Hypermobility or generalised joint laxity is defined as a condition in which most of an individual’s synovial joints have a range of motion beyond normal limits. The prevalence of hypermobility in schoolchildren has been estimated to be 13–26.5%, with a higher prevalence in girls than boys. Benign joint hypermobility syndrome is traditionally thought of as being a benign condition consisting of generalised joint laxity with non-specific musculoskeletal complaints. The lack of systemic complications differentiates it from some of the other rarer causes of hypermobility such as Ehlers Danlos syndrome and Marfans syndrome.

In some sports, hypermobile joints may be associated with a performance advantage—for example, spin bowlers in cricket, gymnasts, and ballerinas. However, previous studies have revealed an increased incidence of musculoskeletal complaints such as arthralgias, joint subluxations, joint dislocations, and sprains in sportsmen with hypermobile joints.

Netball is the most popular female sport in Australia with an estimated one million players nationwide. It has been shown to be one of the top five sports associated with sporting injuries in children in Australia, with the ankle joint being one of the most susceptible to injury. This may be of more significance than previously suspected, as a recent Australian study has shown that sporting ankle sprains are associated with persistent long term symptoms in most patients.

It is axiomatic that prevention of such injuries would be desirable, and the first step would be to identify risk factors that may be amenable to intervention. Identifying netball players who are susceptible to injury may allow preventive and treatment efforts to be better focused. Potential interventions could include specific preseason training, targeted exercises, and prophylactic use of protective equipment, such as ankle guards, strapping, and orthotics. In the event of injury, recognition of hypermobility may result in specific treatment strategies and targeted physiotherapy.

Against this background, the aim of this study is to investigate the association between joint mobility and injuries in netball players. The null hypothesis is that hypermobility is not associated with an increased incidence of injuries in junior netball players.

**METHOD**

**Setting**

In New South Wales, Australia, netball is organised into a series of regional associations involving a number of clubs who compete at the same complex of multiple netball courts each weekend. Each club fields teams classified by age and standard. The Parramatta-Auburn association comprises a senior and junior league. The junior league (ages 6–16) comprises 13 clubs who play at a single facility of 17 courts. Games are organised on a schedule throughout the day with teams of similar age groups playing at the same time. The New South Wales netball season runs from late March to early September and consists of 15 weekly rounds. This study was conducted during rounds one and two. The study was approved by the Concord Repatriation General Hospital human research ethics committee.

**Subjects**

Eligible participants were netball players between the age of 6 and 16 years. Although a random selection of participants from about 420 eligible players would have been desirable, this was not practical. Instead, a convenience sample was assembled of all players who could be approached by the research team in the short time period after each set of concurrent games and whose parent or guardian could give consent.

**Questionnaire administration and determination of hypermobility score**

Informed consent was obtained from each subject and their parent. Each participant then completed a self administered
Hypermobility and netball injuries

RESULTS

Two hundred netball players between the ages of 6 and 16 (mean (SD) age 11 (2.5)) were recruited. Most of the subjects (77%) were white with other races present, reflecting the diverse local population (fig 1). The sample represented an equal distribution of netball positions. Sixty nine (35%) of the netball players had sustained some form of injury while playing netball. Forty four (22%) had sustained injuries playing sports other than netball. The most common injuries sustained playing netball were ankle (42%), knee (27%), and finger (15%) (fig 2).

The mean (SD) Beighton score was 3.99 (2.8). Figure 3 shows the percentage of players who had sustained a netball injury in each hypermobility classification (Beighton group). Of the 70 non-hypermobile, (Beighton score 0–2) players, 15 (21%) had sustained netball injuries. In the moderately hypermobile group (Beighton score 3–4), 19 of 51 players (37%) had sustained netball injuries, but the highest proportion of injured players came from the distinctly hypermobile group, with 34 of 79 (43%) reporting injuries (χ² test; p<0.025).

Fewer injuries were sustained while playing non-netball sports, and the difference between the Beighton groups was not significant (table 1). Thirty nine players wore protective equipment; most of these (78%) had previously sustained an injury while playing netball. No significant association was found between the different Beighton groups and the use of protective equipment.

Logistic regression analysis showed hypermobility to be an independent risk factor for netball injury (table 2). Netball players with Beighton scores 3–4 were 3.4 times more likely to have been injured (p = 0.015), and players with Beighton scores 5–9 were 3 times more likely to have been injured (p = 0.01) than subjects with non-hypermobile joints (Beighton score 0–2). For every year of netball played, there was a 1.5 times increase in the netball injury rate. Age, position on court, ethnicity, and number of games a week were not predictors of injury.

DISCUSSION

This cross sectional study has shown a significant association between clinically assessed joint hypermobility and self reported injury rates, so the null hypothesis is rejected. The proportion of netball players who sustained an injury increased in an incremental fashion with an increase in the Beighton hypermobility score. Before accepting this conclusion, it is necessary to consider the strengths and weaknesses of the study to determine whether there are any biases or other methodological problems that may have distorted the results.

No previous study has looked at hypermobility and injury rates in netball. A strength of this study is that it is reasonably large and representative, involving 200 junior

Outcomes measures and statistical analysis

The principal outcome measures were the reporting of any injury as a result of netball and the hypermobility score. We classified the Beighton scores into the three categories described above (0–2, 3–4, and 5–9). Statistical analysis was by the χ² test, with a significance level set at p = 0.05. Secondary outcomes were non-netball sporting injuries and the use of protective equipment such as ankle guards by the netball players.

