Concepts of Athletic Training FIFTH EDITION Ronald P. Pfeiffer Brent C. Mangus

Chapter 4

Sports-Injury Prevention

Causative Factors

- Extrinsic Factors –
- Intrinsic Factors –

Intervention Strategies

- Members of the Sports Medicine Team must identify causative factors.
- Pre-participation physicals are just one of the ways in which the Sports Medicine Team tries to decrease risk of injury.

Pre-Participation Exam (PPE)

• Purpose:



Injury Prevention and Preseason Conditioning

Conditioning Program

• General Conditioning:

•Sports-Specific Conditioning:

Aerobic Fitness

A.k.a. – Power:

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- Helps athletes avoid injuries that result from general fatigue
- Regular participation in running, bicycling, swimming

Muscle Strength, Power, and Endurance

Strength:

Power:

more important in performance than strength because performance often time dependent

Endurance:

Weight Training

Periodization:

Strength training improves muscle strength, reducing the risk of injury.

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Static Flexibility:

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Dynamic Flexibility:

Stretching

Ballistic:

Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF):

Static:

Passive:

Periodization

Organization of training into a cyclic structure, to attain the optimal development of an athlete's performance capacities.

- Macrocycle: one-year training cycle
- Microcycle: smallest component of training cycle (2-4 week periods)
- Mesocycle: several successive microcycles leading to a specific goal.
- Transition phase: 2-4 week period between training and seasons or between successive mesocycles.

Modification of Extrinsic Factors

Practice/Competition Environment:

Facilities:

Protective Equipment: