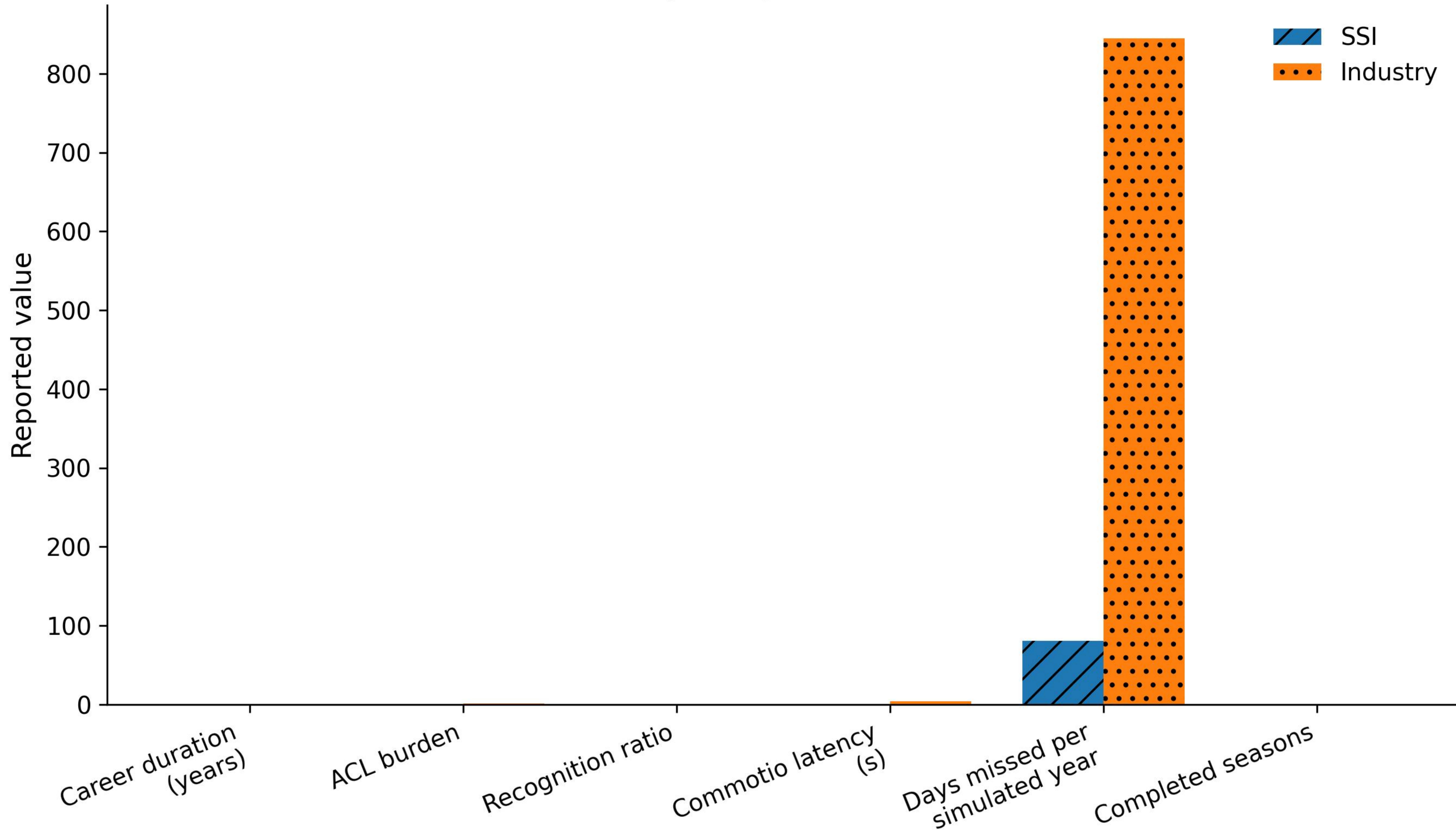
