

Table S1 Characteristics of included studies

Table S2. Methodological quality of the included studies

Table S1 Characteristics of included studies

Author/year	Country	Sport	Number of participants	Outcome measure
Andrade et al.[7] 2013	Brazil	Olympic sports	120	Dental trauma
Azodo et al.[8] 2011	Nigeria	Basketball	156	Oral injury
Beis et al.[9] 2001	Greece	Taekwondo	2739	Mouth injury
Bolhuis et al.[10] 1987	USA	Field hockey	279	Dental and facial injury
Bryant et al.[11] 2011	New Zealand	Triathletes	31 (only 10 had a clinical examination)	Caries (DMFT) and caries risk, periodontal disease (CPITN), and tooth surface Loss
Chapman and Nasser[12] 1993	Australia	Rugby	102	Oro-facial injury
Davies et al.[13] 1977	England	Rugby	281	Dental injury
De Cardenas[14] 1977	Cuba	Athletes	209	Oral Health
De Sant'Anna et al.[15] 2004	Brazil	Football	18	Caries (DMFT)
Deitch et al.[16] 2006	USA	Basketball	Male NBA players = 702 Women's NBA	Tooth fracture

			players = 443	
Dorney[17] 1999	Australia	Rugby	25	Dental Injury
Faye et al.[18] 2008	Senegal	Wrestling	125	Oral Injury
Forrest[19] 1969	Mexico	All Olympic sports	350	Caries (DMFT), Oral hygiene, periodontal disease (4 point score 0=health, 3=established disease)
Frontera et al.[20] 2011	Brazil	Basketball	388	Orofacial injury
Gay-Escoda et al.[21] 2011	Spain	Football	30	Caries (DMFT), plaque (Quigley Hein), Gingivitis (Loe and Silness), periodontal disease (probing depth) Dental Injury
Kay et al.[22] 1990	Scotland	Rugby	63	Oro-facial and dental injury
Kuzuhara et al.[23] 2009	Japan	Ice hockey	94	Tooth lesions
Lundell[24] 1997	USA	Biathlon	31	Caries (Unclear), periodontal disease (unclear), temporomandibular joint disorders
Ma[25] 2008	China	Basketball	Professional = 77	Dental injury
McLatchie[26] 1976	Scotland	Karate	295 Contests included, number of athletes	Injuries to face, head and neck

			unclear	
Milosevic et al.[27] 1997	England	Swimming, Cycling.	Swimmers = 25 Cyclists = 20	Caries (DMFS), tooth surface loss (Smith and Knight)
Muller-Bolla et al.[28] 2003	France	Rugby	1140	Orofacial trauma
Needleman et al.[1] 2013	UK	All Olympic sports	278	Dental and orofacial trauma, caries, erosion (Basic wear index), periodontal disease (BPE), mucosal health, athlete-reported impact on QoL and performance.
Persson and Kiliaridis[29] 1994	Sweden	Wrestling	Wrestlers = 26 Control = 26	Dental injury, caries (DFT), Temporomandibular joint disorders
Pettersson and Lorentzon[30] 1993	Sweden	Ice hockey	376	Tooth lesion
Randell[31] 1988	USA	Football	34	Dental injury, caries, gingivitis
Sane et al.[32] 1987	Finland	Ice hockey	Not stated	Maxillofacial and dental injury
Sharma et al.[33] 2012	India	Olympic sports	342	Treatment provided
Soler Badia et al.[34] 1994	Spain	Olympic Sports	266 (478 including non-athletes)	Treatment provided Athlete-reported impact on performance
Stokes and	New	Rugby	21	Dental trauma

Chapman[35] 1991	Zealand			
Stuart et al.[36] 2002	USA	Ice hockey	282 players (70 sustained injury)	Mouth and teeth injury
Szekely[37] 1996	Hungary	Olympic sports	197	Caries/dental disease
Vouglouklakis et al.[38] 2008	Greece	Olympic sports	658, includes data from athletes and non-athletes	Treatment provided
Yang et al.[39] 2011	China	Olympic Sports	Athletes = 795 Coaches = 483 Volunteers = 99	Treatment provided

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Author/year	Study design	Clearly stated study objective?	Was the exposure validated against a control population?	Was there an oral examination?
Andrade et al.[7] 2013	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes
Azodo et al.[8] 2011	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No
Beis et al.[9] 2001	Injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	No – but all injuries confirmed by tournament physician
Bolhuis et al.[10] 1987	Self-reporting	No	No	No
Bryant et al.[11] 2011	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes
Chapman and Nasser[12] 1993	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No
Davies et al.[13] 1977	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No
De Cardenas et al.[14] 1977	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes
De Sant'Anna et al.[15] 2004	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes

Deitch et al.[16] 2006	Injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	No
Dorney[17] 1999	Injury or treatment audit (unclear)	Unclear	Yes	No
Faye et al.[18] 2008	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No
Forrest[19] 1969	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes
Frontera et al.[20] 2011	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No.
Gay-Escoda et al.[21] 2011	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes
Kay et al.[22] 1990	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No
Kuzuhara et al.[23] 2009	Injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	No – but all injuries confirmed by tournament physician
Lundell[24] 1997	Epidemiologic survey	No	No	Yes
Ma[25] 2008	Self-reporting	Yes	Yes	No
McLatchie[26] 1976	Injury or treatment audit	No	No	No – but all injuries confirmed by tournament physician
Milosevic et al.[27]	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes

1997				
Muller-Bolla et al.[28] 2003	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No
Needleman et al.[1] 2013	Epidemiological survey and injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	Yes
Persson and Kiliaridis[29] 1994	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pettersson and Lorentzon[30] 1993	Injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	No – but all injuries confirmed by tournament physician
Randell[31] 1988	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	Yes
Sane et al.[32] 1987	Injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	No
Sharma et al.[33] 2012	Injury or treatment audit	No	No	Yes
Soler Badia et al.[34] 1994	Injury or treatment audit and self-reporting	Yes	No	Yes
Stokes and Chapman[35] 1991	Self-reporting	Yes	No	No.
Stuart et al.[36] 2002	Epidemiologic survey	Yes	No	No – but all injuries confirmed by team trainer
Szekely[37]	Epidemiologic	Yes	No	Yes

1996	survey			
Vouglouklakis et al.[38] 2008	Injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	Yes.
Yang et al.[39] 2011	Injury or treatment audit	Yes	No	Yes