Rapid responses

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Log on to our website (www.bjsportmed.com), find the paper that interests you, click on “full text” and send your response. Please include your first name, initials and email address. We will post all responses within seven days. 

The editors will decide, as before, whether to also publish it in a future paper issue.

Impact of professionalism on injuries in rugby union

EDITOR,—We were concerned to read about the alarming increase in injury in Scottish rugby union football.1 In their article, Garraway et al report the results of a 1997–1998 survey of Scottish club players, which, when compared with the findings of a 1993–1994 survey, indicate a substantial increase in the incidence of injury. The authors attribute this increase to factors associated with the advent of professionalism in rugby union football.

Garraway et al consider a number of possible explanations for their findings and then conclude that “the factor that is most likely to have contributed to the increased burden of injury in rugby is the advent of professionalism in rugby union.” What concerns us is that their recommendations are based on the absence of supporting evidence, and that in making such recommendations their attention is diverted from other explanations for the observed increase in injuries, such as law changes that affect the way in which rugby is played. Investigation of the effects of padded equipment on injury risk, through epidemiological research, is required before recommendations about its use can be made. Placing a moratorium on the use of protective equipment may make it difficult to undertake such research.

KENNETH L QUARRIE
Injury Prevention Manager, New Zealand Rugby Union

DAVID J CHALMERS
Deputy Director, Injury Prevention Research Unit
Department of Preventive and Social Medicine
Dunedin School of Medicine, University of Otago
PO Box 913, Dunedin, New Zealand
david.chalmers@pum.org.nz


Proportions of activities in a climbing gym

EDITOR,—I refer to the paper on indoor rock climbing by Wright et al.1 Firstly, thanks to the authors for adding some valuable information to the under researched area of indoor climbing injuries (particularly given the popularity of this activity world wide).

While I have no doubt that many of your participants put leading or bouldering as the activity that they spent most time doing while in the gym, I would have significant doubts that that is actually the case particularly in lower grade climbers. I suspect that the participants in the study may well have overestimated the amount of time spent in each activity, and that an analysis of actual time spent would reveal more time spent on a top rope than any other activity. This is a possible explanation for the otherwise unexpected findings when looking at the “preferred activity” as a predictor of overuse injury.

I do agree with the idea that many “committed” climbers will spend more time bouldering and leading than the non-committed, but this should logically be a factor to some extent related to grades climbed, not independent of skill level.

DAVID HUMPHRIES
Sports Medicine, St Helena Hospital
186 Macquarie St, Hobart
Tasmania, Australia
david.david@sagemail.com.au


Authors’ reply

Thanks to David Humphries for his comments on our paper. We agree that our respondents may have overestimated the time they spent leading and bouldering in comparison with top roping, although, if this is the case, we should ask why. Bravado, perhaps wishing to appear bolder than they actually are, or memory error, seem the most likely explanations. Memory error, resulting in this case in misclassification bias, is a potent source of error in epidemiological studies, a bias to which our study is no less susceptible than others reliant on memory based replies. If the misclassification is all in one direction—that is, some people stated that their most common activity was leading and bouldering when it was in fact top roping, and no one made the opposite error—the true odds ratio for leading and bouldering in comparison with top roping would be lower than that which we found. We have not performed a sensitivity analysis to estimate the degree of misclassification that would reduce the coefficient of this variable to non-significance.

We have one further comment to make in relation to Humphries’ remarks about “committed” climbers. We have already pointed out that we cannot regard our sample as a true cross sectional representation of the indoor climbing population. In particular, it seems unlikely that “team building” clients from the commercial sector would attend such an event, and possibly not school groups, or at least not in the proportions that they believe to be represented of a rapidly expanding market. In this sense, we suspect that almost all our respondents would be “committed” climbers, but the word has a different sense here from the way Humphries has used it.

DEBORAH WRIGHT
JAMES ROYLE
TIM MARSHALL

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Sports doctors’ resuscitation skills

Editor—I cannot resist the temptation to join the debate on sports doctors’ resuscitation skills.' The study by Thompson et al suggested that there is a perceived need among sports specialists for first aid skills. However, I received no response to my letter concerning this which indirectly posed the question, “should doctors who attend aquatic sports be able to deal with a suspected cervical spine fracture and recover the casualty?” Obviously, that is the task of a lifeguard in the same way that first aid at non-aquatic events is the task for a first aider, but perhaps doctors should be competent first aiders and/or lifeguards. This was never in the medical school curriculum and perhaps that should change. At least, first aid training is part of sports medicine courses, but I would like to suggest that lifeguarding should also be included. I would also suggest that all doctors at aquatic events should hold the NPLQ, NBLQ, or at least bronze medallion and bronze cross of the RLSS or overseas equivalent.

