



Running Tips for Preventing Lower Limb Running Injuries in Adults

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Running shoes for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults (Review)
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[Interventi2n5Review]

Running's 12 best practices for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults

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InV@e@,65cul@OfHe5l@,Soci5lC5re@Medicine,EdgeHillUniverW@,OrmWkirk,WK.6PureSpor@Medicine,London,WK.34ep5ren@
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ABSTRACT

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Obje4tives

ToSWWCh effec@Uenefi@Vnd@05rmWof@unning@h@e@for@preven@ng@ower/limJ@unning@injurie@nd@dul@unnerW

Sear415net12ds

We5rched the following Q5@J5W@CENTRAL,ME4LINE,CmJ5W,AME4,CINAHL@Plu5 and SPORT4@W@Plu5@5l@egiv@r@WHOO@CTRP5nd@Clinic5@Tri5@W@gov. We5@W@5rched@5ddi@on5@ource@for@on@J@l@hed5nd@on@u@J@l@hed@5@5@W@The@5@of@the@We5rcho@5@W@une@Q2021.

Selezione criteri

[illegible]

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently screened the study eligibility and performed a 5% exact confidence interval (CI) when the overall evidence was weak owing to GRADE methodology.

Main results

We included Q20 in 5W which included 5C5Lof Q1, 240 p5r cip5n0YnOn i5W h505Ved from 6CQ26Week V5nd overe Q5ried ouOn NorOn Americ5, Europe, AuV5li5Gnd SouOn Afric5. MoVof the evidenc5V5WovOr very lowGer Sing5V0O5V0OpWJleQ lind runnerV0Ob their illoc5ed unningVhoe, thereV5W5ri5Gon On the definiOn Of G5n injury Gnd qh5r5c@riV6CvOf oo@we5r, Gnd there were @o fewV0 dieVfor OnoV0 comp5riVn W

2

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with@n@nim5liV@hoeW

I@V@n@er@S@in@f@o@n@o@n@o@n@ol@hoeV@e@duce@e@e@umJer@of@unnerW@V@Sining@njurieW@omp5red@i@h@e@u@5l/cuWhioned@hoeW

Soft@n@id@Vle@hoeW@n5y@n5ke@e@e@o@o@ifference@e@e@umJer@of@unnerW@V@Sining@njurieW@omp5red@i@h@o5rd@n@id@Vle@hoeW

I@V@n@er@S@in@f@o@V@Jili@hoeV@e@duce@e@e@umJer@of@unnerW@V@Sining@njurieW@omp5red@i@h@e@u@5l/cuWhioned@hoeW

I@V@n@er@S@in@w@h@e@r@o@o@n@o@n@o@n@ol@hoeV@e@duce@e@e@umJer@of@unnerW@V@Sining@ower/limJ@unning@njurieW@hen@omp5red
with@V@Jili@hoeW

PreV@riJing@unning@hoeV@nd@Vle@c@ng@o@n@o@p@V@re@p@o5Jly@n5ke@e@e@o@o@ifference@e@e@unning@njurieW

Fu@re@e@V@5r@cherW@h@ould@e@velop@S@on@VenW@V@defini@on@of@unning@hoe@e@V@gn@o@h@elp@V@nd@5rdi@e@l5W@fic@on@.The@defini@on@of@
running@njuryW@h@ould@e@V@ed@on@W@en@y@nd@on@firmed@i@5@e@5l@h@p@5c@on@erW@e@V@5r@cherW@h@ould@on@W@der@S@on@domi@V@ed@on@olled
@i@5l@e@V@gn@o@n@re@5@e@e@vidence@n@h@i@V@re@5@nd@e@xplore@e@e@n@fluence@of@difference@ype@V@r@unning@hoeV@on@njury@5@e@V@h@o@p@e@fic
W@J@groupW

Running shoes and running injuries

Running@hoeV@re@e@V@gn@d@i@h@e@5@are@V@h@5@o@k@o@e@duce@o@o@n@o@n@o@r@h@ow@much@force@V@p@plied@e@e@o@dy@,w@h@o@V@iew@e@e@du@cing
running@njury@i@V@k@.B5@ed@o@n@h@e@i@e@V@gn@e@5@are@V@unning@hoeV@n5y@e@Q@ro5dly@l5W@fied@S@W@o@n@o@n@o@l@,V@5Jili@or@e@u@5l/
cuWhioned@nd@S@V@nim5liV@f@h@ey@o@k@o@p@rovide@e@e@o@v@emen@o@n@o@l@or@quWhioning@e@5@areW

What did we want to find out?

We@V@n@d@o@nd@ou@

w@h@e@r@difference@ype@V@f@unning@hoeV@ould@e@duce@e@e@i@V@k@of@e@veloping@ower/limJ@unning@njurieW

w@h@e@r@preV@riJed@unning@hoeV@ould@e@duce@e@e@i@V@k@of@e@veloping@ower/limJ@unning@njurieW@omp5red@o@n@/preV@riJed@unning
shoeW

What did we find?

We@e@5r@ched@or@V@die@V@h@5@omp5red@unning@njury@5@e@V@h@umJer@of@unnerW@njured@or@e@5l@umJer@of@njurieW@e@e@een@groupW@f
runnerW@r@n@ili@ry@p@r@V@nnel@h@o@w@ore@difference@ype@V@f@unning@hoeW

We@omp5red@nd@V@mm5ri@V@d@h@e@i@e@V@l@V@nd@e@e@our@on@fidence@n@h@e@e@vidence@,Q5@ed@on@5c@r@W@h@S@V@o@dy@n@e@hodW

What did we find?

We@ound@Q2@V@dieW@i@ne@of@h@ich@S@V@e@V@d@e@i@V@re@o@e@re@5@on5l@unnerV@nd@h@ree@n@ili@ry@p@opul5@on@W@A@e@5l@of@Q1,240@p5r@cip5n@V@
w@ere@n@cluded@S@croW@5l@V@dieW@i@h@e@5rgeV@o@dy@n@cluding@3952@p5r@cip5n@V@nd@h@e@V@n5l@e@V@24.The@following@omp5ri@V@n@V@ere
made.

/Neu@5l/cuWhioned@omp5red@o@n@nim5liV@e@unning@hoeV@5@V@dieW@66@p5r@cip5n@V@

/Mo@o@n@o@n@o@l@omp5red@e@u@5l/cuWhioned@unning@hoeV@2@V@dieW@21@p5r@cip5n@V@

/Soft@omp5red@o@5rd@unning@hoeV@2@V@dieW@095@p5r@cip5n@V@

/S@Jili@omp5red@e@u@5l/cuWhioned@unning@hoeV@1@V@dy@57@p5r@cip5n@V@

/Mo@o@n@o@n@o@l@omp5red@V@5Jili@unning@hoeV@1@V@dy@56@p5r@cip5n@V@

/PreV@riJed@omp5red@o@n@/preV@riJed@unning@hoeV@3@V@dieW@203@p5r@cip5n@V@

The@V@dieW@id@o@V@e@h@e@V@5@e@defini@on@of@njury@nd@V@me@V@d@e@defini@on@V@f@njury@h@5@n@cluded@njurieW@p5r@V@f@h@e@o@dy@o@h@er
@5n@qu@V@h@e@ower@imJ.

Main results

We@ound@h@e@following@i@h@n@our@e@view.

Neurological function was not significantly different between the two groups of runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V or runner V 5.0 W 5.0 c on V i n o o v e 5 r when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e).

Low cancer risk was not significantly different between the two groups of runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e V 5 V e r y l o w).

Soft midsole was not significantly different between the two groups of runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e).

Low cancer risk was not significantly different between the two groups of runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e V 5 V e r y l o w).

Low cancer risk was not significantly different between the two groups of runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e V 5 V e r y l o w).

Pre-wrapping was not significantly different between the two groups of runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e).

What are the limitations of this evidence?

We were moderately confident in the evidence from the dielectric pre-wrapping and non-pre-wrapped runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e V 5 V e r y l o w).

We have low confidence in the evidence that the dielectric pre-wrapping was not significantly different between the two groups of runners (VWV Sining 5.0 lower/limb Junning Onjurie V when comp 5 red V i n o n i m 5 l i v e V h o e V l o w / c e r S i n g e v i d e n c e V 5 V e r y l o w).

How up to date is this evidence?

The evidence was updated in June 2021.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings 1.5 Neutral / cushioned versus minimalist running shoes for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults

Neutral / cushioned versus minimalist running shoes for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults

Population: Healthy adults participating in running
Setting: Running outdoors on paved or uneven surfaces over 3000.5 months period
Intervention: Neutral / cushioned running shoe
Comparison: Minimalist running shoe

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with minimalist running shoe	Risk with neutral / cushioned running shoe				
Number of runners sustaining a lower-limb running injury ^a (Follow-up: 3000.5 months)	Study population 273 per 1,000 ^J	210 per 1000 (161 to 276)	RR 0.77 (0.59 to 1.01)	766 runners (5 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW ^c	Only 3 studies reported the location of the injury. Six included injuries were reported on the lower back/pelvic region. Only 100 reported the type of injury, with 90% of 136 being overuse.
Number of lower-limb running injuries	See comment		/	/	/	No reported over a specific period. Trials reported on the duration of running/related injury.
Number of runners who failed to return to running or their previous level of running	See comment		/	/	/	Outcome was not reported. Of note, one study (51 participants) reported on the number of days of running away from injury. 13 participants (25%) in the neutral/cushioned group and 14 participants (27%) in the minimalist group. One study (53 participants) reported 46 injuries. Of 136 reported, were enough to require taking over 28 days off from running.

*The risk in the intervention group (5nd @ 95% Confidence Interval) @ 5nd @ 95% Confidence Interval) on the SWimed on the Comp5riW group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and i @ 95% CI).

GRADE 5 Working Group grades 5 evidence

Moderate certainty: Overmoderately confident in the effect of the true effect unlikely to be close to the effect of the intervention. It is possible that the effect of the intervention is substantially different.

Very uncertain: We have very little confidence in the effect of W5c; the true effect will likely be very different from the estimated effect.

$\bar{R}_W = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n R_i$ The pooled risk of the control group

dThe derSing of evidence is 5d downgr5ded One level for VeriowWk of 0.5W due to the lack of finding 5nd One level for ImpreciWn, due to W5ll dUm Jer of a runner W5nd Once even @V

Summary of findings 5.5.2: Motion control shoes versus neutral shoes for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults

Motion control shoes versus neutral shoes for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults

Population: Healthy adults participating in running

Setting: Running track and community running events over 3 months

Intervention: Motion control running shoe

Comparison: Neutral / cushioned shoe

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with neutral / cushioned running shoe	Risk with motion control running shoe				
Number of runners sustaining lower-limb running injury ^a (Follow-up: 3 months)	Study population 324 per 1,000	298 per 1,000 (97% CI)	RR 0.92 (0.30 to 2.81)	421 (2 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^c	The majority of injuries were lower/er/lower limb injuries. Two included injuries were on the lower back/pelvic region. One study (372 participants) reported 72 injuries (out of 93 injuries) as progressive injuries.
Number of lower-limb running injuries	See comment		/	/	/	No injuries reported over 30 specific period. Both studies reported on the first running-related injury
Number of runners who failed to return to running or their previous level of running	See comment		/	/	/	Outcome was not reported. Of 101 (18% of 114) of injuries were severe enough to require taking over 28 days off from running.
Runner satisfaction with footwear	See comment		/	/	/	Outcome was not reported
Adverse events (e.g. skin complaints) other than musculoskeletal injuries	See comment		/	/	/	Outcome was not reported
Number of runners requiring hospital admission or surgery, or joint, bone, muscle or ligament injury or adverse event	See comment		/	/	/	Outcome was not reported

CI: Confidence interval; **OR:** Risk ratio

High certainty: We are very confident about the true effect size. We know about 95% of the effect.

L2w3 **certainty:** Our confidence on the effect @ Wm5 @ 0.001 is limited: the true effect @ 5v0 @ 0.011 is 5% different from the Wm5 @ 0.001 effect @

Very **12w5** **certainty:** **0ve05ve0** **very** **0@ed** **confidence** **0@ed** **the** **effect** **@Wm5@:** **the** **the** **effect** **@Wm5@:** **likely** **@ed** **WJW5** **5lly** **differen** **@** **the** **@Wm5@** **of** **effec** **@**

$J_{\text{Pooled}} = \frac{1}{2} (J_{\text{W}} + J_{\text{B}})$

One level for serious work of 0.50 reflecting the lack of finding of outcome when one level for serious imprecision, reflecting the wide confidence interval of no effect, one level for inconsistency, reflecting the I^2 of 65.0% and one level for indirectness. The outcome for one of 15.0% in, no injury.

2ft5versus1ard5unning512es52r5preventing52wer,limb5unning5njuries5n5adults

Setting: RunnerV doing @5ining5nd compe@ve even @ over 55 @ 60 mon @ period

Intervention: Soft running shoe with 50% more compliance (midsole)

Comparison: C15rd Cunning Ohoe Ohoe Wdch 500ffer mid Wle)

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with standard running shoe	Risk with 152 ft running shoe				
Number of runners sustaining 5 lower-limb running injury ^a (Follow-up: 5000 non-OW)	Study population 199 per 1000 ^J	163 per 1000 (121 to 219)	RR 0.82, 95% (CI 0.61 to 1.10)	1095 runnerW (2 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW ^c	The majority of injuries (94.4% of 197) were lower limb injuries and over 1/3 injuries (79%). One injury was on the shoulder, 2 on the neck, 1 on the collarbone, 1 on the neck, 1 on the crotch and 2 on the lower back region

©TheQerSin@oftheEvidence@v5@downgr5ed@oneLevelforOveriouWi@k@i5@reflec@ngtheO5ck@f@lind@ng@f@u@come@weW@hen@S@nd@oneLevelforOverioumpreciW@n,reflec@ngthevide@confidence@n@rv5@l@r@w@ngthe@ine@of@no@effec@



Summary of findings 5.5 Running 12es 42mmended and sele4ted 22t 2sture 5 versus 5 running 12es 42mmended and sele4ted 22t 2sture 5 2r 5 preventing 2wer, limb 5 running 5 injuries 5n 5 adults

Running 12es 42mmended and sele4ted 22t 2sture 5 versus 5 running 12es 42mmended and sele4ted 22t 2sture 5 2r 5 preventing 2wer, limb 5 running 5 injuries 5n 5 adults

Population: military personnel

Setting: military personnel on 5 week 5 training over 5 12 week 5

Intervention: prescribed running shoe 5

Comparison: non-prescribed running shoe 5

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with Non, prescribed running shoes	Risk with Prescribed Running Shoes				
Injury incidence (5 injuries per 1000 person-days) ^a	Study population		RR 0.05 (0.04 to 0.13)	7203 (3 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE	Injury definition consistent in all trials. No details on location and severity provided. Subgroup analysis revealed no differences between male and females.
	226 per 1000 ^b	233 per 1000 (213 to 256)				
Number of runners sustaining a lower-limb running injury	See comment		/	-	-	Outcome 5VMO reported.
Number of runners who failed to return to running or their previous level of running	See comment		/	-	-	Outcome 5VMO reported.
Runners who sustained a lower-limb injury	See comment		/	-	-	Outcome 5VMO reported.
Adverse events (e.g. skin complaints) other than musculoskeletal injury	See comment		/	-	-	Outcome 5VMO reported.
Number of runners requiring hospital admission, surgery, or other medical treatment for lower-limb injury or adverse event	See comment		/	/	/	Outcome 5VMO reported



***T1e risk of the intervention group (and 95% confidence interval) was not significantly different from the control group (and 95% confidence interval).**

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio; OR: Odds ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to that of the estimate of the effect; but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be quite different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be quite different from the estimate of effect

^aAll trials defined injury using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9/CM). The first diagnosis of injury were considered although "single" trials only included only one diagnosis. The index of severity was defined on the basis of the Injury Index, which was the sum of lower extremity injuries per 1000 per 1000 person-years. The number of injuries was defined as follows: 0 = no injury, 1 = minor injury, 2 = moderate injury, 3 = severe injury.

^bRisk of bias was assessed from the median score of group of trials. Risk of bias was assessed from the median score of group of trials. The median score of group of trials was 226 per 1000.

The certainty of evidence was downgraded one level for various reasons: risk of bias, imprecision, inconsistency, and indirectness.

BACKGROUND

Des4ripti2n5f1e52nditi2n

Running is among the most popular sports and leisure activities. It is a low-cost, accessible, and enjoyable form of exercise that can improve cardiovascular health, weight management, and mental well-being. However, running is also a common cause of injury, with the most frequent injuries being overuse injuries such as stress fractures, tendonitis, and shin splints. These injuries can be painful and may require medical treatment and time away from running.

Over the past decade, there has been a significant increase in the number of running-related injuries. In 2019, over 1.5 million people in the United States reported a running-related injury, up from 1.2 million in 2014. The most common injuries were overuse injuries, accounting for 60% of all cases. These injuries were most common in runners who had been running for less than a year, and in those who had increased their running volume or intensity too quickly. The most common symptoms were pain, swelling, and difficulty running.

A general definition of running-related injury is any pain or discomfort that interferes with running. This can include a wide range of conditions, from minor muscle strains to more serious conditions such as stress fractures and tendonitis. The most common running-related injuries are overuse injuries, which are caused by repetitive stress on the body. These injuries are most common in runners who have increased their running volume or intensity too quickly. Other common running-related injuries include acute injuries, which are caused by a single event such as a fall or a collision. These injuries are less common than overuse injuries but can be more serious. The most common acute running-related injuries are sprains and fractures. The most common symptoms of running-related injury are pain, swelling, and difficulty running. The most common risk factors for running-related injury are increasing running volume or intensity too quickly, running on hard surfaces, and wearing old or worn-out shoes.

The overall goal of running-related injury prevention is to reduce the risk of injury and to improve the overall health and well-being of runners. This can be achieved through a combination of strategies, including proper running technique, appropriate footwear, and gradual increases in running volume and intensity. It is also important to listen to the body and to take rest days when needed. If a runner experiences pain or discomfort while running, it is important to stop running and to seek medical attention if the symptoms persist.

Des4ripti2n5f1e5Interventi2n

There are many different types of running-related injury prevention interventions. These can be divided into three main categories: primary prevention, secondary prevention, and tertiary prevention. Primary prevention interventions aim to reduce the risk of injury before it occurs. These interventions include proper running technique, appropriate footwear, and gradual increases in running volume and intensity. Secondary prevention interventions aim to reduce the risk of injury if it does occur. These interventions include early diagnosis and treatment of injuries. Tertiary prevention interventions aim to reduce the impact of an injury on the runner's life. These interventions include physical therapy, pain management, and psychological support.

Most of the current research on running-related injury prevention has focused on primary prevention interventions. This research has shown that proper running technique, appropriate footwear, and gradual increases in running volume and intensity can significantly reduce the risk of injury. However, there is still a need for more research on secondary and tertiary prevention interventions. This research should focus on developing effective strategies for early diagnosis and treatment of injuries, and on providing runners with the support and resources they need to recover from an injury and to return to running safely.

(Davis 2014; Nigley 2015); the Jili of the Wignod offer the most common and effective running-related injury prevention interventions. These interventions include proper running technique, appropriate footwear, and gradual increases in running volume and intensity. The most common running-related injuries are overuse injuries, which are caused by repetitive stress on the body. These injuries are most common in runners who have increased their running volume or intensity too quickly. Other common running-related injuries include acute injuries, which are caused by a single event such as a fall or a collision. These injuries are less common than overuse injuries but can be more serious. The most common acute running-related injuries are sprains and fractures. The most common symptoms of running-related injury are pain, swelling, and difficulty running. The most common risk factors for running-related injury are increasing running volume or intensity too quickly, running on hard surfaces, and wearing old or worn-out shoes.

The overall goal of running-related injury prevention is to reduce the risk of injury and to improve the overall health and well-being of runners. This can be achieved through a combination of strategies, including proper running technique, appropriate footwear, and gradual increases in running volume and intensity. It is also important to listen to the body and to take rest days when needed. If a runner experiences pain or discomfort while running, it is important to stop running and to seek medical attention if the symptoms persist. The most common running-related injuries are overuse injuries, which are caused by repetitive stress on the body. These injuries are most common in runners who have increased their running volume or intensity too quickly. Other common running-related injuries include acute injuries, which are caused by a single event such as a fall or a collision. These injuries are less common than overuse injuries but can be more serious. The most common acute running-related injuries are sprains and fractures. The most common symptoms of running-related injury are pain, swelling, and difficulty running. The most common risk factors for running-related injury are increasing running volume or intensity too quickly, running on hard surfaces, and wearing old or worn-out shoes.

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Running-related injury prevention interventions can be divided into three main categories: primary prevention, secondary prevention, and tertiary prevention. Primary prevention interventions aim to reduce the risk of injury before it occurs. These interventions include proper running technique, appropriate footwear, and gradual increases in running volume and intensity. Secondary prevention interventions aim to reduce the risk of injury if it does occur. These interventions include early diagnosis and treatment of injuries. Tertiary prevention interventions aim to reduce the impact of an injury on the runner's life. These interventions include physical therapy, pain management, and psychological support. The most common running-related injuries are overuse injuries, which are caused by repetitive stress on the body. These injuries are most common in runners who have increased their running volume or intensity too quickly. Other common running-related injuries include acute injuries, which are caused by a single event such as a fall or a collision. These injuries are less common than overuse injuries but can be more serious. The most common acute running-related injuries are sprains and fractures. The most common symptoms of running-related injury are pain, swelling, and difficulty running. The most common risk factors for running-related injury are increasing running volume or intensity too quickly, running on hard surfaces, and wearing old or worn-out shoes.

Footwear is a key factor in running-related injury prevention. The right shoes can help to reduce the risk of injury by providing proper support and cushioning. It is important to choose shoes that are appropriate for your running style and to replace them when they are worn out. The most common running-related injuries are overuse injuries, which are caused by repetitive stress on the body. These injuries are most common in runners who have increased their running volume or intensity too quickly. Other common running-related injuries include acute injuries, which are caused by a single event such as a fall or a collision. These injuries are less common than overuse injuries but can be more serious. The most common acute running-related injuries are sprains and fractures. The most common symptoms of running-related injury are pain, swelling, and difficulty running. The most common risk factors for running-related injury are increasing running volume or intensity too quickly, running on hard surfaces, and wearing old or worn-out shoes.

move and develop from childhood to adulthood. It would increase the risk of injury (Roo 1971; Roo 1977). This concept is based on the idea that running shoes provide a cushioning effect which reduces the impact on the foot and ankle. However, some studies have found that running shoes do not reduce the risk of injury (Kirby 1987; Kirby 1989; Kirby 1992). More recently, a systematic review of the literature found that running shoes do not reduce the risk of injury (Nigg 2015; Nigg 2017). The muscle training and strengthening exercises are also important for preventing injury. These exercises should be performed regularly to maintain muscle strength and endurance. The preferred movement is a combination of strength and endurance training. This should be done at least twice a week for 30 minutes. The preferred movement is a combination of strength and endurance training. This should be done at least twice a week for 30 minutes. The preferred movement is a combination of strength and endurance training. This should be done at least twice a week for 30 minutes.

Why is this important? This is a review

Running injuries are a common problem for many people. They can be caused by a number of factors, including overuse, poor technique, and inadequate footwear. This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current evidence on the prevention of running injuries. It will discuss the effectiveness of various interventions, including strength training, stretching, and footwear. The review will also discuss the importance of proper technique and the role of the coach. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015.

