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Injury and illness definitions and data collection procedures for use in epidemiological studies in Athletics (track and field): Consensus statement

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► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2013-093241>)

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Accepted 31 January 2014

ABSTRACT

Background Movement towards sport safety in Athletics through the introduction of preventive strategies requires consensus on definitions and methods for reporting epidemiological data in the various populations of athletes.

Objective To define health-related incidents (injuries and illnesses) that should be recorded in epidemiological studies in Athletics, and the criteria for recording their nature, cause and severity, as well as standards for data collection and analysis procedures.

Methods A 1-day meeting of 14 experts from eight countries representing a range of Athletics stakeholders and sport science researchers was facilitated. Definitions of injuries and illnesses, study design and data collection for epidemiological studies in Athletics were discussed during the meeting. Two members of the group produced a draft statement after this meeting, and distributed to the group members for their input. A revision was prepared, and the procedure was repeated to finalise the consensus statement.

Results Definitions of injuries and illnesses and categories for recording of their nature, cause and severity were provided. Essential baseline information was listed. Guidelines on the recording of exposure data during competition and training and the calculation of prevalence and incidences were given. Finally, methodological guidance for consistent recording and reporting on injury and illness in athletics was described.

Conclusions This consensus statement provides definitions and methodological guidance for epidemiological studies in Athletics. Consistent use of the definitions and methodological guidance would lead to more reliable and comparable evidence.

INTRODUCTION

Athletics (track and field) is a global sport and the largest at the Olympics Games, contributing about 20% of all participants (<http://www.olympic.org>).¹⁻⁵ Athletics includes the track and field disciplines of track running, jumping and throwing, race walking and cross-country and road running. The sport is governed by the International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF; <http://www.iaaf.org>). World Outdoor Championships are held every second year at which almost 2000 athletes representing all continents compete.¹⁻³ From clinical experience, we know that competition and training in Athletics poses considerable risks of injuries and

illnesses. Despite this, few studies have prospectively reported injury and illness incidences and patterns in populations of athletes representing all groups of events over the course of an entire season or longer.⁶⁻⁸

In 2007, the IAAF introduced routine data collection on injury incidence and characteristics during the World Championships.¹ Since 2008, injury surveillance has also included the corresponding competitions during the Olympic Games.^{4,5} Collection of data on illness was added from 2009.² Recently, health surveillance has also been introduced at competitions organised by European Athletics (EAA).^{9,10} Data from these championship settings showed that approximately 10% of athletes sustained an injury and 7% suffered an illness during the relative short period of competition.^{2,3,9,10} While studies performed at high-level competition provide essential information, they are not sufficient for understanding the general injury and illness risks during a longer time period and across populations of athletes. The exposure to injury and illness risks during a championship is not representative for the entire season, as the training performed during the time period leading up to major competitions is not comparable with the training during the rest of the year. Older studies of club and elite athletic cohorts have reported that Athletics injuries were mostly observed during training with annual cumulative injury incidence ranging between 61% and 75%.^{7,11} Recent studies from Swedish Athletics found that almost every second adult athlete experiences a performance-limiting musculoskeletal injury, primarily of the overuse type, during 1 year.¹² Furthermore, the Swedish data also showed that a training load index combining increased training hours and intensity with a history of severe injury the previous year was a positive predictor for the risk of injury.⁶ The scientific literature published on Athletics injury and illness epidemiology in the past 10 years thus provides more information from short-term surveillance during competitions^{1-3,9,10} than prospective studies covering complete seasons,^{6,13} and none of the long-term studies have reported illness data. Hence, there is a lack of information on injury and illness prevalence and risks in athletes during the entire season. This mismatch could be, in part, due to the difficulty in conducting injury and illness surveillance in individual sports especially over an entire athletic season.



To cite: Timpka T, Alonso J-M, Jacobsson J, et al. *Br J Sports Med* 2014;**48**:483-490.

Consensus statements on sports injury definitions and data collection procedures have been published for several team sports (eg, football¹⁴ and rugby¹⁵), and recently for individual sports, (eg, tennis¹⁶ and thoroughbred horse racing¹⁷). To ensure the development of a safe sporting environment in Athletics, it is essential to reach a similar agreement on injury and illness definitions and to use a standardised methodological approach to data collection and analysis so that results can be compared or combined. This requires establishment of consensus definitions within Athletics and extending the consensus procedure to involve representatives from team sports and other individual sports to allow comparisons. The aim of this consensus statement was therefore twofold: (1) to define health-related incidents (injuries and illnesses) that should be recorded in epidemiological studies in Athletics, as well as their nature, causes and severity and (2) to provide guidance on important methodological aspects with respect to the epidemiological studies in Athletics also taking into consideration procedures used in other sports and relevant international standards.