Should the organisers of any sports medicine course want advice on this, they should contact the RLSS at River House, High St, Broom, Akeley, Warwickshire B50 4HN, UK. I would be happy to help out but would make two stipulations: everyone on the course should feel obliged to join the RLSS and they should sponsor me for my next fund raising event for the RNLI.

PAUL SCHUR
Wiggo Cottage, 135 Main Road, Wybunbury, Nantwich, Cheshire CW5 7LR, UK
usualperch@doctors.org.uk

BOOK REVIEWS


This is the best book on the marathon that I have ever read. It is composed of a series of chapters based on lectures delivered at a British Heart Foundation symposium on marathon medicine held in London in 2000. The content includes a wide range of disciplines: history, sociology, psychology, medicine, physiology, and more.

It is noted in the introduction that the reader will be treated to the views of a veritable galaxy of experts. This is no false claim.

What a pleasure it was to read this book—comprehensive, direct, accessible, and practical are only a few relevant adjectives applicable to this text. It even kept me awake on a Sydney to London flight! Beautifully presented with clear figures, singular in its lack of waffle, and very well referenced, this is the ultimate guide to so many aspects of what many consider to be the greatest race. In addition to the wealth of information contained in the chapters proper, I quite appreciated the inclusion of short sections of discussion between conference attendees and the experts which were included at the conclusion of some chapters.

Having personally struggled through a number of these events, I especially looked for practical information. Will it kill me? Probably not. Will I live forever if I complete one? No. What should I drink and eat? What about altitude training? Why do I fatigue? The answers, or our best current knowledge, are all there.

This is an excellent book. I am half way through it on the second reading. I would buy it myself and recommend it to all of those who care for participants in, or who are interested in, endurance sport. It is suitable for sophisticated athletes and both students and practitioners of sports science and sports medicine.

Analysis
Presentation 18/20
Comprehensiveness 18/20
Readability 18/20
Relevance 18/20
Evidence basis 18/20
Total 90/100

KIERAN FALLON
Head, Department of Sports Medicine, Australian Institute of Sport, PO Box 176, Belconnen, ACT 2616, Australia
kieran.fallon@ausport.gov.au


“We have tried to strike a balance between being too academic on the one hand and competing with the pocket guides on high altitude emergencies on the other” proclaim Michael Ward, James Milledge, and John West, three internationally respected authors on the subject of high altitude medicine. Their third edition is an attractively covered book, its suprising weight giving suitable notice of the serious reading within.

Each chapter starts sensibly with a list of contents followed by a carefully worded summary. I found this increasingly useful as the majority of text favours the clinical specialists and high altitude physiologist. By chapter six I was struggling with M = (P – P0) Q(1 – e−Z/ω). Those of you who recognise this as relating to the total transfer of a gas will be at one with this book. I suspect the majority of readers will silently thank the authors for providing those chapter summaries.

In the midst of this text I could sense John West’s influence predominate, with the profusion of scientific tables and graphs sprinkled with references to the pioneers of high altitude physiology, and it was in these scientific chapters that the authors seemed most at ease. As a GP with an interest in mountain rescue, I found the latter third of the book much more relevant. The conditions of high altitude pulmonary oedema and cerebral oedema (HAPE and HACE), hypothermia, exhaustion, and fatigue are covered in workable detail, and there is useful information on how clinical conditions such as diabetes, COPD, and IHD are affected by high altitude.

So have the authors succeeded in their aim? On balance this is of more interest to the research scientist or high altitude specialist rather than readers like myself. There are cheaper (much) books that cover the clinical aspects at least as well, but none so logically laid out, beautifully presented, or as thoroughly researched (I counted 1557 references!). One for the serious high altitude buff who won’t even see the price tag.

Analysis
Presentation 17/20
Comprehensiveness 17/20
Readability 15/20
Relevance 10/20
Evidence basis 18/20
Total 77/100

FRED MACSORLEY
The Church Walk Surgery, 28 Church Walk Lurgan, Co Armagh BT67 9AA, N Ireland


I was excited when I saw this book as the five authors are all well known to me as prominent in their respective fields. Nicola Maffulli of Stoke on Trent via Aberdeen and Hong Kong is an orthopaedic surgeon with a special interest in children’s injuries, Kai Ming Chan from Hong Kong is a widely published orthopaedic surgeon, Rose McDonald has been prominent in sports physiotherapy in the United Kingdom for many years, Bob Malina from Michigan State University is one of the foremost experts in children’s growth, and Tony Parker has been a leading FIMS official for many years.