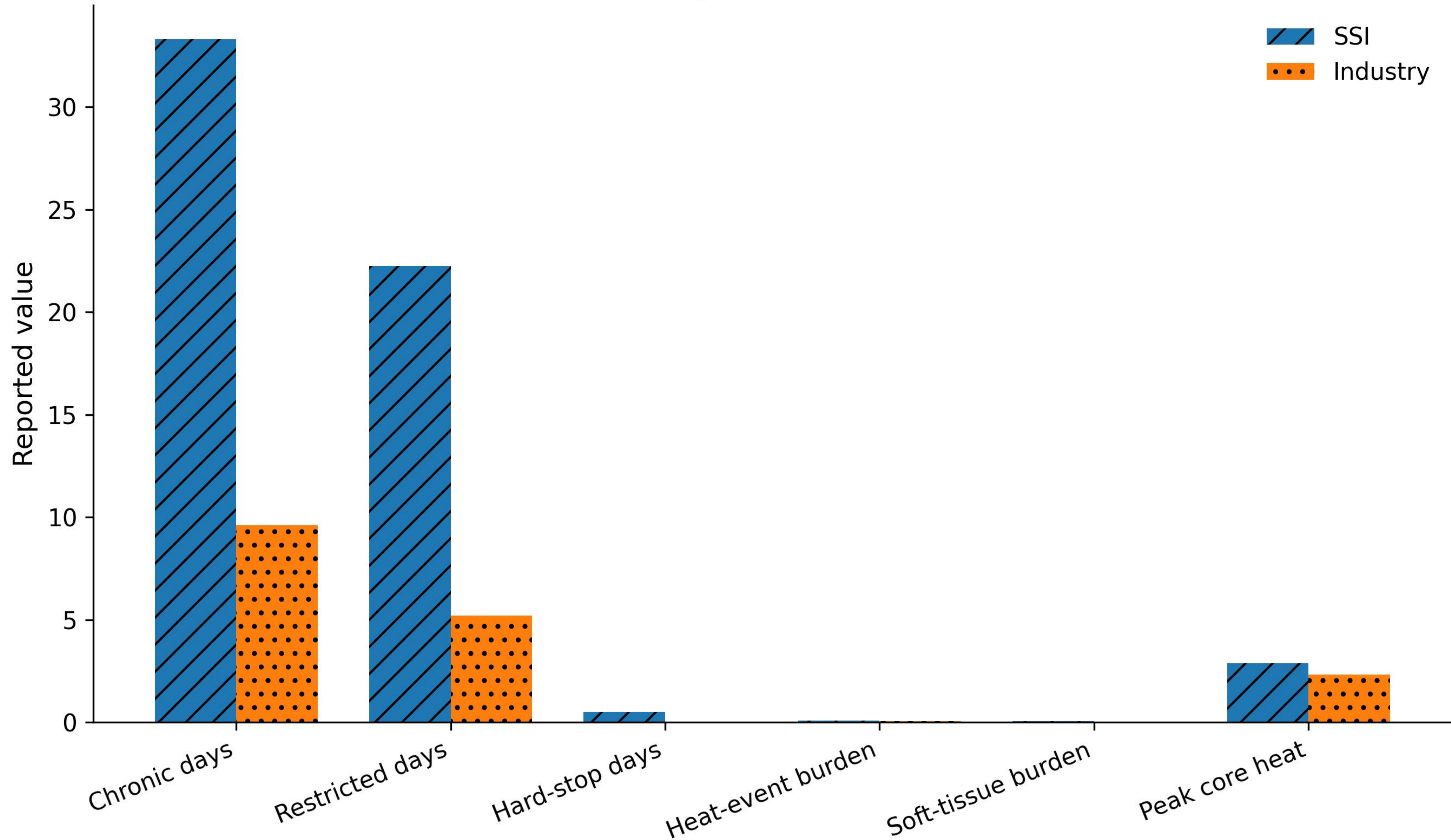


