Author	Sport	Study type	Sample	Data sources	Influence of oral health in physical performance
Oliveira RS et al.,	Canoeing	Cross-sectional	Canoeing: n=17	Structured	Canoeing 33.33%
2007 [10]	Handball		Handball: n=20	questionnaire	Handball 87.5%
Gay-Scoda C et	Football	Cross-sectional	n=30	Clinical examination	Plaque index (p=0.022) showed statistically significant correlation with
<i>al</i> ., 2011 [11]				and interviews	intrinsic injuries, and with Gingival Index showed statistically significant correlations (p=0.022 and p=0.032) to muscle injuries
Souza BC <i>et al.</i> , 2012 [12]	Soccer	Longitudinal Observational	n=15	Clinical evaluation	Showed correlation between periodontal inflammation and serum level of creatinin kinase
Needleman I <i>et</i> <i>al.,</i> 2013 [13]	Athletes from London 2012 Olympic Games	Cross-sectional	n=278	Clinical evaluation and Questionnaire	18%
Nascimento BL	Triathlon	Cross-sectional	n=254	Structured	38.6%
<i>et al.</i> , 2015 [14]				questionnaire	
Solleved H <i>et al.</i> , 2015 [15]	Soccer	Cross-sectional	n=215	Structured questionnaire	When there were two or more types of oral health problems there were higher odds of having repeated exercise associated muscle cramps, muscle or tendon reinjury and multiple types of reinjury (odds ratio ranging from 2.48 to 3.40)
Alshail F <i>et al</i> ., 2016 [16]	Soccer	Cross-sectional	n=27	Clinical evaluation and Structured questionnaire	Increased bleeding on probing and probing pocket depth were associated with increased serum creatin kinase levels in young soccer players (p<0.01)
Chantaramane A et al., 2016 [17]	Soccer	Cross-sectional	n=25	Clinical evaluation and Questionnaire	18%
Needleman I <i>et</i> <i>al.</i> , 2016 [18]	Football	Cross-sectional	n=187	Clinical evaluation and Questionnaire	6.9%
Alves, DCB et al.,	Soccer	Cross-sectional	Soccer: n=42	Semi-structured	Soccer: 73.8%
2017 [19]	Basketball		Basketball: n=40	questionnaire	Basketball: 40%
Gallagher J,	UK elite	Cross-sectional	n=352	Clinical evaluation and	32.0%
2018 [8]	athletes from different sports			Questionnaire	

Table I - Characteristics of the studies.

Method Domain	Oliveira, RS <i>et al.,</i> 2007	Gay-Scoda C <i>et al.</i> , 2011	Souza BC <i>et</i> <i>al.,</i> 2012	Needleman I et al., 2013	Nascimento BL <i>et al.</i> , 2015	Solleved H et al., 2015	Alshail F <i>et</i> <i>al.,</i> 2016	Chantarama nee A <i>et al.</i> , 2016	Needleman I et al., 2016	Alves, DCB <i>et al.</i> , 2017	Gallagher J, 2018	Galvão, AM <i>et al.</i> , 2018
Study design	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+-
Setting	-	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		-	-
Participants	-	-	+	+		+-	-	-	+		+	
Variables	-	+	+	+-	+-	+	+	+	+-	+	+	
Data sources/ measurement	-	+	+	+		+	+	-	+	+	+	
Bias	-	-	+	+		+		-	- 		-	-
Study size	-	-	+	+		+-	-	-	+	-	+	
Quantitative variables		+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Statistical methods		+	+	+	-	+	+-	+	+	-	+	
TOTAL (%)	0%	67%	100%	94%	17%	78%	50%	56%	72%	44%	78%	6%

**Table II** - Compliance of the studies included in the qualitative analysis with the method domain of the Strobe guidelines.

Result Domain	Oliveira, RS et al., 2007	Gay-Scoda C <i>et al</i> ., 2011	Souza BC <i>et al</i> ., 2012	Needleman I <i>et al.</i> , 2013	Nascimento BL <i>et al</i> ., 2015	Solleved H et al., 2015	Alshail F <i>et</i> <i>al.</i> , 2016	Chantaram anee A et al., 2016	Needleman I <i>et al</i> ., 2016	Alves DCB et al., 2017	Gallagher J, 2018	Galvão, AM <i>et al</i> ., 2018
Participants	+		+-	+	-	+		+-	+	-	+	-
Descriptive data	+-	-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+	+-	+	+-
Outcome data	+	+	+	+	+-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Main results	-	-	-	+-	-	-	-	-	+-	+-	+-	-
TOTAL (%)	63%	25%	50%	75%	25%	63%	38%	50%	88%	50%	88%	38%

Table III - Compliance of the studies included in the qualitative analysis with the result domain of the Strobe guidelines.

Quality assessment tool for Oliveira, RS Gay-Scoda C Souza BC et Needleman I Nascimento Solleved H et Alshail F et Needleman I Alves, DCB et Galvão, AM et Chantaraman Gallagher observational cohort and et al., 2007 et al., 2011 *al.*, 2012 et al., 2013 BL et al.. *al.,* 2015 *al.,* 2016 ee A et al.. et al., 2016 *al.*, 2017 J. 2018 *al.*, 2018 cross-sectional studies 2015 2016 1. Was the research question or objective in this paper Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes clearly stated? 2. Was the study population No No Yes clearly specified and defined? 3. Was the participation rate of NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR Yes Yes Yes eligible persons at least 50%? 4. Were all the subjects selected or recruited from the same or similar populations (including the same time period)? Were inclusion and NR NR NR Yes NR Yes Yes NR Yes NR Yes NR exclusion criteria for being in the study prespecified and applied uniformly to all participants? 5. Was a sample size justification, power description, No or variance and effect estimates provided? 11. Were the outcome measures (dependent variables) clearly defined, Yes valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants? 14. Were key potential confounding variables measured and adjusted No No No No No No No No No Yes No No statistically for their impact on the relationship between exposure(s) and outcome(s)? TOTAL (%) 57% 29% 57% 57% 29% 71% 29% 43% 57% 29% 57% 71%

Table IV - Quality assessment tool for observational cohort and cross-sectional studies.

Newcastle-Ottawa Scale		Oliveira	Gay-	Souza BC	Needlema	Nasciment	Solleved	Alshail F	Chantaram	Needlema	Alves,	Gallagher	Galvão,
		RS et al.,	Scoda C et	et al.,	n I <i>et al.,</i>	o BL <i>et al.,</i>	H <i>et al</i> .,	et al.,	anee A et	n I <i>et al.,</i>	DCB et	J, 2018	AM et al.,
		2007	<i>al.</i> , 2011	2012	2013	2015	2015	2016	<i>al.,</i> 2016	2016	<i>al.,</i> 2017		2018
Selection	Representative	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Homogenity	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Exposure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outcome	Assessment	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Total (%)		50%	50%	75%	50%	25%	75%	50%	50%	75%	25%	100%	50%

 Table V - Newcastle-Ottawa Scale or assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies.