

A systematic review of concussion in rugby league

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ABSTRACT

Objectives Concussion remains one of the inherent risks of participation in rugby league. While other injuries incurred by rugby league players have been well studied, less focus and attention has been directed towards concussion.

Review method The current review examined all articles published in English from 1900 up to June 2013 pertaining to concussion in rugby league players.

Data sources Publications were retrieved via six databases using the key search terms: rugby league, league, football; in combination with injury terms: athletic injuries, concussion, sports concussion, sports-related concussion, brain concussion, brain injury, brain injuries, mild traumatic brain injury, mTBI, traumatic brain injury, TBI, craniocerebral trauma, head injury and brain damage. Observational, cohort, correlational, cross-sectional and longitudinal studies were all included.

Results 199 rugby league injury publications were identified. 39 (20%) were related in some way to concussion. Of the 39 identified articles, 6 (15%) had the main aim of evaluating concussion, while the other 33 reported on concussion incidence as part of overall injury data analyses. Rugby league concussion incidence rates vary widely from 0.0 to 40.0/1000 playing hours, depending on the definition of injury (time loss vs no time loss). The incidence rates vary across match play versus training session, seasons (winter vs summer) and playing position (forwards vs backs). The ball carrier has been found to be at greater risk for injury than tacklers. Concussion accounts for 29% of all injuries associated with illegal play, but only 9% of injuries sustained in legal play.

Conclusions In comparison to other collision sports, research evaluating concussion in rugby league is limited. With such limited published rugby league data, there are many aspects of concussion that require attention, and future research may be directed towards these unanswered questions.

INTRODUCTION

Originating in the north of England in the late 19th century, rugby league has become a popular team collision sport played throughout the world at a variety of competition levels.¹ It is a physical sport involving numerous collisions and tackles. Each team, consisting of 13 players on the field, is allowed six tackles with the ball. The ball cannot be thrown forward but must be carried forward or kicked downfield. At the completion of each set of six tackles, the ball is immediately given to the opposing team to commence their set of six tackles. The same players therefore engage in offensive and defensive roles, depending on which team is in possession of the ball. The game is played non-stop, except for a serious player injury, for two 40 min

halves. The overall objective of the game is to carry the ball over the goal line of the opponent to score a try.² In Australia, rugby league is a popular contact sport. There are approximately 167 533 registered players with 368 869 involved in school competition and 893 965 involved in development club programmes.³

With the improvements in professionalism and commercialisation of sports such as rugby league, an increase in the value of the athlete as a commodity has occurred. Injuries sustained by players are now of considerable financial importance to the individual player and to their club. Participation in rugby league, at any level, carries inherent risk for injury,⁴ including concussion.

Sport-related concussion is a common injury,^{5–7} and these injuries might be more prevalent than initially thought because some concussions go unrecognised.⁸ Approximately 90% of concussions in sport occur without loss of consciousness^{9–12}; thus, they can be difficult to detect and might be underdiagnosed. Concussions are caused by accelerations or decelerations of the head involving linear (translational) and/or rotational forces, and there is tremendous interest in trying to better understand the biomechanics of this injury.^{13–17} Concussions have a large adverse effect on cognition and balance in the first 24 h following injury, with resolution of these deficits occurring within about 1 week according to group studies.^{18–19} There is evidence that a minority of athletes do not experience rapid recovery in cognitive functioning,²⁰ and this subgroup might be obscured in statistical analyses applied to larger groups of athletes.²¹ Younger athletes might take longer to recover. In a prospective study of high school football players,^{22–23} approximately 42–47% were deemed functionally recovered by 1 week (see [figure 1](#), p.503)²³ and it was not until 4 weeks that 84–94% were considered recovered.

Concussion in sport has been the topic of media attention recently, thus raising awareness in the participants of collision sports, parents and the general community, and also sports medicine physicians and researchers. The aim of this review was to systematically evaluate the available evidence on concussion in rugby league.

METHODS

The review was conducted in two stages. In stage 1, articles were retrieved via online database searching, hand-searching reference lists and performing cited reference searches (see [figure 1](#)). The current review examined all articles published in English from 1900 up to June 2013 pertaining to concussion in rugby league athletes. The online databases of PubMed, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SPORTDiscuss and Web of Science were searched, using the key

search terms: rugby league, league, football; in combination with injury terms: athletic injuries, concussion, sports concussion, sports related concussion, brain concussion, brain injury, brain injuries, mild traumatic brain injury, mTBI, traumatic brain injury, TBI, craniocerebral trauma, head injury and brain damage. The reference lists of articles retrieved for inclusion in the review were searched to identify other relevant articles. Key articles retrieved via online databases and through hand-searching reference lists were also used for further searches using the Web of Science Cited Reference function. During stage 2, the titles and abstracts of articles were reviewed to assess eligibility for inclusion in this review. Articles were regarded as relevant and warranting inclusion if they were experimental studies examining concussed rugby league players. Studies were included whether they were conducted with acute or long-term concussed athletes (ie, there were no restrictions placed on time elapsed since injury) and independent of examination techniques used to assess these players (eg, neuroimaging, symptom checklist, balance testing or neuropsychological testing). Where there was uncertainty about whether a study should be included based on the review of the title and abstract, the full article was retrieved. Only observational, cohort, correlational, cross-sectional and longitudinal studies were included.

RESULTS

A total of 8639 articles were identified using the search strategy outlined in [figure 1](#). The initial search strategy was far-reaching and had limited restrictions, in order to identify all articles eligible for inclusion. Owing to the nature of the initial search, a considerable number of citations were not relevant largely due to the use of the term 'football', which yielded over 7500 citations pertaining to American football, rugby union, Australian football and/or 'soccer' research. After all identified citations were screened, 199 were retrieved and screened for eligibility. Of the 199 articles, 125 were not research studies (ie, conference presentation, abstract only and commentary), 28 were excluded on the basis that the participants were not athletes (ie, they were not sports-related concussion cases) and 7 duplicates were identified on closer inspection. The final outcome following this screening process resulted in the inclusion of 39 articles for this review (33 related to concussion incidence^{1 24-54} and 6 specifically examining concussion).⁵⁵⁻⁶⁰

There were 18 published articles that reported the incidence of concussion per 1000 playing hours^{1 25 27-31 36 37 39 40 47 48 51 55 61-63} (see online supplementary table S2). Incidence rates varied widely from 0.0^{27 31} to

