

# 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Ironman World Championship Medical Symposium

# **Injury Prevention in Youth Sports**

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# **Conflict of Interest / Disclosure**

- I have no relevant financial relationships with the manufacturer(s) of any commercial product(s) and/or provider(s) of commercial services discussed in this CME activity.
- I do not intend to discuss an unapproved/investigative use of a commercial product/device in my presentation.







# **Objectives**

- Review basic principles of injury prevention
- Discuss strategies to reduce risk and promote health in young athletes
- Empower you to create a safer sporting environment and culture for youth athletes



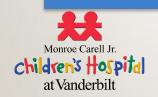


Courtesy: Safe Kids USA

# Sports Matter for (and to) Kids...

Sports participation is a tool for child development and health promotion.







19 Sports National Survey

#### State of the Union: A Created Culture

- 348 athletes, boys & girls age 8-14 yrs old
- "Bounties"
  - 11% were offered reward to injure opposing player
  - 16% either they or a teammate tried to hurt another player
  - 30% secretly glad when player on other team got hurt
- Injuries
  - 59% believe it's part of game & expect it to happen
  - 70% believe they appear "tough" or "cool" by playing hurt
  - 70% played while hurt & 50% hid injury to continue playing
- Reality check
  - Professional sports, media, "us"





SafeKids Worldwide, 2012.

# "Coaching Our Kids to Fewer Injuries: A Report on Youth Sports Safety"

 Misperceptions & uninformed behaviors re: sport safety among parents/coaches remain common





# **Approaches To Prevention**

#### Engineering/Environment

- Physical environment
- Product design
- Social environment
- Poverty

Clinical Care

Research

#### Education

- Provide information
- Change attitudes
- · Change behaviour

#### Enforcement of legislation

- Change behaviour
- Change environment
- Product design.

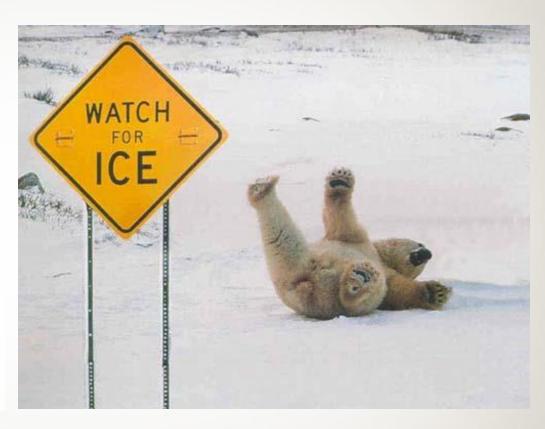




## Three More E's

- Evaluation
- Economic incentives
- Empowerment









Courtesy: Safe Kids USA & AOSSM

# Youth Sports: What We Know

#### The Facts...

- More than 38 million children and adolescents participate in organized sports in the U.S. each year.
  - Another 10 million in some form of athletics
- Estimated 3.5 million children under age 14 receive medical treatment for a sports-related injury each year.
  - HS athletes account for additional 2 million injuries / 500,000 doctor visits / 30,000 hospitalization





# **ER Data: Sports & Recreation**

- US (Gilchrist J et al. MMWR, 2007.)
  - 2.4 million visits/yr (age 5-18)
  - 29% of all unintentional injury visits
- Tennessee (2015)
  - > 34,000 visits/yr (age 5-18)
- Leading cause of presentation for injury among adolescents
  - Emery CA. Epi Ped Sport Injur, 2005.
- NSW population health survey showed only 8.9% of sports injuries treated in hospital setting.
  - Mitchell R. J Sci Med Sport, 2010.





AOSSM 2009 Annual Meeting Pre-Conference Program.

# By the Numbers

- Injury reported during sport among athletes age 5-14
  - 28% of football players
  - 25% of baseball players
  - 22% of soccer players
  - 15% of basketball players
  - 12% of softball players







# **Injury Cascade**

- Injury is potential barrier to physical activity
  - Effects morbidity, mortality, QOL
  - 8% of adolescents drop out of sporting activities/yr due to injury (Grimmer KA et al. J Adolesc Health, 2000.)
    - Loss of physical, mental, social benefits
  - Leading risk for OA development
- High financial burden
  - \$33 billion in sports-related injury healthcare costs (direct + indirect)/yr in US for ages 5-22
    - Aspe.hhs.gov (Mar 16, 2014) & InjureFree (Aug 28, 2024)





