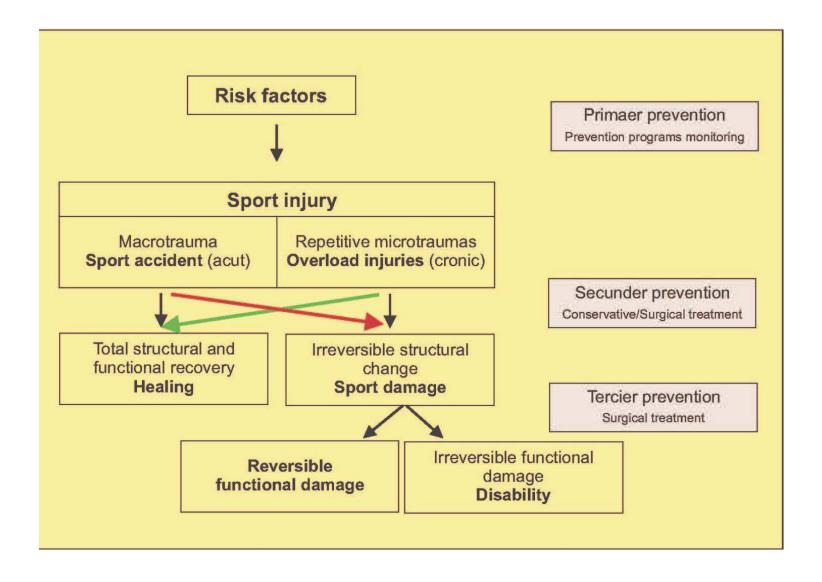


Injury prevention interventions in team sports
Injury prevention for young athletesLong term athlete development

Dorottya Szabó Msc physiotherapist Pécs University Medical School Sportmedicine Center



Levels of prevention





Intrinsic factors

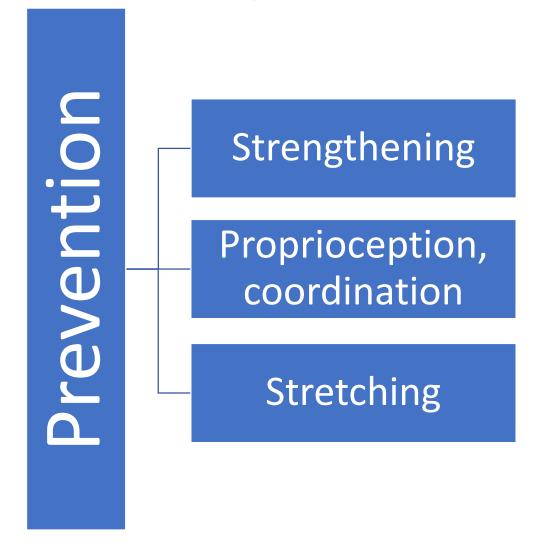
- muscle imbalance
- muscle-, tendon-, ligament weakness
- fatigue
- earlier injury(ies)
- increased physical activity



Four-step Program regarding effective measures of prevention

- 1. step: define the injury including its frequency, consequences and seriousness
- 2. step: define the etiology, mechanism and pathophysiology regarding the injury
- 3. step: plan and introduce a preventive program
- **4. step:** assessment of effectiveness of introduced methods, comparing the results with the result of the **1. step** and making necessary changes

Prevention includes..,





Prevention

Strengthening

Not equivalent to a gym workout, however, increased functional development

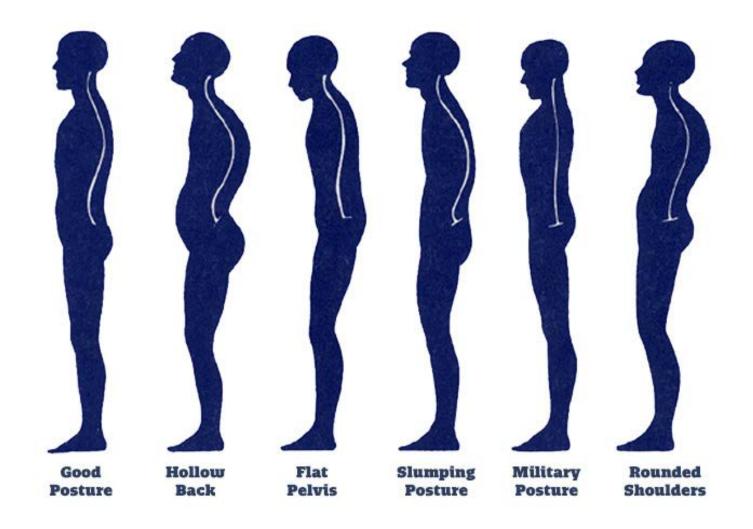
Muscles possess:

