IMPROVED PATIENT CARE FOR PERMANENTLY-SIDELINED ATHLETES: THE ATHLETIC TRAINER'S ROLE

presented by

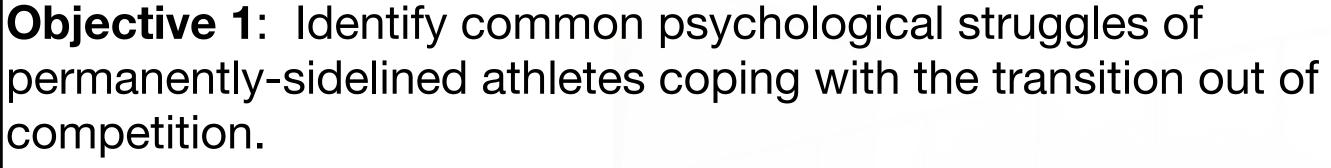


DISCLOSURES

JORDAN ANDERSON, MS, ATC

Vice-Chairman of the board of directors for Sidelined USA, a 501c3 nonprofit organization serving and advocating for permanently-sidelined athletes. I have no financial interest or gain related to Sidelined USA and its directives.

Learning Objectives



Objective 2: Explain the Stages of Grief & Transition as they relate to the permanently-sidelined athlete.

Objective 3: Summarize Brown & Hogg's Model of Healthy Adjustment Following Career-Ending Athletic Injury.

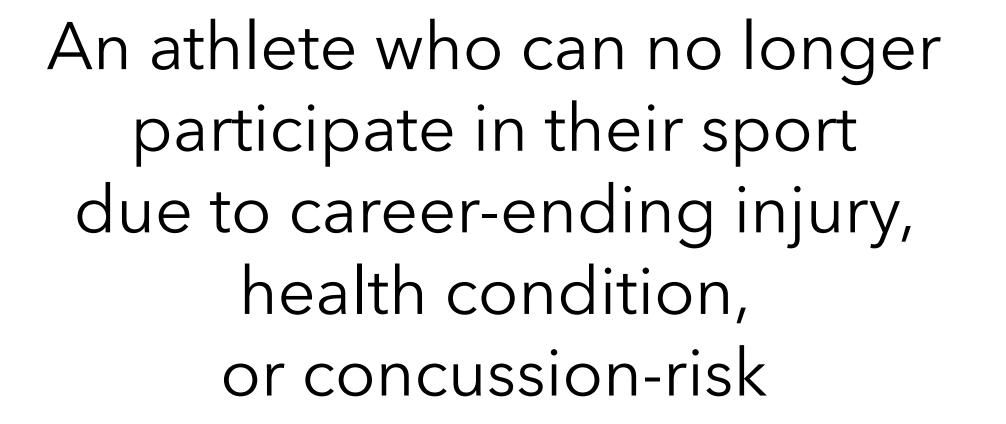
Objective 4: Differentiate how they can support the permanently-sidelined athlete in the six key areas of: grief and loss, identity crisis, mental health concerns, maintaining motivation, support network, and resources.





PERMANENTLY-SIDELINED ATHLETES

a definition





INJURIES/CONDITIONS THAT CAN permanently sideline ATHLETES



SERIOUS INJURIES

Repeat ACL tears
Knee injuries
Labrum tears
Repeat dislocations
Neck fractures
Chronic muscle tears
Hip injuries
Repeat ankle injuries
UCL ruptures
Spinal contusions
Back injuries
Nerve damage
Multiple pneumothoraces
Ligament damage
Repeat joint injuries





HEALTH CONDITIONS

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) Left-Ventricle Non-Compaction (LVNC) Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia (ARVD) Congenital Heart Defect Pericarditis Valvular Heart Disease Systematic Hypertension Mitral Valve Prolapse Long QT Syndrome Cardiac Arrhythmia Seizure disorders **Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome** Marfan Syndrome Thoracic Outlet Syndrome Cervical Stenosis Chiari Malformation Arteriorvenous Malformation

