LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Water jet skiing, a dangerous sport with inadequate policing!

EDITOR,—Water jet skiing is a popular international water sport. As yet there is no strict highway code to avoid accidents. We report two severe musculoskeletal injuries associated with this sport.

A 22 year old man presented with backwards and downwards pointed locked arms following bilateral anteroinferior fracture-dislocation of the shoulder with an associated brachial plexus lesion after an injury sustained while water jet skiing. While racing, his 1100 cc engine vehicle was hit by another jet ski from behind. His trunk moved violently forwards towards the front part of the vehicle, while his hands remained holding the handle bars. The momentum of the forward trunk movement forced the shoulders to dislocate anteriorly as the arms stayed behind.

A 34 year old young man sustained right knee dislocation as his jet ski came into the shallows. As the vehicle was turning to the left, the right side came closer to the bottom of the water where the sand was firm, and the front part of the right knee came into contact with the sand. The knee was deformed, the tibial part of the joint being posteriorly displaced. There was no neurovascular injury. The joint was reduced immediately in theatre by a direct pull on the front of the tibia. At a later stage, a complex reconstruction of the anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments and the lateral/posterolateral corner was performed by a knee specialist.

The accidents described are serious, producing devastating musculoskeletal injury. Although vehicle insurance, licensing, and speed limit are checked by the club where the sport takes place, these cases raise suspicions about the efficiency of current measures and speed control. We recommend that the European water police patrol should implement similar laws to those applied in other countries such as Australia and the United States.

ADNAN A FARAJ
J H PRINCE
L NEUMANN
S BOLLEN
Kings’ Mill Centre, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, United Kingdom and Bradford Royal Infirmary, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom

Electrocardiographic changes in “elite” athletes

EDITOR,—I am constantly amazed that authors of refereed articles in sports science and medicine journals get away with dictating to the reader. I refer specifically to the use of the term “elite”. I think this is particularly inappropriate when used in the title of a paper, because it presupposes that the population studied is elite when in reality it is the reader who should make such a judgement.

If, in the body of the text, the author(s) wish to refer to the population in question as elite, then they should present their definition in the opening introduction. Clearly, there are many instances where the term elite can be questioned, but I think most reasonable scientists and doctors would agree that there cannot be 1000 elite junior athletes in the United Kingdom. I refer to the paper of Sharma et al. I do not intend to vitriolise one research group, as I have seen many papers that “transgress” in this way. However, I have noticed that an earlier paper of Dr Sharma’s, published as the result of a presentation at the European College of Sport Medicine Conference, Manchester 1998, also used the term “elite” when referring to junior athletes. Perhaps those of us who act as reviewers are also guilty here and should take a greater stand in the future in this aspect.

I recognise that what constitutes “elite” could be debated interminably. The Chambers Dictionary defines elite as “...the pick or flower of anything”. There can be little debate that Olympic gold medalists are elite by this definition, but in a sporting context generally, the definition does tend to be less subject to clear distinction. By way of example, I cite the top 12 heavyweight rowers in the UK.

The British Olympic Medical Centre regularly fitness tests 70 national squad rowers, of whom these 12 are a part, in the centre’s laboratory at Northwick Park Hospital in Harrow. In an effort to determine the physiological characteristics of these rowers, we have collated raising it to a power function of the body mass such that physiological data could be “normalised” or rendered dimensionless. When successfully accomplished, this mathematical technique allows data for women to be compared with men, children with adults, and so on. When done with $V\text{O}_{\text{max}}$ data, it allows the individuals with the highest aerobic power to be truly identified. The results of this recalculation showed that expressing body mass to the 0.67 exponent produced the most promising results in all cases, with the exception of the three Olympic gold medalists. This shows that even with 12 individuals who constitute a group that appears homogenous (very similar ages, heights, body weights, training volume, and intensities for the last 10 years, and very similar competitive experience) there appears to be a “more elite” subpopulation. Put another way, the whole population the three gold medalists are “outliers” on the normal distribution curve.