CONSENSUS PROCEDURE

TT, JJ, PB and J-MA initiated the Athletics Consensus Conference on the occasion of the European Indoors Championships in Athletics. Several national and international Athletics governing bodies as well as renowned researchers in the field were assembled into an Athletics Consensus Group with the mission to develop a consensus statement for future studies of Athletics injuries and illnesses. Previous consensus methodology was reviewed^{14–18} and problems with analysing and reporting epidemiological data in Athletics were identified. Based on the identified problems and needs for change, basic requirements for reporting of epidemiological data in Athletics were delineated. The consensus procedure involved the following steps:

- ▶ Key people were identified and invited to represent following groups: (1) clinical professionals with experience from Athletics or other sports as team physicians/physiotherapists; (2) the IAAF, other international sports federations and the Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC); (3) researchers in the field of sports injuries epidemiology, ideally with previous involvement in consensus statements in other sports and (4) editorial boards of major scientific journals in sports medicine. The number and selection of invitations was also restricted by limited meeting funding, practical group process considerations and geographical vicinity to the meeting venue. Invitations were sent to 16 experts; 2 rejected the invitation due to other commitments.
- ▶ A person with social science training was appointed to moderate the consensus meeting.
- ▶ An agenda and a resume of needs and requirements on epidemiological reporting in Athletics (box 1) were circulated to all members of the group to provide the basis for discussions, and participants were invited to identify any additional topics to be added to the agenda.
- ▶ During the consensus meeting, each topic was debated and discussed openly.
- ▶ The moderator ensured that all delegates were provided the opportunity to present their opinions on each topic, and the deliberations were limited to the agreed timetable of the agenda. If needed, on conclusion of the discussion on any topic, the moderator called either for a consensus of all participants or for a vote on proposals.

The consensus meeting with 14 participating experts from eight countries took place on 4 March 2013 in Gothenburg, Sweden. Twelve members of the Athletics Consensus Group

were present at the meeting in person and 2 members took part via a video conference (J-MA and MM). The meeting was videotaped for documentation purposes. Following the consensus meeting, a draft manuscript was prepared by the two leading authors (TT and J-MA) based on the review of previous consensus statements^{14–18} and the agreements were recorded during the meeting. This document was distributed three times to two coauthors (JJ and PE). Then, an updated version of the manuscript was circulated to all group members with an appeal for comments to be returned within a dateline. All remarks received were reviewed by the two lead authors and, where applicable, incorporated into revisions of the manuscript. Where a suggested change was not incorporated, a written explanation was prepared and distributed to group members. This method was repeated two times. After the final iteration, all members of the group were asked to confirm their agreement with this final statement version. Disagreements with the consensus were recorded and documented (see online text supplement 1).

THE CONSENSUS STATEMENT

The definitions and guidelines presented in this report are based on previous consensus statements on epidemiological reporting of injury and illness in sports.^{14–16 18} Our recommendations focus on and reflect the specific issues facing Athletics (box 1) at international and domestic levels.

Definitions

Recordable health-related incidents (injury/illness)

A recordable health-related incident in Athletics is defined as

Any physical or psychological complaint or manifestation experienced by an athlete, irrespective of the need for medical attention or time loss from Athletics activities.

Recordable incidents resulting from participation in Athletics competition and training should be included in surveillance studies, and incidents that are probably not directly related to Athletics may also be recorded, but these should be analysed separately. The term ‘incident’ was adopted in this statement, rather than ‘injury’ or ‘medical condition’,^{14–16 18} in order to highlight the desire to also collect syndromic (prediagnostic) data and overuse injuries. As in the Tennis consensus statement,¹⁶ the term ‘manifestation’ was added to the term ‘complaint’, due to the fact that athletes do not always feel or experience a medically recognised condition. However, an athlete may have external signs that would alert a health professional to a condition, such as a skin lesion or osteophyte. The term ‘psychological’ was transferred from the Tennis consensus report,¹⁶ as overtraining and burnout may occur also in Athletics. Also following Tennis Consensus examples,¹⁶ sun-related skin conditions and exercise-induced asthma could be recorded as resulting from participation in Athletics. However, road traffic incidents and domestic accidents should not be taken into account.