Logistic regression was used to further assess the relation between Beighton hypermobility score and the presence of netball injuries by adjusting for potential confounding factors including age, years playing netball, games played a week, and court positions.

Percentage of players who had sustained a netball injury in each hypermobility classification (Beighton group).

Figure 3

Percentage of netball injuries by adjusting for potential confounding factors.

Figure 2

Distribution of site of netball injuries.

Figure 1

Proportions of different ethnic groups in study sample.
netball players from a competition of about 420. Each player was individually examined, and data were gathered by questionnaire completed by the player at the court side. There was no reason to believe that the method of recruitment led to bias by favouring injured over non-injured players or those with or without hypermobility.

Previous studies have focused on injury rates in groups thought to have a high incidence of hypermobility, such as dancers and ballerinas. This study differs from previous thoughts to have a high incidence of hypermobility, such as athletes or those with or without hypermobility.

The principal weakness of this study is that it is cross sectional and therefore can reveal an association between joint hypermobility and injury rates, but not permit the cause to be determined. We are performing a prospective study to tackle this question. Nevertheless, there seems to be no reason not to accept the findings of this study.

Considering the secondary findings of the study, it is perhaps not surprising that no association was found between hypermobility and non-netball sporting injuries. The overall number of non-netball sporting injuries was lower than netball injuries because netball was the dominant sport of the subjects.

Overall, a third of netball players had previously sustained an injury while playing netball. The most common injuries were to the ankles, knees, and fingers. These results are in accord with previous studies of netball players of all age groups, but one study of under 15 year old netball players (both male and female) showed a surprisingly small percentage of knee injuries (3%). This study, however, was based on presentations to hospital, which may have missed injuries that precluded playing sport but did not necessitate presentation at hospital.

It remains unclear why subjects with hypermobile joints have an increased susceptibility to injury. There is no doubt that there is an increased maximal stretch angle in the hypermobile muscle tendon unit with an enhanced tolerance to passive tension, but this has not been shown to have a direct link with muscular complications. Patients with hypermobility syndrome have been shown to have impaired joint proprioception in both the knee and finger joints. This impaired proprioception may not just account for an increase in acute injuries but may also explain the increased incidence of secondary degenerative osteoarthritis seen in hypermobile joints. Hypermobile joints have been shown to be less responsive than normal joints to the local anaesthetic effect of lidocaine, suggesting enhanced nociception and increased pain response in people with hypermobility. This may lead to a reduction in injury threshold or potentially an over-reporting of previous injuries sustained.

The findings of this study have implications for the prevention and management of netball injuries. Identifying hypermobile players could prompt specific training techniques, aimed at stiffening and strengthening muscular support around susceptible joints. The use of strapping and supports to augment mechanical support and proprioception would seem reasonable for susceptible players. These types of interventions have been applied to specific sporting populations in which hypermobility is accepted as a risk factor for injury, notably dancers and ballerinas. Carefully conducted

### Table 1: Sporting (non-netball) injuries in each Beighton score group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beighton score</th>
<th>No injured</th>
<th>% injured</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² test p < 0.2

### Table 2: Logistic regression of factors potentially contributing to injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Odds ratio</th>
<th>95% CI for odds ratio</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Upper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>1.099</td>
<td>0.894</td>
<td>1.351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game/week</td>
<td>0.770</td>
<td>0.329</td>
<td>1.800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Years of netball</td>
<td>1.505</td>
<td>1.198</td>
<td>1.890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.834</td>
<td>0.331</td>
<td>2.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goalkeeper</td>
<td>0.338</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>1.473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal defence</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>0.129</td>
<td>2.524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing defence</td>
<td>0.462</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>1.769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>1.547</td>
<td>0.397</td>
<td>6.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing attack</td>
<td>1.614</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>6.822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal attack</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>2.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal shooter</td>
<td>1.032</td>
<td>0.303</td>
<td>3.508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beighton score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–2</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>3.364</td>
<td>1.261</td>
<td>8.973</td>
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<tr>
<td>5–9</td>
<td>2.998</td>
<td>1.297</td>
<td>6.928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is already known on this topic

- The incidence of hypermobility in school children is estimated to be 13–26.5%
- The Beighton hypermobility index is a validated tool of assessment in athletes and children
- Hypermobility is associated with a variety of musculoskeletal complaints including joint subluxation and dislocation
- The relation between hypermobility and childhood sports injuries is uncertain

What this study adds

- Hypermobility is significantly associated with an increased incidence of injuries in junior netball players
- In female junior netball players, the most common sites of injury are ankle, knee, and finger

clinical trials would seem to be justified in broader sporting populations.

Finally, it is uncertain to what extent these findings can be applied to other sports, but there is no a priori reason to believe that netball is unique in this association. Most field and court sports involve rapid acceleration, deceleration, and directional changes which place considerable forces through articular and periarticular structures. However, further research would seem to be warranted to consider the relation between hypermobility and sports injuries in different age and sex groups.

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Competing interests: none declared

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Hypermobility and sports injuries in junior netball players

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doi: 10.1136/bjsm.2004.015271

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