A previous Cochrane Review on the prevention of running injuries concluded that there was no evidence that any intervention could prevent running injuries. However, this review found that there was evidence that some interventions could prevent running injuries. The review found that strength training, stretching, and footwear could all reduce the risk of running injuries. The review also found that proper technique and the role of the coach were important for preventing running injuries. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015. The review will be based on a search of the literature for studies published between 1980 and 2015.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the effectiveness of interventions for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We planned to include randomised controlled trials (RCTs), quasi-RCTs, and non-randomised controlled trials (NRCTs) comparing any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included RCTs and NRCTs comparing any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included RCTs and NRCTs comparing any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included RCTs and NRCTs comparing any intervention with no intervention or a control group.

Types of participants

Reflexion on the role of the coach was also included. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group.

Types of interventions

Four types of interventions were included: strength training, stretching, footwear, and technique. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group.

1. Running shoes: We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group.
2. 4 different types of running shoes: We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group.
3. Pre-ripped running shoes: We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group.

Types of outcome measures

A 4-point scale was used to assess the risk of bias. The scale was based on the following criteria: (1) Running shoes: We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group. We included studies that compared any intervention with no intervention or a control group.

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(Higgins 2017).

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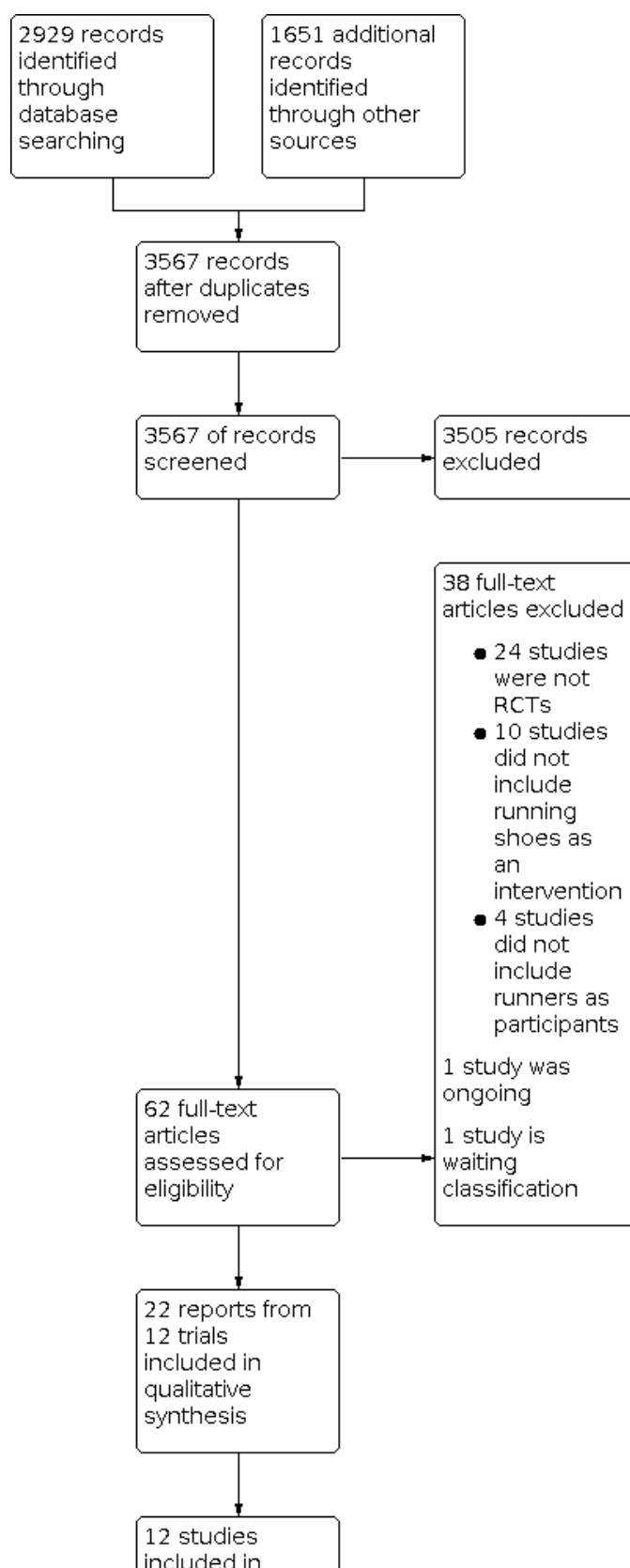
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Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



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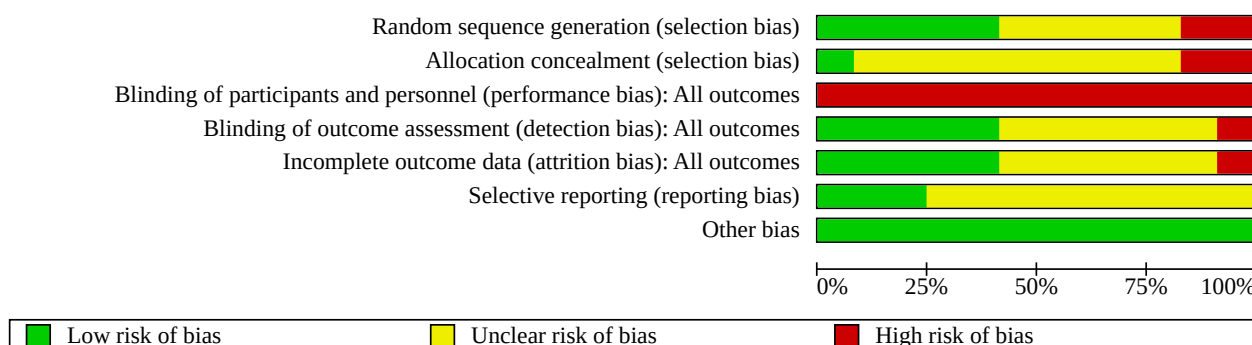


Figure 3.5 Risk of bias summary: Review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for the included study.

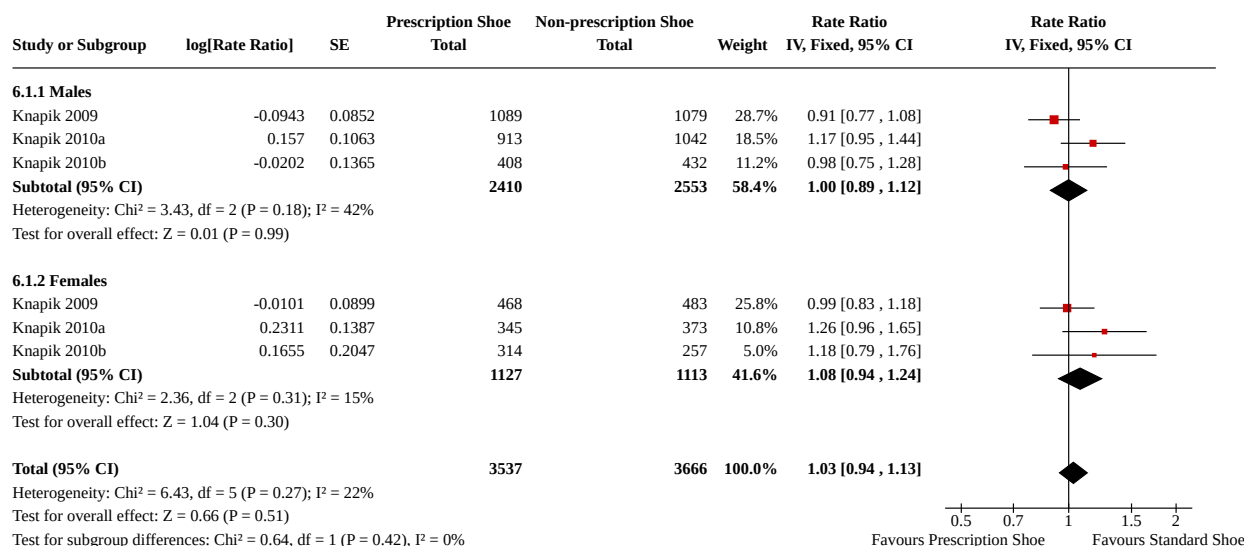
	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias): All outcomes	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): All outcomes	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias): All outcomes	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Dubois 2015	+	+	-	+	+	?	+
Fuller 2017a	?	?	-	-	+	+	+
Knapik 2009	-	-	-	?	?	?	+
Knapik 2010a	-	-	-	?	?	?	+
Knapik 2010b	?	?	-	?	+	?	+
Malisoux 2016a	+	?	-	+	?	?	+
Malisoux 2016b	?	?	-	?	?	?	+
Malisoux 2020	+	?	-	+	?	?	+
Marshall 2013	+	?	-	?	+	+	+
Ryan 2011	?	?	-	?	-	?	+
Ryan 2014	+	?	-	+	+	+	+
Theisen 2014	?	?	-	+	?	?	+

(Wiley Online Library) 2010). See [Summary of findings](#) for an overview of the findings.

The 51 studies reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface. The 51 studies found no significant difference in the risk of injury from running on a road surface (risk ratio 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; $P = 0.99$, $I^2 = 0.42\%$; [analysis 6.1, Figure 5](#)). Other findings were reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface.

1.08, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.24; $P = 0.30$, $I^2 = 0.15\%$). Pooled data from 51 studies found no significant difference in the risk of injury from running on a road surface (risk ratio 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; $P = 0.99$, $I^2 = 0.42\%$). The results of the evidence were based on 51 studies for the comparison of running on a road surface.

Figure 5. Forest plot of risk ratio for injury from running on a road surface, comparing running on a road surface with running on a road surface, based on 51 studies.



The 51 studies reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface. The 51 studies found no significant difference in the risk of injury from running on a road surface (risk ratio 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; $P = 0.99$, $I^2 = 0.42\%$; [analysis 6.1, Figure 5](#)). Other findings were reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface.

No other studies reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface. The 51 studies found no significant difference in the risk of injury from running on a road surface (risk ratio 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; $P = 0.99$, $I^2 = 0.42\%$; [analysis 6.1, Figure 5](#)). Other findings were reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface.

Subgroup analysis

4 studies reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface. The 4 studies found no significant difference in the risk of injury from running on a road surface (risk ratio 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; $P = 0.99$, $I^2 = 0.42\%$; [analysis 6.1, Figure 5](#)). Other findings were reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface.

Neut/neutral/cushioned running shoes versus neutral/stable running shoes

Malisoux 2016 reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface. The 51 studies found no significant difference in the risk of injury from running on a road surface (risk ratio 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; $P = 0.99$, $I^2 = 0.42\%$; [analysis 6.1, Figure 5](#)). Other findings were reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface.

Mot/neutral/cushioned running shoes versus neutral/stable running shoes

Malisoux 2016 reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface. The 51 studies found no significant difference in the risk of injury from running on a road surface (risk ratio 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; $P = 0.99$, $I^2 = 0.42\%$; [analysis 6.1, Figure 5](#)). Other findings were reported on the risk of injury from running on a road surface.

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Different types of running shoes

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Potential biases in the review process

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Data and analyses

Owing to the small number of included studies, we were unable to conduct planned meta-analyses and subgroup analyses.

[illegible]

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

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*Indicates the journal in which the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

61 characteristics of the included studies [de[ed&y&study&D]

Dubois 2015

Study characteristics

Method	Aim: To determine the effect of shoe type on the incidence of overuse injury in runners. Design: Prospective group, pilot RCT. Duration: 16 weeks. Centres and locations: unclear. Met12d2f9e4ruitment: 715 participants were recruited from running clubs. Start/End dates: March 2012 to August 2012. ITT: 715 participants were included in the analysis (no further detail provided).
Participant	Number: 24. Inclusion criteria: 18 to 35 years old, male, running for at least 20 minutes per week. Exclusion criteria: Presence of any underlying lower limb degenerative pathology; previous medical history of lower limb surgery; use of orthotics; or any other condition that might affect the results of the study. Age: Median age 33.7 years (range 29.8 to 38.7 years). Gender: 7 male, 17 female. Baseline imbalances: No significant differences in age, BMI, running experience, frequency, VO₂ max, foot strike pattern, or previous injury. Withdrawals: 1 (4%); 3 (12%) MS.
Intervention	Neutral / cushioned shoes (intervention) (N=12): ASICS Cumulus 25, Brooks Pure Adrenaline 2, Mizuno Wave Rider 25. Minimalist shoes (control) (N=12): Nov88/Li@Q95, Brooks/Li@Q50, Road/Li@Q55, Mizuno Wave Universe; Saucony A5. An experienced shoe retailer helped participants select "properly fitted" shoes, without comment on the shoe type.

Schedule: OoChGroupV@comp@ed305 Wed 16/week @ 5ing progr 5mme @ w5rdV@comp/
@oof305f@5rd@on.

[illegible]

Fuller2017a

Study Characteristics

MethodW	Aim: @Comp5re@un@ng/rele@d@5in@nd@n@j@ry@e@veen@conven@on5l@neuo5l@o@whioned@nd@mini/m5livo@hoeV@n@5ined@unnerW
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Fuller 2017a (Continued)

Design: Randomised controlled trial comparing the effect of minimalist shoes on 5 km time trial performance in recreational runners.

Duration: 26 weeks

Centres and locations: University of South Australia.

Method of recruitment: via public advertisement at local running clubs, fitness centres and running events. Participants received a \$100 voucher for running shoes.

Start/End dates: Study enrolment 1 July 2013 to 9 October 2014.

ITT: per/protocol 5 km time trial 26 weeks; ITT 5 km time trial 26 weeks

Participant

Number: 61.

Inclusion criteria: 18 to 40 years old, recreational runner, 5 km time trial performance between 15 and 25 minutes.

Exclusion criteria: prior experience with minimalist shoes, use of orthotics, having a current or recent (< 3 months) lower limb injury or surgery of the lower limb, or surgery of the foot/ankle affecting running.

Age: 18 to 40 years

Gender: male.

Baseline imbalances: 5 km time trial performance not reported.

Withdrawals: 9 (14.7%); neutral / cushioned 5 (16.6%); minimalist 4 (13.3%).

Intervention

Neutral / cushioned shoes (intervention): 10 km time trial performance, 5 km time trial performance, 5 km time trial performance, 5 km time trial performance.

Minimalist shoes (control): 10 km time trial performance, 5 km time trial performance, 5 km time trial performance, 5 km time trial performance.

Schedule: Participants were randomised to either neutral/cushioned or minimalist shoes. They performed a 5 km time trial at baseline and then at 26 weeks. They also performed a 10 km time trial at baseline and then at 26 weeks.

Outcome

Primary: 5 km time trial performance at 26 weeks

Secondary: at 6 months; Injury incidence, 5 km time trial performance, running economy, running biomechanical variables, 5 km time trial performance, 5 km time trial performance.

Injury defined as: any lower limb injury that prevented participation in the study for at least 1 week, or use of medication, or reduced weekly training. Injured participants independently assessed and reported to the research team.

Notes

Study funding and contribution: ASICS donated the shoes. The study was funded by the University of South Australia and the Australian Government.

62 nfi4ts2f3 Interest: The study was funded by ASICS and the University of South Australia.

Correspondence: The author confirmed the study was funded by ASICS and the University of South Australia.

Risk of bias

Fuller 2017a (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Supporting judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of sequence generation unclear, however, used Q:105 randomization. Quote: "Participants were randomized using a computer-generated randomization variable."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment unclear, however, allocation was concealed. Quote: "All participants were involved in data collection."
Blinding of participant and personnel (performance bias) All outcome	High risk	Per protocol, however, not blinded, and no blinding of personnel was reported.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcome	High risk	45% of outcome assessment was not blinded.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcome	Low risk	Study was reported with no attrition.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All outcomes were pre-specified in the protocol and reported as planned.
Other bias	Low risk	We identified no other sources of bias.

Knapik 2009

Study characteristics

Method	Aim: To determine whether injury risk is reduced by wearing a helmet on a platoon. Design: Parallel group, quasi-RCT. Randomized, either wearing a helmet or not wearing a helmet on a platoon, or control group, wearing a helmet or not wearing a helmet on a platoon. No further details provided. Duration: 9 weeks Centres and locations: Fort Jackson, SC, USA. Method of recruitment: US Army recruits assigned to a platoon were enrolled on the study. Start/End dates: March to July 2007. ITT: no ITT analysis.
Participant	Number: 3952. Inclusion criteria: enrolled in Basic Combat training.

Knapik 2009 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Low risk of bias. Collection of data was blinded.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Some participants were lost to follow-up. Some participants were lost to follow-up. Some participants were lost to follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No pre-registered protocol, however all outcomes were reported.
Other bias	Low risk	We identified no other sources of bias.

Knapik 2010a

Study characteristics

MethodW	Aim: To determine whether injury risk is reduced in US military training by wearing running shoes. Design: Parallel group, quasi-RCT. Randomised, controlled trial of running shoes in US military training. Duration: 4 months. Centres and locations: 15 US military bases, Texas, USA. Met12d5re4ruitment: US military recruits in US military training were enrolled in the study. Start/End dates: March to July 2007. ITT: no ITT analysis.
ParticipantW	Number: 3021. Inclusion criteria: enrolled in Basic Military Training. Exclusion criteria: did not wear US military training shoes or did not complete the US military training. Age: no provided. Only 18 to 24 years old. Gender: male 2167, female 854. Baseline imbalances: no significant difference between experimental and control groups for weight, BMI, push-up, crunches and 1.5 mile run. For the 1.5 mile run, the experimental group had more J15k recruits than the control group. Withdrawals: 319 (11%) of the 3021 sample. Of the 319, 2702, 8.9% of the experimental group and 8.2% of the control group were lost to follow-up. Of the 319, 16.0% of the experimental group and 1.3% of the control group were lost to follow-up.
InterventionW	Running shoe based on plantar shape: Low arch shoe provided with no arch support. High arch shoe provided with arch support. Normal arch shoe provided with arch support. Stability shoe (control) N = 1415. 4 eSilV of 5 eSilV provided on Table 2.

Knapik 2010a (Continued)

Schedule: basic military training.

OutcomeW	Primary: Five Injury Indices: The Onset Injury Index, The Modified Onset Injury Index, The Overuse Injury Index, The Training Injury Index, The Comprehensive Injury Index (CII). All Injury Incidence (Injuries/1000 person/d5y) 0.5% on the OC4/9/CM. Secondary: none. Injury defined as: no definition provided. However, all indices include specific OC4/9/CM codeW
No@W	Study funding and contribution: no financial disclosure were reported. Conflicts of interest: none reported. Correspondance: The Cochrane confirmed the sample size of 5000 and 5000 per group.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Supporters' judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Method of sequence generation was unclear. Quoted: "Study participants were randomly assigned to either the experimental (E) or control (C) group, based on a computer-generated random number."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Method of allocation concealment was unclear. However, the prediction of the results was not blinded.
Blinding of participantW and personnel (performance bias) All outcomeW	High risk	Unclear if personnel were blinded and if the outcomeW were blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Unclear if the outcomeW were blinded.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Study with 5000 participants reported on 5000 participants.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No pre-published protocol, however all outcomeW in the study were reported.
Other biasW	Low risk	We identified no other sources of bias.

Knapik 2010b

Study characteristics

MethodW	Aim: to determine whether injury risk is reduced in military personnel with a history of injury. Design: parallel group, RCT. All personnel were randomly assigned to either the intervention or control group. Duration: 12 weeks
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Knapik 2010b (Continued)

	Centres and locations: Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, USA. Method of recruitment: US Marine Corps Recruit Depot and Fort Bragg were enrolled on the study. Start/End dates: not reported. ITT: no ITT analysis.
ParticipantW	Number: 1611. Inclusion criteria: enrolled in United States Marine Corps training. Exclusion criteria: none reported. Age: unclear. Gender: male 917, female 694 Baseline imbalances: none on either group; no significant differences in prior lower/limb injury or previous injury. Withdrawals: 20 (4%); male intervention, 45 (15%); male control; 57 (15%); female intervention; 24 (6%); female control.
InterventionW	Running shoes based on plantar shape (low arch) provided with no arch support (low arch shoes) N = 803. Stability Shoes (control) N = 751. 4 eSilvof600ve5re provided on Table 2. Schedule: basic military training.
OutcomeW	Primary: five injury indices: The Ankle Injury Index, The Modified Ankle Injury Index, The Overuse Injury Index, The Training Injury Index, The Comprehensive Injury Index (CII). All injury incidence per 1000 person/days) occurred on the OC4/9/CM. Secondary: none. Injury defined as: not defined provided. However, all indices include specific OC4/9/CM code W
No@W	Study funding and contribution: not disclosed. Conflicts of interest: none reported.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Supporting judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of sequence generation was not described. However, we have no evidence of bias. However, we have no evidence of bias. However, we have no evidence of bias.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment was not described.

Knapik 2010b (Continued)

Blinding of participantW and personnel (performance bias) All outcomeW	High risk	Unclear risk of performance bias. The outcome was assessed by a single reviewer who was not involved in the study design or data collection.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Unclear risk of detection bias. The outcome was assessed by a single reviewer who was not involved in the study design or data collection.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomeW	Low risk	Study was conducted with a low risk of attrition bias. The outcome was assessed by a single reviewer who was not involved in the study design or data collection.
Selective reporting (reporting bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	No pre-registered protocol, however, all outcome measures were reported.
Other biasW	Low risk	We identified no other sources of bias.

Malisoux 2016a

Study characteristics

MethodW	Aim: To determine whether the drop of the 5th and 6th metatarsal bone influences the running injury risk. Design: Prospective cohort study. Experience with minimally invasive drop shoe (10 mm) and control shoe (15 mm) for 5 weeks. Block randomised (block size 100). Duration: 6 months. Centres and locations: Sports Medicine Research Laboratory, Luxembourg University of Health Sciences. Recruitment from Luxembourg, France, Belgium and Germany. Method of recruitment: via public advertisement in local newspapers. Start/End dates: Study enrolment September to December 2014. ITT: ITT analysis after 6 months.
ParticipantW	Number: 577; 410 Group 190; 46 Group 194; 40 Group 193. Inclusion criteria: Good heel, 18 to 35 years old, no previous minimally invasive drop shoe (< 4 mm drop) or previous 12 months of running, no surgery of the lower limb or lower back in the last 12 months, no ongoing orthopedic treatment when running. Exclusion criteria: No consent. Age: 410 Group 38.3 (SD 9.7) years; 46 Group 38.0 (SD 9.6) years; 40 Group 38.6 (SD 9.9) years. Gender: 410 Group 106 males; 70 females; 46 Group 11 males; 79 females; 40 Group 12 males; 63 females. Baseline imbalances: small variation in gender distribution. Withdrawals: 410 Group 14 (7%); 46 Group 4 (2%); 40 Group 3 (3%).
InterventionW	Neutral / cushioned shoes (intervention) 410 group, all wearing drop shoes with 10 mm drop between rearfoot and forefoot.