Primary endpoint overview



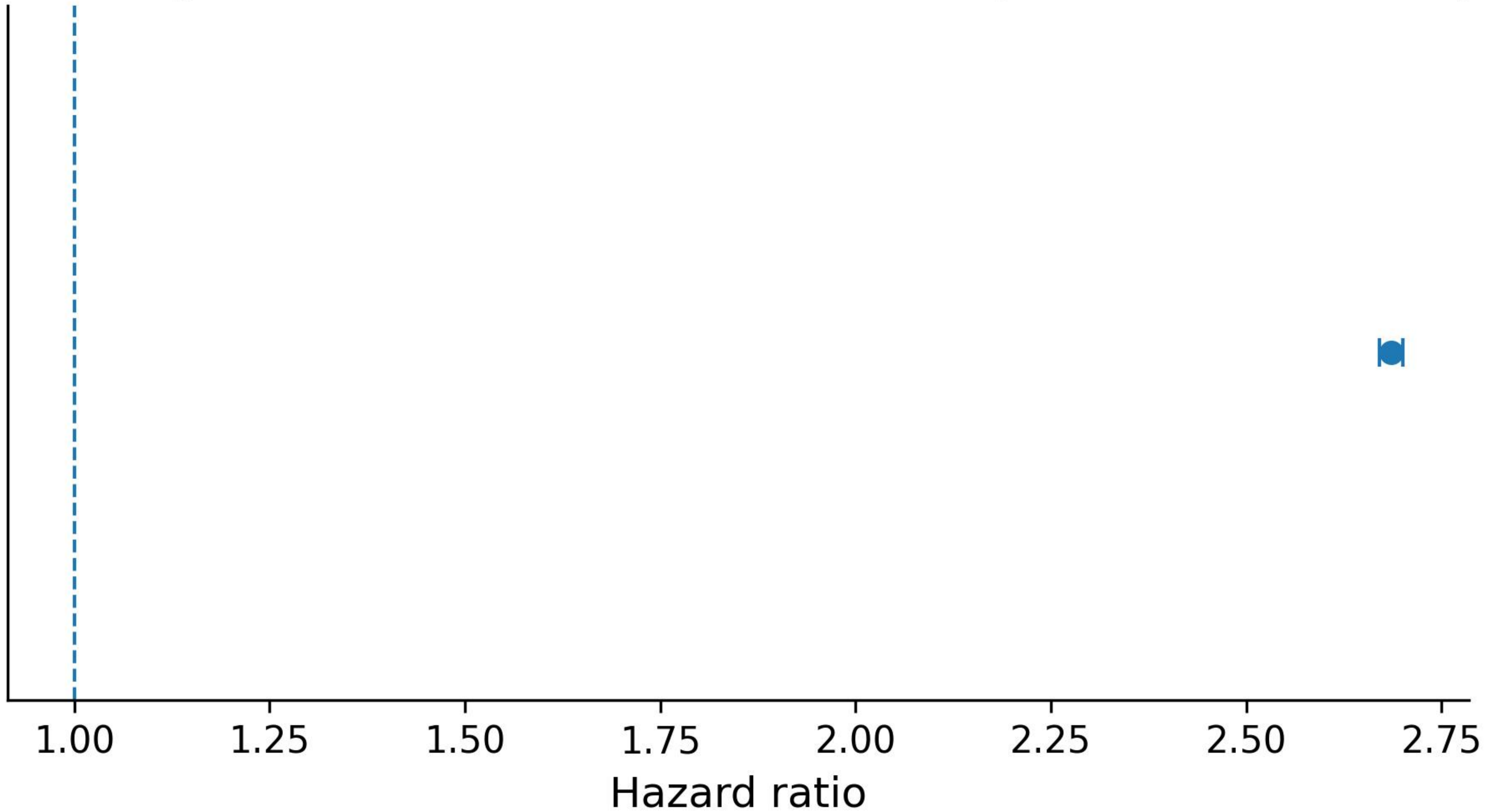
Source: final manuscript primary comparative table.
Grouped comparison across all manuscript-reported primary endpoints.

