs 39% f)Helmet use (yes) IP=46% vs 37% g)Ability (expert) IP=61% vs 42% h)Experience mean (years) 10 ( $\pm 7$ ) vs 16 ( $\pm 5$ ) i)Days at resort mean (days) 22 ( $\pm 27$ ) vs 12 ( $\pm 23$ )	Female OR=1 (ref.) b)Age mean p<0.0001 c)State resident (yes) OR=2.11 (1.23-3.62), State resident (no) OR=1 (ref.) d)SB OR=4.3 (2.45-7.54), Ski OR=1 (ref.) e)Season pass holders (yes) OR=3.64 (2.03-6.52), Season pass holders (no) OR=1 (ref.) f)Helmet use (yes) 1.58 (0.92-2.7), Helmet use (no) OR=1 (ref.) g)Expert OR=2.18 (1.25-3.77), Not an expert OR=1 (ref.) h) Experience mean p=0.064 i) Days at resort mean p<0.0001	Comparability (0/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (4/7)
Mueller, 2008	Case-control study, 5 seasons, 2000-2005, United States of America	Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages  Injured cases in TPs (n=3863)  Injured controls on regular slopes (n=14067)	All injuries occur by a fall or a collision reported to the ski patrol.	Terrain (TP, regular slope)	Participants injured below the neck on regular slopes	Terrain (TP) Head, face, neck injuries (yes) IP=25.6% vs 17.21%	TP OR=1.65 (1.52-1.80), Regular slopes OR=1 (ref.)  If face injuries are excluded OR=1.63 (1.49-1.79)	Selection (3/3) Comparability (1/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (6/7)
Ruedl, 2010	Case-control study,	Ski and SB, all levels,	All injuries reported to the	Terrain (TP, regular slope)	Participants injured on	Terrain (TP) Head injuries (yes)	TP OR*=1.69, Regular slopes OR=1	Selection (1/3)

(abstract)	1 season, 2008-2009, Austria	males and females, all ages  Sample size not described	ski patrol.		regular slopes	No further information	(ref.) *Logistic regression model	Comparability (1/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (4/7)
Ruedl, 2013	Retrospective case-control study, 1 season, 2010-2011, Austria	Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages  Injured cases in TPs (n=134): SB (n=59), ski (n=75), sex (m/f) = 81.8/18.2% and age = 24.8 y ( $\pm 12.3$ y)  Injured controls on regular slopes (n=2086): SB (n=384), ski (n=1702) sex (m/f) = 49.2/50.8 and age = 36.8 y ( $\pm 15$ y)	All injuries reported to the ski patrol.	Sex (male, female) Age (years) Helmet use (yes, no) Activity (SB, ski) Weather (sunny, overcast, snowfall) Snow conditions (fresh snow, grippy, icy, slushy/soft)	Participants injured on regular slopes	a)Sex (male) IP=81.8% vs 49.2% b)Age (years) 24.8 $\pm$ 12.3 vs 36.8 $\pm$ 15.0 c)Helmet use (yes) IP=79.7% vs 71.6% d)Activity (SB) IP=44% vs 18.4% e)Weather Sunny IP=73.8% vs 70.6% Overcast IP=23% vs 21.7% Snowfall IP=3.2% vs 7.7% f)Snow conditions Fresh snow IP=6.7% vs 12.2% Grippy IP=73.1% vs 74.7% Icy IP=4.5% vs 4.2% Slushy/soft IP=15.7% vs 8.9%	Univariate OR a)Male OR=4.7 (2.9–7.5), Female OR=1 (ref.) b)(p<0.001) c)Helmet use (yes) OR=1.6 (1.0-2.4), helmet use (no) OR=1 (ref.) d)SB OR=3.5 (2.4–5.0), Ski OR=1 (ref.) e)Sunny OR=1.2 (0.8–1.8), Overcast OR=1.1 (0.7–1.7), Snow fall OR=0.4 (0.1–1.1) f)Fresh snow OR=0.5 (0.3–1.0), Grippy OR=0.9 (0.6–1.4), icy OR 1.1 (0.5–2.5), Slushy/soft OR=1.9 (1.2–3.1)  Multivariate regression analysis a)Male OR= 3.46 (2.10–5.72), Female OR=1 (ref.) b)Younger age OR=1.06 (1.04–1.08), Older age OR=1 (ref.) f)Slushy/soft snow conditions OR=1.87 (1.06–3.32), Other snow conditions	Selection (2/3) Comparability (1/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (5/7)

							OR=1 (ref.)	
Russell, 2011; Russell, 2014; Russell, 2015	Case-control study, 2 seasons, 2008-2010, Canada	SB, all levels, males and females, all ages  Injured cases in TPs: All injuries (n=333); sex (m/f) = 87.4/12.6% and age = 17.06 y (±0.29y)  Severe injuries (n=208); sex (m/f) = 86.5/13.5% and age = 17.03y (±0.37y)  Uninjured controls in TPs (n=1261): sex (m/f) = 90.6/9.4% and age = 17.54y (±0.15y)	Injuries reported to the ski patrol or emergency departments.	Features (rail, half-pipe, jump, kicker, mushroom, box, quarter-pipe) Age (years) Sex (male, female) Ability (beginner/novice, intermediate, advanced, expert) Listening to music (yes, no) Wrist guards (yes, no) Previous SB injury (yes, no) Temperature (above 10, 0-10, -10-0, below -10) Light (sunny, cloudy, night) Snow conditions (groomed, not groomed)	Participants uninjured in TPs	All injury*: a)Features Rail IR=0.4 (0.3-0.6) Half-pipe IR=2.6 (1.5-4.0) Jump IR=2.6 (2.1-3.2) Kicker IR=0.6 (0.5-0.8) Mushroom IR=0.5 (0.3-0.8) Box IR=0.7 (0.5-0.8) Quarter-pipe IR=0.2 (0.1-0.4)  Severe injury*: Rail IR= 0.2 (0.1-0.4) Half-pipe IR= 1.8 (0.9-3.0) Jump IR= 1.8 (1.4-2.3) Kicker IR= 0.4 (0.3-0.5) Mushroom IR= 0.2 (0.1-0.5) Box IR= 0.4 (0.3-0.5) Quarter-pipe IR= 0.1 (0.1-0.3)  *Injury rates were adjusted for weekday versus weekend, time of day and exposure opportunity (ie, incorporates days when the terrain park or certain features	All injuries* (compared with no injuries): a)Rail OR=1 (ref.), Half-pipe OR=9.63 (4.80-19.32), Jump OR=4.29 (2.72-6.76), Kicker OR=1.99 (1.27-3.12), Mushroom OR=2.30 (1.20-4.41), Box OR=1.37 (0.85-2.20), Quarter-pipe OR=0.51 (0.23-1.13)  Severe injury* (compared with no injuries): a)Rail OR=1 (ref.), Half-pipe OR=13.28 (5.84-30.19), Jump OR=5.97 (3.38-10.55), Kicker OR=2.32 (1.31 to 4.12), Mushroom OR=1.88 (0.76-4.63), Box OR=1.53 (0.83-2.81), Quarter-pipe OR=0.57 (0.21-1.55)  *Adjusted for previous injury, ability and temperature.	Selection (3/3) Comparability (1/1) Outcome (1/3) Total (5/7)

					<p>were closed).</p> <p>All injuries:  b)Age mean (years)  17.06 vs 17.54  c)Sex (female)  IP=12.6 % vs 9.4%  d)Ability  Beginner/novice  IP=6% vs 9.6%  Intermediate  IP=37.8% vs 26.1%  Advanced  IP=37.8% vs 23.7%  Expert  IP=14.7% vs 6.7%  Snowboarding  experience mean  (years)  5.70 vs 5.98  TP experience mean  (years)  3.92 vs 4.15  e)Listening to music  (yes)  IP=20.7% vs 33.7%  f)Wrist guards (yes)  IP=4.8% vs 5.1%  g)Previous SB injury  (yes)  IP=35.7% vs 54.9%  h)Temperature  Above 10  IP=6.9% vs 15%  0-10  IP=43.5% vs 54.3%  -10-0 IP=42% vs  21.7%  Below -10  IP=7.5% vs 9%</p>	<p>All injuries (compared with no injuries):  b)Age mean OR= 0.98 (0.96 to 1.01)  c)Female OR=1.36 (0.91 to 2.00),  Male OR=1 (ref.)  d)Beginner/novice OR=0.43 (0.24 to 0.73), Intermediate OR=1.00 (ref.),  Advanced OR=1.10 (0.81 to 1.49),  Expert OR=1.52 (0.99 to 2.33),  Snowboarding experience mean OR=0.98 (0.94 to 1.02),  TP experience mean OR=0.98 (0.93 to 1.02),  e)Listening to music (yes) OR=0.65 (0.47 to 0.88),  Listening to music (no) OR=1 (ref.)  f)Wrist guards (yes) OR=1.13 (0.60 to 2.01),  Wrist guards (no) OR=1 (ref.)  g)Previous SB injury (yes) OR=0.61 (0.47-0.81),  Previous SB injury</p>
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					<p>i)Light Sunny IP=55.9% vs 63.1% Cloudy IP=20.7% vs 23.2% Night IP=21.9% vs 13.8% j)Snow (not groomed) IP=7.2% vs 9.7%</p> <p>Severe injuries b)Age mean (years) 17.03 vs 17.54 c)Sex (female) IP=13.5 % vs 9.4% d)Ability Beginner/novice IP=5.3% vs 9.6% Intermediate IP=36.1% vs 26.1% Advanced IP=39.4% vs 23.7% Expert IP=15.4% vs 6.7% Snowboarding experience mean (years) 5.80 vs 5.98 TP experience mean (years) 4.08 vs 4.15 e)Listening to music</p>	<p>(no) OR=1 (ref.) h)Above 10°OR= 0.57 (0.34-0.93), 0° to 10° OR=1.00 (ref.), -10° to 0° OR=2.45 (1.85-3.24), Below -10 OR=1.06 (0.63- 1.71) i)Sunny OR= 1.00 (ref.), Cloudy OR=1.01 (0.73-1.38), Night OR=1.79 (1.29 - 2.49), j) Not groomed OR=0.74 (0.45- 1.17), Groomed OR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>Severe injuries (compared with no injuries) b)Age mean OR=0.98 (0.95-1.01) c)Female OR=1.46 (0.91-2.30), Male OR=1 (ref.) d)Beginner/novice OR=0.40 (0.18-0.79),Intermediate OR=1.00 (ref.), Advanced OR=1.20 (0.83 to 1.73), Expert OR=1.67 (1.00-2.76), Snowboarding experience mean OR=0.99 (0.94 to 1.03), TP experience mean OR=0.99 (0.94-1.05)</p>
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						<p>(yes) IP=24.5% vs 33.7%</p> <p>f)Wrist guards (yes) IP=6.3% vs 5.1%</p> <p>g)Previous SB injury (yes) IP=39.4% vs 54.9%</p> <p>h)Temperature Above 10 IP=8.2% vs 15% 0-10 IP=40.9% vs 54.3% -10-0 IP=41.8% vs 21.7% Below -10 IP=9.1% vs 9%</p> <p>i)Light Sunny IP=56.3% vs 63.1% Cloudy IP=21.2% vs 23.2% Night IP=21.2% vs 13.8%</p> <p>j)Snow conditions (not groomed) IP=6.3% vs 9.7%</p>	<p>e)Listening to music (yes) OR=0.74 (0.52-1.06), Listening to music (no) OR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>f)Wrist guards (yes) OR=1.39 (0.69-2.61), Wrist guards (no) OR=1 (ref.),</p> <p>g)Previous SB injury (yes) OR=0.64 (0.46-0.88), Previous SB injury (no) OR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>h) Above 10° OR=0.72 (0.39-1.27), 0° to 10° OR=1.00 (ref.), -10° to 0° OR=2.59 (1.84-3.66), Below -10 OR=1.37 (0.76 to 2.38),</p> <p>i)Sunny OR=1.00 (ref.), Cloudy OR=1.02 (0.69-1.50), Night OR=1.72 (1.14 - 2.55),</p> <p>j)Not groomed OR=0.63 (0.32 to 1.15), Groomed OR=1 (ref.)</p>	
<b>Cross-sectional studies</b>								
Brooks, 2010	Cross-sectional study, 5 seasons, 2000-2005, United States of America	Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages  Injured cases in TPs (n=3953):	Injuries to any anatomic area during a fall or collision that received medical care from the ski patrol. Severe	Activity (SB, ski) Sex (male, female) Age (years) Ability (beginner, intermediate, expert)	Participants injured on regular slopes	<p>a)Activity (SB) IP=84% vs 55%</p> <p>b)Sex (male) IP=82% vs 53%</p> <p>c)Age (years) [1-12] IP=9% vs 17% [13-24] IP=69% vs</p>	<p>a)SB OR=4.37 (3.98-4.80), Ski OR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>b)Male OR=3.88 (3.55-4.24), Female OR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>c)[1-12] OR=1 (ref.), [13-24] OR=3.54 (3.13-4.00),</p>	<p>Selection (3/3) Comparability (1/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (6/7)</p>

