**THE CLINICAL BURDEN OF SEVERE SPORTS INJURIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES**

Madeleine Davies, 1Tom Lawrence, 2Antoinette Edwards, 3Fiona Leddy, 4Carly McKay, 5Keith Stokes, 6Sean Williams. 1University of Bath, Bath, UK; 2Trauma Audit Research Network, Manchester, UK.

**Background** Severe sports injury has substantial individual and societal health and financial implications. There has been limited study of the number, type, and clinical burden of severe injuries. Trauma research networks, such as the Trauma Audit Research Network (TARN) in England and Wales, may facilitate estimating the burden of severe sports injury.

**Objective** To estimate the number of severe sport-related injuries treated in hospitals in England and Wales between January 2012 and December 2017, and identify the 10 main contributing sports.

**Design** Five-year retrospective study.

**Setting** English and Welsh hospitals.

**Patients** All patients whose injury mechanism was indicated as sport, or whose incident description field featured one of 62 sporting activities, and qualified for inclusion in the TARN database. Inclusion criteria are: transfers or direct admissions whose inpatient stay is 3 days or more, admissions to High Dependency Areas and mortality after admission.

**Assessment of Risk Factors** Hospital-recorded age, sex and sporting activity at the time of the injury.

**Main Outcome Measurements** A severe (TARN-recorded) injury, during in-game sporting activity. Extracted data included treatment duration, injury characteristics and sport code.

**Results** There were 15,799 sports injuries between 2012 and 2017. In 2012 there were 2,087 injuries (13.3% of incidents), and by 2017 there were 2,906 (18.6% of incidents). Patients were on average 37.7 (±19.5) years, and 6,396 (40.5%) were female. The average length of hospital stay was 9.5 days (SD ±15.6, range 1 to 738). Horse-related activities accounted for 5,585 of injuries, followed by football (soccer) with 1,439 injuries. Other sports, including horse-related activities, had the highest rates 

- **Horse-related:** 2,585 injuries (31.9%)
- **Football:** 1,439 injuries (17.3%)
- **Motor racing:** 1,096 injuries (13.4%)
- **Cycling:** 738 injuries (9.3%)
- **Combined:** 3,180 injuries (39.2%)

**Conclusions** Horse-related, football, motor racing and cycling injuries presented with the most injuries, and should be the focus of prevention efforts. Further work will examine sports participation data, and quantify severe injury risks associated with sports participation.

---

**SURVEILLANCE: INJURY INCIDENCE AND INJURY PATTERNS IN PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS REGISTERED IN EGYPTIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE**

Mohamed Yahiia. Professor and Head of Orthopedic Department Al-Azhar University, Zahraa University Hospital, Cairo, Egypt

**Background** Injury surveillance is an important pre-requisite for injury prevention planning. There is lack of information about injuries, rates, patterns and the procedures used for injury prevention of football players in the professional Egyptian soccer league.

**Objective** To record and describe the injury incidence and characteristics in male professional football participating in Egyptian football league by using a club based injury surveillance system.

**Design** Prospective study, where a random of 6 governors among 27 different governors existing in Egypt were selected and including all participating with man first team at football Egyptian league.

**Setting** Any injury detected for athletes in the first male team of professional football Egyptian league that were registered in the Egyptian football league.