Secondary burden overview



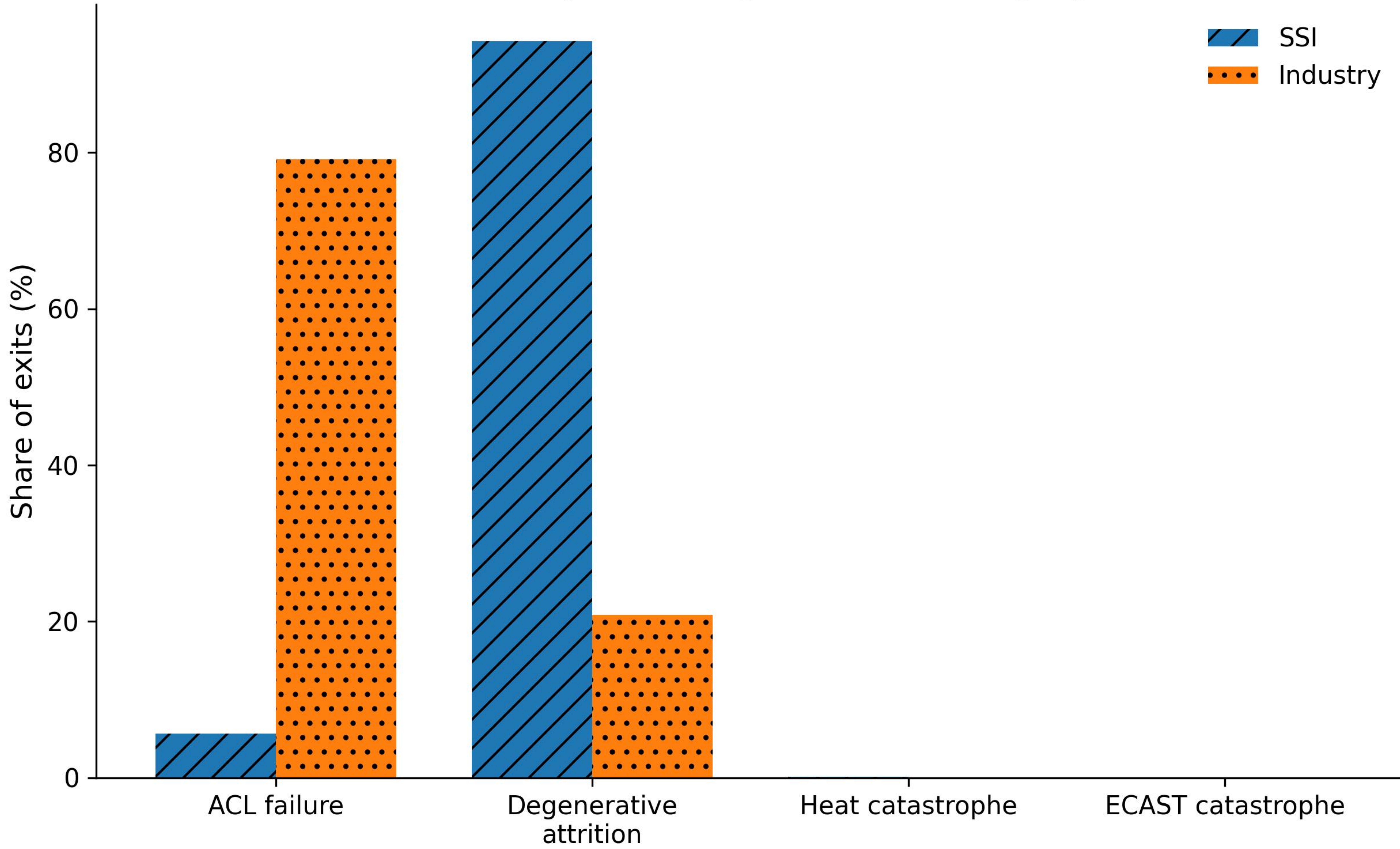
Source: final manuscript secondary-burden table.
Grouped comparison across all manuscript-reported adverse burden metrics.

Industry-vs.-SSI hazard ratio from analyzed run summary



Source: final manuscript text; exported survival-summary value reported in the paper.
Values above 1 indicate faster exit in the industry comparator.

