The wear and tear of 26.2: dermatological injuries reported on marathon day

E A Mailler, B B Adams

Whether it is to take on the challenge, to get in shape and lose weight, to relieve stress, or to enjoy the outdoors, people have increasingly turned to the marathon as their sporting event of choice. Although there are many health benefits, beginners should be aware that injuries are quite common in marathon runners. Among these are the wear and tear injuries to the skin. This is a review of the most commonly reported dermatological injuries on marathon day.

Dermatological injuries reported in the marathon literature include frictional skin injuries, jogger's nipples, chafing and other abrasions, tinea pedis, and jogger's toe.

BLISTERS AND OTHER INJURIES ON THE FOOT FROM REPETITIVE FRICTION

Blisters were the most common complaint of marathon runners, with an incidence of 0.2–39% (table 1). Acute friction on the soles of the feet results in horizontal shear forces which cause epidermal splits, with the separated layers then filling with blood or tissue transudate. The most commonly affected sites include the tips of the toes, the balls of the feet, and the posterior heel. Factors that contribute to the formation of blisters include heat, moisture, poorly fitting shoes, and excessive or unusual exercises early in training. Painful blisters can be lanced with a sharp sterile instrument, taking care to stay near the periphery and maintain the blister roof. Usual suggestions for preventing blisters include wearing dry socks, applying drying powder or other topical antiperspirants, wearing two pairs of socks that are different materials, applying petroleum jelly, commercially available patches, or adhesive tape over the nipples before long runs. With prolonged irritation, lesions may crack or fissure with subsequent bleeding which may result in dramatic marks on the runner’s shirt.

Treatment includes applying petroleum jelly or antibiotic ointment such as erythromycin after the lesions occur. To prevent trauma, a runner can apply petroleum jelly, commercially available patches, or adhesive tape over the nipples before long runs. Semisynthetic, silk, or other soft fibre bras are also available to female runners to reduce friction, and men can decrease the incidence of jogger’s nipples by wearing a synthetic shirt that wicks moisture.

CHAFING AND ABRASIONS

Chafing is a superficial inflammatory dermatitis of skin surfaces that rub together and are subjected to increased moisture, friction, and maceration. This friction, combined with a warm, moist environment, causes a separation of the keratin from the granular sublayer in the epidermis, resulting in an inflamed, oozing lesion. In the marathon literature, chafing was reported by 0.4–16% of runners who reported to medical tents. Treatment consists of cleaning with soap and water, drying the areas thoroughly, applying a drying powder, and topical steroid ointments to alleviate inflammation. The runner can prevent chafing by wearing dry, well fitting clothes. Talcum and alum powders are mildly helpful for drying, and petroleum jelly is effective for reducing friction, especially in runners who are overweight.

Tinea pedis

Organisms causing tinea pedis in runners include *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*. These organisms live in keratin and thrive in the warm and moist
environment of the feet. Tinea pedis presents in three forms: interdigital type with scaling plaques; inflammatory type with vesicles typically on the instep; moccasin distribution scaling type with or without erythema along the lateral aspect of the sole. Two studies have specifically looked at the presence of tinea pedis in marathon runners on race day. In 1988, Auger et al.

| Table 1 Blisters, calluses, and corns reported in the marathon literature |
| Event | Method of study | Number of race entrants | Number of study participants | Number of people affected |
| Classical Marathon Race of Athens (1973) | Survey sent to runners 1 month after race | 139 | 94 | During race: 24 (26%)* After race: 13 (14%) (blisters, chafing, loss of toenails) 96 (105)%* |
| New York City Marathon (1979) | Review of medical records from medicine and podiatry tents | 14153 | 635 | 11 (19%)* |
| Midnight Sun Marathon (1980) | Survey sent 3 weeks after race | 252 | 84 | 13 (13%)* |
| Big M Melbourne Marathon (1989) | Survey of those who sought treatment during the race | 5423 | 97 | 20 (4.2%) (skin lesions, including blisters) |
| Sheffield Marathon (1982) | Report of runners treated at first aid stations | 2289 | 409 | 94 (42%)† (skin lesions, including blisters) |
| Twin Cities Marathon (1982-94) | Review of medical records from first aid tents | 81277 (total for all years) | 1534 | 289 (19.9%)* |
| Boston Marathon (1985, 1987) | Review of medical records from first aid tents | 14271 (1983) | 61 | 81 (0.6%)† |
| Arhus Marathon (1986) | Questionnaire about training injuries | Unknown | 161 | 40 (25%)* |
| Auckland Citibank Marathon (1993) | Review of medical records from first aid tent | 5334 (1990)† | 405 | 89 (22%)* |
| Great North Run (Unknown) | Review of medical records from first aid tents | 5640 (1993)† | 141 | 31 (22%)* |
| | | 5193 (1994)† | 343 | 72 (21%)* |
| | | 6528 (1995)† | 261 | 60 (23%)* |
| | | 1219 | 75 | 11 (14.5%)* |
| | | 29735 | 265 | 109 (41%) (blisters/corns/blister/collars) |
| | | 9330 (marathon) | 445 | 62 (0.7%)† (blisters, chafing, strains, stings, exhaustion) |