Injury

An Athletics injury is defined as: ‘A physical complaint or observable damage to body tissue produced by the transfer of energy experienced or sustained by an athlete during participation in Athletics training or competition, regardless of whether it received medical attention or its consequences with respect to impairments in connection with competition or training.’^{2 5 19}

Box 1 Needs and requirements (without internal order) associated with epidemiological studies in Athletics

End-user needs associated with collection of epidemiological data in Athletics:

- Need 1: Overuse injuries—Overuse injuries are the main cause of impaired performance and time loss injuries during training and competition in Athletics. To prevent overuse injuries, data must be collected prospectively and during a complete season, also in young athletes.
- Need 2: Classifications—Current classifications in sports epidemiology need to be discussed and suitably adapted for application in Athletics, for example, clarification of 'overuse with sudden onset' vs 'non-contact trauma'; 'new injuries' vs 'acute injuries'.
- Need 3: Recognition of Athletics as an individual sport. There are inherent features associated with the nature of Athletics as a sport that need to be addressed in data collection: athletic (track and field) clubs are not professional and they rarely have a single medical team and/or medical team employed by the club. There are also significant differences between countries. Athletes located far from the club facilities (various geographic locations; for professional, training or familial reasons). Training can be either individual or in groups, and may have their own medical support structure, which could lead to difficulties coordinating medical services and injury and illness surveillance.
- Need 4: Illness codes—The current International Olympic Committee (IOC) illness codes need to be adjusted to be more systematically and consistently with international illness coding in order to facilitate better knowledge of illnesses in Athletics.
- Need 5: Multidisciplinary perspectives—Clinicians, Athletics associations, coaches and athletes may have different understandings on what is recordable injury or illness in Athletics, all of them equally legitimate to take into account for epidemiological reporting and for generating relevant intervention planning information. All fitting definitions need to be formulated to reduce bias and errors.
- Need 6: Compatibility—Epidemiological coding and reporting in Athletics need preferably to be compatible with systems and procedures in other areas of epidemiological research, and not restricted to sports only.

Requirements on data collection in Athletics

- Requirement 1: Focus on overuse injuries—Injurious events caused by isolated exposure to physical energy ('injuries') and repeated bouts of load or prolonged bouts of exposure to causal mechanism ('overuse injuries and diseases') differ in aetiology and require different clinical and preventive interventions in Athletics. These categories of events must be classified and analysed separately.
- Requirement 2: Multiple parallel perspectives—Health service, sports body, coach and athlete views on injuries and illness constitute separate and valid perspectives on reporting epidemiological data in Athletics. All these perspectives must be taken into account while building a system for epidemiological reporting.
- Requirement 3: Feasibility in longitudinal studies—Reporting of epidemiological data in Athletics should be feasible at championships and in longitudinal prospective studies.
- Requirement 4: Applicability to young age and gender—Reporting of epidemiological data in Athletics must apply to adult and youth athletes (including procedures for parental consent) as well as to both genders.
- Requirement 5: Adaptation to individual sports—Reporting of epidemiological data in Athletics must take into account that Athletics is an individual sport and that physicians and other medical staff may not always be available to record the initial incidents of injury or illness.
- Requirement 6: Compatibility with electronic patient records systems—Collection of epidemiological data from athletes preferably.

Illness

An Athletics illness is defined as: "A physical or psychological complaint or manifestation by an athlete not related to injury, regardless of whether it received medical attention or its consequences with respect to impairments in connection with competition or training."^{2 5 19}

Medical attention

Medical attention refers to an assessment of an athlete's medical condition by a qualified medical/healthcare practitioner, such as a physician, physiotherapist, nurse, osteopath, chiropractor or qualified athletic trainer (in the USA). A field request by an athlete for medical attention, for example, for adjustment of a knee taping, should not be recorded as an 'incident' unless it is identified as a treatable condition with evidence of aggravation of the athlete's existing knee condition. A medical-attention definition has most often been employed in studies of injuries and illnesses during major international competitions such as the Olympic Games and Athletics championships where all athletes have similar access to medical care.^{1-5 19 20} However, it should be recognised that in studies where athletes' medical coverage is

non-uniform, the use of a medical attention definition may lead to systematic bias in surveillance data.²¹