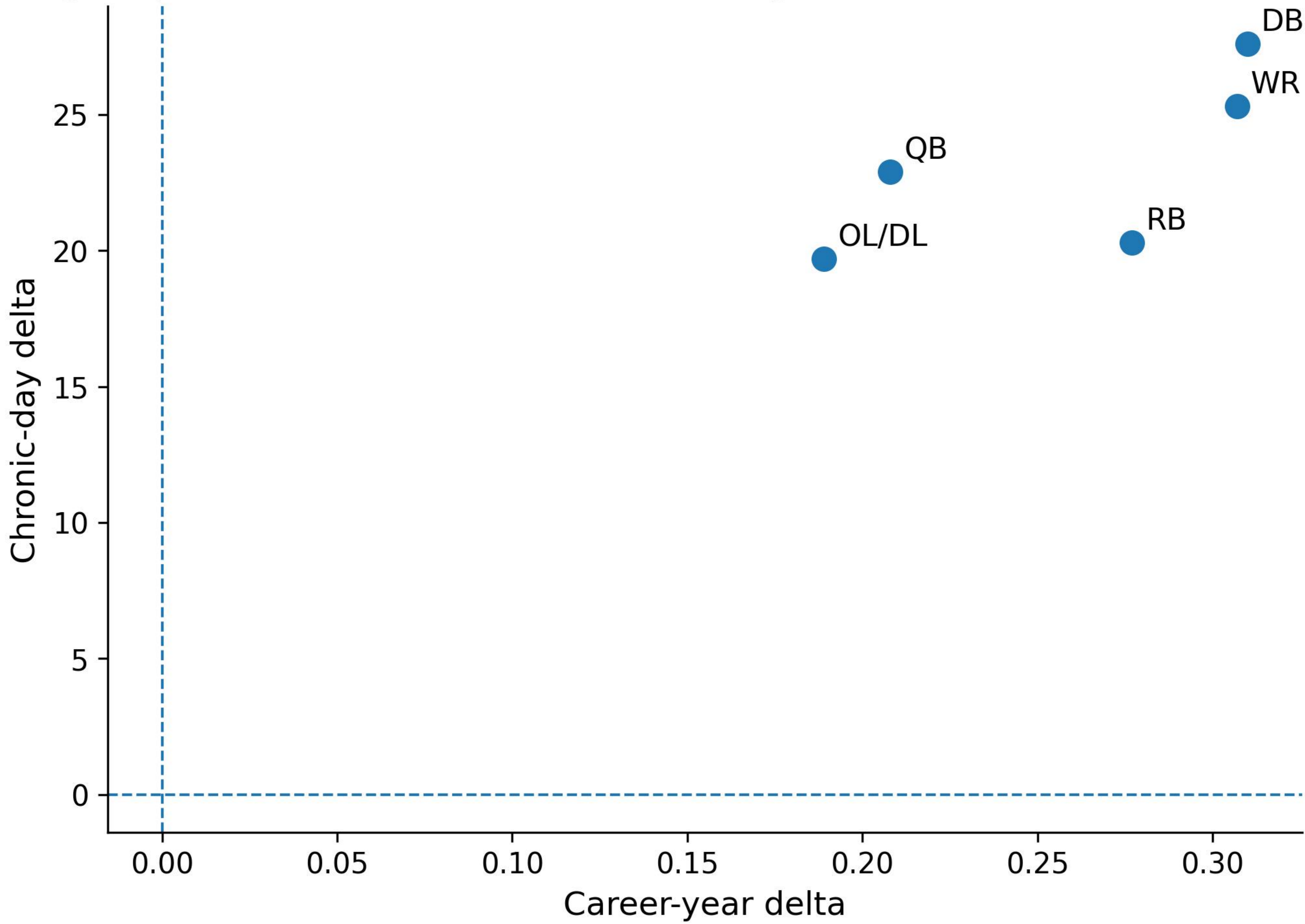
Exit composition by terminal category



SSSI
Industry

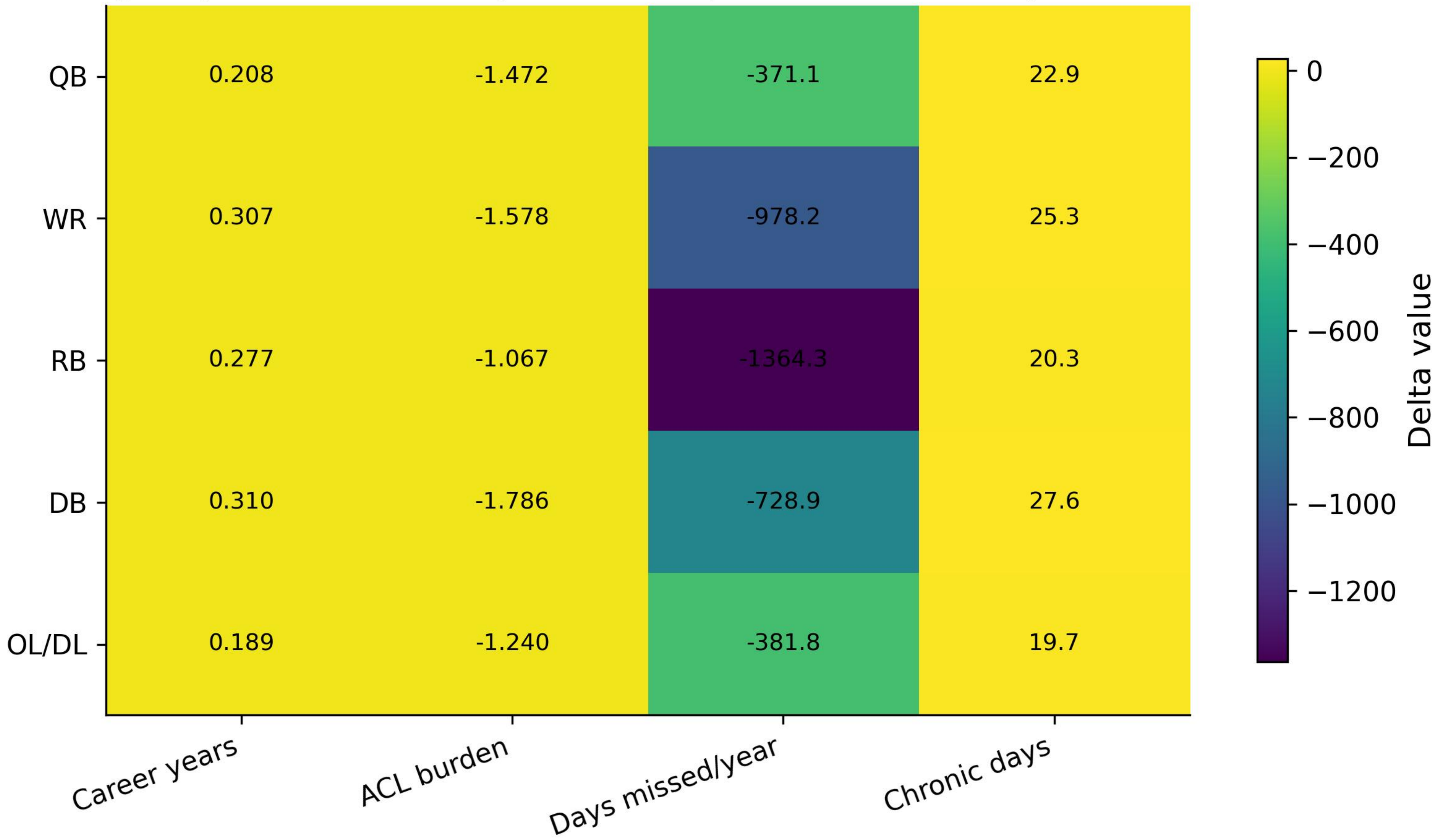
Source: final manuscript exit-composition table.
Descriptive shares from the analyzed export. Values are percentages of exits within each arm.

Subgroup benefit-burden view: career gain vs. chronic burden increase



Source: final manuscript subgroup table.
Each point is a modeled stratum. Upper-right indicates longer careers with higher chronic burden.

Subgroup delta heatmap across reported manuscript contrasts



Source: final manuscript subgroup table.
Positive values indicate higher SSI values; negative values indicate lower SSI values.

SSI manuscript-aligned visual abstract

Primary advantages reported in paper:

- Career duration: 0.532 vs. 0.267 years
- ACL burden: 0.210 vs. 1.680
- Recognition ratio: 0.968 vs. 0.777
- Commotio latency: 0.372 vs. 3.817 s
- Days missed / simulated year: 80.86 vs. 844.8
- Completed seasons: 0.098 vs. 0.0095

Secondary burdens higher under SSI:

- Chronic, restricted, and hard-stop burden
- Heat-event burden and soft-tissue burden
- Peak core heat

Exit-composition shift:

- Industry: ACL-dominant exit
- SSI: attritional-exit dominant