

Citation:

Tee, JC (2017) Reducing risk in rugby – A Multi-disciplinary approach. In: The Carnegie Adolescent Rugby Research (CARR) Conference 2017, 12 March 2017 - 12 March 2017, Leeds.

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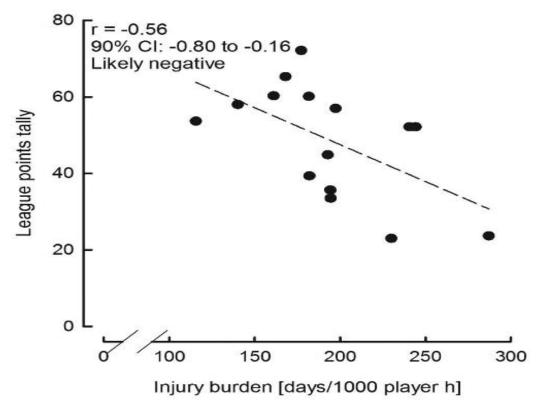






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Injury vs. Performance

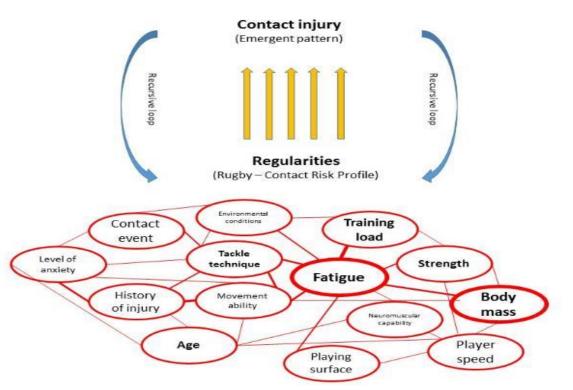






Complex systems model





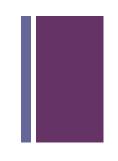


Contact injury model for rugby. Based on Bittencourt et al., BJSM, 2016

@JasonCTee

2017/11/28





Injuries are complex and multifactorial

Changing ONE thing is unlikely to change the WHOLE system

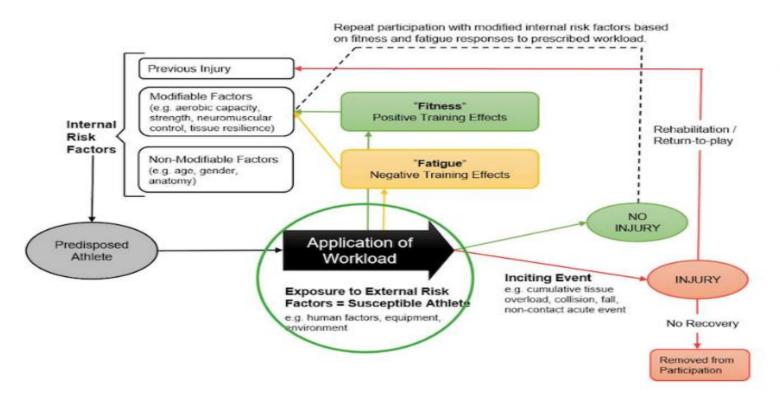
⁺Use every tool in the box!!!