Malisoux 2016a (Continued)

		Minimalist shoes (control) 46 group who wore minimalist shoes with a 0 mm drop between the forefoot and heel. Minimalist shoes (control) 40 group who wore minimalist shoes with a 0 mm drop between the forefoot and heel. Schedule: Participants wore the shoes for 6 months using an online platform. Additional information on training sessions collected, including information on type of activity, duration, perceived exertion (0 to 10), distance covered, running surface, shoe worn and time during activity.
OutcomeW		Primary: number of runners who sustained a running-related injury, characteristics of injuries (location, type, severity, recurrence, category). Secondary: none. Injury defined as: physical injury sustained on the lower limb or lower back, sustained during or while running or while walking, or while performing any other physical activity for at least one day (time/definition).
No@W		Study funding and contribution: The study was funded by the French Ministry of Health, who provided the study. 62 conflicts of interest: One or more of the authors declared potential conflicts of interest due to the funding source. The study was funded by the French Ministry of Health, who provided the study.
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Supporting judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Two reviewers independently assessed the risk of bias. The risk of bias was low for the random sequence generation. Quoted: "Participants were randomly assigned to the control or intervention group using a computer-generated random number sequence." (p. 10) Quoted: "The randomization process was supervised by a third party who was not involved in the study." (p. 10)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	The method of allocation concealment was unclear. The study did not describe how the allocation sequence was concealed. Quoted: "The allocation sequence was concealed by the study staff." (p. 10)
Blinding of participant and personnel (performance bias) All outcomeW	High risk	There was a high risk of bias due to the lack of blinding. The study did not describe how the participants and personnel were blinded. Quoted: "The participants and personnel were not blinded to the intervention." (p. 10)
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomeW	Low risk	The outcome assessment was blinded. The study did not describe how the outcome assessment was blinded. Quoted: "The outcome assessment was blinded by the study staff." (p. 10)

Method	Aim: To determine whether a non-conventional running shoe can modify running injury risk and whether the influence of the running shoe will depend upon foot type. Design: Parallel group, RCT. Group allocation based upon self-reported foot type, BMI and foot type. Duration: 6 months. Centres and locations: Sports Medicine Research Laboratory, Luxembourg University of Health Sciences. Recruitment from Luxembourg, France, Belgium and Germany. Met12d5f5e4ruitment: via public advertisement in local newspapers. Start/End dates: Study enrolment March to April 2014. Intervention period: June to December 2014. ITT: ITT analysis after six months.
Participant	Number: 423; Motion control 211; Neutral / cushioned 212. Inclusion criteria: Good health, aged 18 to 65 years old, no use of minimally worn shoes (< 4 mm drop) in previous 12 months, no previous running, running 5 to 50 km once a week in the 6 months prior to entering the study, no surgery to the lower limb, no lower limb pain in the 12 months prior to entering the study, no use of orthopaedic insoles when running. Exclusion criteria: No use of. Age: Mean age 39.9 (SD 9.7) years. No use of running shoes for 12 months prior to entering the study. Gender: motion control: male 11, female 76; Neutral / cushioned: male 113; female 72. Baseline imbalances: none. Withdrawals: motion control 4 (2%); Neutral / cushioned 10 (5%)
Intervention	Motion control (intervention) commercially available motion control running shoe featuring 10 mm heel-to-toe drop, thermoplastic polyurethane midsole with a wedge-shaped insert in the midfoot and a 5 mm EVA midsole. Neutral / cushioned (control) commercially available neutral / cushioned running shoe featuring 10 mm heel-to-toe drop, density-controlled non-conventional shoe wedge design and a 5 mm EVA midsole. Schedule: Participants received a verbal and written explanation of the study and signed a written informed consent form. Participants were followed up during the intervention period (6 months) using an online platform. Additional information on training sessions collected, including information on type of activity, duration, perceived intensity (0 – 10), distance covered, running surface, shoe worn and time during activity.

Malisoux 2016b (Continued)

OutcomeW

Primary: number of runners who sustained a running-related injury, characteristics of injuries (location, type, severity, recurrence, category).**Secondary:** none.**Injury defined as:** physical injury sustained on the lower limb or lower back, sustained during or while running or while competing in running or while doing a low-intensity activity.

No@W

Study funding and contribution: The study was funded by the French Ministry of Health, who provided the study.**Conflicts of interest:** One or more of the authors declared potential conflicts of interest due to the funding source. The study was funded by the French Ministry of Health, who provided the study. The authors were employed by the French Ministry of Health.**Correspondence:** The author confirmed the study was funded by the French Ministry of Health, who provided the study.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Supporting judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of sequence generation was not described. (Quoted: "Participants were randomly allocated to the intervention and control groups using a computer-generated random number sequence.")
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment was not described. (Quoted: "Participants and assessors involved in the shoe distribution and participation in the study were blinded to the allocation sequence.")
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomeW	High risk	Unclear if personnel were blinded. The study was a parallel trial comparing two types of shoes. The participants were given the shoes to wear for the duration of the study.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Unclear if outcome assessment was blinded.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Study was reported with the intention to follow up all participants. (Quoted: "The study was designed to follow up all participants who completed the study.")
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	No pre-registered protocol, however all outcomes were reported.
Other biasW	Low risk	We identified no other sources of bias.

Malisoux 2020

Study characteristics

Running shoes for preventing lower limb running injuries in adults (Review)

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Malisoux 2020 (Continued)

MethodW	Aim: To investigate the effectiveness of running shoe cushioning in preventing running-related injury in recreational runners. Design: Parallel group, RCT. Group allocation was based on gender (locked at 40). Duration: six months. Centres and locations: Sports Medicine Research Laboratory, Luxembourg University of Health Sciences, Belgium and Germany. Met12d5f5e4ruitment: via public advertisement in local newspapers. Start/End Dates: Study enrolment September 2017 to November 2018. ITT: ITT analysis after six months.
ParticipantW	Number: 374; Soft 138, Hard 136. Inclusion criteria: Good heel, 18 to 65 years old and 55 kg or more. Exclusion criteria: Contraindications to running, lower limb or foot surgery in the last 12 months or of orthopaedic insoles when running or running-related injury in the month before enrolment. Age: Soft 40.4 to 54.0 years; Hard 40.5 to 54.8 years. Gender: Soft: male 259, female 169; Hard: male 260, female 160. Baseline imbalances: none. Withdrawals: Soft 10 (2%); Hard 16 (4%).
InterventionW	Soft shoe (intervention): Ascoria 1.3 g/cm³, density 1.3 g/cm³ running shoe in all other areas. Hard shoe (control): Ascoria 0.9 g/cm³, density 0.9 g/cm³ running shoe in all other areas. Schedule: Sports participation and adherence to injury prevention advice collected throughout the intervention period (6 months) using an online platform. Additional information on training sessions collected, including information on type of activity, duration, perceived exertion (0 to 10), distance covered, running surface, shoe used and pain during activity.
OutcomeW	Primary: number of runners who sustained a running-related injury, characteristics of injuries (location, type, severity, recurrence, category). Secondary: none. Injury defined as: Running-related injury or competition withdrawal due to lower limb pain or swelling, or sprain or strain, or fracture, or dislocation, or tendonitis, or bursitis, or bruise, or laceration, or burn, or infection, or allergic reaction, or other injury requiring medical attention or preventing participation in running.
No@W	Study funding and contribution: none reported. Conflicts of interest: none reported.
Risk of bias	
Bias	Authors' judgement Support for judgement

Malisoux 2020 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Two pre-registered randomised controlled trials for one of the outcomes were conducted. The other two trials were not randomised. The risk of bias was assessed as low for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials. The risk of bias was assessed as low for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	The allocation concealment was unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials. The risk of bias was assessed as unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials.
Blinding of participant and personnel (performance bias) All outcome	High risk	Unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials. The risk of bias was assessed as unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcome	Low risk	The risk of bias was low for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials. The risk of bias was assessed as low for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcome	Unclear risk	Unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials. The risk of bias was assessed as unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials. The risk of bias was assessed as unclear for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials.
Other bias	Low risk	The risk of bias was low for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials. The risk of bias was assessed as low for the randomised trials and unclear for the non-randomised trials.

Mars1all2013

Study characteristics

Method	Aim: To determine the effect of a 5-week training programme on the performance of experienced distance runners. Design: A randomised controlled trial. Duration: 5 weeks. Centres and locations: Porlizje, South Africa. Met12d5fe4ruitment: Participants were recruited through word of mouth and social media. Start/End dates: unclear. ITT: 10 participants.
Participant	Number: 29.

Mars1all2013 (Continued)

Inclusion criteria: The study on the use of cushioned shoes in runners with a history of lower limb injury or pain during running or exercise. The study should include participants who reported any relevant medical or surgical history, including a history of lower limb injury or pain during running or exercise. The study should include participants who reported any relevant medical or surgical history, including a history of lower limb injury or pain during running or exercise.

Exclusion criteria: participants who reported any relevant medical or surgical history, including a history of lower limb injury or pain during running or exercise. The study should include participants who reported any relevant medical or surgical history, including a history of lower limb injury or pain during running or exercise. The study should include participants who reported any relevant medical or surgical history, including a history of lower limb injury or pain during running or exercise.

Age: 18 years or older.

Gender: male.

Baseline imbalances: no significant differences at baseline.

Withdrawals: neutral / cushioned 2 (12.5%); 2 (6.5%); minimalist 0

Intervention

Neutral / cushioned shoes (intervention) N = 16; no detail provided.

Minimalist shoes (control) N = 15; no detail provided.

Schedule: The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks.

Outcome

Primary: Number of running-related injuries over 12 weeks.

Secondary: location of injury, shoe satisfaction.

Injury defined as: Any reported injury, pain or discomfort in the lower limb during running or exercise. The study should include participants who reported any relevant medical or surgical history, including a history of lower limb injury or pain during running or exercise.

Notes

Study funding and contribution: none stated.

Conflicts of interest: none stated.

Correspondence: The author confirmed the results of the study.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Supporting judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Method of sequence generation was not described. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment was not described. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks.
Blinding of participant and personnel (performance bias) All outcome	High risk	Blinding of runner and personnel was not described. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks. The study was performed over a period of 12 weeks.

Marsall 2013 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Unclear risk of detection bias.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomeW	Low risk	Study did not report attrition rates.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All outcomes were reported in the results.
Other bias	Low risk	We identified no other sources of bias.

Ryan 2011

Study characteristics

MethodW	Aim: To compare the effectiveness of a new intervention for the treatment of low back pain (LBP) with the standard of care (SOC). Design: A randomised controlled trial (RCT) comparing the new intervention (NI) with the SOC in a group of patients with LBP. Duration: 12 weeks. Centres and locations: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. Method of recruitment: A new patient population was recruited from a local community. Start/End dates: unclear. ITT: The study was conducted in a double-blind manner. The primary outcome was the proportion of patients who were pain-free at 12 weeks. The secondary outcome was the proportion of patients who were pain-free at 6 weeks. The study was conducted in a double-blind manner. The primary outcome was the proportion of patients who were pain-free at 12 weeks. The secondary outcome was the proportion of patients who were pain-free at 6 weeks.
ParticipantW	Number: 81 Inclusion criteria: Patients with LBP who were unable to perform their usual activities of daily living (ADL) for at least 4 weeks. Exclusion criteria: Patients with a history of surgery for LBP, a history of a fracture, a history of a tumor, a history of a infection, a history of a neurological disorder, a history of a psychiatric disorder, a history of a chronic pain condition, a history of a chronic medical condition, a history of a chronic psychological condition, a history of a chronic social condition, a history of a chronic environmental condition, a history of a chronic occupational condition, a history of a chronic recreational condition, a history of a chronic legal condition, a history of a chronic financial condition, a history of a chronic cultural condition, a history of a chronic religious condition, a history of a chronic political condition, a history of a chronic social condition, a history of a chronic environmental condition, a history of a chronic occupational condition, a history of a chronic recreational condition, a history of a chronic legal condition, a history of a chronic financial condition, a history of a chronic cultural condition, a history of a chronic religious condition, a history of a chronic political condition. Age: The study was conducted in a double-blind manner. The primary outcome was the proportion of patients who were pain-free at 12 weeks. The secondary outcome was the proportion of patients who were pain-free at 6 weeks. Gender: female. Baseline imbalances: There were no significant differences between the two groups at baseline.

