

SAFETY IN ICE HOCKEY

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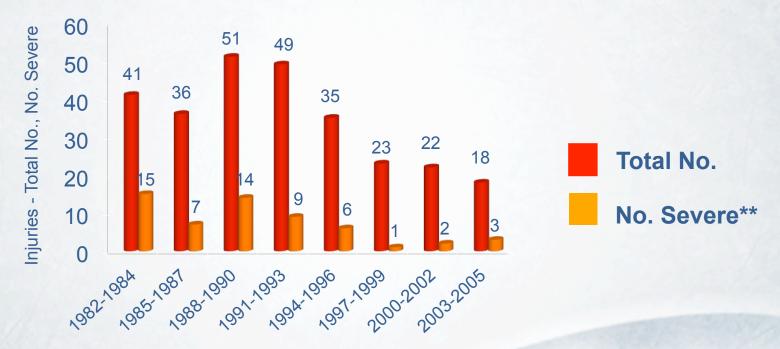
Safety in Ice Hockey

- 1. Spinal Injuries The good news story
- 2. Concussions on the rise
- 3. Body Checking and Injuries
- 4. Say No to Doping



A GOOD NEWS STORY: CANADIAN HOCKEY SPINAL INJURIES 1943 - 2005

Total Number of Injuries and Severe Injuries per Three-Year Period, 1982-2005

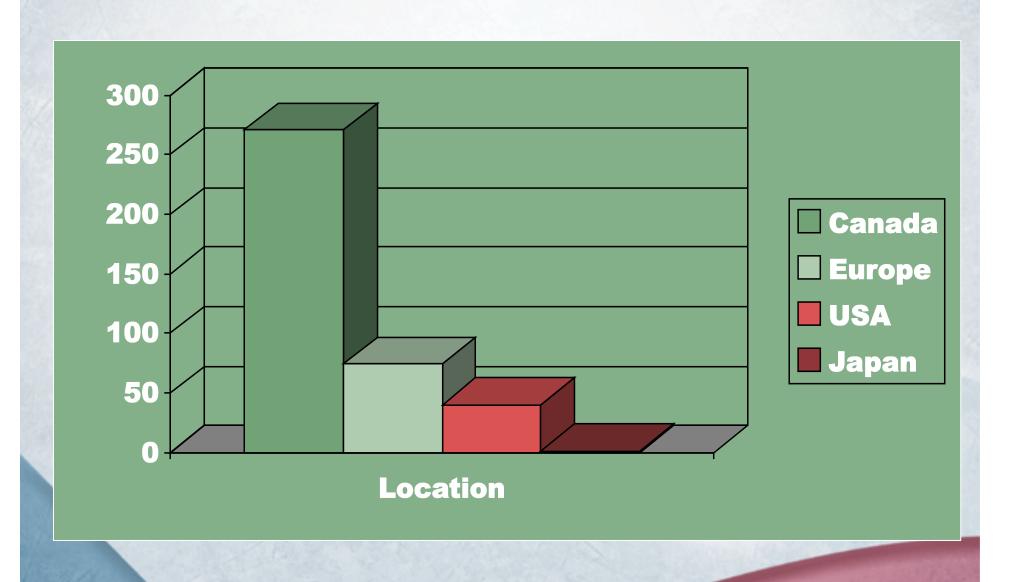


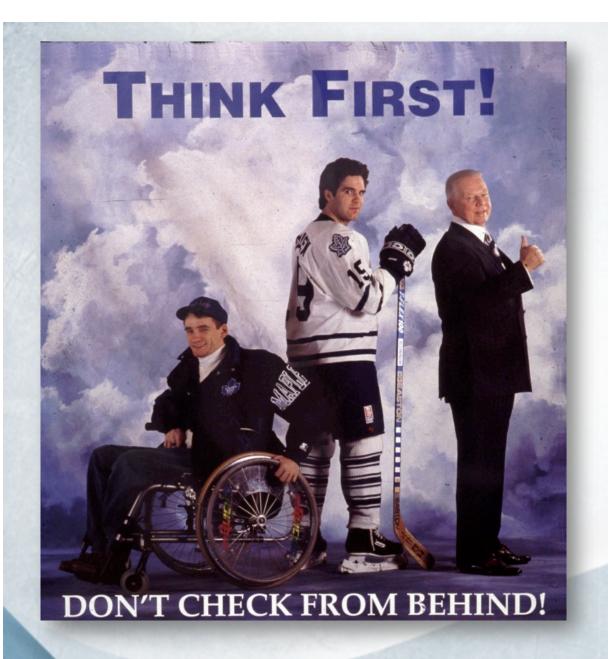
3 - Year Time Interval



** Severe Injuries: CM+CS, CM+IS, CM

Location







Conclusions

- Spinal Injuries are Catastrophic Injuries
 - Problem in Canadian ice hockey since 1980's
 - Causes —— Multifactorial
 - Prevention- Multifactorial ———— Trowledge of Safety
 - Injury
 - Risk of Injury

These Injuries Are Preventable!



Concussions on the Rise

IMPORTANT FACTS:

- Affects all ages
- The young are more vulnerable
- Every concussion adds up (It takes less force for the next one and symptoms last longer)
- Aggressor looking for hit
- Victim's fault (head down)



Concussion Concerns

- An accumulation of small hits to the head may be as significant as the hit that causes a concussion
- Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE-early dementia) is being diagnosed in hockey
- A number of concussions may force players and especially kids to give up the game



IIHF Rule Changes and Enforcement

Another key factor in the prevention of concussions

Some of the important milestones in international hockey:

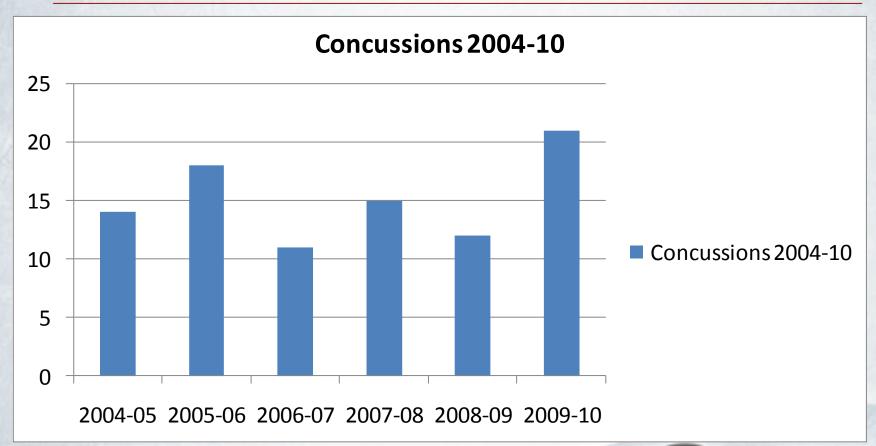
2005-06 Reinforcement of the rules

2007-08 Two-referee system

2006-08 Rule emphasis



Concussions and IIHF Championships



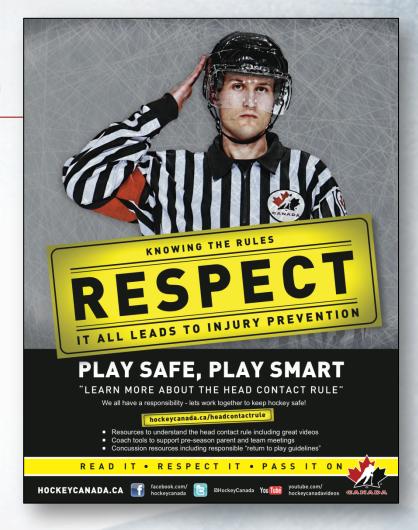


Prevention

- Helmets do not protect against concussions
- Helmets prevent skull fractures, brain haemorrhages
- No evidence of protection from mouthguards against concussions

Hockey Canada Rule

- Zero tolerance on head contact
- Stiffer penalties for deliberate hits
- Education of administrators, coaches, official, players, parents
- Respect for players' heads





Prevention of Concussions

- Keep your head up
- Know where the players are on the ice
- No hits to the head
- Education make players aware of the risks and serious consequences of concussions

Concussions - Next Steps

- Continue the awareness campaign for coaches and players
- Stronger rule enforcement and more severe penalties? Rules alone have no effect without enforcement
- NEW HOCKEY CANADA RULE Head Contact
- Learn from the success story with spinal injuries
- Fair play and respect



1st, 2nd, & 3rd International Symposia on Concussion in Sport - 2001-08

PARTNERSHIP

IIHF IOC FIFA IRB



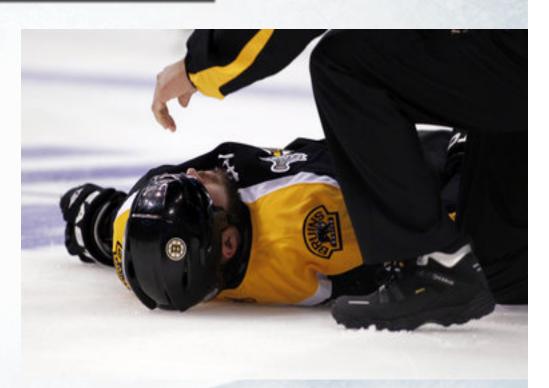
CONSENSUS





Consensus

- Definition
- SCAT2
- Return to play
- Neuropsychology
- Research





RETURN TO PLAY?



WHEN IN DOUBT...

?

?

SIT

THEM

OUT



Stepwise process to return to play Agreement Statements on Concussion in Sport



rest



Modifiers Predictors of Severity

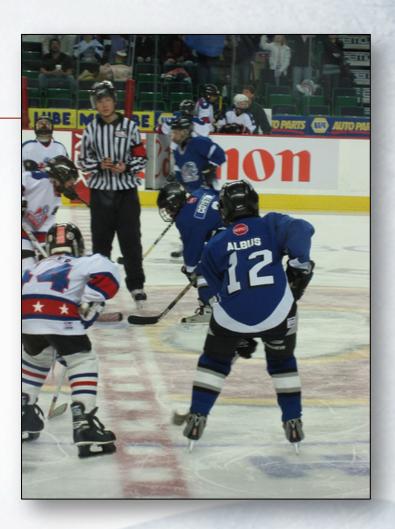
- ➤ Child and Adolescence <18
- > Previous Concussion
- Behaviour (Aggressive behaviour)
- ➤ Women ?





Pediatric

- No return to play in the same game
- Longer recovery
- Slower return to play
- Physical/cognitive rest
- Neuropsychological testing is developmentally sensitive





Safety Issues

SKILL DEVELOPMENT



INJURIES



<u>Distinction between Body</u> <u>Checking and Body Contact</u>

- Hockey Quebec makes the distinction clearly
- Body contact only in pee-wee in Quebec
- Recent adoption of rule change with only body contact at the pee-wee level in USA

Body Contact

- Defensive tactic
- Restricts movement of player
- Skating
- Angling
- Body position





Body Checking

- Defensive tactic
- Defensive player uses his body to prevent movement of player
- Hips, upper body
- Check is finished above the hips and below the neck





Injuries and Body Checking

22 IMPORTANT STUDIES:

 Risk Factors: Age, Session, Level, Body Checking, Body Weight/Height

Conclusion

- Higher risk of injury in games (4X)
- Higher risk of injuries with body checking (2.5X)
- Increased risk of concussions (1.7X)

Warsh et al., Clin. J. Sport Med., 2009:134-44 Emery et al., Injury Prevention, April 2010



Injuries and Body Checking

Results - Comparative studies - SAME AGE

- 4 studies comparing groups of same age
- Risk of injury higher among teams that allowed checking
- Alberta/Quebec study (N=2054) in one season of pee-wee teams (11-12)
- Risk of injury 3.26X higher in Alberta
- Risk of concussion 3.88x higher in Alberta

Warsh et al., Clin. J. Sport Med., 2009:134-44 Emery et al., Injury Prevention, April 2010



New Study

 Risk of injury in older age group may be lower when body checking introduced at a younger age