#CARR17

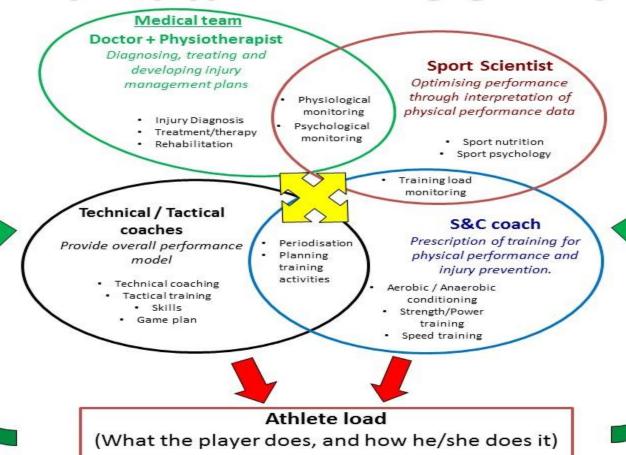
* Modifiable vs. non-modifiable risks



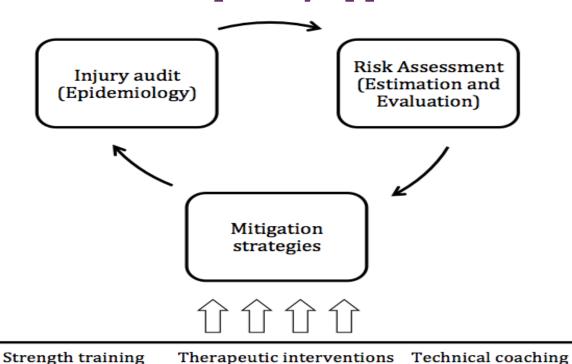


Windt and Gabbett, BJSM, 2016

Multi-disciplinary approach to managing team injury risk



*What does a multi-disciplinary approach look like?



Psychophysiological monitoring Screening Training load monitoring

Fitness training Rehabilitation strategies Return to play



Screening





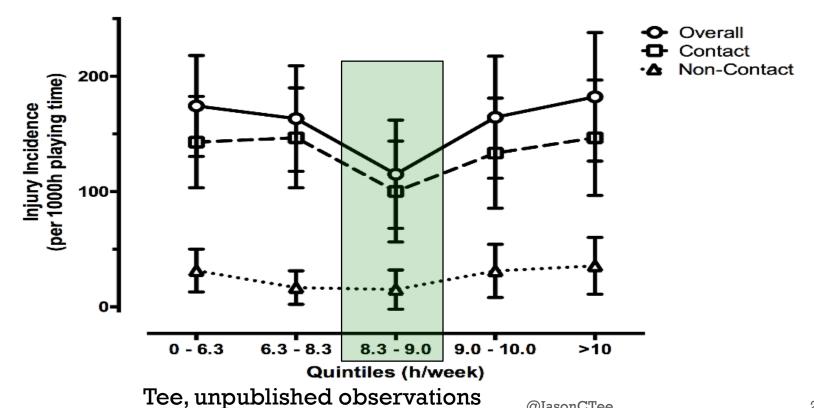
+ Conditioning interventions

T.J. Gabbett et al. / Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport 15 (2012) 496-504 501 Body mass ≤ 95kg 40m sprint < 5.25s 40m sprint > 5.25s Body mass > 95kg 0.7 0.3 0.3 0.1 No of matches No of matches (a) (b) Chin-up ≤ 138kg Prolonged high-intensity running ability < 464m Chin-up > 138kg Prolonged high-intensity running ability > 464m. 0.3 0.2 0.2 No of matches No of matches (c) (d)

Fig. 1. Standard Kaplan-Meier survival curves for completing matches free of contact injury for 66 professional rugby league players. Four significant (or almost significant) risk factors are shown: (a) high body mass, (b) fast speed (40m sprint), (c) poor upper-body strength (chin-up), and (d) poor prolonged high-intensity running ability. All curves are adjusted for players' age, playing experience and usual playing position.



+ Correct training prescription



+ Coaching contact technique frequently





+ Improved monitoring and recovery

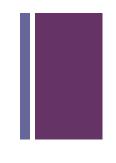


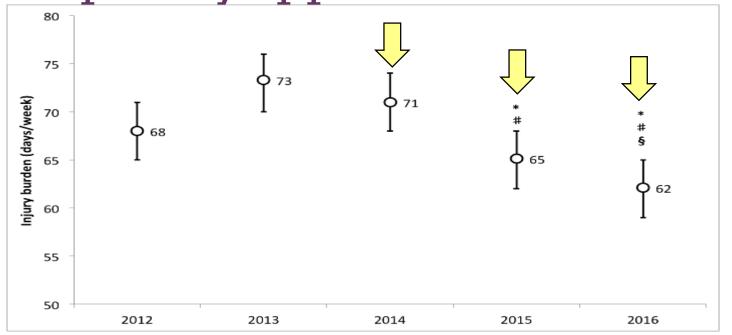


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+ Effectiveness of the multidisciplinary approach





*Reduced injuries