If not otherwise stated, the percentage in “Number of people affected” refers to blisters. *Percentage based on number of entrants in study. †Percentage based on number of people affected. ‡Number of finishers.

**Table 2 Jogger’s nipples reported in the marathon literature**

| Event | Method of study | Number of race entrants | Number of study participants | Number of people affected |
| Classical Marathon Race of Athens (1973) | Survey sent to runners 1 month after race | 139 | 94 | 2 (2%) |
| Mayor Daley Marathon (1977) | Injuries reported at first aid station | 4300 | 372 | 20 (4.4%)* |
| Women’s National Marathon (1977) | Informal survey at marathon | 98 | 98 | 16 (16.3%)* |

*Percentage based on number of entrants in study.
skin dry, remove crusts and macerated tissue, and kill bacteria responsible for superinfection.2,6,7,8 Topical antifungals, including the azoles, allylamines, and tolnaftate, may be used several times a day for mild disease, although reinfection is common, and oral antifungal treatment may be necessary for more moderate to severe cases.2,6,4,20–22,31–34

RUNNERS CAN PREVENT TINEA PEDIS BY FREQUENTLY CHANGING THEIR SOCKS, WEARING VENTILATED SHOES AND MOISTURE WICKING SYNTHETIC SOCKS, AND APPLYING POWDER TO KEEP THEIR FEET DRY.7,12,13,21,24,25,28,35 They should also be advised to wear sandals in the locker room and showers.13,15,21,22,25

JOGGER’S TOE
A repetitive thrusting of the longest toe into the toebox, especially with downhill running, results in subungual haematoma, or jogger’s toe.6,12,17,35,40 Only one study of marathon runners has reported on subungual haematoma. Bird et al.16,17 found an incidence of 2.5% after reviewing the medical records of 635 runners in the 1979 New York City Marathon. Clinically, jogger’s toe presents on the hallux, second toenail, or the lateral aspects of the third, fourth, and fifth toes with black discoloration, onycholysis, perungual haemorrhage, oedema, and erythema.21,37,39,40 Clinicians can also confuse jogger’s toe with onychomycosis and subungual malignant melanoma.6,12,17,35,40 Potassium hydroxide can differentiate onychomycosis from jogger’s toe.6,12,17,35,40 In addition, nails should be cut straight and close to the skin to ensure equal distribution of forces and to prevent damage to surrounding nail structures.6,8,9,12,17,19,42

SUMMARY
Dermatological injuries are commonly reported by the runner on marathon day. By keeping in mind the skin diseases that plague the long distance runner, clinicians can make quick diagnoses and provide prompt and appropriate treatment.

Table 3 Chafing and abrasions reported in the marathon literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Method of study</th>
<th>Number of race entrants</th>
<th>Number of study participants</th>
<th>Number of people affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City Marathon (1979)‡</td>
<td>Review of medical records from medicine and podiatry tents</td>
<td>14153</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>3 (0.4%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Marathon (1982)‡</td>
<td>Report of runners treated at first aid stations during race</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10 (0.5%)+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Cities Marathon (1982–94)‡</td>
<td>Review of medical records from first aid tents</td>
<td>81277 (total for all years)</td>
<td>1534</td>
<td>27 (1.9%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Citybank Marathon (1993)20,41</td>
<td>Cohort study, questionnaire 2 days before marathon to assess risk factors, post-race questionnaire 1 week after race</td>
<td>1219</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>140 (16%)(chafing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentage based on number of entrants in study. ‡Percentage based on number of entrants in race.

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