So where does this leave us with respect to my criticism of the use of the term “elite”? In my view, it brings us full circle and simply reinforces the point that authors should not be using the term “elite” when referring to junior athletes. Perhaps those of us who act as reviewers are also guilty here and should take a greater stand in the future in this respect.

I would direct Mr Godfrey to our most recent papers as being a true reflection of the level of athletes employed.

GREGORY WHYTE
Senior Physiologist, British Olympic Medical Centre

Author’s reply

EDITOR,—Mr Godfrey has stated that “most reasonable scientists and doctors would agree that there cannot be 1000 elite junior athletes in the United Kingdom”. There are a number of issues we would like to discuss in this regard:

1. Mr Godfrey is correct to imply that the scientific community has failed to define the term “elite”, and to this end we would agree that a definition would avoid confusion. However, the use of the term “elite” in our paper is warranted, as the athletic population employed reflects the best athletes within each sport. Indeed this satisfies Mr Godfrey’s definition of “elite” as being “the pick or flower of anything”.

2. When one examines the sporting standard of athletes employed in some studies, we would agree that the use of the term “elite” in the title of any paper as being non-elite is as misleading as assuming that all athletes, of whatever standard, are “elite”.

To highlight a further issue raised by Mr Godfrey, we would like to tackle his cited example. It would appear erroneous to assume that it is physiology, and physiology alone, that differentiates the most successful performers. Whilst physiology is related to performance, other factors such as biomechanics, psychology, skill, equipment, etc, will have a significant impact, particularly in those sports that require a high skill component. The example cited by Mr Godfrey assumes that $V\text{O}_{\text{max}}$ is the single determinant of rowing performance. Even if this were true, which we know is not the case, the determinants of $V\text{O}_{\text{max}}$ are many, and to assume that these determinants are equal, even within a homogenous population, is highly erroneous. This point is demonstrated in the large number of studies our group has published on heart size and function in athletes.

We applaud the use of allometric scaling in comparing $V\text{O}_{\text{max}}$ values by Mr Godfrey and his colleagues. The use of an optimal scalar variable and method when comparing individuals is fully appreciated by our group, and I would direct Mr Godfrey to our recent review on the subject.

1. Despite this, even following scaling, we doubt that $V\text{O}_{\text{max}}$ is the only determinant of rowing performance differentiating his “more elite” rowers.

In conclusion, the term “elite” cannot be solely applied to Olympic medalists, as to do so would assume that all non-medal winning Olympians are not “elite”, and, further, what of the athletes competing in non-Olympic sports? We agree that the term “elite” requires a consensus definition, and may be a topic for future debate. However, we defend the use of the term in the present and past papers as being a true reflection of the level of athlete employed.

GREGORY WHYTE
Senior Physiologist, Human Performance Centre, University of Wolverhampton, Gornal Road, Wednesfield WV1 3BD, UK


The genetics of physical fitness

HUGH MONTGOMERY
UCL Centre for Cardiovascular Genetics, Rayne Institute, London WC1E 6JJ

Performance enhancing drugs; damned if you do, and damned if you don't

EDITOR,—I recently attended the BASM Annual Conference, and was interested by the obviously conflicting views on and attitudes towards performance enhancing drugs highlighted during the discussions.

The divergence of opinion was extreme. In the blue corner was the ‘‘ban em and string em up’’ brigade and in the red corner the ‘‘lets forget about them and legalise them all’’ (well not quite so extreme).

The facts surrounding performance enhancing drugs remain.

- Athletes and recreational sportspeople use them, almost certainly, more than we imagine: as many as 2.8% of Canadian school children test positive for anabolic steroids.
- Unsupervised drug use increases the risks to the users immensely—for example, adverse effects, risk of infection.
- Drug testing fails to identify the users of many of these drugs, because of clever dosage regimens, known adulterating mechanisms, and probably a less than total commitment to detect high profile users.
- Harm minimisation can reduce the use of these drugs, remove the more toxic drugs from the user's repertoire, and monitor users medically to ensure that they are advised when detectable harm is observed.
- There is a duty of care to these users that is clearly stated by the General Medical Council (GMC): ‘‘it is . . . unethical for a doctor to withhold treatment from any patient on the basis of a moral judgement that the patient’s activities or lifestyle might have contributed to the condition for which treatment is being sought. Unethical behaviour of this kind may raise the question of serious professional misconduct.‘‘ In the same document it is stated, ‘‘ . . . all problem drug misusers—irrespective of age, gender, race, and drug of choice—must have proper access to support from appropriate services—including primary care . . . ‘‘.