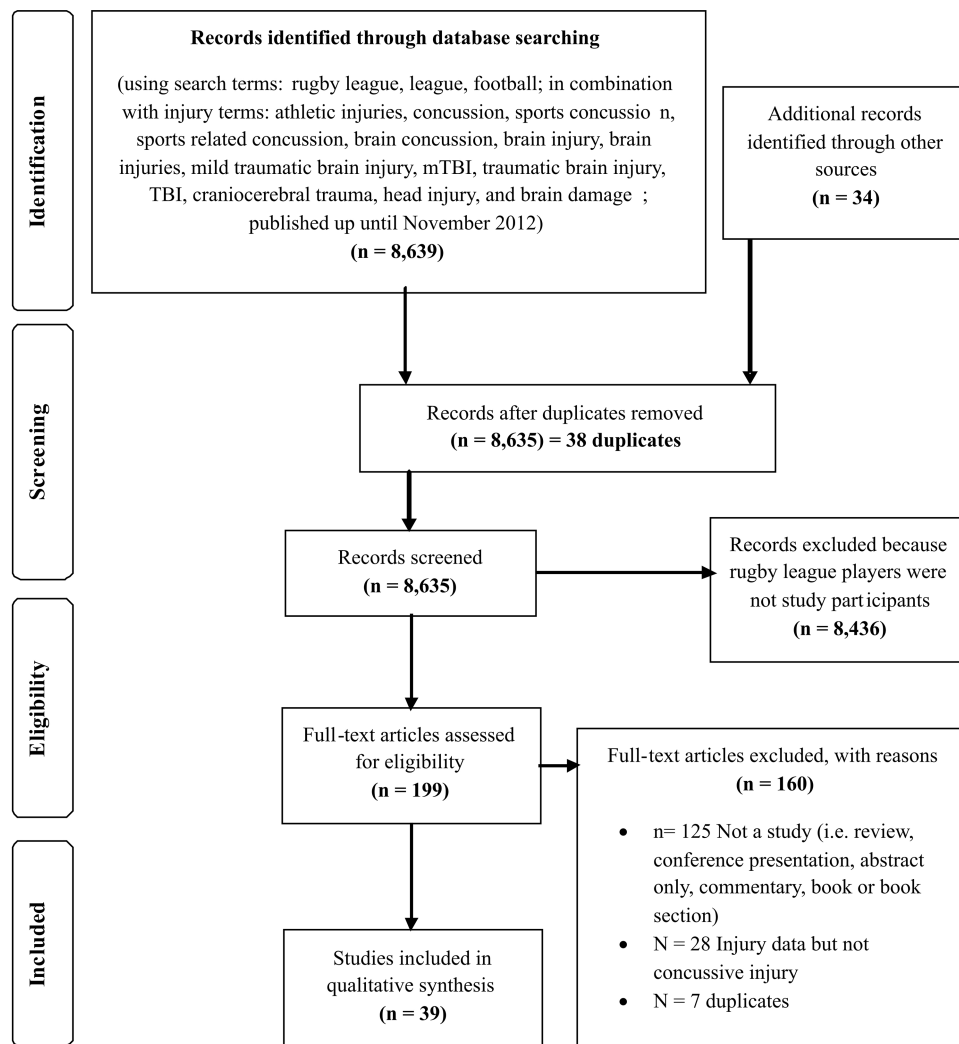


Figure 1 PRISMA flow diagram.

approximately 40.0, with differences in sampling and methodology most likely explaining a large amount of this variation.³⁷ Concussions are less common in rugby league than other types of injuries such as contusions, muscular strains, joint injuries, abrasions and lacerations.^{4 24 28 33 61} The incidence of concussion has been observed to remain consistent over consecutive seasons. Between 13% and 17% of all players sustained a concussion over three consecutive seasons.⁵³ However, studies on the incidence of injuries in rugby league are confounded by inconsistencies in the injury definitions used. Initial attempts at a standard definition for injury were not achieved, yet recently an international consensus opinion on the definition of injury has been accepted.⁴ Some studies used the strict criterion of a missed match (time loss) as the injury definition, and others used a medical treatment (non-time loss) to define the injury. These variations in the definition of injury are highlighted by considering that up to 85% of all playing injuries, and up to 82% of all training injuries, are 'non-time loss' injuries. Non-time loss concussions account for approximately 71% of all concussions,⁴⁶ suggesting that the most reliable studies in this body of literature estimate concussion incidence between 8.0 and 17.5 injuries/1000 playing hours.^{1 62}

Tackling has been identified as the most common cause of concussion in rugby league,^{30 36 53} with the tackled player reportedly more vulnerable to injury than those players making the tackle.⁶¹ It is therefore not surprising, given the reported forces induced on the bodies of players involved in the tackle,⁶⁴ and the high number of tackles that occur in each game,⁶¹ that the incidence of concussion in rugby league is relatively high (see supplementary tables S1 and S2 for a review). Playing position (forwards vs backs) might also influence the risk for concussion. The forwards (who typically possess a bigger physique and are involved in more contact/tackles during the game) might be at greater risk for injury than backs.^{28 40} King *et al*⁶¹ reported that the tackle-related concussion occurred most frequently to the ball carrier when tackled at the shoulder or mid-torso height, in their blind vision, when involving two or more tacklers, and in the final quarter of matches. Of all injuries associated with illegal play, 29% were concussions, whereas only 9% of injuries sustained in legal play were concussions.⁵³

