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# Sex differences in head impact kinematics & neck strength in university rugby union players

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# Brain Injuries in Rugby

- 'Concussion' the most common injury sustained during professional men's games Kemp et al. (2018)
- 75% of male community and 85% of male elite players have experienced at least one brain injury Hume et al., (2017)
- Repeated head impacts associated with neurocognitive challenges. Neurodegenerative disease presenting in retired players Hume et al., (2017); Black (2020); Lee, (2019)
- Limited data for women's game, despite accounting for 29% of worldwide rugby population World Rugby (2018)
- Lack of female research & androcentric data problem also in medical and health sciences, vehicle safety testing...



# Physical Sex Differences & Brain Injury Risk



- Sports, military & automobile accident BI research – mainly male focused
- Female cervical spine geometry cannot be scaled from male Bonivtch, et al., (2006)
  - Dimorphisms in spinal anatomy linked to increased head-neck movement in vehicle collisions Stemper et al. (2011)
  - Increased female susceptibility to whiplash & concussive injuries Mohan & Huynh (2019)
  - Male cervical spine better at resisting inertial loading of c-spine - greater intervertebral coupling and stability Stemper & Derosia (2009)
- Female axons smaller, fewer microtubules than male Dolle et al. (2018)
  - May contribute to more extensive axonal injury from comparable biomechanical forces
- Not just neck strength – which is significant Salmon et al. (2013); Williams et al. (2021)



# Female vs Male Sport-Related Brain Injury

- Females 2.6 times more likely to suffer a concussion in sport Antona-Makoshi et al., (2018); Prien et al., (2019)
- Different head impact mechanisms (soccer/football) Bretzin et al, (2021)
- More likely to report dizziness, fatigue and difficulty concentrating (Kaushik et al., 2005; Priess-Farzanegan et al., 2009)
- Longer return to play & differing symptom burden Covassin, (2007), Bretzin et al. (2017)
- Lack of female-specific research Costello (2014); Cowley et al. (2021)



# Sex Differences - Rugby Union Context

- Cervical spine sex dimorphisms important in development of injury prevention & identification frameworks
- Evidence-based practices
  - Generalising male data to females may not be appropriate
  - Female-specific data required to develop
- Differences in injury/performance data
  - Both physical sex differences and gender differences likely contributors
  - Development, coaching expertise, equipment/medical provision
- Historical trends with men's rugby
  - Women's game where men's was in mid 1990's re professionalisation
- Training methods have improved but we need to do better as women's game increases in popularity



# Methods, Findings & Implications



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- Neck strength testing
- Head impact measurement
- Sex differences
- Gender differences
- Global Survey
- Future Priorities

