

CENTRO DI TRAUMATOLOGIA DELLO SPORT CHIRURGIA ARTROSCOPICA



UNITA' OPERATIVA DI RIABILITAZIONE SPORTIVA

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Prevention and treatment of training injuries in Italian Alpine Skiers

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*CENTRO DI
TRAUMATOLOGIA DELLO
SPORT E CHIRURGIA
ARTROSCOPICA*



IRCCS – ISTITUTO ORTOPEDICO
R. GALEAZZI - MILANO

*FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA
SPORT INVERNALI
COMMISSIONE MEDICA*



*INTERNATIONAL SKI
FEDERATION*



Alpine ski

high risk of trauma..

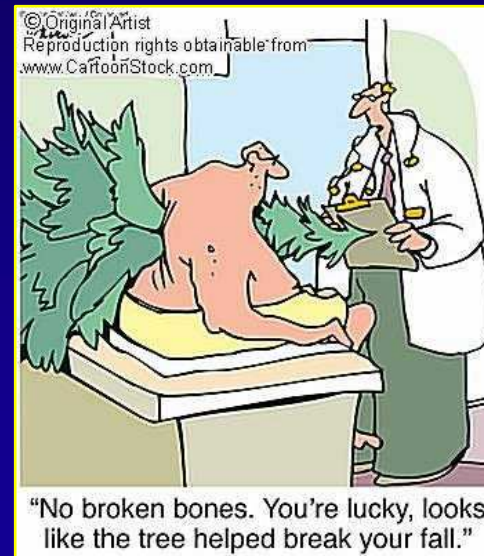


injuries

Indirect traumas



Direct traumas



during training or races

..during TRAINING

- ✓ Possible and common lesions in all sports
- ✓ During training (gym or skiing)

New equipments have modified the training methods: high working loads



..during RACE

- ✓ high speed falls
- ✓ direct trauma against gate or security systems (barriers, air fence..)





Race



DOWNHILL & SG: 130-140 Km/h

- ✓ Falls
- ✓ Wrong landing after jump



Race

SL & GS



✓ during curve: the shape of new carving ski does NOT allowed to recover the right balancing position
→ spring effect (“effetto molla”)



***Not all falls are so severe as
they seem...***



Vitalini - Kitzbuhel

**&
*viceversa...***



Compagnoni – Albertville '92



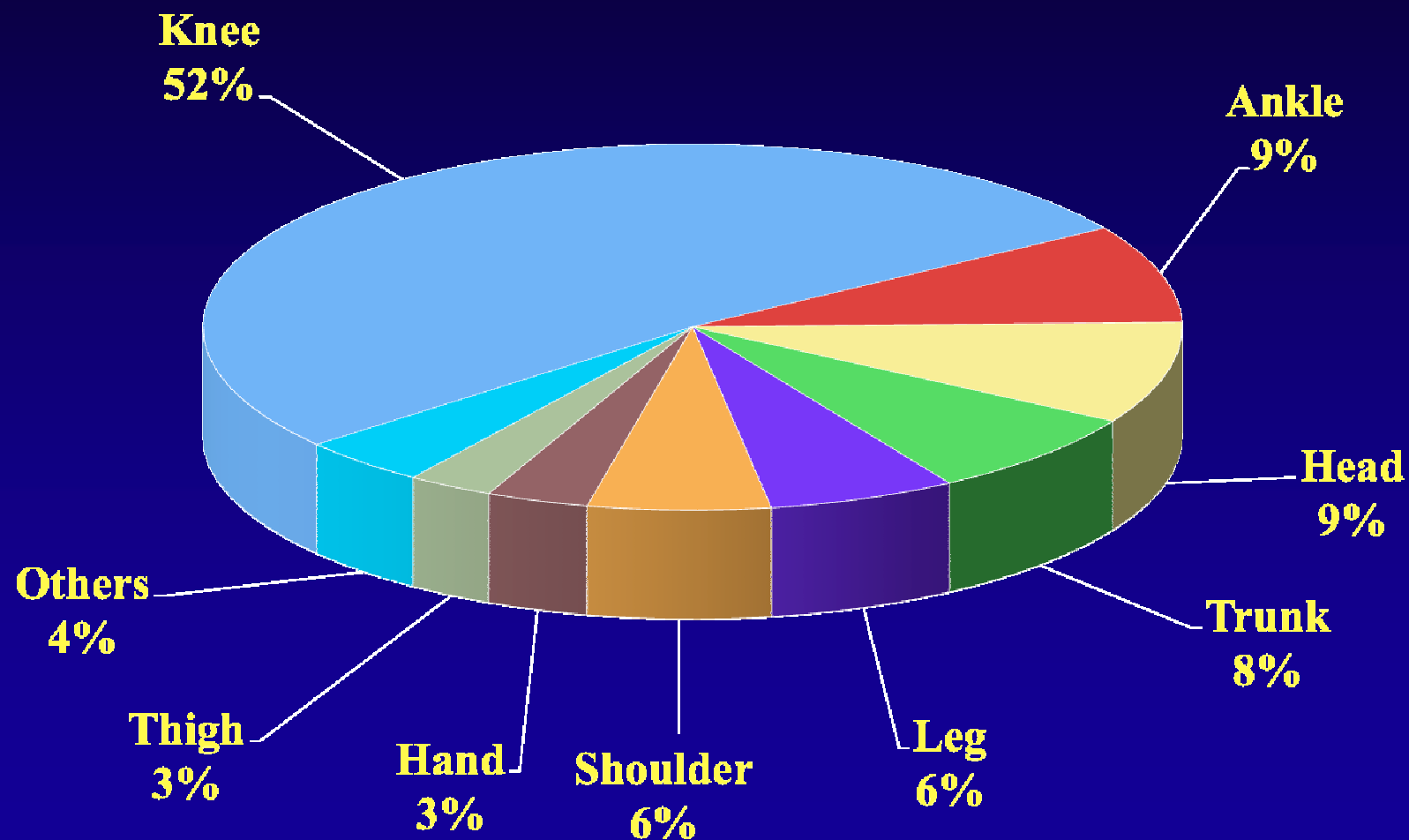
Italian Alpine Ski team

1985 - 2009  **≈ 600 ATHLETES**