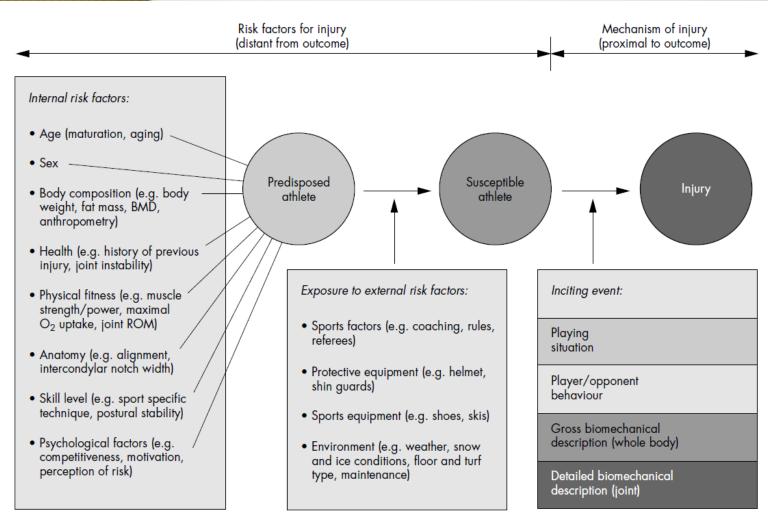


Comprehensive Model for Injury Causation

#### **RISK FACTORS FOR SPORTS INJURY**



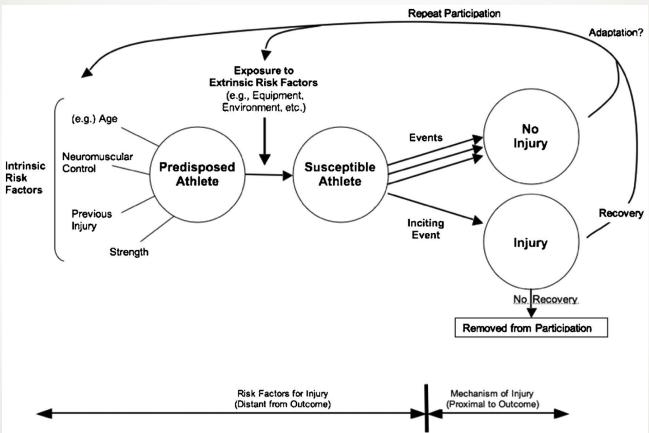


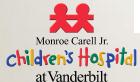




Meeuwisse et al. CJSM, 2007.

# **Etiology of Injury in Athletes**





## **Key Sports Safety Prevention Strategies**

- Adherence to rules & limit illegal play
  - 6.4% of overall injuries in
     9 HS sports were related to rules transgressions
     (98,066 injuries/yr)
    - Collins CL et al. Inj Prev, 2008. (RIO)

- Teaching proper fundamentals & technique
- Protective equipment
- Conditioning programs
- Educational & awareness campaigns



Shulz MR et al. AJSM, 2004. (LOE 2)

# **Education and Experience Matters**

- Competitive Cheerleading
  - Compared to cheerleaders supervised by coaches with low coach education, qualifications and training (coach EQT), cheerleaders supervised by...
    - Coaches with the most EQT had a nearly 50% reduction in injury risk (rate ratio [RR], 0.5; 95% CI, 0.3-0.9),
    - Coaches with medium coach EQT had a nearly 40% reduction in injury risk (RR = 0.6; 95% CI, 0.3-1.2)





**Key Sports Safety Topics** 

## **CONCUSSION**





# **Concussion Prevention: Equipment**

- Football Helmets
- Mouth Guards
- Head Gear











McIntosh AS et al. BJSM, 2011.

#### **Summary of Helmet Benefits in Sports**



Monroe Care children's H at Vanderl

2010 Winter Olympics-17%

9.6% skiers 14.7% snow boards (high school and college) 0.05/1000 h (elite) 2010 Winter Olympics—17 per 1000 competitors

15-60% reduction HI

laboratory and population studies

in competitive snow sports Concussion in all snow sports



### **Mouth Guards**

- Labella et al. MSSE, 2002. (LOE 2)
  - Effects of mouth guards on dental injuries and concussion in college basketball.
    - No difference in concussion rate
    - Significantly lower rate of dental trauma
- Emery et al. BJSM, 2017.
  - Meta-analysis of basketball, ice hockey & rugby suggests 19% reduced risk of concussion
    - Not statistically signif







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#### **Head Gear in Soccer**

- Withnall et al. BJSM, 2005.
  - Three equipment types tested
    - No attenuation of mechanical forces due to heading ball
    - 33% reduction in acceleration forces from direct head-to-head contact
  - Further evidence needed for effect on injury or concussion prevention





#### Effectiveness of Protective Equipment in Preventing Concussions.

Sport	Equipment Type	Effective?	Highest Level of Evidence
Football	СМО	No	4
Rugby	Mouthguard	No	2
Rugby	Headgear	Inconclusive	2
Soccer	Headgear	No	3
Field hockey	Faceshield	Inconclusive	4
Ice hockey	Faceshield	No	2

CMO = customized mandibular orthotic.