# Isometric Neck Strength Testing

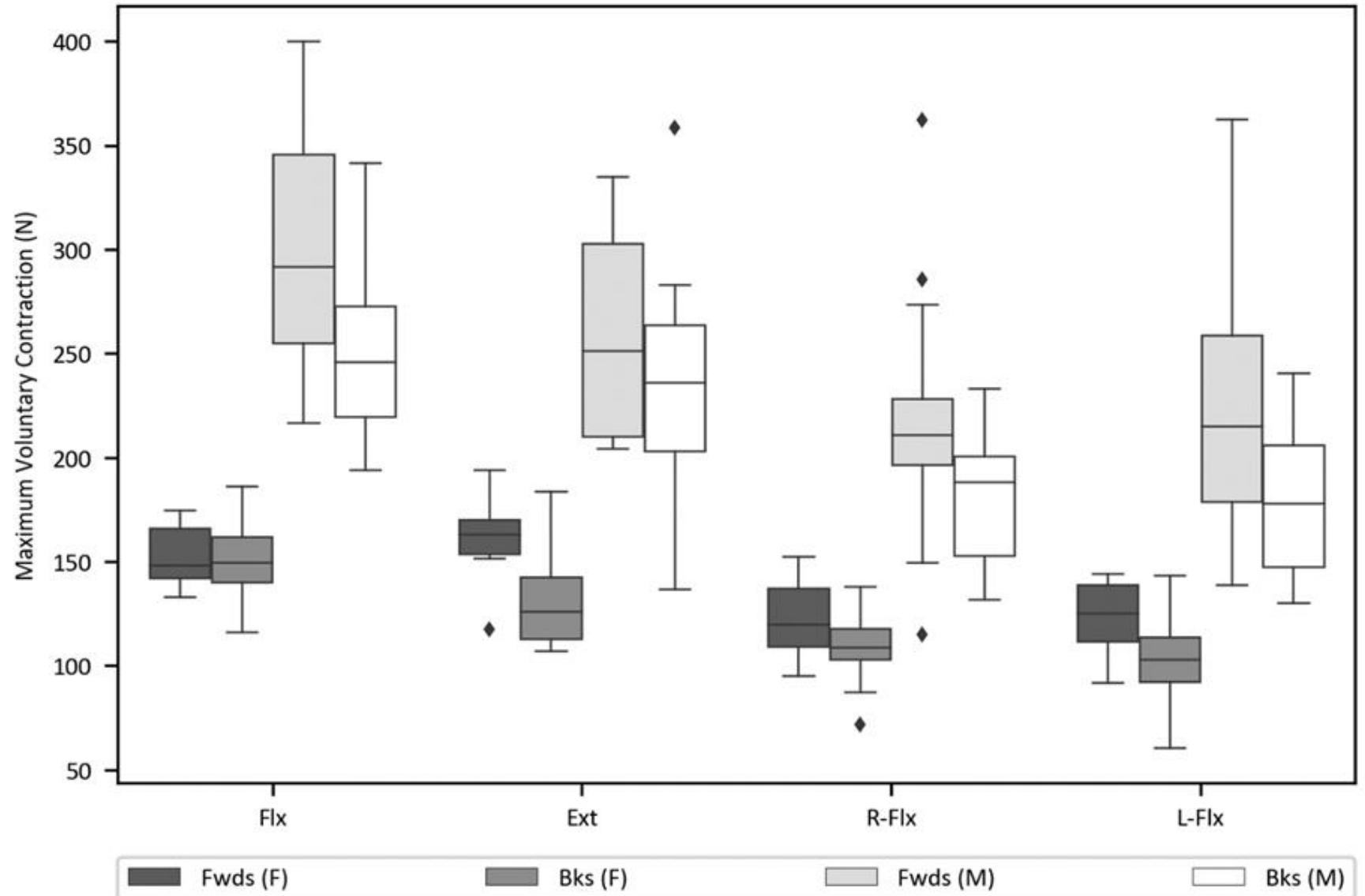


- Developed safe and repeatable testing method
- INSTA adjustable for each athlete, strapped down to limit accessory muscle involvement
- Force/time plot in real time
- Tested max & endurance, muscle imbalances between flexion, extension, left and right lateral flexion
- Some surprising findings..



# Neck Strength Results

- Female neck strength 47% lower than male
- Females less positional specificity between forwards and backs





# Head Impact Kinematics Methods

- Custom-made instrumented mouthguards (iMG) fitted to 13 women and 21 men
- Acceleration sensors embedded within mouthguards - iMG
- Measures head linear and angular acceleration
- iMG data paired with video analysis to assess context and mechanisms
- 7 male and 6 female games
- Tight-sensor skull coupling to minimize movement artefact



Head impacts occur



Impact detected and recorded by iMG



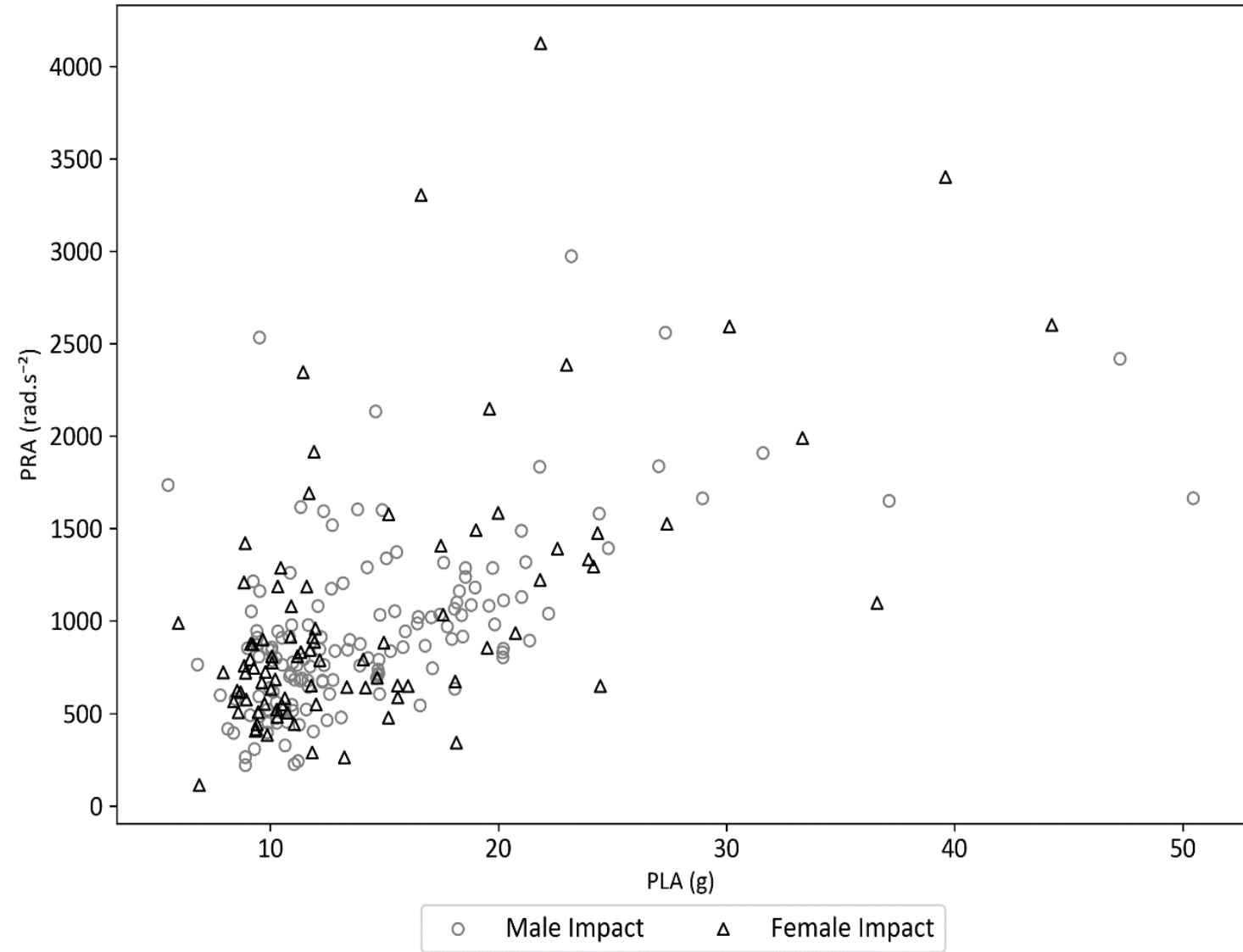
Impacts transmitted to sideline receiver in real time