Time loss

"A time loss injury or illness is one that leads to the athlete being unable to take full part in athletics training and/or competition the day after the incident occurred."^{14 15 18} It should be noted that studies applying a time loss definition can miss a large share of overuse conditions.²²⁻²⁴

Severity of incidents

In prospective studies of injury incidence, the severity of a recordable incident is defined as:

The number of days that have elapsed from the day after the onset of the incident to the day of the athlete's return to full participation in Athletics training and become fully available for competition.¹⁴

The severity is thus determined by the number of days of absence from full Athletics participation. The day on which an incident first occurs does not count when determining injury

severity; the assessment of severity (days lost) starts on the following day if the athlete is unable to take part in full and/or normal training and/or competition. Severity should be reported as minor (1–7 days) which could be subdivided into slight (1 day), minimal (2–3 days), mild (4–7 days), moderately serious (8–28 days), serious (>28 days–6 months) or long-term (>6 months).^{14 25}

Some athletes can continue sports without using the injured body part or by adjusting the exposure to the injured body part, although participation is not full.

When studies aim to monitor the prevalence of injury and illness problems and their consequences, the use of alternative methods of measuring the severity of incidents is relevant, such as the score proposed by Clarsen *et al.*^{23 24} In particular, this approach can be used to monitor the progress of overuse injuries over time.

Full recovery

In many Athletics events, competing is seldom possible without full function, and a period of unrestricted training is usually required beforehand. However, many sudden and gradual-onset incidents develop into chronic conditions, with athletes returning to training while still experiencing adverse effects. Thus, a common notion of full recovery is important to enable the calculation of severity and the classification of recurrent incidents.²⁵ Ideally, recovery should be determined by expert medical opinion. However, the lack of uniform medical coverage may be a factor limiting the feasibility of this approach in athletics studies. Therefore, ‘return-to-play’ guidelines should be used, whereby *full recovery is defined as* ‘the return to full athletics training and (availability for) competitions’. Consequently, the ability to train or compete (‘return-to-play’) in most events of Athletics assumes full recovery and normal function.

The normal function and participation in Athletics may be evaluated using performance during competitions as a reference, as well as the type/mode, volume and intensity of training that can be completed without symptoms.

Recurrent conditions

In congruence with previous consensus statements in different sports,^{14–16 20} a recurrent condition qualifies as a recordable incident if defined as

An incident of the same type and at the same site linked to an index incident and which occurs after an athlete’s return to full function and participation (“*full recovery*”) from the index recordable incident.

Following Fuller *et al.*²⁶ framework for recording recurrences, reinjuries and exacerbations in injury surveillance, an index incident is defined as the first recorded incident in a series

of incidents constituting a recurrent condition. Recurrent conditions should be subcategorised into reinjuries and exacerbations. A reinjury is a repeat episode of a fully recovered index injury. An exacerbation is worsening in the state of a non-recovered index injury or illness.²⁶

Overuse conditions involving continual or sporadic experiences of pain or other physical discomfort should be analysed separately.²⁷

For example, an athlete may rapidly develop pain, and miss 2 weeks of normal training before returning to normal (competition-level) training while still experiencing pain; some 6 weeks later the pain level increases to such an extent that the athlete misses a further 4 weeks of normal training. The first episode should be recorded as a sudden onset incident with a severity of 14 days, while the second episode should be recorded as an exacerbation with a severity of 28 days.²⁶

Subsequent injuries

Recordable incidents in Athletics are often succeeding or recurrent. In particular, injuries (of either the same or a different type) can be strongly influenced by a previous injury. Therefore, correct categorising of subsequent injuries (multiple, recurrent, exacerbation or new) before the analysis is essential (eg, using the SIC model).²⁷ The categorisation of subsequent injuries needs to take into account the different modes of onset of injuries and the dependency structures between injury types. Also, it is important to declare the analytical assumptions regarding the repeated injuries, whether or not they are in a distinct order and are competing events.²⁷

Details of recordable incidents

Injuries should be described according to the affected body part (table 1), side, type (box 2), mode of onset and cause (table 2), date of injury incurrence and of full return to Athletics practice, and the designation of the injury as an index incident or a recurrence. In addition, the activity circumstances of the injury should be recorded; for example, in-competition (heat, round, final) or training. Any incident experienced during the warm-up period in association with competition should be recorded as a competition incident. If the aim of a study was to analyse the incidence of injury associated with specific conditions (eg, training activities and capabilities), then these specific conditions have to be recorded for all injuries.

Illnesses should be recorded using prediagnostic categories for affected system (box 3), main symptoms (box 4) and mode of onset and causes (table 3).

Health professional should use sport-specific codes, such as the Orchard Sports Injury Classification System and the Sports

Table 1 Injury body part (main groupings and subcategories for location of incidents modified from references 1, 2 and 18)

Head and trunk	Upper extremity	Lower extremity
1 Face (including eye, ear, nose)	11 Shoulder/clavicle	21 Hip
2 Head	12a/p Upper arm (anterior/posterior)	22 Groin
3 Neck/cervical spine	13a/p Elbow (anterior/posterior) 13 m/l Elbow (medial/lateral)	23a/p Thigh (anterior/posterior) 24a/p Knee (anterior/posterior)
4 Thoracic spine/upper back	14a/p Forearm (anterior/posterior)	24 m/l Knee (medial/lateral)
5 Sternum/ribs	15a/p Wrist (anterior/posterior)	25a/p Lower leg (anterior/posterior)
6 Lumbar spine/lower back	16a/p Hand (anterior/posterior)	26 Achilles tendon
7 Abdomen	17a/p Finger (anterior/posterior)	27 m/l Ankle (medial/lateral)
8 Pelvis/sacrum/buttock	18a/p Thumb (anterior/posterior)	28a/p Foot/toe (anterior/posterior)

Box 2 Type of injury (modified from references 1, 2 and 18)

1. Concussion (regardless of loss of consciousness)
2. Fracture (traumatic)
3. Stress fracture (overuse)
4. Other bone injuries
5. Dislocation, subluxation
6. Tendon rupture
7. Ligamentous rupture
8. Sprain (injury of joint and/or ligaments)
9. Lesion of meniscus or cartilage
10. Strain/muscle rupture/tear
11. Contusion/haematoma/bruise
12. Tendinosis/tendinopathy
13. Arthritis/synovitis/bursitis
14. Fasciitis/aponeurosis injury
15. Impingement
16. Laceration/abrasion/skin lesion
17. Dental injury/broken tooth
18. Nerve injury/spinal cord injury
19. Muscle cramps or spasm
20. Growth plate disturbance/avulsion
21. Other

Medicine Diagnostic Coding systems for diagnostic reports.^{28–29} The International Classification of Diseases and Injuries (ICD or ICPC) may be considered, in particular for studies performed in community settings.³⁰ The International Classification of Functioning (ICF) can be considered for studies using the time loss definition of recordable incidents.³¹ If health-related data are recorded by a coach or an athlete, the recordings should be reviewed by a health professional.

Mode of onset

A consensual decision was reached to categorise injury and illness incidents according to the onset, in contrast to the traditional diagnostic classification of acute versus chronic progress. A sudden onset incident refers to an episode where the experienced distress or disability developed during minutes, seconds or less, while a gradual onset incident refers to an episode that developed during hours, days or more. The consensus group proposed that recordable incidents should be classified as follows:

- ▶ *Sudden onset incident* refers to a condition resulting from a specific identifiable episode resulting in a rapid onset of experienced distress or disability. Subsequently, sudden onset

injuries can be categorised according to the cause of incident in:

- *Traumatic injuries* defined as a condition caused by an identifiable single external transfer of energy. Examples of traumatic sudden onset injuries include a bone fracture caused by a fall or a ligament tear caused by contact with an obstacle.
- *Overuse injuries* referring to a condition to which no identifiable single external transfer of energy can be associated. Multiple accumulative bouts of energy transfer could result in this kind of injury. Examples of overuse sudden onset injuries include tendon tears.
- ▶ *Gradual onset incident* refers to a condition that manifests itself over a period of time, or when there is a gradual increase in the intensity of experienced distress or disability, without a single identifiable event being responsible for the condition. Examples of gradual onset conditions include overtraining syndromes and overuse injuries, such as tendinosis/tendinopathies.

Athlete baseline information

Baseline information should include an athlete's age, gender, height, weight dominant arm/leg, main event(s), training volume (hours, sessions/week) and intensity, level of competition, number of years in Athletics and previous and ongoing incident(s). These two later need a detailed description as to when they happen, time loss, severity, injury body part, type, mode of onset, causes, contributing factors, if full recovery has been achieved, etc (see above details of recordable incidents). The categorisation of Athletics events should follow the groups proposed in box 5. Marathon could be combined with half-marathon and road races, and hurdles with sprints.

Study design, data collection procedures and analysis

Study design and implementation

Epidemiological studies in Athletics should ideally follow a prospective cohort design and record injury and illness incidence, thus allowing determination of risk factors. Cross-sectional study designs using prevalence measures are valuable for describing the burden of long-term, particularly overuse-related, conditions. Study designs involving repeated cross-sectional data collection can be used to establish prevalence trends. Any study must be approved by a recognised institutional (ethics) review board. It is recommended that studies are approved and endorsed by the Athletics organisations involved with the study population. Each athlete should be informed in writing about what is expected from her/him, the duration of the study, the risks and benefits of study participation and the procedures for the reporting of results (individually or at group level).

Table 2 Modes of onset, causes of injuries and contributing factors (modified from references 1, 2 and 18)

Mode of onset	Causes	Contributing factors
1. Sudden onset incident	1. Traumatic injury	A. Recurrence of previous injury
2. Gradual onset incident	1.1. Contact injury	B. Violation of rules (obstruction, pushing)
	1.1.2. Contact with another athlete	C. Field of play conditions
	1.1.3. Contact: moving object (eg, discus)	D. Weather condition
	1.1.4. Contact: immobile object (eg, hurdles)	E. Equipment failure
	1.2. Non-contact injury	F. Fatigue
	2. Overuse injury	G. Psychological
		Z. Other

Box 3 Illness-affected system (modified from references 2, 5, 19 and 20)

1. Upper respiratory tract (nose, sinuses, pharynx, larynx)
2. Lower respiratory tract (trachea, bronchi, lungs)
3. Gastrointestinal
4. Cardiovascular
5. Urogenital, gynaecological or reproductive
6. Endocrine or metabolic
7. Haematological or immunological
8. Neurological, central nervous system
9. Dermatological/skin
10. Musculoskeletal
11. Dental
12. Ophthalmological/otological
13. Psychiatric/psychological
14. Other

Data collection in prospective studies should ideally be performed on a weekly basis. Motivating the reporting physicians, physiotherapists or athletes to consistently report in longitudinal studies is a key issue. Discontinued reporting from a participant should trigger an alarm generating a contact with the physician/physiotherapist/athlete to encourage participation and to determine whether she/he is able to continue in the study.³³ While it is highly recommended that injuries and illnesses in cohort studies are diagnosed and reported by qualified medical personnel,^{14 15} prediagnostic data on injury and illness can also be collected by athlete self-reports.^{6 12} The recording and reporting process should, if possible, be electronically managed and the system compliant with the guidelines of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the USA (FDA 21 CFR Part 11).³⁴ If computer-based tools are used for recoding of data, the electronic forms should be individually tested, even if the corresponding paper-based forms have been validated.

Prevalence trends can be monitored using studies with a panel, or if not possible, cross-sectional design, where athletes are asked to complete injury and illness questionnaires at regular time intervals, preferably each week. The Oslo Sports Trauma Research Centre (OSTRC) Questionnaire on Health Problems

Box 4 Illness symptoms (modified from references 2, 5, 19 and 20)

1. Pain, ache or soreness
2. Fever, excess sweating or chills
3. Nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea
4. Weight loss or dehydration
5. Fatigue, lack of energy, lethargy or arterial hypotension
6. Irregular heartbeat, palpitation, syncope, collapse or chest pain
7. Congestion, hypersecretion rhinorrhoea or discharge
8. Cough, wheezing, dyspnoea or shortness of breath
9. Dizziness or vertigo
10. Rash, itch or eczema
11. Numbness, weakness or tingling
12. Mood/sleep disturbance, anxious or depressed
13. Other

can be used for this purpose,^{23 24} which focuses on four key questions on injury and illness with regard to: (1) consequences on sports participation; (2) consequences on training volume; (3) consequences on sports performance and (4) the degree to which the athlete has experienced symptoms.

Exposure

Athletic exposure divided into training and/or in competition should be reported in all studies. Exposure can be recorded based on time (eg, in training) or on participations/start (eg, in competition).

Competition exposure is defined as: "Competition including warm-up, the interval between starts during a competition day, competition and cool-down."