Risk of concussion is higher in the 13-14
 year old group if previous concussion

Emery et al. CMAJ, June 2

Contact in Women's' Hockey

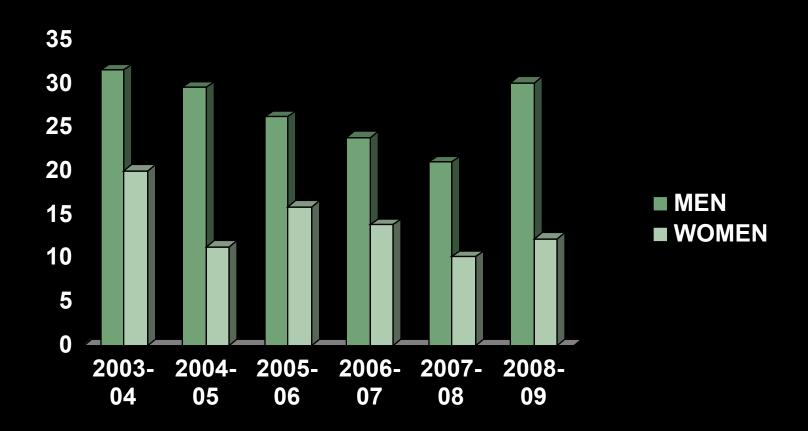
NO BODY CHECKING BUT BODY CONTACT IS ALLOWED INTERESTING FACTS:

- Rate of injury is much lower in all years of reporting
- Most injuries are from incidental contact or no contact

IIHF Injury Reporting System



RATE OF INJURY – Male vs. Female



Body Checking Concerns

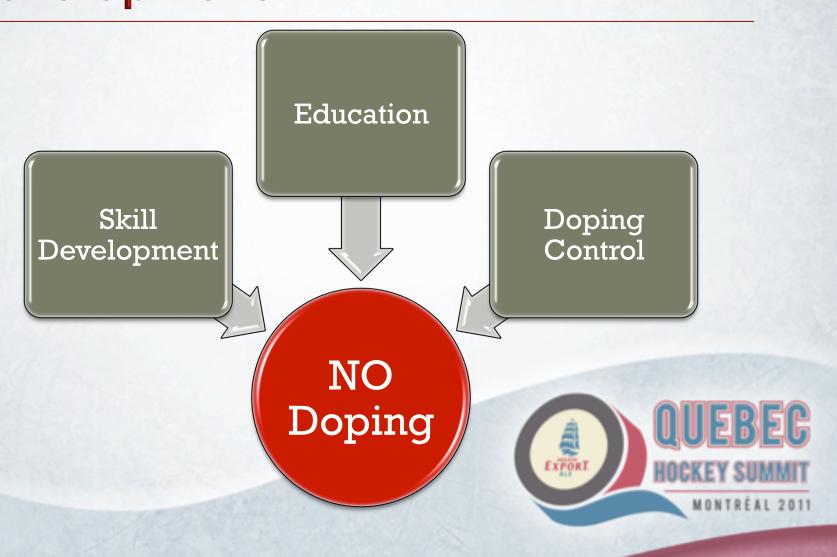
- Concussions add up
- Attrition rates of kids in checking/nonchecking leagues



Things to Consider in Safety and Skill Development

- Teach one skill at a time
- Body checking is a skill not a "licence to kill"
- Introduce body checking in a stepwise fashion starting with body contact at the appropriate age
- Emphasize body contact at all ages
- Body checking in practices not games
- Prevention of Injury is a skill (Education)

Link Between Doping and Skill Development



"GREEN PUCK" PROJECT





PLAYER SUPPORT

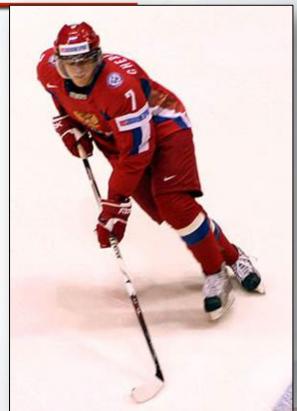






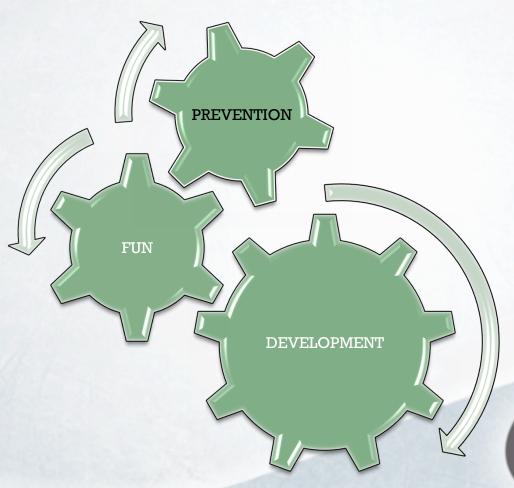
Development

- Nutrition
- Training
- Supplements
- Stimulants





Remember the Goals





Thank You

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