

Dance Injuries and Prevention

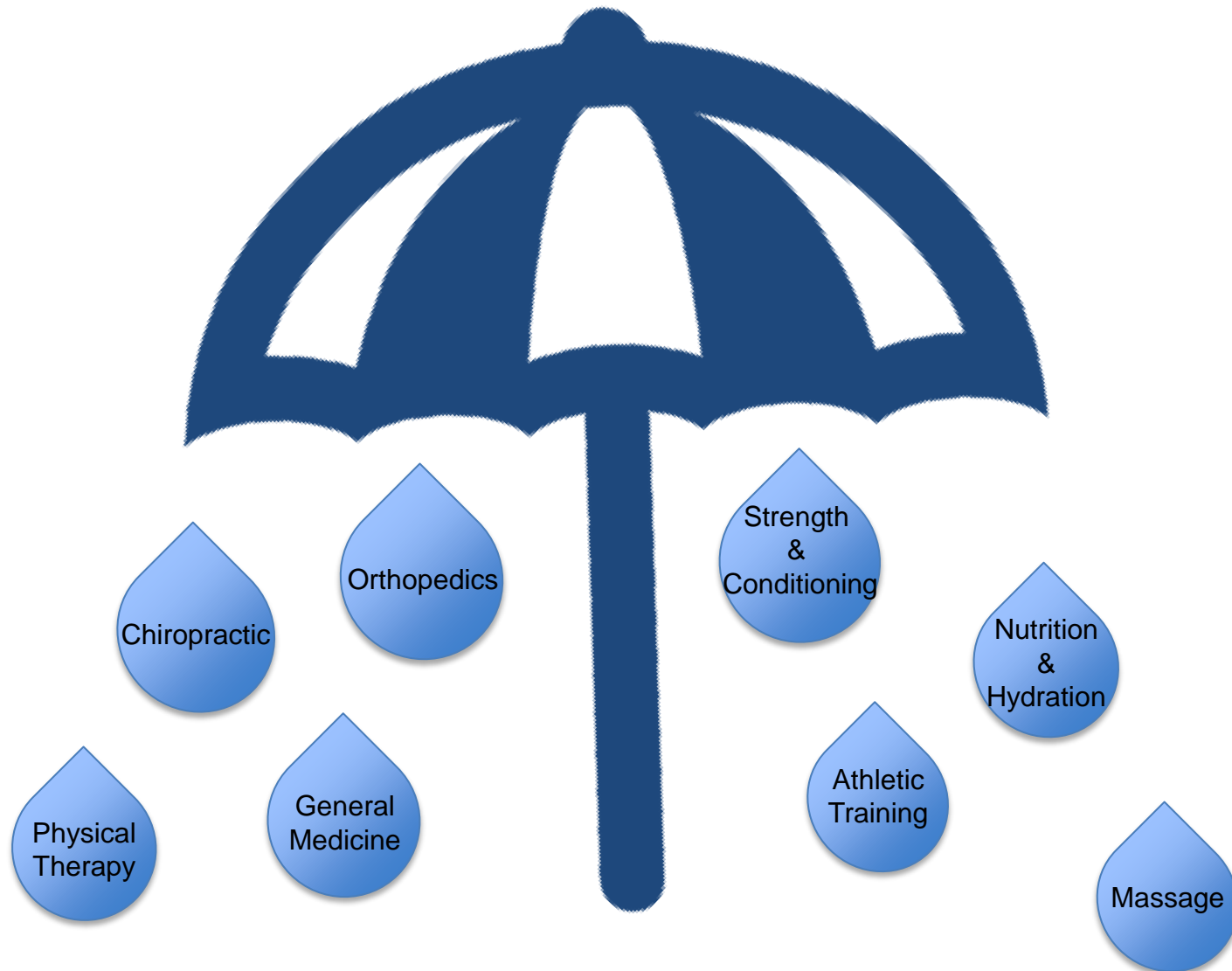
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Dance Medicine Umbrella



Objectives

1. Overview of HMMH & HB relationship
2. Identify common injuries in dance
3. Identify risk factors of injury
4. Discuss components of prevention for the whole dancer
5. Provide additional resources for dance communities

HMH & Houston Ballet

DANCE MED. Services:

- 1 - Full Time Athletic Trainer
- 1 - Part Time Athletic Trainer
- 1 - Part Time Physical Therapist
- 2 - Team Orthopedic MDs

WELLNESS Services:

- Nutrition Services
- Massage Services

Common Dance Injuries

Lower Limb Injuries at a Glance¹

- 34-62% of all dance related injuries occur in the lower limb
- Higher occurrence in females
- Most common injuries:
 - Ankle sprains
 - Posterior impingement
 - FHL tendonitis
 - Stress fractures



Ankle Sprains^{1,2}

– Causes:

- Improper landing of a jump
- “Rolling” ankle while on demi-pointe
- Increased levels of foot pronation (rolling in)

– Symptoms:

- Swelling/bruising
- Lateral ankle pain



Posterior Impingement¹

- Causes:
 - Compression of the bones/soft tissue of the ankle in extreme plantarflexion (pointe)
- Symptoms:
 - Pain and tenderness of posterior lateral ankle
 - Recurrent pain
 - Ankle stiffness
 - Symptoms worsen en pointe or relevé
 - May have the presence of an os trigonum

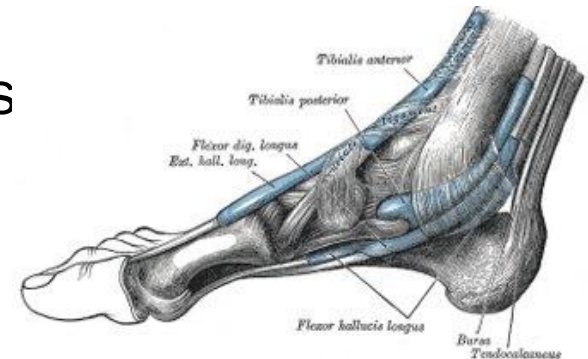
Posterior Ankle Impingement



Dancer's Tendonitis¹

FHL Tendonopathy

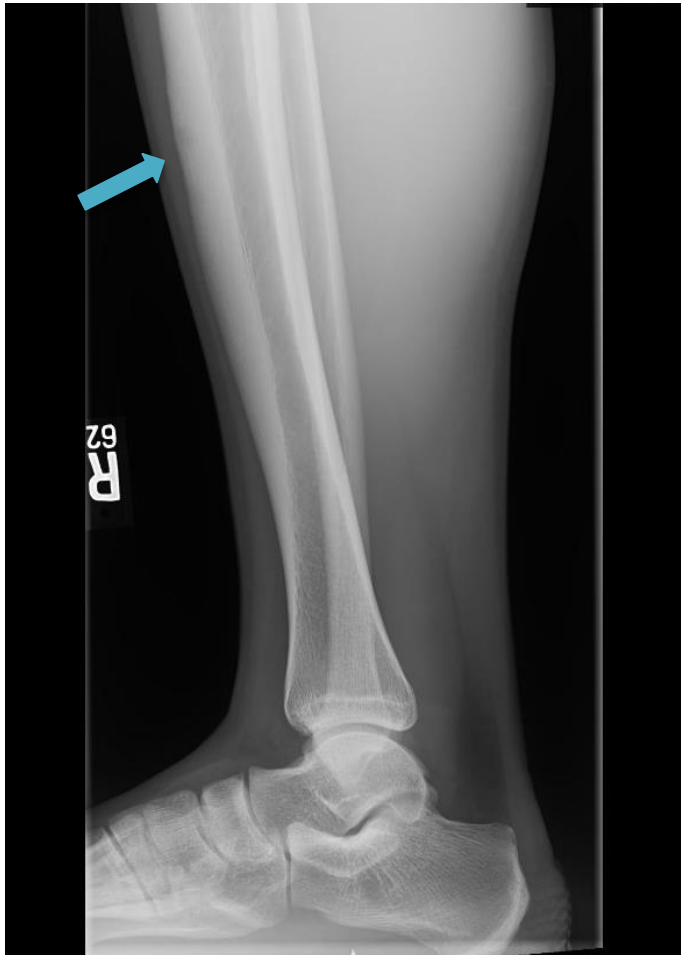
- Causes:
 - Compression of muscle tendon while rising on demi-pointe
 - Poor control of intrinsic foot muscles
- Symptoms:
 - Posterior medial ankle pain
 - Swelling, “popping” / “clicking” of tendon
 - Pain while working in to demi-pointe
 - Pain when extending the big toe



Stress Fractures¹

- Caused by:
 - Repetitive stress (*volume or improper technique*)
 - Low bone mineral density
- Symptoms:
 - Dull, achy pain towards the end of the day
 - Tender with pressure on the bone
 - Pain with walking
 - Does not get better with rest

Stress Fractures



Hips Don't Lie³

- 10% of dance related injuries occur at the hip
- Dance requires:
 - 60% of your turnout should come from the hip
 - Power in jumps
- Most common injuries:
 - Strains
 - Labral Tears
 - Impingement



Muscle Strains³

- Causes:
 - Over stretching the muscle
 - Over utilizing the muscle
- Symptoms:
 - Pain in movements that activate or stretch the muscle
 - Decreased length of muscle
 - Feels "tight"

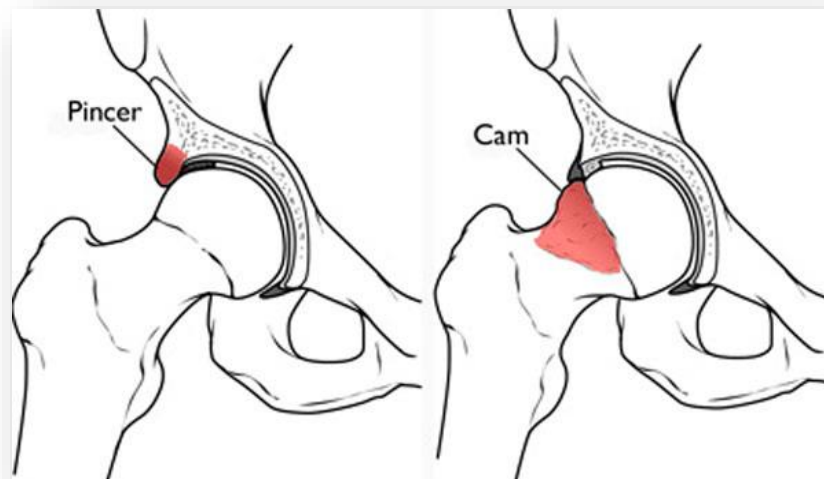


Labrum Tears^{3,4}

- 40% of hip pathology in dancers
- Causes:
 - Traumatic tears from hip subluxations
 - Repetitive movement in extreme ranges
 - Structural abnormalities
- Symptoms:
 - Pain in end ranges of the hip
 - Presence of “clicking” or “catching” deep inside the joint

Hip Impingement (FAI)¹¹

- Common diagnosis among athletes including dancers
 - Cam predominant in males
 - Pincer predominant in females
 - High prevalence of dysplasia



Kneed to Know⁵

- Common Injuries:
 - Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome
 - Meniscus Injuries



Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome⁵

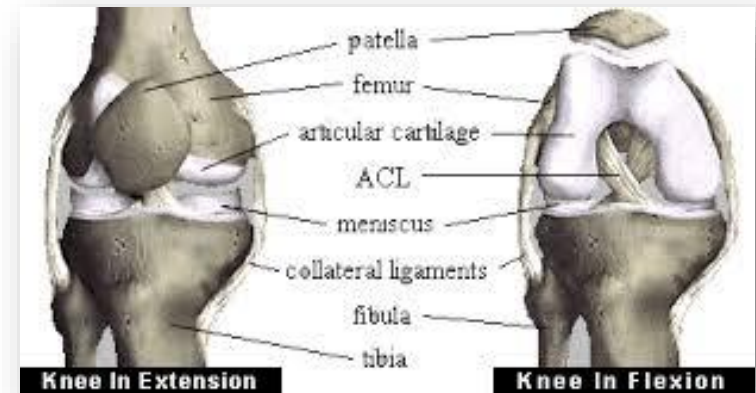
- Causes:
 - Tracking of knee cap
 - Improper mechanics & technique
 - Poor hip stability and core control
- Symptoms
 - Pain with jumping
 - Pain with demi-plié
 - Pain with flexion to extension gestures of leg



