



## OVERUSE INJURIES

**T**here are basically two types of injuries: acute injuries and overuse injuries. Acute injuries are usually the result of a single, traumatic event. Common examples include wrist fractures, ankle sprains, shoulder dislocations, and hamstring muscle strain. While overuse injuries are more common in sports than acute injuries, they are subtle and usually occur over time, making them challenging to diagnose and treat. They are the result of repetitive micro-trauma to the tendons, bones, and joints. Common examples include tennis elbow, swimmer's shoulder, Youth Pitching elbow, runner's knee, jumper's knee, Achilles tendinitis, and shin splints.

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### Why do overuse injuries occur?

The human body has a tremendous capacity to adapt to physical stress. We tend to think of "stress" in the context of its negative effect on our emotional wellbeing, but physical stress, which is simply exercise and activity, is beneficial for our bones, muscles, tendons, and ligaments, making them stronger and more functional. This happens because of an internal process called remodeling. The remodeling process involves both the breakdown and buildup of tissue. There is a fine balance between the two, and if breakdown occurs more rapidly than buildup, an overuse injury occurs.

### What factors cause overuse injuries?

Training errors are the most common cause of overuse injuries. These errors involve rapid acceleration of the intensity, duration, or frequency of activity. Overuse injuries also happen in people who are returning to a sport or activity after injury and try to make up for lost time by pushing themselves to achieve the level of participation they were at before injury. Proper technique is critical in avoiding overuse injuries, as slight changes in form may be the culprit. For this reason, coaches, athletic trainers, and teachers can play a role in preventing recurrent overuse injuries.

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Some people are more prone than others to overuse injuries. Imbalances between strength and flexibility around certain joints predispose individuals to injury. Variations in body alignment, such as knock-knees, bowlegs, unequal leg lengths, and at or high arched feet, may also increase a risk of overuse injuries. Many people also have weak links due to old injuries, incompletely rehabilitated injuries, or other anatomic factors.

Other factors include equipment, such as the type of running shoe or ballet shoe, and terrain—hard versus soft surface in aerobic dance or running.

### How are overuse injuries usually diagnosed?

The diagnosis can usually be made after a thorough history and physical examination. This is best done by a sports medicine specialist with specific interest and knowledge of your sport or activity. In some cases, X-rays are needed and occasionally additional tests like a bone scan or MRI are required as well.

### What is the treatment for overuse injuries?

Some tips for treating an overuse injury include:

- Cutting back the intensity, duration, and frequency of an activity, or pursuing a period of complete rest to allow for healing of the injured tissue.
- Adopting a hard/easy workout schedule and crosstraining with other activities to maintain fitness levels
- Learning about proper training and technique from a coach or athletic trainer
- Performing proper warm-up activities before and after
- Using ice after an activity for minor aches and pain
- Using anti-inflammatory medications as necessary

If symptoms persist, a sports medicine specialist will be able to create a more detailed treatment plan for your specific condition. This may include a thorough review of your training program and an evaluation for any predisposing factors. Physical therapy and athletic training services may also be helpful.

### Can overuse injuries be prevented?

Most overuse injuries can be prevented with proper training and common sense. Learn to listen to your body. Remember that “no pain, no gain” does not apply here. The 10 percent rule is very helpful in determining how to take things to the “next level.” In general, you should not increase your training program or activity more than 10 percent per week. This allows your body adequate time for recovery and response. This rule also applies to increasing pace or mileage for walkers and runners, as well as to the amount of weight added in strength training programs.

Always remember to warm up and cool down properly before and after activity. Incorporating strength training, increasing flexibility, and improving core stability will also help minimize overuse injuries.

Seek the advice of a sports medicine specialist or athletic trainer when beginning an exercise program or sport to prevent chronic or recurrent problems. Your program can also be modified to maintain overall fitness levels in a safe manner while you recover from your injury. You should return to play only when clearance is granted by a health care professional.

### Expert Consultant

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