Training exposure is defined as: "Bodily movements or isometric force produced by skeletal muscles requiring energy expenditure and aimed at maintaining or improving an athlete's athletic performance." This includes skills, capabilities (power, speed, stamina), strength and conditioning and cross training (eg, running, cycling and swimming). Training volume is defined as the number of trained hours per week. Intensity of training can be assessed by using different intensity zones or effort scales per training session.³⁵ By combining weekly hours and intensity of training per event, a training load rank index can be computed.^{6 35} Exercise and social sports activities that are not scheduled as part of an athlete's formal training programme should not be included as training exposure. If the aim of a study is to evaluate the incidence of injury associated with specific conditions (eg, training activities and capabilities), then the exposure to these specific conditions has to be recorded.

Calculation of prevalence and incidence

Incidence (requiring that the study population is 'healthy' with regard to the condition under study at the start of the data collection) is used to report findings from traditional prospective studies and prevalence is used to report long-term conditions in cross-sectional studies. Prospective studies based on panel designs use serial and average measures of prevalence to describe the magnitude of injury and illness.^{23 24}

Prevalence is calculated by dividing the number of athletes with physical or psychological problems at/during a defined time period by the total number of athletes.

Incidence is calculated as number of new injuries or illnesses in relation to exposure (see above). Incidence should be calculated separately for illnesses, training injuries and in-competition injuries.

The *overall incidence* should be calculated as number of new injuries or illnesses recorded during the study period divided by a total athlete exposure hours (per 1000 h of athletic practice) or number of athletes (per 1000 athletes). The total athlete exposure hours is computed as the sum of recorded hours of training and competition during the period of the study.

Incidence of training injuries should be calculated as the number of new training injuries per 1000 h of training for Athletics. If the aim of a study is to measure the incidence of an injury associated with specific training activities, then the incidence of training injuries should be reported as a function of the athletes' exposure to the specific training activities; for example, the number of injuries during technical training (running/hurdles technique, jumps, throws, etc) per 1000 athlete-hours of technical training.

Incidence of in-competition injuries should be calculated as the number of new injuries in competition per 1000 registered athletes, per 1000 competing athletes and/or per 1000 athlete

Table 3 Mode of onset and causes of illness (modified from references 2, 5, 19 and 20)

Mode of onset	Causes of sudden illness	Causes of gradual onset illness
1. Sudden onset incident	1.1. Pre-existing disease (exacerbations of allergy, asthma, diabetes, degenerative, systemic inflammatory disorders, congenital, etc)	2.1. Pre-existing disease (exacerbations of allergy, asthma, diabetes, degenerative, systemic inflammatory disorders, congenital, etc)
2. Gradual onset incident	1.2. Infectious (viral, bacterial, fungal, etc)	2.2. Infectious (viral, bacterial, fungal, etc)
	1.3. Environmental (heat, cold, altitude, etc)	2.3. Environmental (heat, cold, altitude, etc)
	1.4. Nutritional, endocrine or metabolic disturbance	2.4. Nutritional, endocrine or metabolic disturbance
	1.5. Drug related or toxic reaction	2.5. Drug related or toxic reaction
	1.6. Exercise related (dehydration, exhaustion, etc)	2.6. Exercise related (dehydration, exhaustion, etc)
	1.7. Psychiatric	2.7. Psychiatric
	1.8. Other/idiopathic	2.8. Other/idiopathic

participations.^{1 18} Registered athletes have been previously defined as all athletes officially registered for the competition by the governing body (entry list), independent of whether or not they participate in any competition.¹⁸ These include athletes who do not start and athlete who do not come to the competition.¹⁸ The number of competing athletes is defined as all athletes who start at least once in an event, irrespective of whether or not the athlete finishes the event. Athletes who do not finish (DNF), who are disqualified (DQ) or whose result is not measured (NM) are counted as having started.¹⁸ The number of athlete participations (or number of starts) is calculated by adding up the number of athletes starting in all heats, rounds, qualifications and finals of a particular discipline or day, including DNF, DQ and NM.¹⁸ If an athlete starts more than once in

the same or a different discipline, each start is counted. In combined disciplines (eg, heptathlon), the starts in each subdiscipline are counted.¹⁸

Incidence of in-competition illnesses should be calculated as the number of new illnesses per 1000 registered athletes or per 1000 competing athletes.^{1 18} To compare different championships, the incidence of in-competition illnesses can also be reported as new illnesses per 1000 athlete days.^{3 36–38} The number of athlete days is calculated by multiplying the number of championship days by the number of registered athletes.