*Note: Younger dancers at greater risk due to **developing** musculoskeletal system & technique!*

Meniscal Tear⁵

- Men at greater risk than females
- Causes:
 - Malalignment of the knee
 - Improper landing of a jump
- Symptoms:
 - Pain with twisting the knee
 - Presence of clicking, popping, or locking
 - Inability to fully extend knee
 - Pain with walking



Risk Factors¹⁻⁶

- Muscle imbalances
- Poor Body Alignment
- Technique Errors
- Fatigue
- Overtraining
- Unfamiliar choreography



Prevention of Injuries

Recommendations

Prevention is a LIFESTYLE...

1. Identify Individual Nutrition & Hydration Needs
2. Adequate Sleep & Proper Sleep Hygiene
3. Cross Training
4. Active Recovery
5. Apply Proper Mechanics to Technique

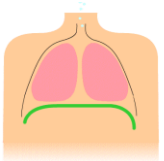
Strike a balance...

A Mental Time-out⁹

Complete rest is essential for developing ensuring physiological recovery



Hobbies



Deep Breathing Techniques



Imagery



Active Recovery

Cross Training^{3-6,8}

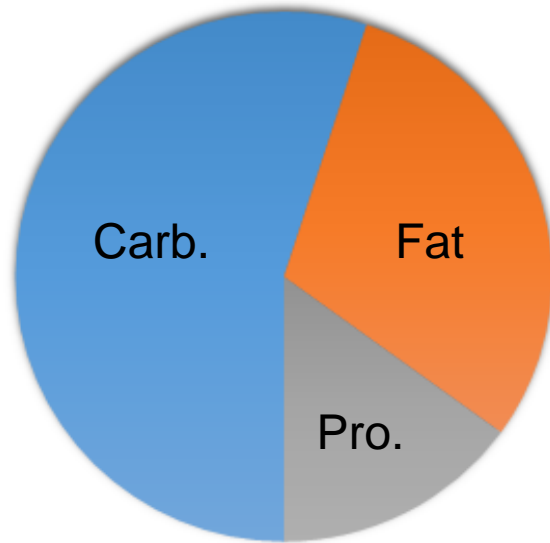
- Address muscular imbalances
 - Strengthen core and hip
 - Strengthen feet
- Balance, Balance, Balance
 - Proprioceptive training protects your body
- Lift Weights
 - High repetitions with low weight is the best way to build endurance without bulking
 - Decrease risk of developing stress fractures



Nutrition: Need to Know⁸

- Ballet dancers need to intake more calories than the average individual
 - Your body needs calories to perform basic functions
 - Ballet burns an extra 1,200-2,000 calories/day
- Every dancer has individual needs
- 16% of ballet dancers will develop an eating disorder¹¹

Nutrition 101⁷⁻⁸



Carbohydrates: 55%-60%

Fats: 20%-30%

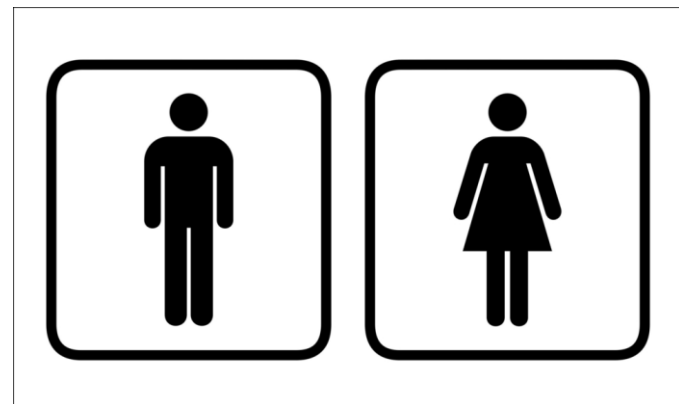
Protein: 12%-15%

TIPS:

- Eat small meals every 2-4 hours to promote adequate fueling throughout the day.
- Eat within 40min of ending activity for optimal recovery
(*4:1 Carb to Protein*)
- Adjust/Increase Protein levels if engaging in other activities
(*strengthening*)

