

## Disclosure

- Co-authors:
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- Successful injury/illness surveillance during the Paralympic games shows that sports-related injuries and illnesses are a concern
- Few prospective studies over time
- To search for complex patterns, data collection over time is needed
- Risk factors based on exposure during competition and training



# The Sports-related Injury and Illness in Paralympic Sport Study (SRIIPSS)



Literature search and critical review Fagher & Lexell 2014

Athletes' perceptions of experiences Fagher et al. 2016



Development & structure of study protocol Fagher et al. 2016





Prevalence of injuries & illnesses. Athlete demographics &

behavior

Fagher et al. 2019



Incidence, severity and risk factors of injuries & illnesses. *Under review* 



 To describe the annual incidence of injuries and illnesses among Paralympic athletes and to assess risk factors



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- Study design: Closed longitudinal prospective study
- Participants: 107 Swedish athletes, candidates for the Paralympic Games
- Data collection: Electronic self-reports in an adapted eHealth application
- **Definitions:** Any new musculoskeletal pain, feeling, injury, illness or psychological complaint that made the athlete partially or completely abstain from training or competition
- Statistics: Descriptive statistics (incidence rate and incidence proportion), Kaplan Meier survival method, Cox proportional hazards regression, Chi square statistics, Mann Whitney U-test (p<0.05)</li>



- Incidence rate
  - > 6.9/1000 hours of exposure
- Incidence proportion
  - > 68% reported a new injury
  - Median time to injury: 19 weeks (95% CI 10.5-27.4)
  - > Log-rank tests revealed significant variations in survival distribution:



## Type and severity of injuries



LUNDS

- Incidence rate
  - > 9.3/1000 hours of exposure
- Incidence proportion
  - > 77% reported a new illness
  - Median time to illness: 9 weeks (95% CI 1.40-16.60)
  - > Log-rank tests revealed significant variations in survival distribution:

#### Team sport





### Type and severity of illnesses



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# Cox proportional hazard regression

**Table 3.** Cox proportional hazard regression analyses for time to first SRIIPS, presented with hazard ratio (HR), p-value and 95% CI.

	First injury				First illness		
	HR	p-value	95% CI		HR	p-value	95% CI
Simple models							
Team Sport vs Individual sport	1.88	0.007	1.19-2.99	_ I	1.55	0.048	1.01-2.40
Sex (Male <i>vs</i> female)	1.76	0.029	1.06-2.93		1.22	0.413	0.76-1.93
Previous severe injury/illness last year	2.37	<0.001	1.47-3.83		1.18	0.591	0.64-2.19
Age (26-34 years vs 18-25 or 35-63 years)	1.13	0.668	0.65-1.94		1.24	0.408	0.74-2.08
Impairment VI vs II and PI, VI vs II, SCI, limb	1.15	0.613	0.67-1.99		1.52	0.116	0.90-2.54
deficiency, central neurological, les autres							
Training load middle vs high and low	1.58	0.115	0.90-2.78		1.40	0.207	0.83-2.39
Winter sport vs Summer sport	1.38	0.266	0.78-2.44		1.00	0.995	0.58-1.73
Wheelchair user vs Ambulatory	1.08	0.729	0.69-1.72		0.92	0.693	0.59-1.41
Multiple models with interactions							
Team sport*Summer sport					2.01	0.005	1.29-3.29
Male*Previous Illness					2.13	0.040	1.04-4.36

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- First long-term prospective evaluation of injuries & illnesses in Parasport
- Fairly high incidence
- Male athletes, athletes in team sports and with previous incidents at risk, and should therefore be targets for preventive measures
- No risk factors associated with a specific impairment
- A variety of acute injuries, overuse injuries and illnesses
- Biopsychosocial prevention on primary, secondary & tertiary levels
- Need for surveillance in different settings



# Thanks









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