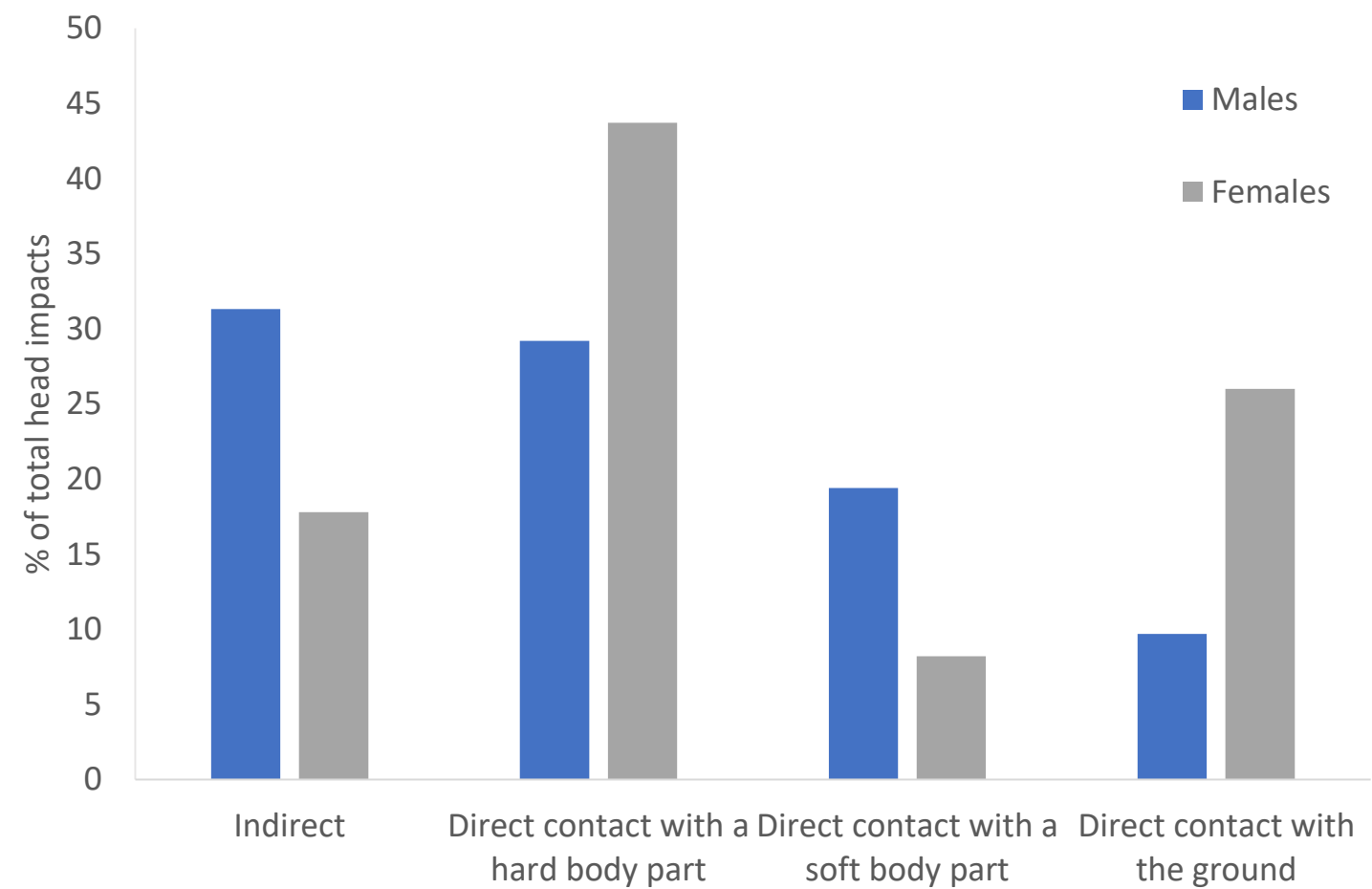
Impact waveforms presented on UI

# Head Impact Magnitude (iMG Data)

- 145 male and 73 female impacts were video-verified
- Sex differences in impact magnitude did not significantly differ
- Median Peak linear acceleration (PLA)
  - Male = 12.5 g (IQR 7.0)
  - Female = 11.7 g (IQR 7.0)
- Median Peak Rotational Acceleration (PRA)
  - Male = 849.4  $\text{rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$  (IQR 479.8)
  - Female = 800.2  $\text{rad}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$  (IQR 677.7)



# Head Impact Mechanisms











# Main Study Findings

- Findings do not support the generalization of male-derived injury prevention data to female athletes
- Substantial mechanistic differences
  - Uncontrolled whiplash dominating >50% of female impacts, rare in males
  - Mouthguard data showed no statistical differences in head impact magnitudes between male and female players
- Direct head-to-ground impacts accounted for 26.1% and 9.7% of female and male impacts, with whiplash occurring in 78% and 0.5% respectively
- Gender differences - not just physical dimorphisms contributing to these differences
  - Age matched populations
  - 10 years difference in average rugby playing age
- Need to develop international minimum quality standards for recording and reporting of head impact data

# Global Women's Rugby Survey & Future Priorities

- University study findings inspired global survey by multidisciplinary research team
- Physical sex differences AND gender differences should be considered in:
  - Training
  - Injury prevention
  - Injury identification
  - RTP
  - Injury rehab frameworks

## New global women's rugby survey aims to bridge gender data gap

A global research collaborative group has launched the largest ever women-specific rugby injury research project to collect valuable data that they hope will make the game safer.

SHARE

26 August, 2020





# Big Thanks to..

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  - Sex differences in head impact kinematics and neck strength in rugby

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