- trophy
- strength (static and dynamic)
- endurance
- proprioception
- fle xib ility





Prevention - strengthening





Prevenction-strenghtening

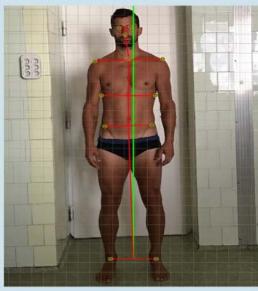
- survey
- assessment
- Adequate, individual development
- controll

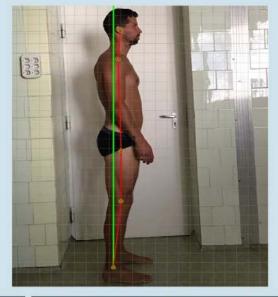
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Results









Posture Index® Valu	es: Front View	
Total Shifts	5,28cm	
Total Tilts	10,8°	

Effective Head Weight **8,7** kg

Posture Index® Values: Right View			
Total Shifts	7,10cm		
Total Tilts	11,3°		

Front View Deviations

Head is shifted 2,3 cm right. Head is tilted 6,6° right.

Shoulders are shifted 0,3 cm left. Shoulders are tilted 2,1° right.

Ribcage is not shifted significantly left or right.

Hips are shifted 2,6 cm right. Hips are tilted 2,0° right.

Right View Deviations

Your head weighs approximately 5,7 kg. It is shifted 1,4 cm forward, 4,3° off vertical.

Based on physics, your head now effectively weighs 8,7 kg instead of 5,7 kg.

Shoulders are shifted 1,7 cm backward, 1,7° off vertical.

Right

Results

Front

-











Proprioception

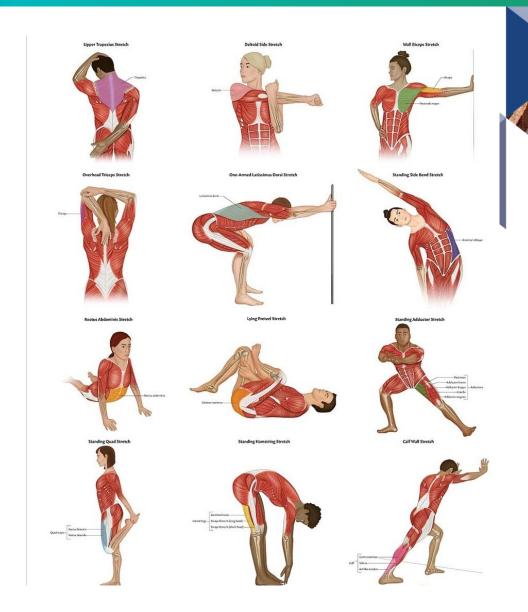
- Conscious and independent perception of joint position
- Different receptor cells
 (proprioceptors in muscles,
 tendons and ligaments)
- Sensory organs (visual, hearing, touch, etc.)
- Planning of the movements

Prevention-stretching

Power, speed and usefulness regarding movement is dependent upon biomechanic specificity and conditioning of muscle-tendon unity



Determination of effectiveness of movement



Prevention-stretching

- Increased levels of strength and speed
- Improved blood circulation throughout muscle tissue faster recovery
- Improved quality and range of movement –increased range of motion. More diverse, complex and coordinated movement
- Injury prevention
- Increased overall performance



Prevenció az utánpótlás sportban

Sport injuries

- Assymetric load
- Effects of sports on posture
- Sportspecific injuries
- Lack of prevetion training

Longterm athletes' development models

• Focus is elsewhere in each age groups

- 0-6 a g e d - **12-15 a g e d**

- 6-9 a g e d - 15 - 18 a g e d

- 9 - 12 a g e d - 18 +



Adolescence

• Peakheight velocity

	average		accelerated		late maturing	
	age	cm/year	age	cm/year	age	cm/year
Boys	13,4	8,6	11,6	9,4	15	7,9
girls	11,2	8,32	9,8	9,01	12,8	7,61

- Varying body sizes, body proportions
- Changes is biomechanical conditions of movements





13

14

13

14

Prevention in adolescence sport

Optimization of training load

- "overuse"
- "dysuse"
- "m isuse"
- "abuse"







Thank you for attention!