Ryan2011 (Continued)

[illegible]

InterventionW	Neutral / cushioned shoes:010250Nike0Peg5W0W Stability shoes:010320Nike0Souc@re0Tri5x0no@:0205ndomiWed0u@030followed/up0n0he0pron5@dfoo@group) Motion control shoes:010240Nike0NucleuW Schedule:0All0p5r@cip5n@0were@given0one0week0to0gr5du5lly0re5k0n0he0who0e0for0we0vi0n0running. Then0unnerW0nderwen0013/week0to5ining0progr5mme0Srge@ng005lf/m5r5@n0even0The0weekly volume005r@d00approxim5@ly0200m0nd0incre5Wed0to00to0450m00the0pe5k0of0he0progr5mme.	
OutcomeW	Primary:0um0Jer0f0ni0Wed0Wigned0vorkou@0due0to0unning/rel5@d0p5in0nd0VAS0emW0for0p5in00reW0VASReW0,during0c@vi@eW0f0d5ily0ving0VASA4L)0nd0during0r0mmedi5@ly0following0unning (VASRun)0i500end5nce00weekly0group0unW0nd0Wng0n0online0queW0onn5ire. Injury defined as:0ni0Wed005ining0d5y0due0to0unning/rel5@d0p5in.	
No@W	Study funder and 52 ntributi2n:0Nike0CloJ5l,0ne0Bowerm5n@rive,0Be5ver@n,0regon,0SA.0Nike C5n5d5@on5@d0lo@ing0to0clinic0e5derW0nd0Nike0CloJ5l0provided0fo0@ve5r. 62nflits2f3interest:00eW05rch0p5r@er0Whip0gr5n@from0Nike0CloJ5l0W5B0w5rdded0to0IBR,0ET0nd0XM @0nduc@0niW0nveW0g5@on.0GAV0W0employed00Nike0CloJ5l.	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Supp2rt52r3judgement
Random sequence genera/ tion (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method0of0sequence0gener5@on0no0to005@d.0However,0WJjec@0n0e5ch0fo0@poW0re05@egory0were00ndomly0Wigned0vi500lock05ndomiW00n0V0theme —Jlock0Vze0)0to0one0of0three0fo0@ve5r0ondi@onW Quo@:0Subje,ts&n@a,z&L&t&p&L&stu[e&ategL[y&w[e&zen&andLmly&assigned (via&@b&L,k&andLmisatiLn&,zeme—b&L,k&size&@)&L&ne&f&z[ee&L&twea[&L&ndi&n tions."
Allocation concealmen@ (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method0of0alloc5@on0once5lmen@0no0to005@d.0Addi@on5lly,0differenceW0n weigh@0BMI0nd0unning0experience0to05W0line0e@veen0groupW0wi0h00ill05c/ @rW0nked0to0ncre5Wed0viW0f0injury.
Blinding of participantW and personnel (perfor/ mance bias) All outcomeW	High risk	Uncle5r0f0perW0nnel0were0linded0nd0to05W0mpoW0lle0to0lind0unnerW00he foo@ve5r.
Blinding of outcome as/ sessment (detection bias) All outcomeW	Unclear risk	Uncle5r0f0d50collec@on0v5W0linded.
Incomplete outcome dat5 (attrition bias) All outcomeW	High risk	S@dy0wi0ndr5W5l0epor@d0wi0h0e5W0nW0nd0V0me0were0el5@d0to0he foo@ve5r0illoc5@on.

We identified no other source of O_2

Study	Reassessing the Evidence
Johnson 1995	A randomised controlled trial of running shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Kemler 2018	A protocol for RCT comparing injury prevention application in a group. Excluded because the intervention was not running shoes.
Kirby 2019	A comparison of performance of shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Korsgaard Brund 2019	A prospective cohort study following runners over one year. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Marti 1989	A randomised controlled trial of shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Milgrom 1992	A randomised controlled trial of shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT01332110	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT02567123	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT02987517	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT03311490	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT03636425	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT03760380	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT03867890	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
NCT04363476	A RCT comparing shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Nielsen 2014	A prospective cohort study of shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Powell 2011	A commentary on a paper. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Robinson 1991	A preliminary randomised controlled trial of shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.
Ryan 2019J	A review of shoes. Excluded because the study design was not RCT or quasi-RCT.

Ryan2019a

62

Ryan 2019a (Continued)

This is an abstract.

ITT: 0.0000/0.0000

61 characteristics of 52 running studies [defined by study ID]

A6TRN12613000612718

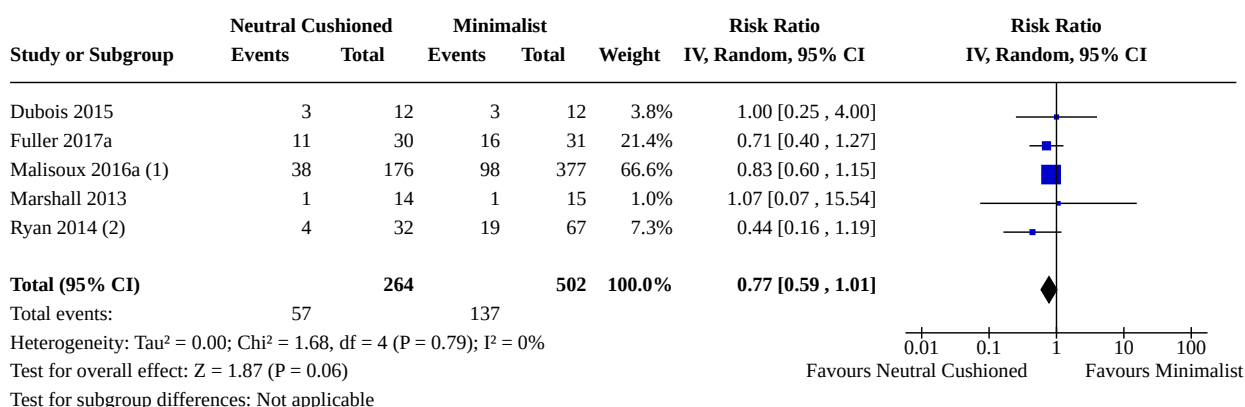
Study ID	The effect of running shoe design on comfort and injury risk in recreational runners
Method	Randomised controlled trial
Participant	Inclusion i. Aged 18 years or older ii. Recreational runners who were asked to participate in a study of running shoe design iii. Must be a regular runner (at least once per week). Exclusion i. The current use of foot orthoses ii. Any systemic disease affecting the musculoskeletal system iii. A history of a major lower limb injury and/or surgery iv. A current injury or condition preventing running
Intervention	Arm 1: Participants will receive a pair of Asics Gel-Nimbus 23 running shoes (Asics Ltd, UK). Arm 2: Participants will receive a pair of New Balance Fresh Foam X running shoes (New Balance Ltd, UK).
Outcome	1. Running injury survey (specifically over the study period) including self-reported injury, type and duration of injury, and self-reported injury prevention strategies. 2. Running shoe comfort survey (specifically over the study period) including self-reported comfort and any adverse effects (e.g. blisters, chafing, etc.). Timepoint: baseline and 1, 3 and 6 months after intervention commencement
Start date	28 May 2013
Contact information	Vivienne.Chuter@newcastle.edu.au
Notes	Correspondence: Correspondence with the principal investigator on 28th April 2020 confirmed that the study is ongoing.

DATA AND ANALYSES

62mparis2n5.5Neutral5us1i2ned5versus5minimalist

Outcome or subgroup title	N2.2f5studies	N2.2f5parti4i, pants	Statisti4al5net12d	Effe4t5ize
1.1 Number of runners injured	5	766	RiVW0.50oQIV,0.5ndom,0.5%CI)	0.77 [0.59, 1.01]
1.2 Running shoe satisfaction	1	24	RiVW0.50oQIV,0.5xed,0.5%CI)	0.73 [0.47, 1.12]

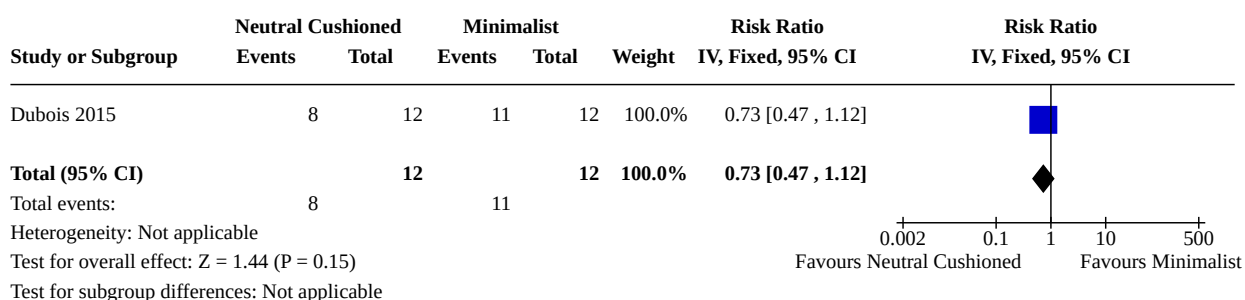
Analysis1.1.562mparis2n5.5Neutral5us1i2ned5versus5minimalist,Out42me5.5Number2f5runners5injured



Footnotes

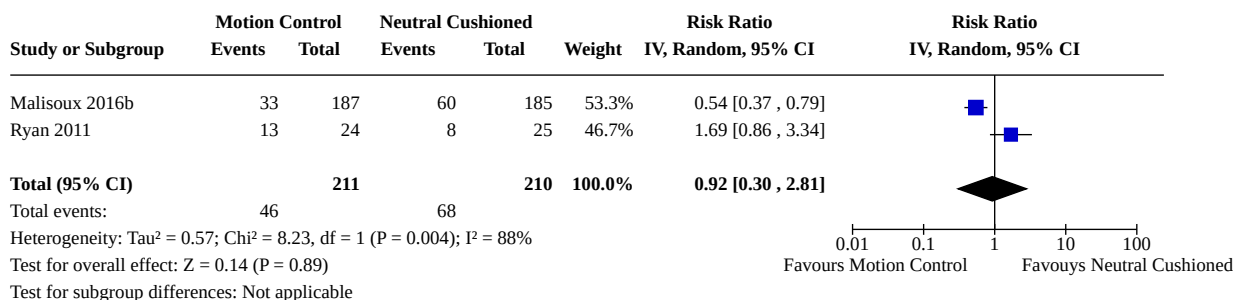
- (1) 1 Malisoux 2016a had two minimalist (control) groups, and one neutral/cushioned (intervention) group. The data for the two minimalist (control) groups l
- (2) 2 Ryan 2014 had two minimalist (control) groups, and one neutral/cushioned (intervention) group. The data for the two minimalist (control) groups has be

Analysis1.2.562mparis2n5.5Neutral5us1i2ned5versus5minimalist,Out42me5.5Running512e5satisfa4ti2n