# Guardian Cap

Q-Collar







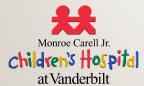
Courtesy: Julie Gilchrist, MD, FAAP CDR, US Public Health Service Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention

# CDC's "Heads Up" Initiative

 Goal: Improve prevention, recognition, and response to concussion among young athletes









**CDC Unpublished Data** 

# **Evaluation: Youth Sports Toolkit**

- Changed knowledge, attitudes, behavior
  - 63% viewed concussion more seriously
  - 77% reported more skill in indentifying potential concussions
  - 72% educated others: athletes, parents, other coaches
- Outcome data sparse on injury reduction





National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2013.

# Youth Sports Safety Concussion Legislation: State-Level





**Key Sports Safety Topics** 

## **OVERUSE INJURIES**





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# **Overuse Injuries**

- Why is it happening more often?
  - Sports specialization at younger ages
  - Intense year round competition and practice
  - Growing bodies more susceptible to injury
  - Parental and coaching pressure and unrealistic expectations
  - Super competitive youth sports culture





# Overuse Injuries: Pathophysiology

- Stress / Strain
- Breakdown
- Recovery
- Build-up







Jayanthi et al. OJSM, 2020. Brenner et al. Pediatrics, 2024.

# **Overuse: Prevention Strategies**

- Activity modification
  - Avoid playing for multiple teams at same time
  - 1-2 days/wk off from competitive sport or training
  - 2-3 months/yr away from same sport
  - Take at least 1 month off between seasons
  - Play 2 or more sports during the year (rec/organized)
  - Incorporate cross training
  - The ratio of hours spent in organized sport: free play should not exceed
     2:1
  - Total hours of organized sports per week should be less than child's age
  - Total hours of athletic activity per week should be 16 hours or less





**Key Sports Safety Topics** 

## **ANKLE SPRAIN**





# **Lace-Up Braces**

- McGuine TA et al. AJSM, 2011 (LOE 1)
  - HS Football & Basketball (M & W)
  - Lower incidence of acute ankle injuries (2-3x)
    - Degree of severity unchanged
  - No effect on other LE injuries
  - Benefit for both 1<sup>st</sup> time & prior sprain
  - Findings independent of shoe type, taping, field surface



# Proprioception

- McGuine T et al. AJSM, 2006. (LOE 1)
  - Injury rate
    - 6.1% balance training program vs 9.9% control
  - 50% risk reduction if prior sprain & perform intervention





**Key Sports Safety Topics** 

# ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT TEAR





## **Neuromuscular Prevention Strategies**

- Components of structured "warm-up" program
  - Power (plyometrics)
  - Strength (resistance training)
  - Coordination of muscle recruitment (dynamic stabilization & proprioceptive balance training)
  - Flexibility (stretching)
  - Functional & sport-specific training/agility
    - Esp during preseason conditioning
- Performed individually & in combination
  - Along with technique biofeedback & education





Yoo et al. Knee Surg Sports Trauma Arthrosc, 2010. (Meta-analysis, LOE 2)

#### **ACL Prevention Programs**

- Overall ACL injury reduction (OR=0.40)
- Subgroup analysis revealed clues to max efficacy
  - Combination of pre- and in-season training
    - Minimums: 6 wk preseason, 15-20 min session, 3x/wk
  - Emphasis on plyometric and strengthening exercises
  - Female athletes
  - Under age 18 yrs







**Key Sports Safety Topics** 

#### **SPORT SPECIFIC STRATEGIES**





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# CHILD SAFETY: PROTECT YOURSELF FROM YOUR CHILD AND CHILDREN!

#### **WARNING:**



WHEN TEACHING A
TODDLER OR CHILD
HOW TO SWING A
BASEBALL BAT, BE
AWARE OF YOUR OWN
BODY'S "STRIKE
ZONE." IT CAN EASILY
BECOME A PERIL-ZONE.

howtobeadad.com DAD

f oculofacial

Inj Prev, 2000.





#### Ice Hockey

- Facial protection reduces injury risk
  - Stuart MJ et al. AJSM, 2002.
    - Half shield = 2x
    - Full shield = 7x
    - No evidence of risk compensation
- Fatigue
  - Injury increases last 5
     min/period & last period
    - Pinto M, et al. Clin J Sport Med, 1999.