≈ 850 Injuries
≈ 450 knee lesions

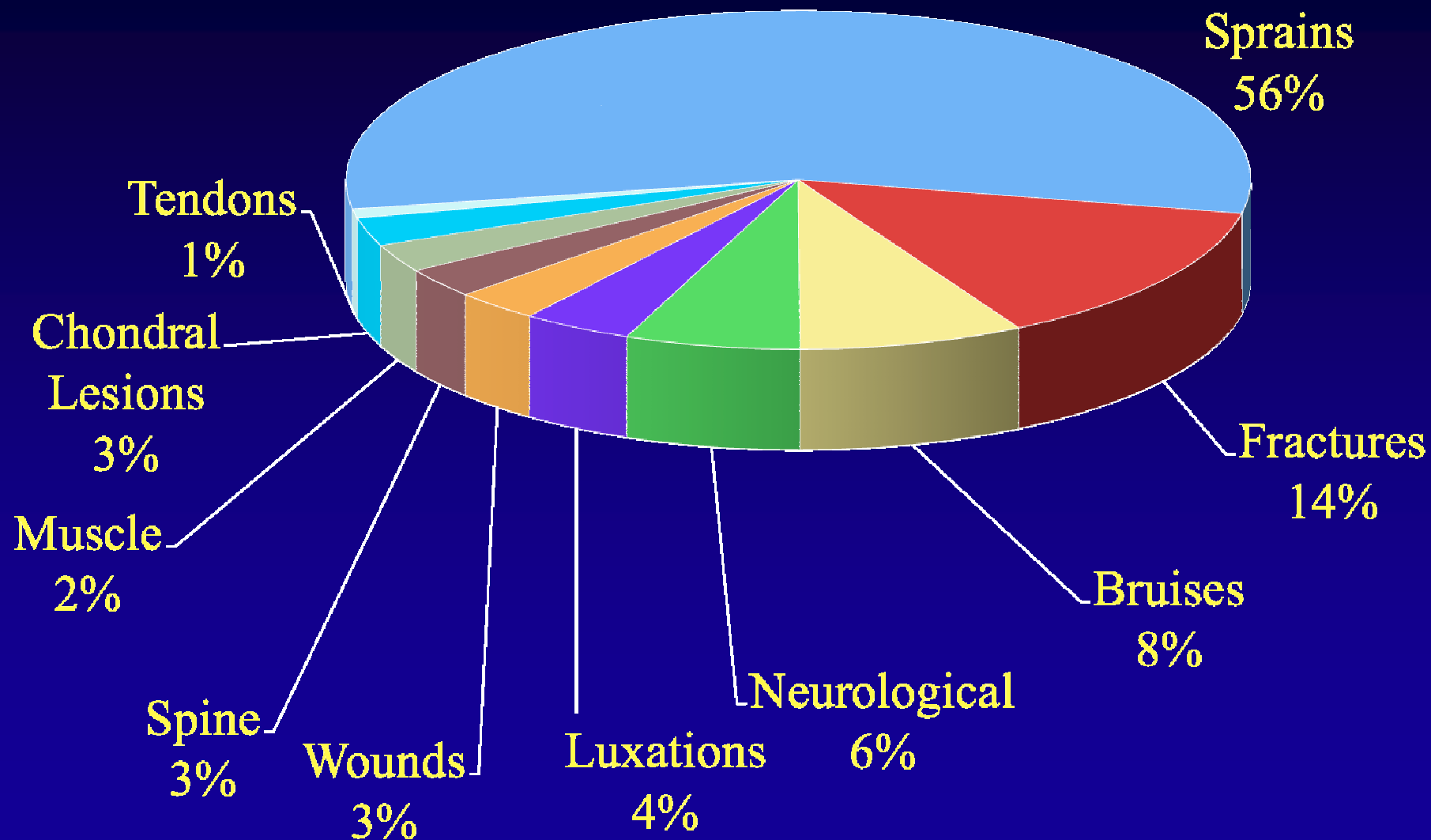


Lesions: localization



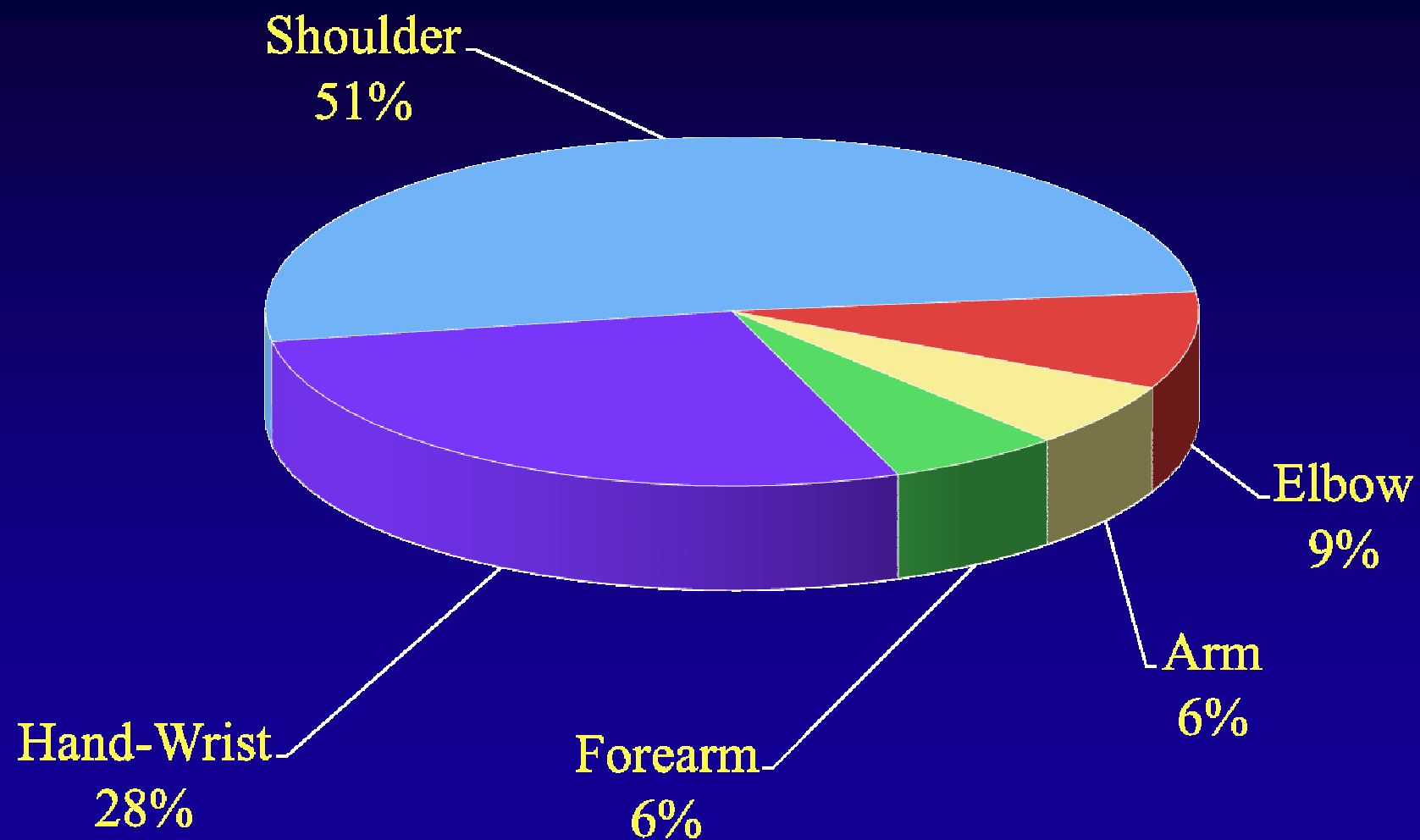


Injury Types



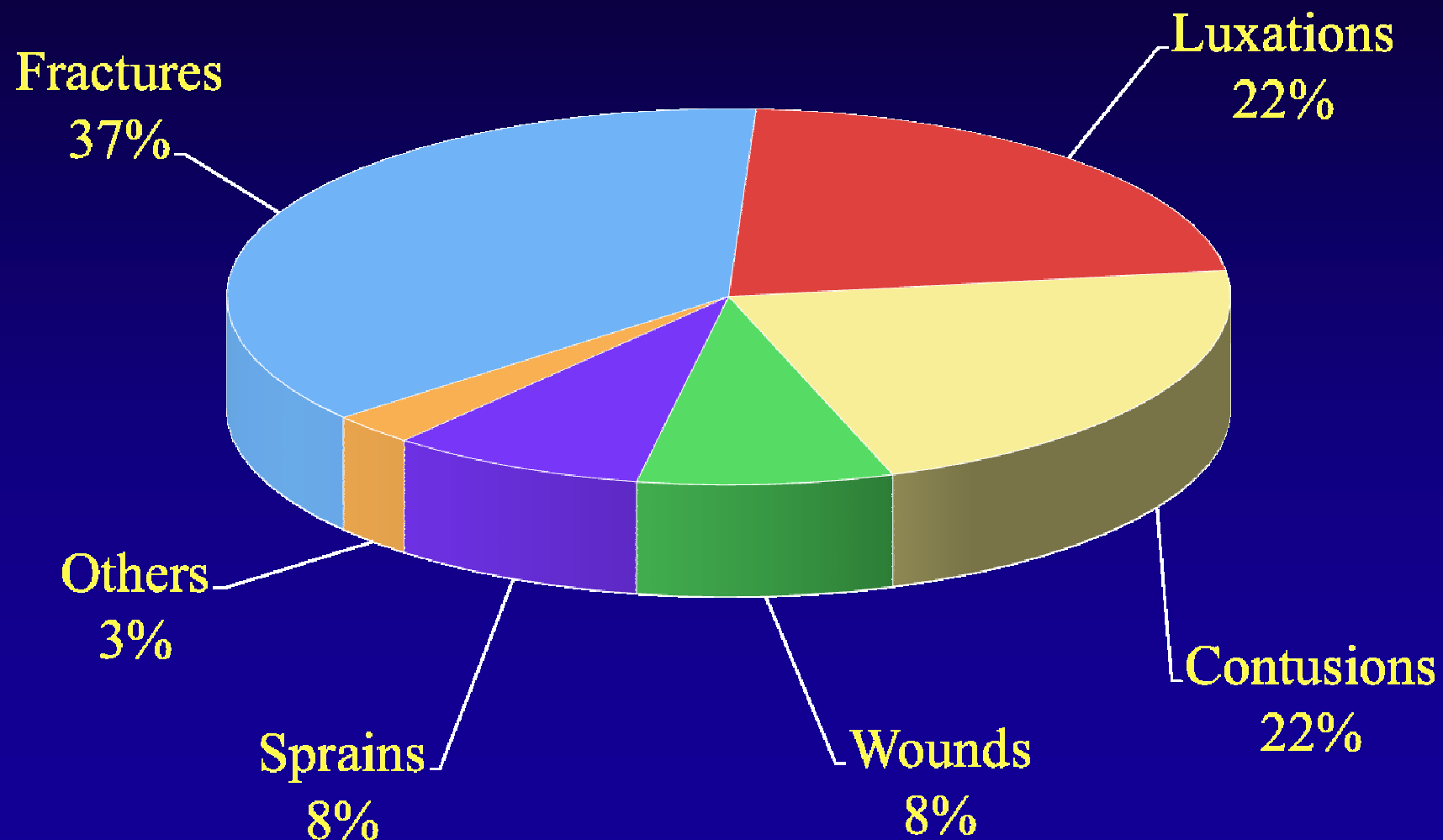


Upper limb



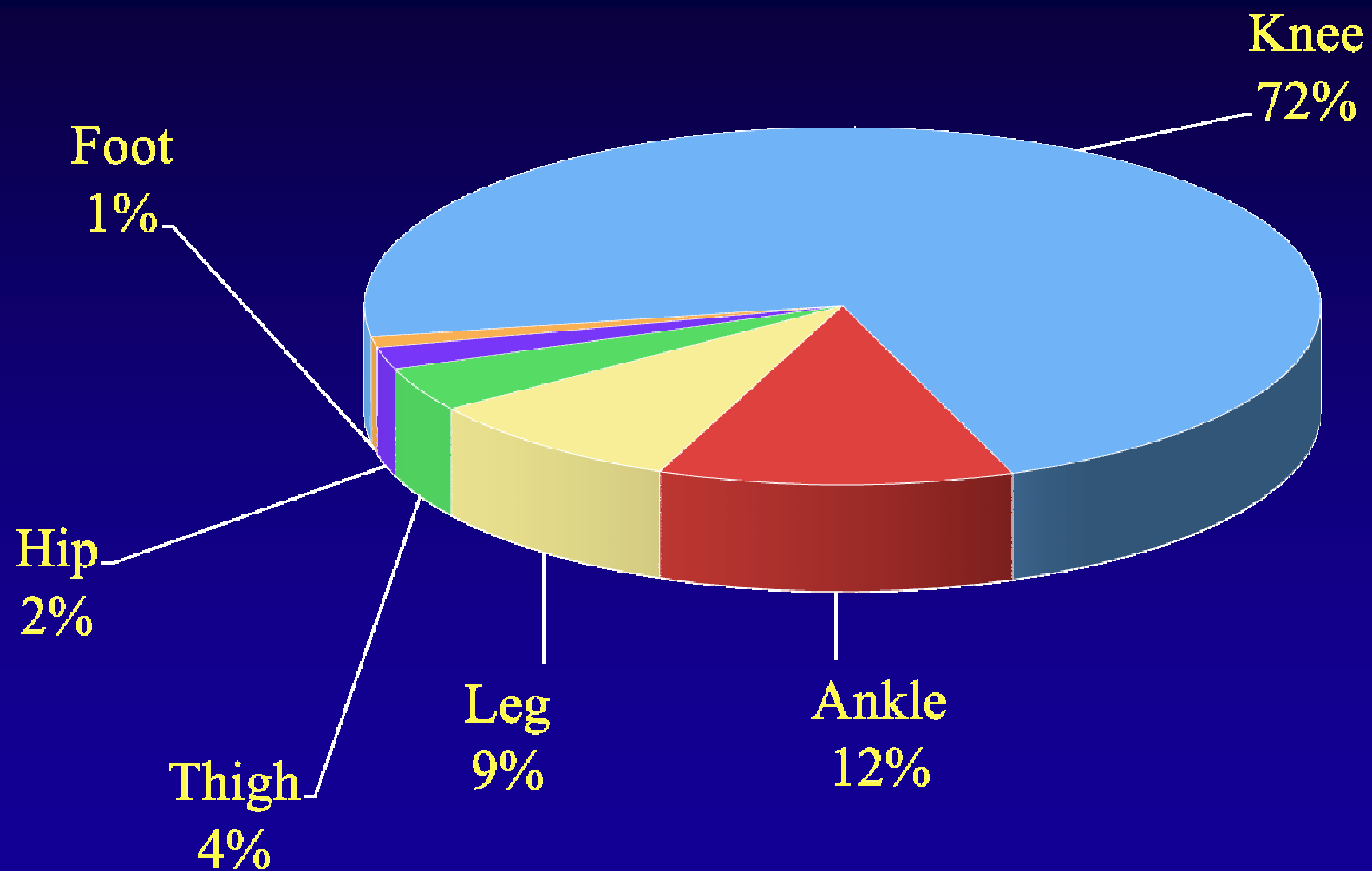