Compared with the rates of concussion during match play (34.6/1000 playing hours), one study reported that the rates of concussion during training were 0.3/1000 playing hours.³³ A reduction in training loads (ie, reduced by 1.7 vs 0.7/1000 training hours) was also found to reduce the injury rates in rugby league players and resulted in greater improvements in maximal aerobic power.³¹ Another study reported 32–37 injuries/1000 playing hours compared with 1.0/1000 training hours by reducing training loads.³⁷ Variations in concussion rates were also observed across seasons, with winter injuries occurring at a rate of 3.35/1000 playing hours and summer injuries at a rate of 2.51/1000 playing hours, with a winter/summer risk ratio of 0.75.³⁹ Despite little attention being given to the possible effects of history of concussion, one study reported that 62% of concussed athletes had sustained a previous concussion. This study also found that 30% of players sustained a concussion in the current playing season.⁵⁹ As a comparison, the rates of injuries during match play have been estimated to range between 1.68³⁶ and 104.8²⁷ for contusions, 9.2³⁶ and 261.9²⁷ for muscular strains, 12⁶¹ and 65.5²⁷ for joint injuries, and 0²⁷ and 40³⁷ for concussions during 1000 h of match play.

In a New Zealand (NZ) economics study, concussions were associated with the highest mean cost per injury type, accounting for 6.3% of total injury costs, despite representing only

1.8% of the total injury entitlement claims.⁶¹ The incidence of concussion varied among ethnicity, with NZ Maori (n=62; 10.4 injuries/1000 playing hours) recording significantly more concussions than other ethnic groups (NZ European: n=41; 6.9 injuries/1000 playing hours; Pacific people: n=17; 2.9 injuries/1000 playing hours; Asian: n=0 and others/unknown: n=31; 5.2 injuries/1000 playing hours). Total cost and mean cost per concussion was found to vary across ethnic groups in this study (NZ Maori: \$2 363 000 NZ dollars (mean cost per concussion \$38 118); NZ European: \$86 000 (mean cost per concussion \$2097); Pacific people: \$44 000 (mean cost per concussion \$2588); Asian: \$0 and others/unknown: \$239 000 (mean cost per concussion \$7709)).⁵⁰

With respect to the level of knowledge among players and officials regarding concussion and the opinion of players regarding the importance of management, researchers reported that 54% knew of a concussion policy in rugby league but only 8% could identify the 3-week mandatory stand-down requirement, and 78% reported a 7-day stand-down as the requirement for recovery from concussion. Loss of consciousness was reported to be required in the definition of concussion by 39% of respondents. Overall concussion knowledge was low at 42% ($\pm 20\%$). Trainers/medics recorded the highest overall concussion knowledge. Misconceptions regarding this injury appear to be common.⁶⁰ King *et al*⁴⁹ reported that fewer than 34% of injured athletes sought medical clearance for return to sports participation for match play, and fewer than 25% for return to training. It was also reported that up to 75% of players felt that time off for rehabilitation was too long, especially for concussion with the 3-week mandatory stand-down period.⁴⁹ Interestingly, a survey of club coaches found that 55% of respondents who had a player with a concussion (n=52) had not sought medical clearance for a concussed player before returning them to match or training activities.⁶⁰

The most thorough study until now has been conducted by Hinton-Bayre *et al*⁵⁵ who examined the epidemiology and consequence of concussion in rugby league. The authors found that the incidence of concussion remained relatively stable across the three seasons of observation. They reported 9.84 concussions/1000 playing hours in first grade (the highest level of club competition); 7.87 concussions/1000 playing hours in reserve grade (the second tier of club competition) and 5.90 concussions/1000 playing hours in age-group (u/21 s and u/19 s) competitions. Loss of consciousness occurred in only six cases (12%), and individual players sustaining a subsequent injury accounted for seven (16%) of all concussive injuries. Unlike previous studies, Hinton-Bayre, Geffen, and Friis did not observe any playing positions that were more vulnerable to concussion. Players in possession of the ball (players being tackled) were not concussed significantly more frequently than defensive players (players making the tackle). There were two recorded concussions that occurred when neither player in the collision had possession of the ball. The reported mechanisms of injury were as follows: 40% (n=17) head high tackles, 35% (n=15) head contact with the ground and head contact with opposing player's body (n=5). The most common self-reported postconcussion symptoms were as follows: headache (n=35), unsteadiness (n=22), visual disturbance (n=19), dizziness (n=11) and nausea (n=10).