Their stated aim is “to address in one volume the specific problems of different categories of individuals in sport”. The four groups considered were the young, the old, the female athlete, and the disabled athlete— all important subgroups with specific problems of their own. These four groups usually get a chapter each in general sports medicine books, so one would hope that these areas would be considered in significantly more detail in this publication.

The children’s section covers all the important issues such as growth and maturation, strength and endurance training, nutrition, and competitive stress. The sections on injuries have some inaccuracies—for example, in the section on navicular stress fractures describing the pain as “well localised to the apex of the foot” and prescribing rest only in the treatment, and the use of a rigid Boston brace in all cases of spondylolysis—but they are generally well covered.

The female section also covers all the major issues but is quite repetitive, with three different chapters all covering menstrual irregularities. The section on ageing and master athletes (surely that should be masters.
of clinical risk management. This will not only reduce adverse events for patients, but will also have the pleasant side effect of reducing litigation.

The most interesting aspects of this book are those that apply the principles and issues of risk management to individual clinical disciplines. The reviews in areas such as oncology, psychiatry, and emergency medicine are well thought out and well referenced, providing useful information to enable clinicians to further reduce adverse events in their specialty and the consequences of those adverse events.

While not quite having received Bible status, this book provides an extremely comprehensive introduction to the area of clinical risk management for the novice, and also would be highly useful as a reference for individuals seeking to know more about clinical risk management. While probably not quite making it to bed time reading, it is a book where each chapter or area can be read in its own right. It is certainly a book that every clinical risk manager should have access to, and I would recommend that clinicians read their specific chapter. In future editions, this area of the book I am sure is destined for expansion.

## Analysis

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**PETER SLOAN**
Director of Clinical Services, Box Hill Hospital, Nelson Road, Box Hill, Victoria 3129, Australia
sloan.peter@boxhill.org.au

**PETER BRUKNER**
Associate Professor of Sports Medicine, Centre for Sports Medicine Research and Education, University of Melbourne, Australia
p brukner@unimelb.edu.au

## Clinical risk management: enhancing patient safety

Clinical risk management is a strange subject which will perplex many readers. If this was a book about cricket, it would have chapters on no balls, wides, missed stumpings, and accusations by Indian bookmakers, but it probably would not talk about how to be a successful cricketer. As a result, some readers will be a bit put off by both its lay out and content. However, for those who already practice high quality medicine, this text offers an opportunity to refine their practice further.

To a large extent, clinical risk management grew out of the need to address issues arising from litigation against individual doctors and health services—an influence that still strongly underpins this volume. A somewhat broader view, that there are inherent risks in all medical practice and we must learn how to deal with them appropriately, also strongly influences this book and represents the future

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## Sports Injuries Management of the Shoulder

8 December 2001, School of Physiotherapy, Manchester, UK
NSMI in partnership with ACPSM
Further details: Isabel Lancom, NSMI; Tel: +44 (0)20 7251 0583 ext. 219; email: isabel.lancom@nsmi.org.uk

## Competency Course in Musculoskeletal Ultrasound

7–9 January 2002, Oxford, UK
Further details: Alison Davies, Department of Radiology, Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford OX3 7LD, UK; Tel: +44 (0)1865 227765; Fax +44 (0)1865 227347; email: alison.davies@nrc.anglo.xhs.uk

## II International Congress on Physical Education, Sports Medicine & Exercise Science

14–17 January 2002, Donapaula, Goa, India
Further details: Dr Jasraj Singh, Organising Secretary, LINPE Gwalior, India 21, Lakhmibhai National Institute of Physical Education Shakti Nagar, Gwalior 474002 M.P

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## The Sixth International Paralympic Committee Scientific Congress

4–6 March 2002, Salt Lake City
Further details: Michele E. Brown, P.O. Box 45002, Salt Lake City, Utah 84145–002, USA; email: michele.brown@saltlake2002.com


12–15 May 2002, Montreal Convention Center, Montreal, Canada
The purpose of the conference is to bring together the stakeholders to facilitate exchange between sectors and disciplines; promote the sharing of knowledge and intervention models and encourage partnerships between the public and private sectors.

The conference will include plenary sessions on all topics of concern to all professions (for example, the influence of the media on the safety of populations: the role of policies and laws) and state of the art presentations focusing on their respective fields. Simultaneous translation of these sessions and the opening and closing ceremonies will be available in French and Spanish. Additionally, as the focus is to facilitate exchange, parallel sessions (oral presentations, round tables, and debates) and poster sessions will be organised around six major themes: Road Safety, Occupational Safety, Sport, Leisure, Home, Institutional and Product Safety, Suicide Prevention, Violence Prevention and Post-trauma care and Rehabilitation.