Injury Type: Upper limb



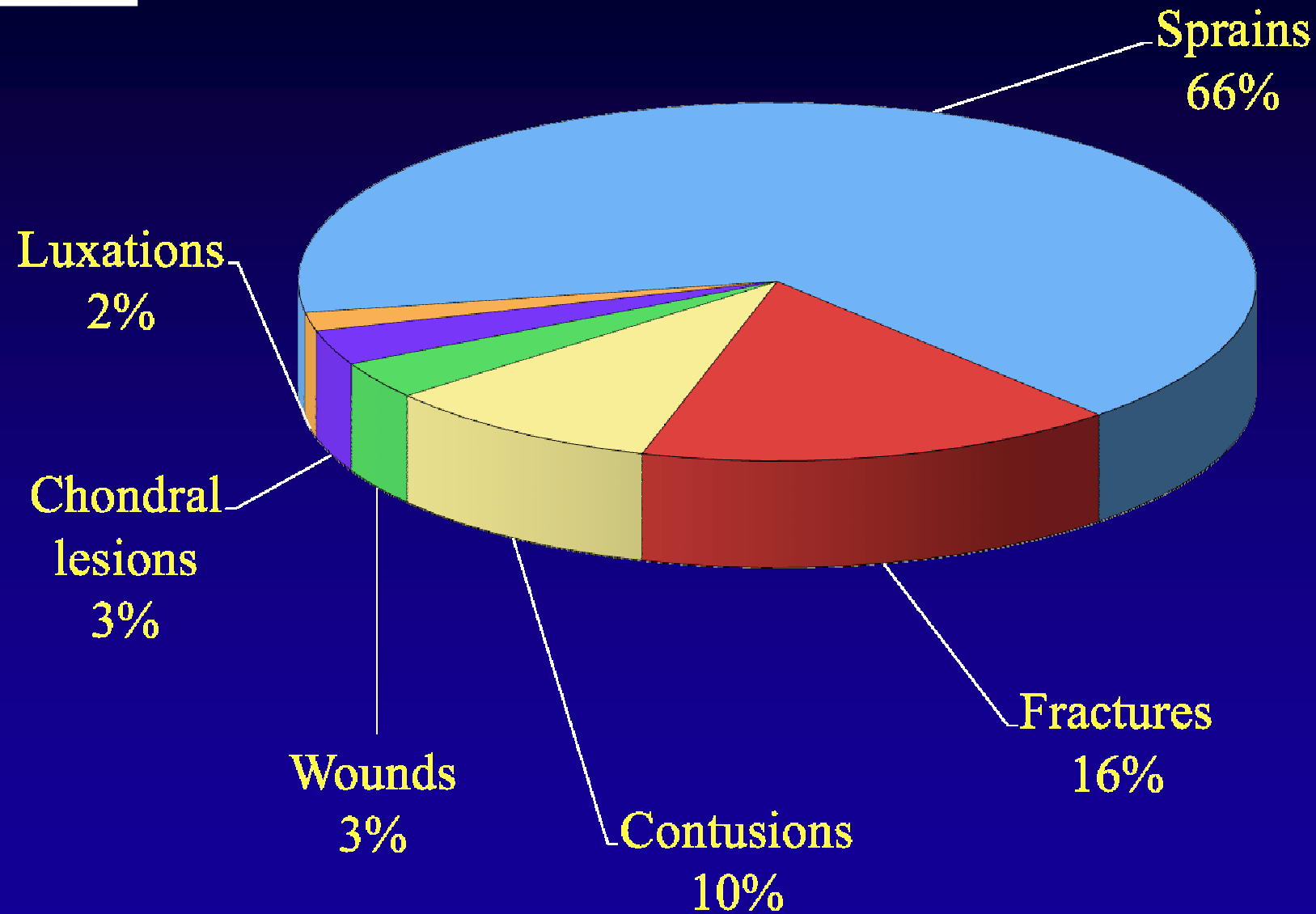


Lower limb





Knee lesions



Epidemiology

The international literature has shown that ACL tear rates vary also by sport:

Alpine skiing:
Incidence (new lesions/year)
40-65 tears/100.000 exposures

A meta-analysis of the incidence of ACL tears as a function of gender, sport and a knee injury-reduction regimen – Chadwick C. et al. – Arthroscopy Vol 23, No 12, 2007 pp 1320-1325



Epidemiology



- training/races: 1500 hours/season
- 150 athletes

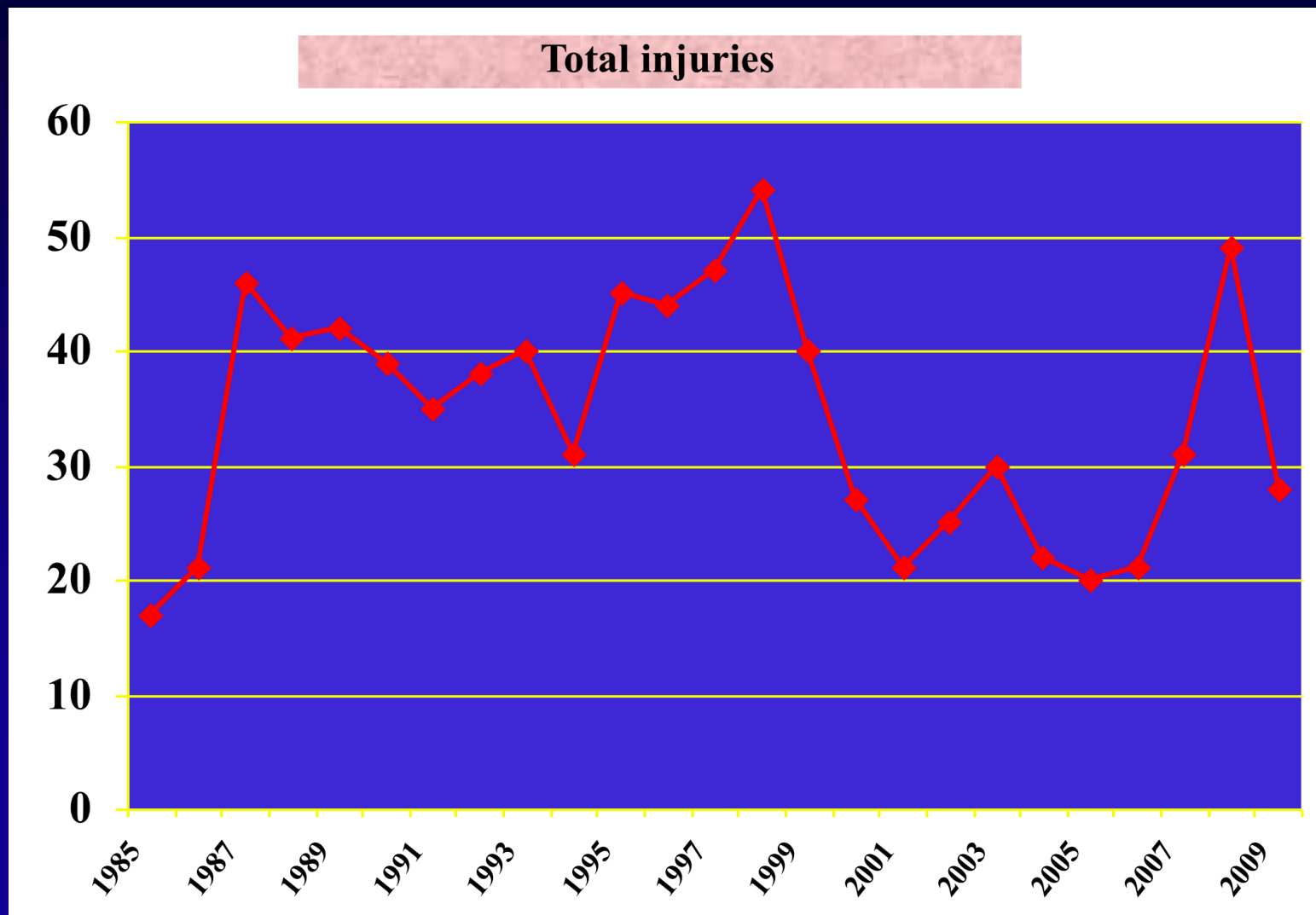
Incidence (ACL injuries/1000 player-hours of match/training)

0,023

(5.54 year/150 athletes - 3,5/1000h)