Cervical anomalies

Lung/breathing conditions

Blood clotting disorders

Mental health disorders



TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

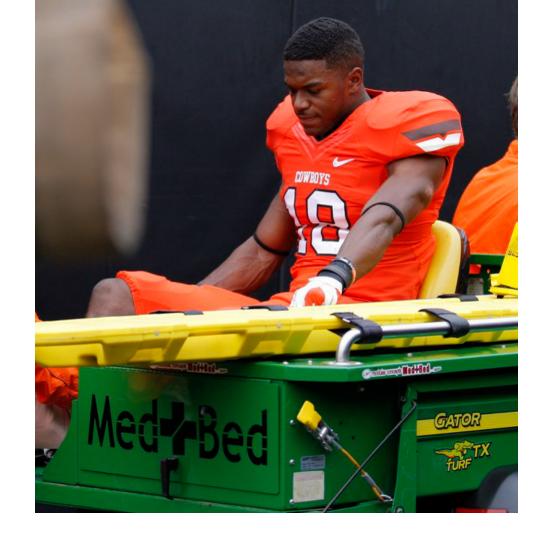
Repeat concussion
Family decision to discontinue
Doctor recommendation to discontinue
Not cleared to play
Post Concussion Syndrome (PCS)
Subdural Hematoma
Epidural Hematoma
Intracranial Hematoma

RESEARCH REVEALS

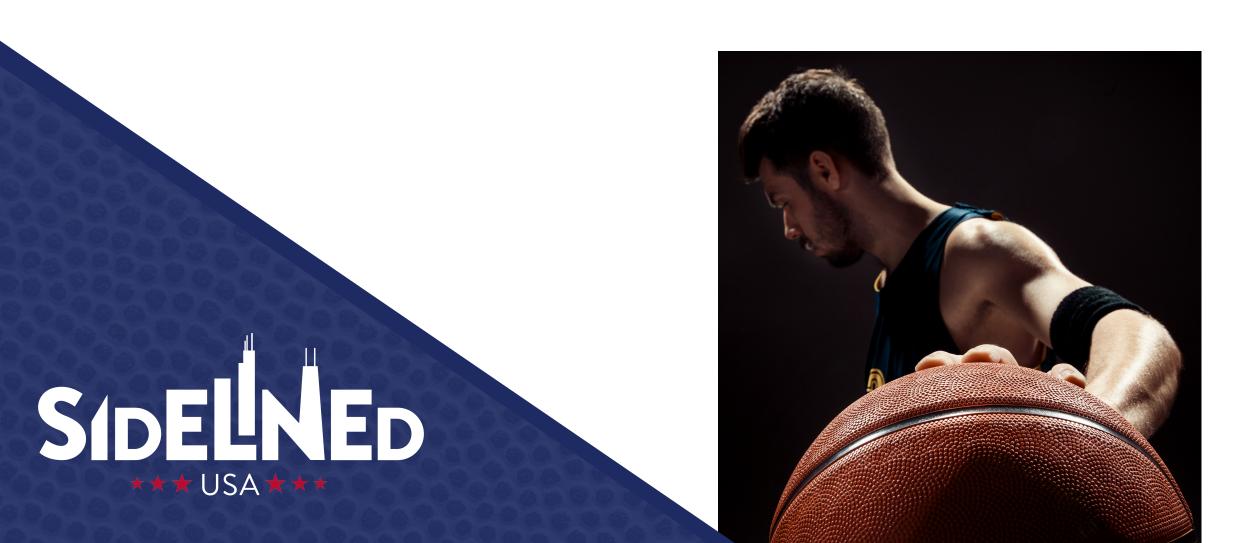
Permanently-sidelined athletes experience a range of emotional responses including:

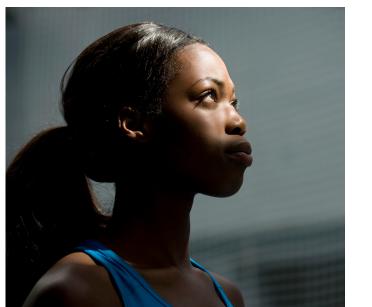


- IDENTITY LOSS
- LONELINESS / ISOLATION
- ANXIETY AND FEAR
- LOSS OF CONFIDENCE
- LOSS OF MOTIVATION
- DEPRESSION
- ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE
- DISORDERED EATING
- SUICIDAL THOUGHTS









Sources: Alfermann et al., 2004; Lally 2007; Pearson & Petitpas, 1990, and Kleiber & Brock, 1992.

Covid-19 Effect

Since March 2020, millions of athletes have been sidelined. Away from their: teammates, friends, coaches, support, etc.