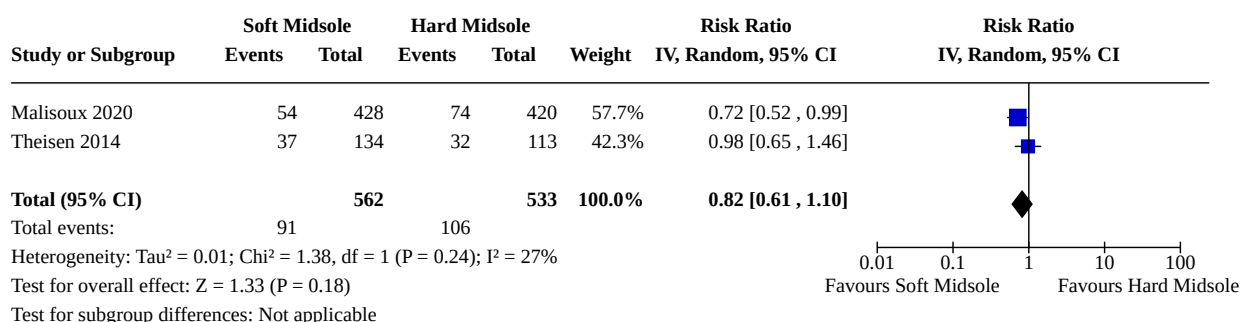


62mparis2n5.5M2ti2n52ntr2l5versus5neutral5us1i2ned

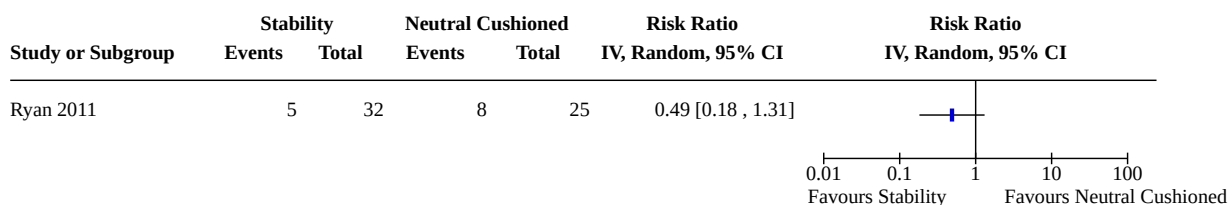
Outcome or subgroup title	N2.2f5studies	N2.2f5parti4i, pants	Statisti4al5net12d	Effe4t5ize
2.1 Number of runners injured	2	421	RiVW0.50oQIV,0.5ndom,0.5%CI)	0.92 [0.30, 2.81]

Analysis 3.1.562 Comparison 3: Motion Control versus Neutral Cushioned, Outcome 1: Number of runners injured**62 Comparison 3: Soft Midsole versus Hard Midsole**

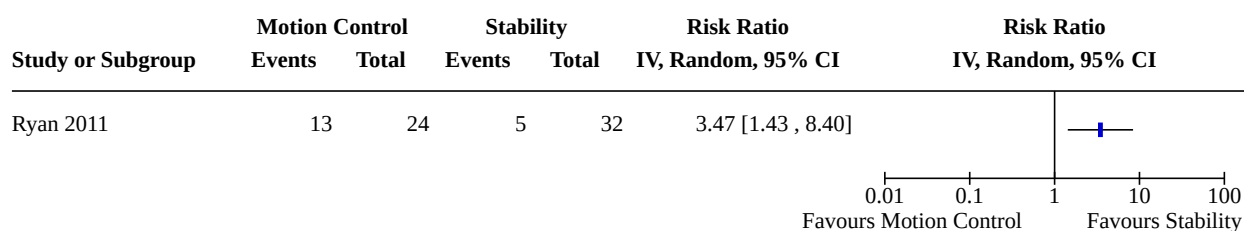
Outcome or subgroup title	N of studies	N of participants	Statistical model	Effect size
3.1 Number of runners injured	2	1095	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.82 [0.61, 1.10]

Analysis 3.1.562 Comparison 3: Soft Midsole versus Hard Midsole, Outcome 1: Number of runners injured**62 Comparison 3: Stability versus Neutral Cushioned**

Outcome or subgroup title	N of studies	N of participants	Statistical model	Effect size
4.1 Number of runners injured	1		Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	To be calculated

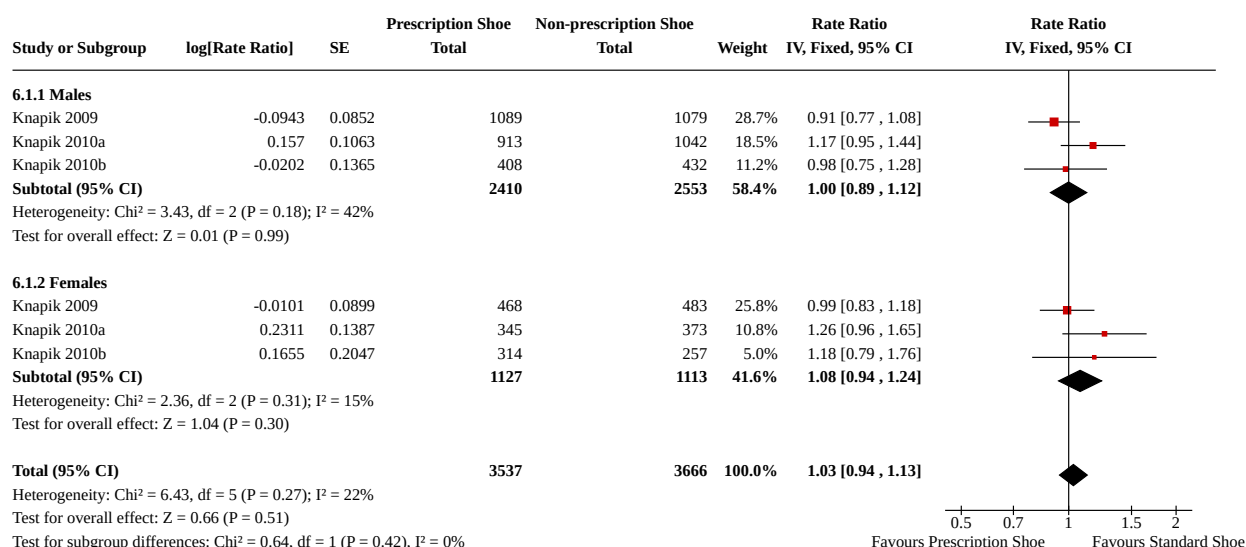
Analysis 5.1.562mparis2n5:StabilityversusNeutralCushioned,Outcome1: Number of runners injured**62mparis2n5:StabilityversusNeutralCushioned,Outcome1: Number of runners injured**

Outcome or subgroup title	N of studies	N of participants	Statistical model	Effect size
5.1 Number of runners injured	1		Risk Ratio, IV, Random, 95% CI	Total No. of Events

Analysis 5.1.562mparis2n5:StabilityversusNeutralCushioned,Outcome1: Number of runners injured**62mparis2n5:StabilityversusNeutralCushioned,Outcome1: Number of runners injured**

Outcome or subgroup title	N of studies	N of participants	Statistical model	Effect size
6.1 Number of runners injured	3	7203	Risk Ratio, IV, Fixed, 95% CI	1.03 [0.94, 1.13]
6.1.1 Male	3	4963	Risk Ratio, IV, Fixed, 95% CI	1.00 [0.89, 1.12]
6.1.2 Female	3	2240	Risk Ratio, IV, Fixed, 95% CI	1.08 [0.94, 1.24]

Analysis 5.1.562 Comparison 5: Prescription versus non-prescription shoe, Outcome 5: Rate Ratio of Injuries



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 5.562 Common design features of minimalist running shoes

Design feature	Motion control	Stability	Neutral/cushioned	Minimalist
Flexibility (bending stiffness)	Rigid	Rigid rearfoot Flexible forefoot	Flexible	Flexible
Midsole	Firm Multi-density (firmer on medial aspect)	Intermediate Multi-density (firmer on medial aspect)	Soft Multi-density (firmer on medial aspect)	Soft
Heel counter	Rigid Reinforced	Rigid	Variable	No
Medial posting	Yes	Yes	Variable	No
Torsion control system (midfoot trussic)	Yes (reinforced)	Yes	Variable	No
Heel height (mm)	22–30	22–30	22–30	2–8
Forefoot height (mm)	12–24	12–24	12–20	2–8
Heel-toe drop (mm)	10–12	5–12	8–10	0–6
Weight (g)	290–416	290–330	200–310	120–212

The design features are detailed in the table. The table provides a guide to the common features of five types of running shoes and which are excluded. The difference between the five categories and the model of shoes are common.

Table 5.5 Running shoe type and manufacturer of included studies

Study	Running shoe type	Brand and model
Different types of Running shoes		
Dubois 2015	Neutral / Cushioned (intervention)	ASICS Cumulus One, Onim Ju W Brooks Glycerin 5, Glycerin 5; Mizuno Wave Rider, Wave Rider
	Minimalist (control)	Inov8 Flye 195, Brooks Flye 150, Road Runner 155; Mizuno Wave Rider, Saucony A5
Fuller 2015	Neutral / Cushioned (intervention)	Adidas Ultraboost
	Minimalist (control)	Adidas Ultraboost
Malisoux 2016	Neutral / Cushioned (intervention)	Decathlon
	Minimalist (control)	Decathlon
	Minimalist (control)	Decathlon
Ryan 2014	Neutral / Cushioned (intervention)	Nike
	Minimalist (control)	Nike
	Minimalist (control)	Vibram
Malisoux 2016J	Motion Control (intervention)	Decathlon
	Neutral / Cushioned (control)	Decathlon
Malisoux 2020	Soft (intervention)	No reported.
	Hard (control)	No reported.
Marshall 2013	Neutral / Cushioned (intervention)	Runners World
	Minimalist (control)	Inov8
Theisen 2014	Soft (intervention)	No reported
	Hard (control)	No reported
Running shoes recommended and selected in 22 studies versus running shoes not recommended and selected in 22 studies		
Knapik 2009	Footwear (intervention)	Adidas Ultraboost
	Motion Control	Brooks Addict
	Stability	Saucony Grid Stabil 6
	Neutral / Cushioned	New Balance 67ST

Table 2.5 Running shoe type and manufacturer of included studies (Continued)

		New Balance 857
		Asics Gel 20
		Asics Gel 2120
		Brooks Adrenaline GTS6
		Brooks Adrenaline GTS7
		Nike Structure Tri5x
		Saucony Grid Omni 5
		New Balance 717G4
		Nike Air Max 270
		New Balance 755
		Asics Gel Cumulus
		Brooks PureView
		Nike Air Zoom Win+
		Saucony Grid Trigon 4
		New Balance 644
	Stability (control)	New Balance 767ST
Knapik 20105	Footwear (intervention)	New Balance 887
	Motion Control	New Balance 498
	Stability	New Balance 755
	Neutral/Cushioned	
	Stability (control)	New Balance 498
Knapik 2010J	Footwear (intervention)	New Balance
	Motion Control, Stability, Neutral / Cushioned	
	Stability (control)	New Balance
Ryan 2011	Motion Control (intervention)	Nike Free
	Stability (control)	Nike Structure Tri5x
	Neutral/Cushioned (control)	Nike Free

Table 3.3 Injury Details

Study	Location of injury intervention	Location of injury control	Injury type intervention	Injury type control	Injury severity in, intervention	Injury severity control
	(number of injuries)	(number of injuries)				

Table 3. Injury Details (Continued)

			(number of injuries)	(number of injuries)	(number of injuries)	(number of injuries)
Comparison: neutral / cushioned shoes versus minimalist shoe						
Malisoux 2016	Lower limb/groin/pelvis 2	Lower limb/groin/pelvis 4	Tendon 19 Muscle 11 Capsules and ligaments 5 Bone structures 2 Other joint structures 1	Tendon 53 Muscle 31 Capsule and ligaments 6 Bone structures 4 Other joint structures 4	Slight (0-3 days) 9 Minor (4-7 days) 6 Moderate (8-28 days) 11 Major (>28 days) 12	Slight (0-3 days) 17 Minor (4-7 days) 18 Moderate (8-28 days) 29 Major (>28 days) 34
Dubois 2015	Lower limb/groin/pelvis 1	Lower limb/groin/pelvis 1	Non-specific low back pain 1 Mediocrisis syndromes 2	Metatarsal fracture 1 Iliotibial band syndrome 1 Plantar fasciitis 1	No specified	No specified
Fuller 2017	Thigh 0 Knee 5 Calf 4 Shin 1 Ankle 0 Foot	Thigh 1 Knee 5 Calf 4 Shin 3 Ankle 2 Foot	No specified	No specified	No specified	No specified
Marshall 2013	Calf 1	Calf 1	No specified	No specified	No specified	No specified
Comparison: motion control shoes versus neutral / cushioned shoe						
Malisoux 2016	Lower limb/groin/pelvis 0	Lower limb/groin/pelvis 2	Tendon 17 Muscle 9 Capsule and ligaments 5 Bone structures 1 Other joint structures 1 Other 0	Tendon 25 Muscle 18 Capsules and ligaments 8 Bone structures 5 Other joint structures 2 Other 2	Slight (0-3 days) 7 Minor (4-7 days) 8 Moderate (8-28 days) 12 Major (>28 days) 6	Slight (0-3 days) 16 Minor (4-7 days) 4 Moderate (8-28 days) 25 Major (>28 days) 15

Table 3. Injury Details (Continued)

Comp5riWn:06ft0h0eW0rW05rd0h0eW						
Malisoux 2020	Lower05ck0e0gion 0	Lower05ck0e0gion 2	Tendon 25	Tendon 37	Moderate (8-28 days) 29	Moderate (8-28 days) 51
	Buttock/pelvis 3	Buttock/pelvis 3	Muscle 11	Muscle 14		
	Hip/groin0	Hip/groin0	Capsule and liga/ments 5	Capsule and liga/ments 10	Major (>28 days) 25	Major (>28 days) 23
	Thigh 5	Thigh 5	Bone structures 2	Bone structures 1		
	Knee 12	Knee 16	Other joint struc/tures 5	Other joint struc/tures 3		
	Lower0eg0	Lower0eg05	Other 6	Other 9		
	Ankle 13	Ankle 21				
	Foot0	Foot01				

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Search Strategies

The 0e5rcheW0ere0un0n00ree05geW0he0rW0e5rch0W0un0n0uly02019,0p/up0e5rcheW0ere0un0n0uly020200nd015y/June02021.