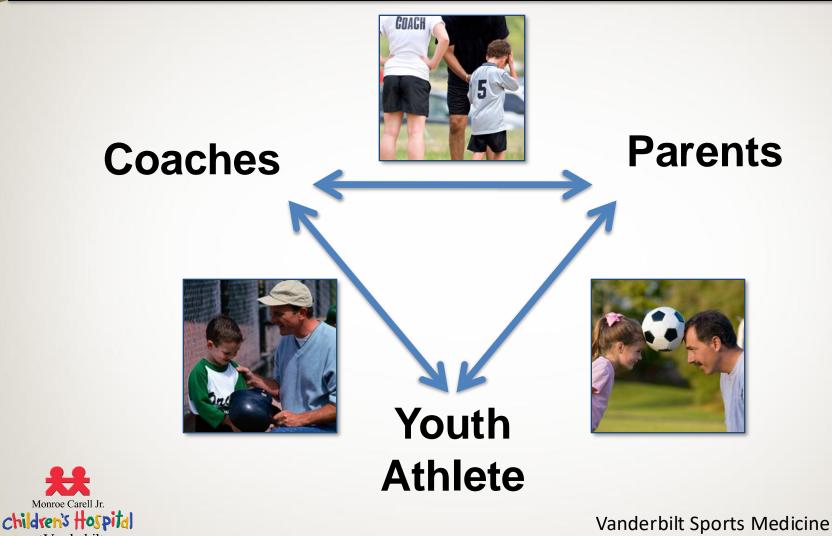
**Key Sports Safety Topics** 

### PARENTS/COACHES





# Parent, Coach and Child: The Athletic Triangle



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# Estimated Probability of Competing in Athletics Beyond High School

Student Athletes	Men's Basketball	Women's Basketball	Football	Baseball	Men's Ice Hockey	Men's Soccer
Ottudent Atmetes	Dusketball	Dusketbull	Tootball	Dasobali	Посксу	000001
High School						
Student Athletes	545,844	438,933	1,108,441	471,025	36,912	398,351
Otagont / timetes	010,011	100,000	1,100,111	171,020	00,012	000,001
High School Senior						
Student Athletes	155.955	125,409	316,697	134,579	10,546	113,815
	,	.20,.00	210,001	,		,
NCAA Student						
Athletes	17,500	15,708	67,887	31,264	3,944	22,573
Attrictes	17,000	10,700	07,007	01,201	0,014	22,010
NCAA Freshman						
Roster Positions	5,000	4,488	19,396	8,933	1,127	6,449
				-		
NCAA Senior						
Student Athletes	3,889	3,491	15,086	6,948	876	5,016
NCAA Student						
Athletes Drafted	48	32	255	806	11	49
Percent High						
School to NCAA	3.2%	3.6%	6.1%	6.6%	10.7%	5.7%
Danis and NOA A 4s						
Percent NCAA to Professional	1.2%	0.9%	1.7%	11.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Fiolessional	1.270	0.9%	1.770	11.0%	1.3%	1.0%
Percent High						
School to						
Professional	0.03%	0.03%	0.08%	0.60%	0.10%	0.04%





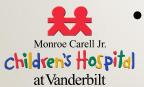


#### "BURNOUT"

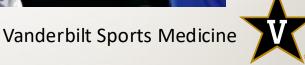
#### **Parents and Coaches Beware!**

- 70% of kids participating in organized sports drop-out by age 13
  - Loss of physical & psychosocial benefits
  - Top 3 reasons for quitting
    - Adults
    - Coaches









### **Parent-Coach Relationship**

- Consider using contracts to establish policies for team, coaches and parents
- Provide support and ensure player safety
- Encourage & work with child to do their best
- Remember, the athletes are watching you

children's Hospital

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#### **Youth Sports**

- Three "big picture" concepts
  - Socialization for lifelong enjoyment
  - Setting for health promotion delivery
  - Safe participation
    - Children & adolescents at increased injury risk
      - High levels of exposure at a time of major physiological change
- Requires attitude adoption
  - Community: Resist shift from childoriented goals to adult-oriented goals
  - Sports Health Professionals:
     Prevention-centered thinking







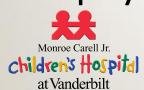
#### Summary

- We all play a part
- Educate, certify and EMPOWER others to create a safer sporting environment
  - "Pass it on"
- Go beyond awareness...Learn skills to prevent injuries
- Encourage athletes to speak up when hurt
- Support coaches in making the right decisions



#### **Changes You May Wish To Make In Practice**

- Provide patients with evidence-based injury prevention program resources
- Encourage families and community leaders to implement risk reduction and health promotion measures as part of youth athletics
- Embrace (safe, positive) sport as a vehicle for physical activity and public health



# #1 Adult and Children's Hospitals in the Southeast.

## **Thank You**



