DISCUSSION

Concussions in rugby league are common. The incidence rates vary dramatically in large part due to how the injury has been defined across studies. However, using the more liberal injury definition, there appear to be between 8.0 and 17.1 injuries/

1000 playing hours. One study suggested that a substantial minority of athletes (eg, 13–17%) will sustain this injury at least once over the course of three playing seasons.⁵⁵ The rate of injury is much higher in match play than in training.^{33 37} There is some evidence that forwards are at greater risk for injury^{28 40}; the ball carrier appears to be statistically more likely to get injured than the tackling player.⁶¹ Concussion rates are disproportionately high for illegal play.⁵³ This finding provides governing bodies of the sport with an opportunity to modify risk by implementing greater sanctions, which hopefully would modify the playing behaviour of participants and reduce concussion rates.

The definitions of concussion in past rugby league studies have not been consistent with international recommendations.⁶⁵ Over the past decade, several agreement statements and consensus statements have set out standardised injury definitions for injury.^{66–71} In contrast, most rugby league studies have used a strict criterion of a missed match (time loss) as the injury definition, and a number of other studies have incorporated a less strict injury definition that includes the player merely receiving medical treatment (non-time loss). Future researchers are encouraged to use consensus-based definitions of this injury.⁷¹

The majority of rugby league studies addressed injury rates. There were only six studies that addressed other issues. The topics of these studies were diverse and mostly non-overlapping, including a comprehensive audit of concussion in rugby league,⁵⁵ examination of the psychometric properties of screening⁵⁹ and cognitive tests in concussed rugby league footballers,^{56 57} retrospectively examining concussive convulsions⁵⁸ and assessing concussion knowledge among rugby league club stakeholders.⁶⁰ King *et al*⁶⁰ found that misconceptions about concussion appear to be common in players, trainers and coaches. This highlights a weakness in the education of rugby league stakeholders and the importance of widespread education. Education dissemination could be a collaborative effort between the governing bodies and the elite level, which plays a crucial role in the filtering of all educational messages to the community and the grass-roots levels.

Research focused on studying the acute consequences and best management strategies in current players, and the potential longer term outcomes of concussion in retired players is needed. Future research could, for example, use video analysis to determine whether certain playing styles (eg, tackling, ball carrying or running techniques) or playing positions are associated with increased risk for injury.^{72–76} Future research in the areas of prevention, injury identification and medical management, and risk for long-term outcomes will be of benefit to current athletes, trainers and coaches.

What are the new findings?

- ▶ The incidence of concussion in rugby league varies considerably due to the lack of consensus regarding a 'definition of injury'.
- ▶ The rate of injury is much higher in match play than in training; the ball carrier appears to be statistically more likely to get injured than the tackling player, and injury rates are disproportionately high for illegal play.
- ▶ The current rugby league concussion literature is small, and further research is required across numerous areas and levels of competition.

Contributors AG developed the concept and methodology and also conducted the literature search and structure of the review. He wrote the entire content included in the manuscript, figures and tables. GLI assisted with the development of the concept and methodology. He also provided considerable editing assistance and comment on all sections, the figures and tables to finalise the manuscript. CRL, PWS, FK-L, RMNK and PS provided expert input to the final draft of the manuscript.

Competing interests AG has a clinical practice in neuropsychology involving individuals who have sustained sports-related concussion (including current and former athletes). He has received travel funding from the Australian Football League (AFL) to present at the Concussion in Football Conference in 2013. Previous grant funding includes the NSW Sporting Injuries Committee, the Brain Foundation and the Hunter Medical Research Institute, supported by Jennie Thomas. GLI has been reimbursed by the government, professional scientific bodies and commercial organisations for discussing or presenting research relating to mild traumatic brain injury (TBI) and sport-related concussion at meetings, scientific conferences and symposiums. He has a clinical and consulting practice in forensic neuropsychology involving individuals who have sustained mild TBIs. He has received research funding from several test publishing companies, including ImpACT Applications, Inc, CNS Vital Signs and Psychological Assessment Resources (PAR, Inc). He is a coinvestigator, collaborator or consultant on grants relating to mild TBI funded by several organisations, including, but not limited to, the Canadian Institute of Health Research, Alcohol Beverage Medical Research Council, Rehabilitation Research and Development (RR&D) Service of the US Department of Veterans Affairs, Vancouver Coastal Health Research Institute and Roche Diagnostics Canada.

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