		<p>SB (n=3321), ski (n=632) sex (m/f) = 82/18% and age [1-12]=9% [13-24]=69% [25-39]=19% [40+]=4%</p> <p>Injured controls on regular slopes n=10828): SB (n=5955), ski (n=4873) sex (m/f) = 53/47% and age [1-12]=17% [13-24]=36% [25-39]=25% [40+]=23%</p>	<p>injuries were defined as fractures of any type or location, injuries to head or spine, or injuries requiring hospital transportation by ambulance or air.</p>	<p>Owned equipment (yes, no) Wore helmet (yes, no) Ski school lesson (yes, no) Wind (calm, medium, high) Clear visibility (yes, no)</p>		<p>36% [25-39] IP=19% vs 25% [40+] IP=4% vs 23%</p> <p>d)Ability Beginner IP=8% vs 35% Intermediate IP=44% vs 42% Expert IP=48% vs 23%</p> <p>e)Owned equipment (yes) IP=85% vs 58%</p> <p>f)Wore helmet (yes) IP=27% vs 20%</p> <p>g)Ski school lesson (yes) IP=2% vs 10%</p> <p>h)Wind Calm IP=80% vs 77% Medium IP=18% vs 20% High IP=2% vs 3%</p> <p>i)Clear visibility (yes) IP=90% vs 83%</p>	<p>[25-39] OR=1.37 (1.19-1.58), [40+] OR=0.29 (0.24-0.36)</p> <p>d)Beginner OR=0.22 (0.19-0.25), Intermediate OR=1 (ref.), Expert OR=2.04 (1.88-2.22)</p> <p>e) Owned equipment (Yes) OR=3.99 (3.62-4.39), No OR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>f)Wore helmet (yes) OR=1.48 (1.36-1.61), Wore helmet (no) OR=1(ref.)</p> <p>g)Ski school lesson (yes) OR=0.21 (0.17-0.26), Ski school lesson (no) OR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>h)Calm OR=1 (ref.), Medium OR=0.83 (0.76-0.92), High OR=0.69 (0.53-0.88),</p> <p>i)Clear visibility (yes)_OR=1.91 (1.69-2.15), Clear visibility (no) OR=1 (ref.)</p>	
Ekeland, 2008	Cross-sectional study, 2 seasons, 2004-2006, Norway	<p>Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages</p> <p>Injured cases in TPs (n=1529) Injured</p>	All injuries treated by or consulted with the ski patrol after an accident	Activity (SB, ski)	Participants injured on regular slopes	<p>a)Activity (SB) IP= 61.1% vs 32.2%</p>	<p>SB OR=3.3 (2.93-3.72), Ski OR=1 (ref.)</p>	<p>Selection (3/3) Comparability (0/1) Outcome (2/3) Total (5/7)</p>

		controls on regular slopes (n=4859)						
Goulet, 2012 (abstract)	Cross-sectional study, 10 seasons, 2000-2010, Canada	<p>Ski and SB, all levels, males and females, all ages</p> <p>Injured cases: severe TP injuries (n=663)</p> <p>Injured controls: all other TPs injuries (n=3543)</p>	All injuries and severe injuries defined based on type of injury or ambulance evacuation.	Jumps (jump, no jump)	Participants severely injured in two hills before removed jumps	a) Jump (no jump) Severe injury IP=14.5% vs 19.3%	<p>Severe injury No jump AOR*=0.72 (0.54-0.97), Jump AOR=1 (ref.)</p> <p>*Adjusted Odds Ratio for age, sex, skill level, helmet use, type of activity</p>	<p>Selection (3/3)</p> <p>Comparability (1/1)</p> <p>Outcome (2/3)</p> <p>Total (6/7)</p>