

Prevention of Sports Injuries

Snow Skiing

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PERSONAL FITNESS:

- Pace yourself; don't do too much too soon when conditioning for ski season.
- Be aware of your personal fatigue level. Skiing injury rates peak in mid-afternoon to late afternoon; fatigue is a significant risk factor in skiing injuries.
- When preparing for ski season, begin participating in activities specific to skiing, such as using the indoor ski machine and upper and lower body muscular fitness exercises. This will strengthen the connective tissue (muscle, bones, ligaments, and tendons) and will provide a good aerobic foundation = decreased chances of injury occurrence during snow ski season.
- Beginner skiers or low ability skiers may be more susceptible to injury.
- Remember to warm-up and stretch at least 5 – 10 minutes before skiing.

EQUIPMENT:

- Use equipment advantageous to injury prevention. The design and function of equipment contribute a great deal to the safety of skiing (multimode release bindings and modern midcalf-height boots).
- Note that research is suggesting that new aggressive double-poling and V-skating methods are leading to an increase in soft tissue and bony stress fractures.
- In Alpine skiing injuries, the ski-pole grip may cause an injury to the thumb. Those using a grip with a broad superior plate are more likely to obtain gamekeepers thumb (hyperextension/abduction injury to the thumb).

TRAINING / TECHNIQUE:

- Avoid participation in high risk behaviors, - i.e., showing off, hot-shotting, etc. Stick to skiing as the singular sport you are participating in.
- The ski racing technique, when the pressure to the ski edge is applied posteriorly on the ski, offers less control and places the racer at increased risk for ACL ligament sprains.
- Lunging across the finish line while "sitting back on the tails" places the skier at risk and should be discouraged.
- Contact a local MWR Trainer for additional information on skiing conditioning and safety guidelines.

ENVIRONMENT:

- Be aware of the environment around you. Be cautious of the potential for avalanche. Be aware of potential environmental hazards such as trees, bushes, other skiers, etc.
- Dress for the sport to prevent cold injuries such as hypothermia and frostbite. Layered clothing is recommended. Accessories such as glove liners, masks, etc. are also recommended for skiers.
- Alcohol consumption should be discouraged as it promotes heat loss.
- Liquid and nutrition replenishment is recommended to decrease exposure-related illness.

NOTES:

- Most injuries in skiing are the result of a fall.
- Skiing fatalities most commonly occur due to heart attack, trauma to the head and neck, and hypothermia.
- A history of prior injury to an extremity indicates an increased risk of re-injury.

REFERENCE: Caine, J., Caine, C., and Lindner, K. [Epidemiology of Sports Injuries](#).. Human Kinetics Publishers, Inc., 1996.

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Basketball

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PERSONAL FITNESS:

- Pace yourself; don't do too much too soon when pre-conditioning for basketball season.
- A conditioning program with emphasis on aerobic and muscular fitness training should be implemented prior to the beginning of basketball season.
- Begin gradually participating in activities specific to basketball, such as motor skill components of fitness: jumping (rope skipping) and agility/coordination/balance drills. This mode of training will strengthen the connective tissue (muscle, bones, ligaments, and tendons) which will assist the body in accommodating to physical stress. These exercises will also assist with neuromuscular coordination, the ability to integrate the senses – sight, sound, and proprioceptive (knowing the position of your body in space) – with motor function to produce smooth, accurate, and skilled movement.
- Add ankle, shin (anterior tibialis), and soleus strengthening exercises to the basic lower extremity muscular fitness exercise program.
- Participate daily in a complete body stretching program.
- Remember to warm-up and stretch at least 5 – 10 minutes before participating in a basketball activity.
- A continued maintenance program throughout the season would also help prevent injuries.
- Contact a local MWR Trainer for additional information on basketball conditioning. Many MWR Facilities provide safety/injury prevention information to coaches, players, and officials regarding preparation, conditioning, and training proper playing techniques.
- NOTE: Prior injury to the body predisposes one to re-injury of that particular extremity.

EQUIPMENT:

- Jewelry, i.e., rings, necklaces, etc. are not recommended during basketball activity participation.
- Clothing attire that contain pockets are not recommended due to the risk of fingers getting caught/lodged in clothing.
- Protective eye goggles would help prevent ocular injury.
- Basketball playing shoes should be used. Shoes specific to other sports are not recommended.
- Basketball goal must be padded; allow space of at least 8-ft. clear area past goal. Ensure bumper guards are installed correctly on glass boards.

TRAINING / TECHNIQUE:

- The style of play by a basketball team may increase risk of injury; the more contact involved, the higher the incidence for injury.
- Trained coaching staff can impact positively upon basketball injury prevention. Coaches should be able to provide safe information to players on the team regarding preparation, conditioning, and training proper playing techniques.
- Officiated games decrease the risk of injury occurrence. Enforcement of rules assists in decreasing the incidence of injury.

ENVIRONMENT:

- Be aware of the environment around you. Prior to participating in basketball, look for predisposing risk factors on the playing court such as foreign objects, towels, gym bags, water, etc.
- Alcohol consumption should be discouraged during any athletic participation.
- Proper hydration during activity is recommended.