consensus statements are much more diverse globally than those that author them. Consideration of how the statements are used in practice and outside of the academic literature needs to be explored.

Abstracts

384 MAXIMISING THE RELEVANCE AND DISSEMINATION OF THE IOC MEDICAL CONSENSUS STATEMENTS: WHICH CONSENSUS STATEMENTS ARE USED IN PRACTICE, AND HOW ARE THEY USED?

1Lauren Fortington, 5Marelise Badenhorst, 2Caroline Bolling, 2Evert Verhagen, 4Martin Schwellnus, 2Wayne Derman, 4Carolyn Emery, 3Kati Pasanen, 2Caroline Finch.
1Australian Centre for Research into Injury in Sport and its Prevention (ACRISP), School of Medical and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia; 2Australian Centre for Research into Injury in Sport and its Prevention (ACRISP), School of Business and Law, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia; 3Amsterdam Collaboration on Health and Safety in Sports, Department of Public and Occupational Health, Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam, Netherlands; 4Sport Injury Prevention Research Centre, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada; 5Institute of Sport and Exercise Medicine, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa; 6Sport, Exercise Medicine and Lifestyle Institute (SEMLI), University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

Background One of the goals of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Medical and Scientific Commission is to provide guidance in relation to injury prevention and the protection of athlete health. One way of meeting this goal is the development and dissemination of sports medicine consensus statements. It is not known if, or how, these consensus statements are used by staff within the National Olympic medical commissions.

Objective This study aimed to identify which of the IOC medical consensus statements were most widely known and used by a selection of Olympic sports medicine professionals in South Africa and Australia, and how they were accessed, regarded and used.

Design Qualitative case study.

Methods Semi-structured interviews, document analysis and field notes were utilised. Fourteen (n=14) sports medicine professionals directly involved with Olympic athlete health were interviewed in South Africa and Australia.

Results The statements most commonly recalled by participants (without prompting) addressed the topics of Periodic Health Evaluation, Relative Energy Deficiency, Concussion and Load. These documents were noted as having practical information such as a decision flow chart that was easily applicable for athlete management. A further reason for use was relevance outside of the Olympic setting (e.g. sourced in preparing a policy for medical care of a sports team). The consensus statements were most commonly accessed through social media and used by sharing with peers, with or without a tailored summary, cited in publications and talks, or re-read when seeking a quick update on a particular topic.

Conclusions Of 27 consensus statements available, most were not widely known or used by these participants. The documents that were most familiar were perceived as being relevant and practical. In this case, the documents were shared with colleagues by email/social media but not formally adopted or integrated into athlete care.

385 SELF-REPORTED PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES IN OVERHEAD ATHLETES

Thaísa Regina Bonfim, Marina Oliveira Mendel Dias, Paloma Ferreira Russo. Physical Therapy Department – PUC Minas, Poços de Caldas, Brazil

Background Overhead athletes often perform shoulder movements with high velocity and extreme range of motion, thus