There needs to be a frank and open debate about these issues. It simply is not enough to say that this is banned so we can’t address the issues.

The GMC is to include the following statement in the next edition of Good Medical Practice, 2000: ‘‘Doctors who prescribe, or collude in the provision of drugs or treatment, with the intention of improperly enhancing performance in sport, would be contravening GMC guidelines and such actions would usually raise a question about a doctor’s continued registration.‘‘

So ‘‘de-registered’’ if you do, and facing serious professional misconduct if you don’t. This knee jerk reaction to the words ‘‘sport drugs’’ will undoubtedly lead to a retraction from the GMC, as surely as the lawyers would grow on the legal definition of the word ‘‘collude’’.

The debate must move on. We must know how to monitor people using such drugs, we must be able to know how to reduce the use of the most harmful drugs, and we must recognise that even the government knows that ‘‘just say no’’ never works.

The Council of the British Association of Sports Medicine proposed to the GMC that it ‘‘ . . . is of the opinion that doctors found intentionally involved in helping athletes and others to commit a doping offence, as defined by the IOC, are guilty of professional misconduct.’’

This is a step on the road of a rational policy towards this problem, but sports doctors and general practitioners need to learn more about this problem, not so that we can grow fat by association with the ultimate striving for success, nor in collecting fees for this information, but simply to improve the care we give to patients.

Their obvious similarities to other drugs of abuse mean that there is a lot of information readily available and some of that is relevant to this select group of drug abusers. We do not have to invent the wheel, merely modify it.

CHARLES DEAN
Glendale Surgery, Wrexham, Northumberland NE71 6DN, United Kingdom

1 Melia P. Is sport a healthy place for children? Relay 1994; Oct:10-12

NOTES AND NEWS

BJSM and JAMA


Current concepts

The first advanced sports medicine meeting entitled “Current Concepts” took place recently at the National Watersport Centre at Holme Pierpoint in Nottingham. It was organised by Mark Batt, attended by 55 delegates from Great Britain and Ireland, and judged by those present to have been a great success. Speakers included Dr Mark Batt, Professor Don Detmer, Mr Graham Hollway, Mr Mike Allen, Mr Dylan Morrissey, Mr Nat Padhiar and Mr Mike Barnes, but perhaps the greatest benefits were gained from the extended interactive discussion periods. The case presentations were excellent and are likely to be extended in future programmes. The next meeting of this genre of athletes, coordinated by Brian English, is scheduled for 19 May 2000 in Loughborough. A further meeting on tendonopathies, coordinated by Cathy Speed, is scheduled for 8 December in Cambridge. All details are available from Barry Hill at the National Sports Medicine Institute.
Both programmes are modular and may be undertaken full time or part time. Further information is available from Lori Coletti, Dept of Physiology, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT (tel: 0207 419 3230; fax: 0207 383 7005; email: l.coletti@ucc.ac.uk).

Marathon Medicine 2000

The Royal Society of Medicine will host a conference entitled Marathon Medicine 2000 on 13–15 April 2000. This major conference will address the most important aspects of endurance sport and the programme brings together many of the most renowned experts across the globe. Among those speaking are Sir Roger Bannister, Professor Claude Bouchar, Dr Randy Eichner, Dr Lawrence Folinosbee, Professor William Morgan, Dr Bente Pederson, Professor Peter Raven, Dr William Roberts, Professor Bengt Saltin, and many others. The Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AE (fax: 0207 290 2977; email: emma.bryce@roysoemed.ac.uk).

BASEM annual conference

Aircast are continuing their support of the BASEM Annual Congress. They will be sponsoring one of the major speakers, Professor Norbert Baechl, and presenting the annual Aircast prize. Researchers are advised to begin thinking about their projects for submission for the 2000 Aircast prize which was awarded to Nick Peirce 1998 and to Nicola Mafulli in 1999. This is a very valuable travelling fellowship which will allow the winner to visit a research centre of their choice. Attention is also drawn to other opportunities for international travel. The Sports Council offer bursaries for members to attend sports medicine events abroad and, in the past, members have been funded to attend the American College of Sports Medicine meeting and other European events. If there are more applications than bursaries, the grants will be allocated on merit and a letter of support from the member will be required. Alternatively, if you demonstrate a particular benefit to the association, you may be able to attend.

BASEM education

A major meeting of BASEM education took place on 29 February to discuss plans to develop the education programme. With increasing interest in sport and exercise medicine these courses have become very popular and are often oversubscribed. Barry Hill is updating the list of tutors for BASEM courses. If you wish to become involved in BASEM education or if you have a particular interest in the association, please contact Barry Hill at NSMI.

BASEM Scotland

BASEM Scotland has been busy over the last few months with a number of important events. As part of their continuing medical education programme there were two outstanding evening meetings. The first was presented by Professor Susan Ward, Director of the Centre for Exercise, Sports Medicine And Science (CESAME) on respiratory physiology, and the second by Dr John Shaw Dunn of the Anatomy Dept at Glasgow Uni-
Doctors and doping
The General Medical Council have responded to the request by BASEM for clarification of their recent statement on doctors and doping, after the issue was raised by the British Olympic Association at the BASEM annual general meeting. The full statement is published below. Members of BASEM are opposed to drug abuse in sport and the GMC statement endorses the position of the medical profession with regard to the deliberate use of prohibited performance enhancing drugs.

GMC STATEMENT
“Doctors who prescribe or collude in the provision of drugs or treatment with the intention of improperly enhancing an individual’s performance in sport would be contravening the GMC’s guidance, and such actions would usually raise a question of a doctor’s continued registration. This does not preclude the provision of any care or treatment where the doctor’s intention is to protect or improve the patient’s health.”

Sport and Exercise Medicine and Science Council
The National Sports Medicine Institute, in their newly reconstituted format, arranged a meeting of their Sport and Exercise Medicine and Science Council on 1 March at the European Fitness Convention at Olympia. The meeting was addressed by Professor Angus Wallace, chairman of NSMI, who outlined the future direction of NSMI, and proposed an annual UK Congress for Sports and Exercise Medicine and Science in 2003. It is also proposed to have a major sport and exercise medicine conference at the Commonwealth Games in 2002.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

British Association of Sport and Medicine Scotland: The upper limb and beyond
5–7 May 2000; Ayrshire, Scotland
Topics include:
- Upper limb imaging
- Orthopaedic management and rehabilitation of hand and wrist injuries
- Pool based training

Further details: Miss Nicky Walker. Tel: 0131 650 2578. Email: nicky.walker@ed.ac.uk

Pre-Hospital Emergency Care course
5–7 May 2000; Preston, UK
19–21 June 2000; Cambridge, UK
Run jointly by BASICS and the Royal College of Surgeons, this course is open to anyone who may have to deal with emergency situations. The course leads to a certificate in Pre-Hospital Care.

Further details: Basics Education Ltd, 7 Black Horse Lane, Ipswich IP1 2EP. Tel: 01473 218 407. Fax: 01473 280585. Email: educ@basics.org.uk

3rd International sports sciences congress
11–13 May 2000; Istanbul, Turkey
The main topics will include:
- Teaching physical education and sports
- Training and movement
- Sports health
- Sport management
- Psychosocial areas in sport.

Further details: Kongre Sekreterligi, Marmara Universitesi, Beden Egitimi ve Spor Yuksekokulu, Cuma Yolu Cad 81616 Ataköy, Istanbul, Turkey. Tel: +90 (216) 308 56 61/62/63. Fax: +90 (216) 332 16 20. Email: kongre2000@marun.edu.tr

Healthcare workers: their health risks and how to minimise them
25–26 May 2000; London, UK
Further details: Rosamund Snow, External Relations Department, Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole St, London W1M 8AE. Tel: 0171 290 2904. Email: rosamund.snow@roysocmed.ac.uk

International conference on sport technology: challenges for the 21st century
4–6 June 2000; Calgary, Canada
Further details: The Sport Technology Research Centre, Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary AB, T2N 1N4, Canada. Tel: (403) 220 3377. Email: istcon@ucalgary.ca

Exercise and sport: the pros and cons for health
15 June 2000; London, UK
Further details: Jennifer Goulding, Courses and Conferences Organiser, Royal College of General Practitioners, 14 Princes Gate, Hyde Park, London SW7 1PU. Tel: 0207 581 3232. Fax: 0207 589 1428

National Athletic Trainers’ Association 51st Annual Meeting
28 June–2 July 2000; Nashville, Tennessee, USA
Further details: NATA, PO Box 911758, Dallas, TX 75391-1578, USA. Tel: (301) 694 5243. Fax: (301) 694 5124. Website: www.nata.org

Rehabilitation and rheumatology 2000: unlocking the door of disability
29 June–1 July 2000; Bath, UK
Topics will include:
- Paediatric rheumatology and rehabilitation
- Pain management
- Spinal injuries
- Neuro-rehabilitation.

Further details: Janet Crompton. Tel: 01453 549929. Fax: 01453 548919. Email: janetcrompton@compuserve.com

5th Annual congress of the European College of Sport Science
19–23 July 2000; Jyväskylä, Finland
Details from: ECSS, University of Jyväskylä, PO Box 35, FIN-40351, Jyväskylä, Finland. Tel: +358 14 603160. Fax: +358 14 603161. Email: ecss@pallo.jyu.fi Website: www.dshs-koeln.de/ecss

1st Latin American American meeting in orthopaedic sports medicine
26–29 July 2000; Santiago, Chile
Details from: Chilean Soc Sp Med, Av. Las Condes 9792 Ofic, 206 Santiago, Chile. Email: info@sochmedelp.cl Website: www.sochmedelp.cl

British Association of Sport and Exercise Sciences Annual Conference
29 August–1 September 2000; Liverpool, UK
Further details: BASES 2000, Event Management Services, Egerton Court, 2 Rodney St, Liverpool L3 9UX. Tel: 0151 231 3585. Fax: 0151 709 5057. Email: ems@ljivm.ac.uk

2000 Pre-olympic scientific congress
7–13 September 2000; Brisbane, Australia
Themes running through the programme include:
- Role of the Olympic Games in promoting health for all
- Impact of elite athletes sports medicine on the general community

Deadline for abstracts August 1999.

Further details: Congress Manager, Sports Medicine Australia, PO Box 897, Belconnen ACT 2616, Australia. Tel: +61 2 6251 6944. Fax: +61 2 6253 1489. Email: smanat@sma.org.au

19th congress of sports medicine
13–14 October 2000; Bruges, Belgium
Topics include:
- Sports physiotherapy
- Children and sports

Further details: Dr Michel D’Hooghe, President Brucosport, Hospital AZ Sint-Jan AV, Ruddershove 10, B-8000 Brugge, Belgium. Tel: +32 50 452230. Fax: +32 50 452231. Email: brucosport@azbrugge.be Website: http://user.online.be/brucosport/index.htm

1st Moscow International Forum: Sport medicine science and practice on the eve of the 21st century
20–25 October 2000; Moscow
Further details: Organising Committee of the Forum, Yachshuk AM, Zemlyanoi Val 53, Moscow. Tel: +7 928 29 92

British Association of Sport and Exercise Medicine congress
3–5 November 2000; Tewkesbury, UK
Lectures include:
- Muscular conditioning during space station MIR flight
- Health enhancing physical activity—an upgrowing challenge for sports medicine

Further details: Dr Clive Monckley, Ridgeway House, Ridgeway Cross, Cradley, Worcestershire WR13 5JJ. Tel/fax: 01886 880158

Multiple choice questions—answers
p 93: Pescatello S, VanHeest JL, Physical activity mediates a healthier body weight in the presence of obesity
1 (b); 2 (e); 3 (e); 4 (c); 5 (b).

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