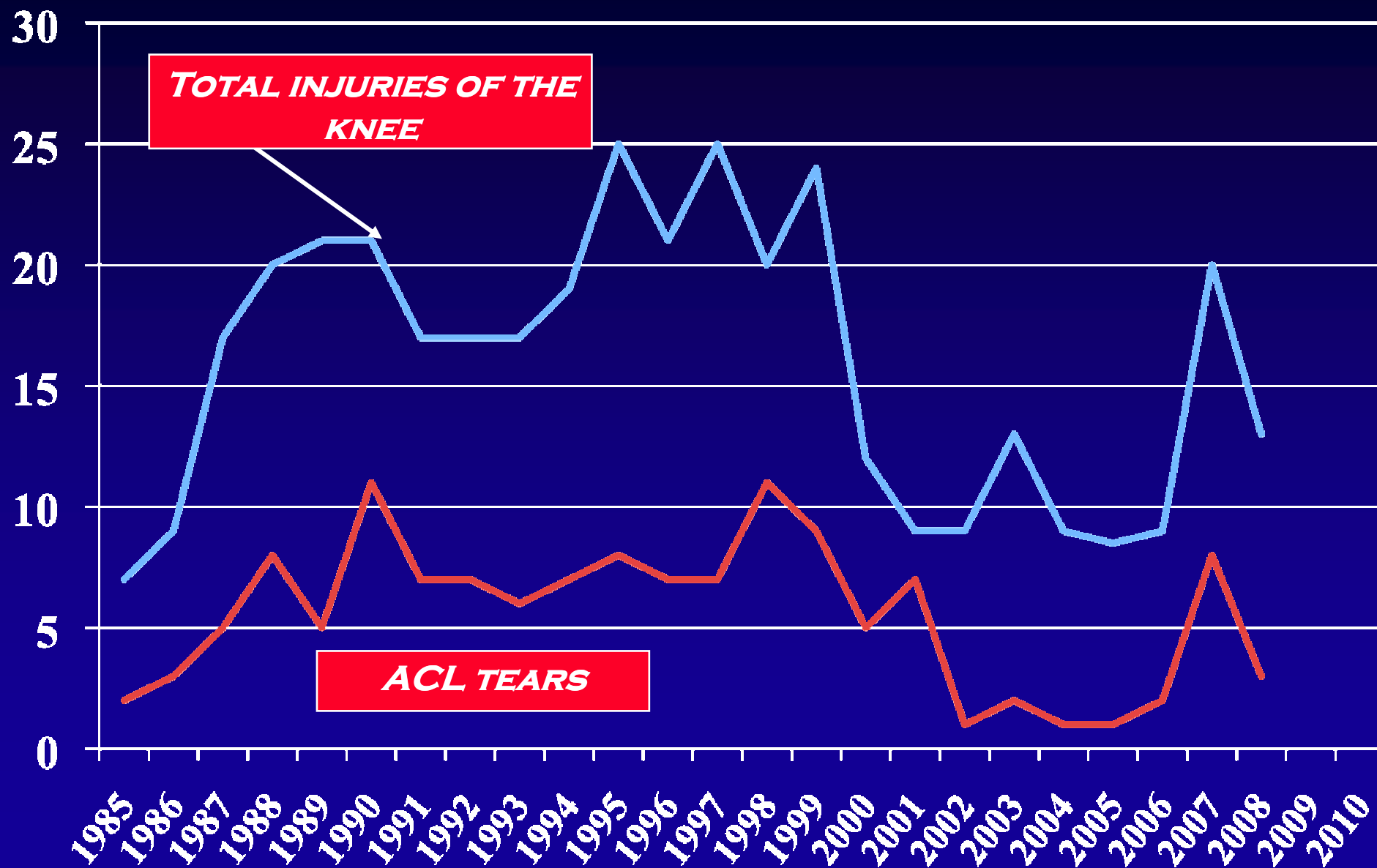


Italian Alpine Ski team





Italian Alpine Ski team





Mechanisms of injury

- **Specific** →

Skiing disciplines:
SL & GS

Sprains (knee/shoulder)

- **Generic** →

Skiing disciplines:
SG & DH

Skeletal Traumas / Traumatic brain injury



Specific Mechanisms of injury



Mechanisms of injury (*Knee*)

- **Valgus stress** (rare)
- **Varus stress** (rare)
- **Valgus external rotation**
 - **Falling back recovery**
 - **Steep landing**
 - **Flat landing**



The evolution of ski & boots

'60



'90



2000



The evolution of ski & boots

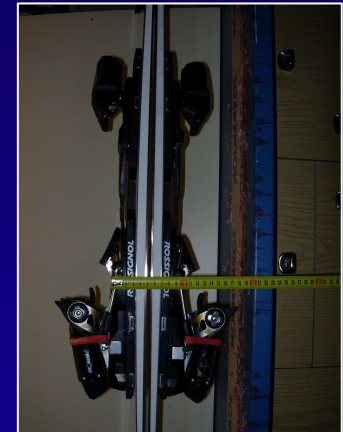
'60



'90



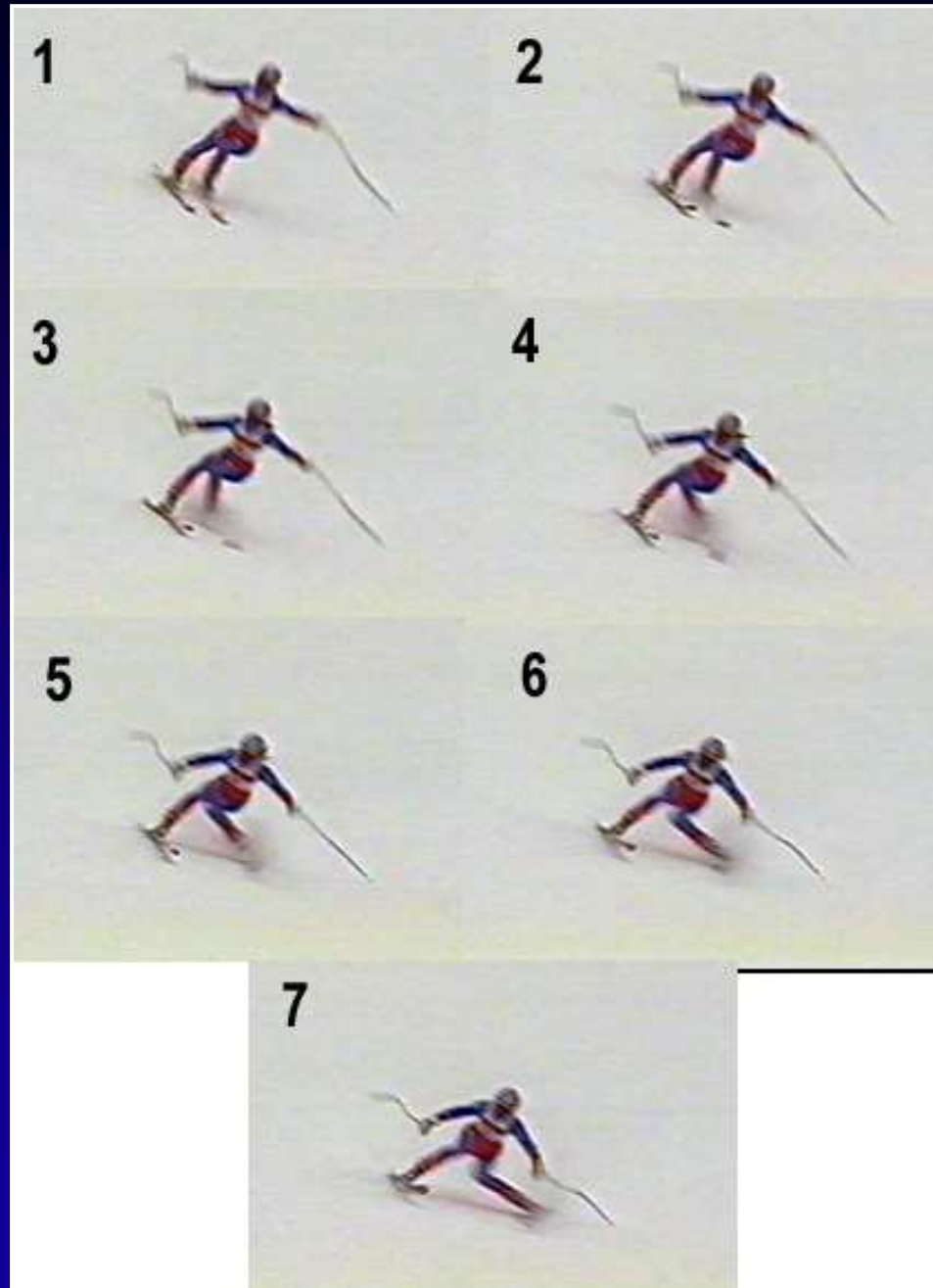
2000



Increase in boot height and new ski shape have changed the anatomical site mainly exposed to injuries



***"Valgus
External
rotation"***





Masnada F. (Veysonnaz 1996)
ACL Right & Left

*"Falling
Back
Recovery"*





Rieder (Soelden 2007)
ACL Left



“Steep Landing”

Rzehak P. (Kitzbuhel 1992)
ACL Left



Mechanisms of injury (*Shoulder*)



- Trauma caused by wrong use of poles
- Falls with externally rotated, abducted & extended upper limb



Von Grunigen M. (St. Anton 1994)
Luxation right shoulder



Generic Mechanisms of injury



Albrecht – Kitzbuhel 2009



Costazza – Beaver Creek 2008

Prevention



Risk situations

Complete lost of control



Impossible active prevention

Lost of weight balancing



Possible active prevention

The 2 levels of prevention...

A) Passive

- **Equipment**

Ski, Bindings, Boots

Helmet and body protections

- **Tracks**

tracks preparation

security barriers

chart race course

B) Active

- **Recognize & correct the risk situations**

- **Adequate technical gesture**

- **Athletic training**

PASSIVE PREVENTION

1- Equipment

Ski - Boots - Bindings

Helmets - Body protections



Quality & adjustment of equipment

International rules (F.I.S.)

- Size of ski
- Shape of ski
- Height of boots



PASSIVE PREVENTION

2- Tracks

Preparation of track

Type A barrier



Type B barrier



Type C barrier



“Air fence”



Efficient barrier



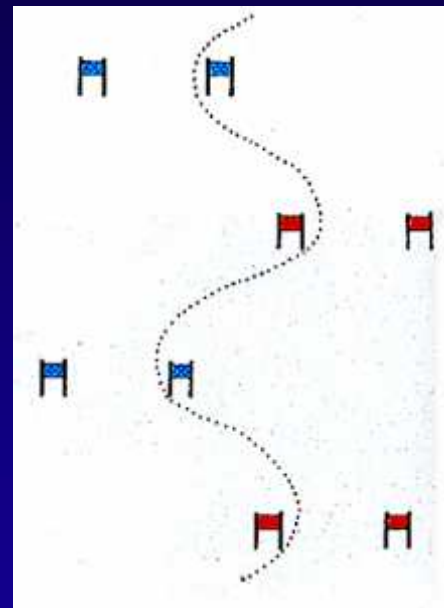
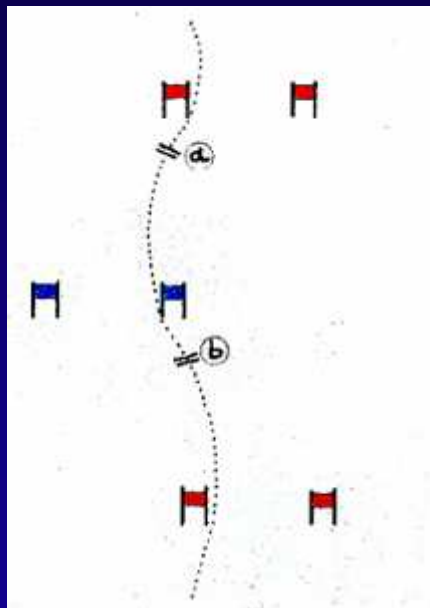
NOT efficient barrier



PASSIVE PREVENTION

2- Tracks

Race Track Charting



International rules (F.I.S.)

- number of gates
- angle degree and distance between the gates



Potential Risk Situation

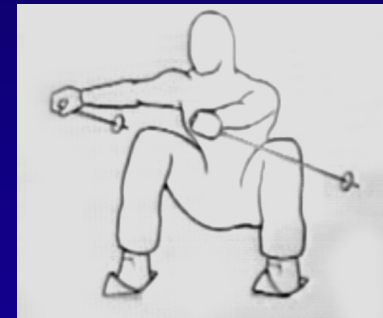
Lost of weight balancing



Fall



Not Fall



Knee iperflexion

STRESS for ACL!!!

ACTIVE PREVENTION

2- Adequate technical gesture



Pay attention to the weight balancing

Avoid knee iperflexion

ACTIVE PREVENTION

3- adequate training



Objectives: increase in force, agility & proprioceptivity



ACTIVE PREVENTION

3- adequate training

ECCENTRIC FORCE: YO YO SQUAT



THANK YOU