Hydration 101

- Keep caffeine qty limited & in the mornings
- 8-16oz fluid at every meal
- Sips of water every 15-20min during activity as tolerated
- 16oz-20oz post activity for rehydration



Benefits of ZZZs^{9,10}



Improved Cognition
& Decision Making



Improve
Reaction Time



Short Term → Long
Term Memory
Consolidation



Increased
Speeds of Fast
Twitch Activity



Physiological &
Mental Recovery



Improved
Accuracy of
Movements

Get Some ZZZs^{9,10}

- 8-10 hours recommended for teens
- Consistent sleep & wake schedule
- Limit screen time 1-2hours before bed
- Pre-bed regimen for mental & physical shut down
 - Warm bath
 - Reading
 - Stretch session
 - Some herbal teas (*non-caffeine*)

Rest, Rest, Rest!^{7,8}

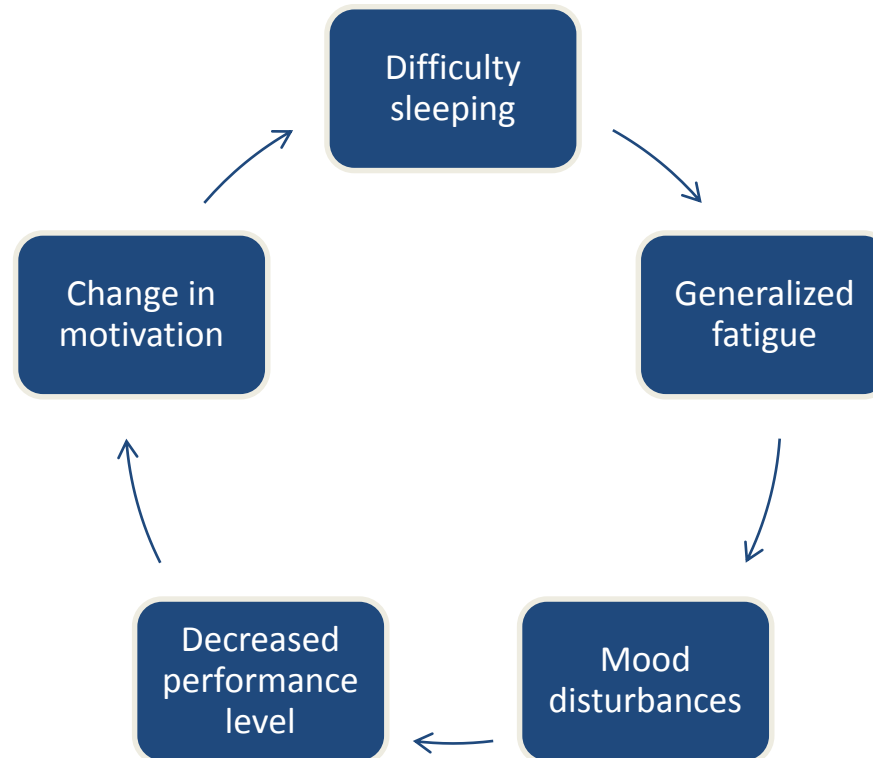
I'm sorry, you want me to do what?!

Rest is essential for:

- Tissue growth & repair
- Allows nutrients time to be replenished
- Allows neurological adaptations to occur
- Prevent mental, emotional, and physical burn out

Lack of R&R⁷

Significant evidence shows that failing to recover properly can lead to:



Resources for YOU

- Dance/USA Task Force on Dancer Health
(<https://www.danceusa.org/dancerhealth>)
 - Dancer screenings for company's
 - Med resources for dancers
 - Informational papers on various topics
- International Association of Dance Medicine & Science (IADMS) (<https://www.iadms.org/>)
 - Research
 - Resource papers

Prevention is a lifestyle that revolves around planning.

Ballet is a form that does not lean towards balance – dancers must adapt and prioritize achieving balance in all aspects

Not all injuries are preventable, however, with proper planning, adjustments, and application of knowledge many injury rates can be reduced

Resources

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THANK YOU