# Supplementary table

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| **Age, *comparison age groups [y/n]*** | **Inclusion**  | **Outcome**  | **Study population** | **Results** | **Author, year** |
| **Children (4 studies)** |
| Children 5-11y, *no comparison* | Burn injuries | ADHD | N=12,996 with burns (study group) and without burns (controls) | Study group vs. controls: abnormal hyperactivity OR 1.24 [1.01-1.54] p=0.04 | Emond et al. 2017 |
| Male children 6-12y, *no comparison* | ADHD | Accidents and medical illnesses | N=135 boys with ADHD, N=1365 controls (boys) without ADHD | Motor vehicle accident/injury at fault >2 accidents: 35% ADHD vs. 19% controls p=0.004;Someone injured in accident 49% ADHD vs. 20% controls p=0.0001; head injury 9% ADHD vs. 3% controls p=0.04 | Olazagasti et al. 2013 |
| Children 7 y, *no comparison* | ADHD symptoms  | Accidents | N=2695 individuals, thereof 7% with Hyperactivity | One accident vs. no accident: OR 1.40 (1.06–1.84); Two or more accidents vs. no accident: OR 1.56 (1.12–2.18) | Palili et al. 2011 |
| Children 3-10y, *no comparison* | self-inserted foreign bodies | ADHD | N=34 with foreign body insertion | 14.3% with ADHD | Perera et al. 2009 |
| **Adolescents (2 studies)** |
| Adolescents 15-17y, *no comparison* | ADHD | Injuries | N= 262 with ADHD, N= 4260 without ADHD (controls) | Injury the last 12 months: 29.5% ADHD vs. 20.4% controls, OR 1.41 [1.10-1.81] p<0.01; Hospitalization due to injury (lifetime): 42.7% ADHD vs. 24.1% controls, OR 1.63[1.35-1.97] p<0.001; | Jernbro et al. 2020 |
| Male adolescents and adults 16-19y, *no comparison* | accidents (road trauma) | ADHD | N=3,421 with accidents, N=3,812 controls (appendicitis) | 12% ADHD in accident group vs. 9% ADHD in control group, OR 1.34 [1.15-1.56] | Redelmeier et al. 2010 |
| **Children and adolescents (16 studies)** |
| Children and adolescents 3—17y, *no comparison* | Foreign body ingestion  | ADHD | N=53 ER visit with foreign body ingestion (study group); N= 47 ER visit non-traumatic causes (control group) | Hyperactivity 32.1% study group vs. 10.6% controls; ADHD-Index 34% study group vs. 14.9% controls | Turgut et al. 2019 |
| Children and adolescents 2-17y | ADHD | mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) | N=10,739 with ADHD | Age groups: 2–4y: OR 0.66 [0.18, 2.42]5–8y: OR 0.86 [0.53, 1.40]9–12y: Ref.**13–17y: OR 1.71 [1.20, 2.45]** | Karic et al. 2019 |
| Children and adolescents 5-18y, *no comparison* | Unintentional injuries | ADHD | N=222 injured patients | 81.6% with ADHD | Iz et al. 2018 |
| Children and adolescents 3-17 y, *no comparison* | ADHD | Injury (fracture, thermal injury and poisoning) | N=15,126 with ADHD N=263,724 without ADHD (controls) | fracture: 28.9% ADHD vs. 18.7% controls, HR 1.25 [1.19-1.31]; thermal injury 4.4% ADHD vs.2.2% controls, HR 2.00 [1.76-2.27]; poisoning 6.3% ADHD vs. 12.9% controls, HR 3.72 [3.32-4.17]; Age groups: fractures with ADHD vs. without ADHD 3-4y.: 7.7% vs. 7.2%, **5-9y- 51.2% vs. 51.4%**; 10-14y:35.4% vs. 37.2%, 15-17y. 5.7% vs. 4.2%; thermal injuries with ADHD vs. without ADHD 3-4y.: 7.6% vs. 7.2%, **5-9y- 51.1% vs. 51.4%**; 10-14y:35.6% vs. 37.3%, 15-17y. 5.7% vs. 4.2%; Poisonings with ADHD vs. without ADHD 3-4y.: 7.6% vs. 7.2%, **5-9y- 51.2% vs. 51.4%;** 10-14y:35.5% vs. 37.2%, 15-17y. 5.7% vs. 4.2%; | Prasad et al. 2018 |
| Group A: children and adolescents 6–17 y; Group B: adolescents ~15y*Age group comparison* | ADHD | Injuries  | Group A: N = 599 with ADHD;Group B: N = 101 with ADHD | Group A: RR 1.65 [95% CI: 1.32–2.05]; Group B: RR 1.57 [95% CI: 1.27– 1.95] Age groups: Pre-school RR 1.11 [0.16–7.65], **4th grade RR 1.99 [1.01–3.94]**, 7th grade RR 0.81 [0.38–1.74], 9th grade RR 1.57 [1.27–1.95], **1st year of high school ADHD RR 1.73 [1.36–2.19]** | Bonander et al. 2016 |
| Children and adolescents 6-18 y, *no comparison* | ADHD | Unintentional injuries | N=1430 with ADHD | 12.8% unintentional injuries in ADHD group | Ayaz et al. 2016 |
| Group A: children and adolescents 3–17 y; Group B: children and adolescents ~4-23y, n*o comparison* | ADHD | Accident or injury | Group A: N = 653 with ADHD;Group B: N = 18,741 with ADHD | Group A: 23% ADHD vs. 15.3% controls without ADHD OR 1.60 [1.34-1.91] p<0.01Group B: 60.48% ADHD vs. 43.9% controls without ADHD OR 1.89 [1.84-1.95] p<0.01 | Lange et al. 2016 |
| Children and adolescents <18y., *Age group comparison* | ADHD | Bone fracture | N=3,640 with ADHD and 14,560 controls without ADHD | History of fracture: 6.7% ADHD vs. 1.1% controls; Fractures 10.7% ADHD vs. 8.2% controls HR 1.26 [1.12–1.42] p<0.001Age groups: **<12y. HR 1.26 [1.11–1.43]**>12y. HR 1.21 [0.86–1.70 | Chou et al. 2014 |
| Children and adolescents <18y, no *comparison* | ADHD (based on medication) | Injuries | N = 1,289 with ADHD medication; N= 7,332 without ADHD medication  | IRR 2.2 (1.6–2.9)  | Van den Ban et al. 2014 |
| Children and adolescents 6-18y, no *comparison* | ADHD | injury | N=1.965 with ADHD, N=7860 controls without ADHD | 94.45% with ADHD vs. 77.00% controls; OR 5.01 [4.16–6.21] p<0.001 | Tai et al. 2013 |
| children and adolescents 2-17 y. *no comparison* | ADHD | Unintentional injuries | N=6369 individuals with injuries |  8.5% with ADHD, RR 1.41 [0.88-1.95] | Brenner et al. 2013 |
| Children and adolescents 6-17y, *no comparison* | ADHD | Accidental injury | N=26 with ADHD, N= 26 controls (siblings) without ADHD | 50% in ADHD, 23% in controls without ADHD | Shilon et al. 2012 |
| Children and adolescents 7-16y, *comparison age groups* | ADHD  | Traumatic dental injuries | N=247 with ADHD | 19.4% with dental injuriesAge groups: 7-9 y: 33.3%; **10-12y: 37.2%;** 13-16y: 29.5%  | Avsar et al. 2009 |
| Children and adolescents 5–15 y, *no comparison* | ADHD | Unintentional injuries (fractures) | N= 10,438 individuals with and without ADHD | adjusted OR fractures: OR 1.6 [1.2-2.3], p<0.01; simple OR: burns 2.3 (1.2–4.6) p<0.05, poisoning 2.3 (1.1–4.8) p<0.05, head injury 2.1 (1.2–3.5) p<0.01 | Rowe et al. 2004 |
| Children and adolescents 4–15 y, *no comparison* | ADHD symptoms | Head Injury | N= 4,470 with normal hyperactivity (controls), N= 736 with high hyperactivity | Head injury: 6.3% ADHD vs. 3.4% controls, OR 1.94 [1.38-2.73]; minor head injury: 3.4% ADHD vs. 1.7% controls, OR 2.03 [1.28-3.21]; | Lalloo et al. 2003 |
| Children and adolescents < 19 y, *no comparison* | ADHD based on medication  | Injuries | N=16,806 with ADHD medication, N= 1.010, 067 without ADHD medication (controls) | Injuries (fractures, wounds, poisoning, burns, intracranial, concussion): 7.5% ADHD vs. 3.2% controls, OR 2.45 [2.27-2.65]; | Brehaut et al. 2003 |
| **Adults (4 studies)** |
| Adults >18 years, *no comparison* | Accidents (trauma surgery) | ADHD | N=905 trauma surgery patients | 6.18% with ADHD, p<0.001 | Kittel-Schneider et al. 2019 |
| Adults, *no comparison* | Work accidents  | ADHD | N=8,563 workers | OR 2.0 [1.1 to 3.6], p<0.05 | Kessler et al. 2009 |
| Adults 18-70y, *no comparison* | Trauma | ADHD | N= 58 with trauma N=30 controls non-traumatic | 62.2% with ADHD in trauma group, 13.3% with ADHD in control group (non- traumatic) | Kaya et al. 2008 |
| Adults 19 and 25y, *no comparison* | ADHD symptoms in childhood | Accidents | N=158 hyperactive in childhood, N=81 community controls without hyperactivity | vehicular crash: 60% ADHD vs. 63% controls; p-value not significant; "hit and run" crash: 14% ADHD vs. 2% controls, p=0.027; | Fischer et al. 2007 |
| **Adolescents and adults (5 studies)** |
| Adolescents and adults >16y, *comparison age groups* | ADHD | crashes | N=274 subsample with self-reported ADHD, N=1,806 controls without ADHD | single crash: 23.4% ADHD vs. 19.1% controls; p<0.001multiple crashes: 17.9%, ADHD vs. 8.1% controls; p<0.001*Age groups: not available in table, shown in figure:* ***peak at 16-17y*** *decreasing to lowest point at 26-30y and increase thereafter to second highest value after 75y*. | Aduen et al. 2018 |
| Adolescents and adults 17+y, *comparison age groups* | ADHD | Motor vehicle crashes (MVCs) | N= 2.319,450 with ADHD | 0,5% with crashes Age group males/females:**18-25y: 0.63%/0.57%**26-35y: 0.38%/0.47%36-45y: 0.38%/0.44%≥46y: 0.32%/0.35%Males: OR 1.49 [1.46-1.54]Females: OR 1.44 [1.41-1.48} | Chang et al. 2017 |
| Adolescents and adults 18-46y, no *comparison*  | ADHD | Transport accidents | N=17,408 with ADHD | Males: HR 1.47 [1.32–1.63]Females: HR 1.45 [1.24–1.71] | Chang et al. 2014 |
| Adolescents and adults 16+y, no *comparison* | ADHD | Accidents | N=203 with ADHD; n=152 controls without ADHD | 41.3% ADHD vs. 44% controls, OR 0.9 p=0.5 | Thompson et al. 2007 |
| adolescents and adults 16-25y, no *comparison* | ADHD | Motor vehicle crash | N= 2,479 with ADHD, N= 15,865without ADHD (controls) | 42.8% ADHD vs. 35.7% controls, HR 1.36 [1.25-1.48] | Curry et al. 2017 |
| **All age groups (1 study)** |
| Children 3-11y, adolescents 12-17, adults 18-29y; *comparison age groups* | ADHD | traumatic brain injury (TBI) | N= 72,181 with ADHD; controls without ADHD N= 72,181 | 9.8% ADHD vs. 2.2% controlsAge groups: 3-11y: HR 4.55 [4.2-4.88]; **12-17y: HR 4.70 [4.16-5.31];** 18-29: HR 3.91 [2.87-5.32] | ﻿Liou et al. 2018 |