Statistical analysis

Incidence data should preferably be analysed with models based on the Cox proportional hazards regression method. Intrasubject correlations might be considered.³⁹ Statistical models which take into account the complexity of competing events, repeated injuries, such as marginal methods, and multi-state models with competing risk components are recommended.⁴⁰ Different analysis for part-time loss and full-time loss may be considered. In addition, analysis of time between incidences has a substantial scientific value.

Serial measures of prevalence should be analysed using statistical models that account for the correlation of repeated outcome measures within participants over time, for example, generalised estimating equations or mixed-models.

Reporting of results

The presentation of the results should follow the 'Strengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology' (STROBE) protocol for reporting of observational epidemiological studies (<http://www.strobe-statement.org>).^{41–43} The study population should be clearly defined with the number of participants, their age (mean and range), gender, main event and level of performance. The data should be reported in detail, including comments on the possible effects of missing data on the study results.

If the sample size is large enough, results should be reported separately for men and women, events, age categories and, if possible for ethnic group, country or geographical area (continents). For Athletics, athletes are divided into the following age categories: master (over 35 years), senior (from 23 to 35 years), under 23 years, juniors (under 20 years) and youth (under 18 years). The circumstances (competition heat, round, final or training), severity (time loss), mode of onset, body location, side, type and causes should be accurately reported.

CONCLUSION

This consensus statement provides definitions and methodological guidance for the consistent recording and reporting on injuries and illness data in Athletics. Suggestions are made for

Box 5 Athletic event groups (modified from references 1, 2 and 32)

1. Sprints (60, 100, 200 and 400 m) and relays (4 × 100 and 4 × 400)
2. Middle distance runs (800–1500 m)
3. Long-distance runs (3000–10 000 m) including steeplechase (2000 and 3000 m steeplechase)
4. Cross-country races
5. Marathon, half-marathon and road races
6. Race walking (5, 10, 20 and 50 km)
7. Hurdles (60, 100, 110 and 400 m hurdles)
8. Jumps (high, long, triple and pole vault)
9. Throws (discus, javelin, hammer and shot put)
10. Combined events (pentathlon, heptathlon, octathlon and decathlon)

Notes: (1) This event group classification is based on the Athletics Olympic programme and also includes all official events at different official International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF) Championships (indoors, outdoors, age groups, cross country, road races and race walking); (2) on previous Athletics studies,^{1 2 3 32} marathon was separated from other long-distance runs as the distance is well enough defined for purposes of between-study comparisons; half-marathon and road races can be added in this group depending of the study design and studied populations; (3) hurdles may in some studies assemble small populations and can be added to sprints group; (4) ultra running, mountain running and other extreme distance road races were not included in this classification of event categories but could make up further athletic event groups and (5) cross-country race can be separated from the long-distance runs for comparison with other cross-country studies.

recording athletes' baseline information, and competition and training exposures. Guidelines are presented on how incidents should be calculated and reported. Consistent use of the definitions and improved methodological guidance would lead to more reliable and comparable evidence.

What is already known on this topic?

- ▶ The current scientific literature on Athletics injury and illness epidemiology provides information from short-term surveillance during competitions and is limited to prospective studies covering the entire competitive season, possibly due to the unique challenges in conducting long-term prospective injury and illness surveillance in individual sports.
- ▶ Consensus statements on sports injury definitions and data collection procedures have been published for several team sports, and recently for individual sports.
- ▶ It is essential for Athletics to reach a similar agreement on injury and illness definitions and to use a standardised methodological approach to data collection to facilitate comparison and cumulative study.

What this study adds?

- ▶ This consensus statement provides definitions and methodological guidance for epidemiological studies in Athletics.
- ▶ Consistent use of the definitions and methodological guidance would lead to more reliable and comparable evidence.

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Funding Supportive funding to cover meeting expenses for consensus group members was obtained from Linköping University and the Swedish Athletics Association.

Competing interests None.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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Online text supplement 1

Consensus statement on injury and illness definitions and data collection procedures for use in epidemiological studies in Athletics (track and field).

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND OBJECTIONS TO FINAL TEXT

Toomas Timpka	No objection
Juan-Manuel Alonso	No objection
Jenny Jacobson	No objection
Astrid Junge	No objection
Pedro Branco	No objection
Ben Clarsen	Disagreement with “mode of onset” and “recurrent conditions” definitions
Jan Kowalski	No objection
Margo Mountjoy	No objection
Sverker Nilsson	No objection
Babette Pluim	No objection
Per Renstrom	No objection
Ola Ronsen	No objection
Kathrin Steffen	No objection
Pascal Edouard	No objection