6CENTRAL56RS5Web)

Sear415

- 1.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0Running0EXPLO4E0LL0N40CENTRAL:TARGET01713)
- 2.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0Spor0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0801)
- 3.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0Tr5ck0nd0field0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET046)
- 4.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0Ahle0W0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0585)
- 5.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0Ahle0c0n0juri0W0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0548)
- 6.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0Mili0ry0Per0nnel0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0772)
- 7.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR015v5l0Medicine0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET051)
- 8.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0Mili0ry0Medicine0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0164)
- 9.0rnn*0r0g*0r0prin0r00hle0r00veru0e*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET014727)
10. #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 (15954)
- 11.0ESH0ESCRIPTOR0hoe0W0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0857)
- 12.0fo0ve5r0r0hoe*0r0fo0ge5r0r0hod):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO0AN40CENTRAL:TARGET01441)
13. #11 OR #12 (1441)
14. #13 AND #10 (272)

Sear4155t2p,up5Sear41)

- 15.02/07/2019_TO_03/07/2020:CRSCREATE40AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0165667)
16. #15 AND #14 (57)

Sear4155t2p,up5Sear41)

- #1503/07/2020_TO_28/05/2021:CRSCREATE40AN40CENTRAL:TARGET0121819)
- #16 #14 AND #15 (38)

MEDLINE (Ovid)

Sear415

- 10p0Running/0r0Spor0V0r0Tr5ck0nd0field"/0r0Ahle0W0r0Ahle0c0n0juri0W076435)
- 20Mili0ry0Per0nnel/0r015v5l0Medicine/0r0Mili0ry0Medicine/063512)
- 30rnn*0r0g*0r0prin0r00hle0r00veru0e*).0v.0104022)

4 1 or 2 or 3 (202334)
5 shoes/ (6022)
6 (foo@ve5r@ohoe*orfoo@e5r@ohod).@.0190)
7 5 or 6 (11204)
8 05ndomized@on@olled@i5l.p@0485119)
9 0on@olled@clinic5l@i5l.p@093135)
10 05ndomized.5J.088095)
11 0l5ceJo.5J.0180756)
12 0rug@her5py.fW02122506)
13 05ndomly.5J.0268562)
14 0i5l.5J.0403787)
15 0groupW5J.01667186)
16 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 (4121235)
17 0xp@nim5l@o@um5nWWh.04598182)
18 06@o@0708517983)
19 4 and 7 and 18 (318)

Line 1800185 Red the View @/m5ximiVingOverWonOftheCochr5ne0HighlySenW@veSe5rchS@5@egy0or0den@fyng05ndomiWed00dieW
(LefeJvre0011).

Sear4155t2p,up5ear41)

20 0201907*or0201908*or0201909*or0201910*or0201911*or0201912*or02020*).ed,d@02013500)
21 19 and 20 (37)

Sear4155t2p,up5ear41)

20 0202007*or0202008*or0202009*or0202010*or0202011*or0202012*or02021*).ed,d@02023531)
21 19 and 20 (33)

Embase5Ovid)

Sear415

1 5por@orOgging/orOunning/orOri5@lon/orO@hle@/0105249)
2 5por@njury/orOeg@njury/033229)
3 0ldier/orO15vy/orOili@ryMedicine/orOili@ryService/044253)
4 0rnn*orOpg*orOprin@orO@hle@orO@veruV*).@.0152021)
5 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 (257767)
6 Shoe/ (8693)
7 (foo@ve5r@ohoe*orfoo@e5r@ohod).@.013316)
8 6 or 7 (15744)
9 5 and 8 (2521)
10 05ndomized@on@olled@i5l/0555816)
11 0on@olled@clinic5l@i5l/0464063)
12 05ndom*.@.5J.01419065)
13 05ndomiz5@on/083099)
14 0n@rme@hod@omp5riWn/0251247)
15 0l5ceJo.@.5J.0285079)
16 0comp5re@r@omp5red@r@omp5riWn).@.0464352)
17 0ev5lu5@ed@r@ev5lu5@@r@ev5lu5@ng@r@5W@Wed@r@5W@W@Gnd@comp5re@r@omp5red@r@omp5ring@r@omp5riWn).5J.01940474)
18 0open@dj05Jel).@.5J.072252)
19 0douJle@r@Ongle@r@douJly@r@Ongly@dj@lind@r@Olined@r@Oindly).@.5J.0213566)
20 0douJle@lind@procedure/0159939)
21 05r5l@l@group*1.@.5J.023727)
22 0croW@ver@r@roW@ver).@.5J.096566)
23 0((5Wign*OorOm5@hOorOm5@hedOorO5lloc5@on)O5dj5O(5l@rn5@OorOgroup*1OorOin@rven@on*1OorOp5@en@1OorOWiJjec@1Oor
p5r@cip5n@1)).@.5J.0805787)
24 05Wign@r@5lloc5@ed).@.5J.0859382)
25 0con@olled@dj7@Wdy@r@deWgn@r@i5l).@.5J.0820569)
26 0volun@er@r@olun@erW.@.5J.0229799)
27 0i5l.@.0269090)
28 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 (4307139)
29 0xp@nim5l/or@nim5l.hw.or@onhum5n/)@o@exp@um5n/or@um5n@ell/or@hum5n@r@um5nW.@.05758605)

Running512es52r5preventing52wer5imb5unning5njuries5n5adults5Review)

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S12TXQ0Wngl*070lind*)0rQdouJl*070lind*)0rQeeJl*070lind*)0rQeipl*070lind*)0rTXQ0Wngl*070n5Vk*)0rQdouJl*070n5Vk*)
orQeeJl*070n5Vk*)0rQeipl*070n5Vk*)007,679)
S13TXQcroW#over*)0rTXQcroW010ver*)06,546)
S14TX05ndomi?ed0on0ol*0i5l*018,276)
S15TXQ05lloc50030ondi0on*)0rQ5lloc50030experimen0*)0rQ5lloc50030n0erven0on*)0rQ5lloc50030e50nen0*)0rQ5lloc50030
0her5p*)0rQ5lloc50030on0ol*)0rQ5lloc50030group*)0rTXQ05lloc50030ondi0on*)0rQ5lloc50030experimen0*)0rQ5lloc50030n0erven0on*)
orQ5lloc50030e50nen0*)0rQ5lloc50030her5p*)0rQ5lloc50030on0ol*)0rQ5lloc50030group*)0rTXQ05Wgn*030ondi0on*)0rQ5Wgn*030
experimen0*)0rQ5Wgn*030n0erven0on*)0rQ5Wgn*030e50nen0*)0rQ5Wgn*030her5p*)0rQ5Wgn*030on0ol*)0rQ5Wgn*030group*)0
orTXQ0divid*030ondi0on*)0rQdivid*030experimen0*)0rQdivid*030n0erven0on*)0rQdivid*030e50nen0*)0rQdivid*030her5p*)0r
(divid*030on0ol*)0rQdivid*030group*)0014,222)
S16TX0l5ceJo*010,802)
S17 S10 or S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 (111,768)
S18 S09 AND S17 (523)

Sear4155t2p,up5ear41)

S19S090N4 S17:0uJliWhed050:Q0190101/20201231088)

Sear4155t2p,up5ear41)

S19S090N4 S17:0uJliWhed050:Q0200101/20211231025)

WHO3Internati2nal5lini4al5Trials5Registry5Platf2rm

1.0unn*0nd0hoe*0r0por00nd0hoe*0r0g*0nd0hoe*0r0hle00nd0hoe*0r0prin00nd0hoe*0r0veru0e0nd0hoe*050)
2.0unn*0nd0oo0ve5r0r0por00nd0oo0ve5r0r0g*0nd0oo0ve5r0r0hle00nd0oo0ve5r0r0prin00nd0oo0ve5r0r0veru0e0nd0oo0ve5r
(16)
3.0e5rch0Wng0Adv5nced0e5rch'(runn*0R0g*0R0hle00R0por0)0ide0ield0N40Woe*0R0oo0ve5r)0n0erven0on0ield031)
ComJined00097

6lini4alTrials.g2v

(running0R0unnerV0R0gging0R0hle00R0hle00R0por0N40Woe0R0oo0ve5r0R0hod0R0oo0e5r)0162)

HISTORY

Pro0col0r0uJliWhed:0W0e0,2019

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

NR:0ro00nd0on0iJu0ed00ill0ec0onW0nd0c00V0u5r5n0r
HG:0reviewed0ill0ec0onW0reened0he0e5rch0eW0l0V0nd050e0e5c0on,
RA:0reviewed0ill0ec0onW0l0f0i5W0con0iJu0ed00he0wri0ng0f0he005ckground0nd0iVtuW0n
TP:0reviewed0ill0ec0onW0con0iJu0ed00he0wri0ng0f0he005ckground0nd0iVtuW0n
IG:0reviewed0ill0ec0onW0con0iJu0ed00he0wri0ng0f0he005ckground
SS:0reviewed0nd0on0iJu0ed00ill0ec0onW0d50e0e5c0on,0iV0f0i5W0nd050e0n5lyW0
P4:0reviewed0nd0on0iJu0ed00ill0ec0onW
BL:0reviewed0ill0ec0onW0reened0he0e5rch0eW0l0V0nd0ull0e0V0lec0ed0he0ncluded00dieW0on0iJu0ed00he0wri0ng0f0ill0ec0onW

All000r0on0iJu0ed00,0nd0pproved,0he0n5l0erW0n0f0he00review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

NR: none
HG: none
RA: 0one
TP: 0on0iJu0ed000think0nk0r00por00equipmen0n5nuf5c0ring0omp5ny0expenV0nly)
IG: none
SS: 0one
PD: none
BL: 0Ben05ngley05V0previouW0nder0ken0eV05rch0unded0y0Anim5S5n5n0Corpore05no0ASICS).0However,0he050are0f0r05ngleyW
previouW0ork0nd0he0propoVed0ork0ould0n00e0eligiJle0for0ncluW0n0i0in0he00review0nd0ocuV0n0ore0n0n0ow0unning0Woe
modific50on0r0peV0f0unning0Woe0nfluence0o0en05l0n5rkerV0f0njury0iV0r0perform5nce050her0n5n0njury0ccurrence.