Further details: Carol Pincos-Langevin; Tel: +1 514 848 1133; Fax: +1 514 288 6469; email: trauma@coplanar.qc.ca;

Web site: www.tourma2002.com

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## World Conference on Women and Sport

16–19 May 2002, Montreal, Quebec
Further details: Deena Scoretz (secretariat), IWG Secretariat, 15 Eddy Street, 8th Floor Hull, QC K1A 0M5, Canada; Tel: +1 604 999 0989; Fax: +1 819 956 8019; email: dscoretz@infoserve.net

Web site: www.iwg-gti.org

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## 49th ACSM Annual Meeting

20 May 2002 to 1 June 2002, St. Louis, Missouri
Further details: Fax: +1 (317) 634–7817

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## Physical Therapy 2002

5–8 June 2002, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA
Further details: 2002 Annual Conference Program Committee, C/o Professional Development, APTA, 1111 North Fairfax St. Alexandria, VA 22314–1488 USA

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## 12th Commonwealth International Sports Conference

19–23 July 2002, Manchester, UK
Further details: Conference Secretariat, HIT Conferences, Cavern Court, 8 Mathew Street, Liverpool L2 6RE, UK; Tel: +44 (0)151 227 4423; Fax: +44 (0)151 236 4829; email: sport@hit.org.uk

Website: www.hit.org.uk/sport/home.htm

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## Fourth World Scientific Congress of Golf

23–26 July 2002, St Andrews, UK
Further details: World Scientific Congress of Golf Trust, The Scores, St Andrews KY16 9AT UK; Tel: +44 (0)1334 475560; Fax: +44 (0)1334 474322; email: goldscience@st-andrews.ac.uk.
Website: www.golfscience.org.

Sports Medicine Course
3–10 August 2002, Vancouver, Canada
Further details: Cathy Means; Tel: +1 608 263 6637; Fax: +1 608 262 8421; email: cjmeans@facstaff.wisc.edu

XVI IEA World Congress of Epidemiology
18–22 August 2002, Montreal, Canada
Further details: Conference Secretariat, Events International Meeting Planners, 759 Square Victoria, Suite 300, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 2J7, Canada; Tel: +1 514 286 0855; Fax: +1 514 286 6066; email: info@eventsintnl.com.
Website: www.iea2002.com

Sports Medicine of Australia 2002
Australian Conference
12–16 October 2002, Carlton Crest Hotel, Melbourne, Australia
Further details: Prue Robertson, Project Officer, Sports Medicine Australia, PO Box 237, Dickson ACT 2602; Tel: +61 02 6230 4650; Fax: +61 02 6230 5908; email: prue.robertson@sportnet.com.au

The 5th Asian Federation of Sports Medicine Congress
24–27 October 2002, Seoul, South Korea
Further details: AFSMC 2002 Seoul Secretariat, Hanjim Travel Service Co Ltd, (c/o Young CHANG) Marine Center New Bldg 5th Fl, #51, Sogong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul 100–770, South Korea; Tel: +822 726 5555; Fax: +822 778 2514; email: ychang@kaltour.com.
Website: http://www.afsmc2002.or.kr

Second World Congress of Science and Medicine in Cricket
4–7 February 2003, University of Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Further details: Dr Richard Stretch, University of Port Elizabeth, PO Box 1600, Port Elizabeth 6000, South Africa; Tel: +27 41 5042584; Fax: +27 41 5832605; email: spareas@upe.ac.za

Vth World Congress on Science & Football
April 2003, Lisbon, Portugal
Further details: Dr J Cabri; email: Jcabri@fmh.utl.pt.
Website: http://www.fmh.utl.pt/wesf

The LTA Sports Science and Sports Medicine Conference

NOTES AND NEWS

www.basem.co.uk
The British Association of Sport and Exercise Medicine has launched its new website—www.basem.co.uk. The site provides information on the educational opportunities in sport and exercise medicine, and advice to those wishing to be involved in this area. BASEM members can also access the latest information of BASEM events.

www.UKSI.net
The UK Sports Institute (UKSI) is currently developing a password restricted website—www.UKSI.net—for the elite professional sporting community including athletes, coaches, and those in sport science and medicine. The site will be commissioning experts to write articles on a variety of topics. Each article will be aimed at the entire audience, promoting the integrated philosophy of the UKSI.

Bayesian statistics and evidence based medicine
Evidence based medicine is the buzzword of the day. But in fact, the standard statistics that are used in almost all studies do not answer the questions that are of interest to the clinician, even though they are misinterpreted as if they do. A new website www.physio.mcgill.ca/smcourse/bayesian is now available that compares the inferences that can be drawn from standard statistics with those that can be drawn from the Bayesian statistical approach. The authors welcome all questions and comments. This site is designed for both clinicians and epidemiologists.