This has to be given special consideration.

Many articles have discussed the effects of social isolation, many of these effects overlap which those experiencing permanent disqualification from sport.

While this is not a permanent reality, the effects are similar and can be equally devastating and long lasting.

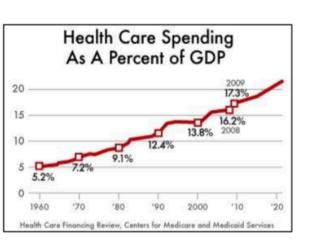


Mental Health Support

Suspending seasons and canceling competitions can cause significant grief, stress, anxiety, frustration, and sadness for an athlete. The psychological impact of COVID-19 on a competitive athlete is potentiated by the removal of his or her social support network and normal training routine, which for some is a critical component of managing depression or anxiety. Sports medicine providers should anticipate the need for additional mental health support for athletes, which could include ensuring regular check-ins with athletes, facilitating telehealth consultation with a sports psychologist, and encouraging maintenance of social interactions with family, friends, and teammates by phone or video chat.

Sources: Coronavirus Disease 2019: Considerations for the Competitive Athlete. Toresdahl and Asif, Guest editorial, sports health. May/June 2020

The negative psychosocial effects may result in additional health care utilization and spending in future years.



Source: The impact of school closures and sport cancellations on the health of Wisconsin adolescent athletes. McGuine et al.; Journal of Athletic Training, December. 2020

CONCLUSIONS

The mental health, physical activity, and HRQoL of US adolescents during the COVID-19—related school closures and sport cancellations varied depending on sex, grade level, type of sport participation, and level of poverty. Specifically, female athletes, athletes in grade 12, team sport participants, and athletes from areas with more % < 18 poverty described lower levels of physical activity, greater symptoms of anxiety and depression, and lower HRQoL in May 2020. Public health officials need to consider these differences when evaluating steps to limit the spread of COVID-19 across the United States. In

пітнет investioanons researchers snoilla assessino whem-

NCAA MENTAL WELL-BEING STUDY 24,974 STUDENT-ATHLETES SURVEYED

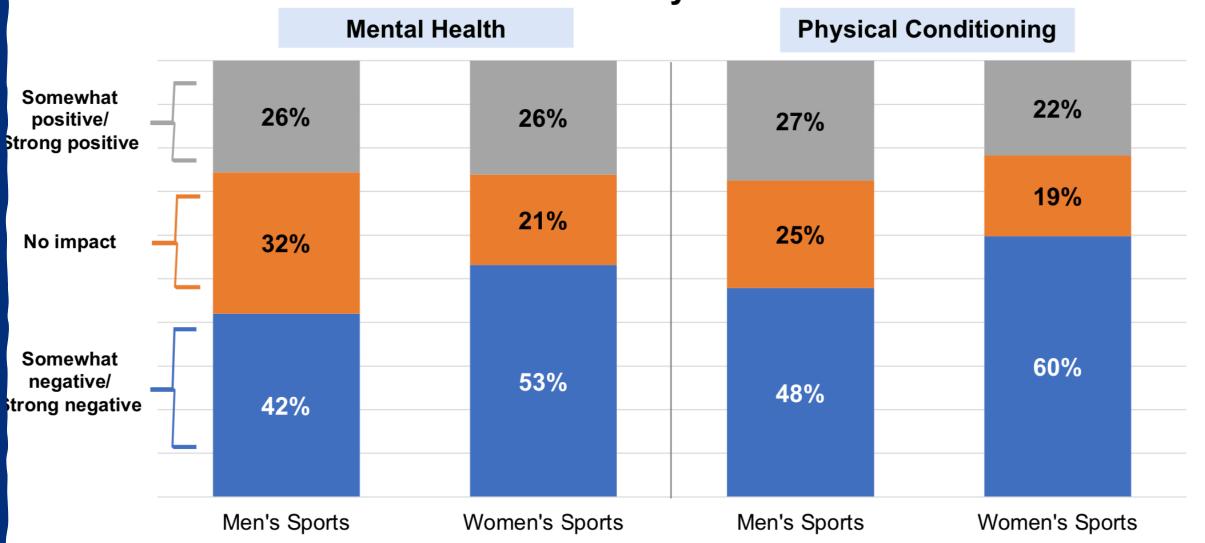
FEELING MEN'S SPORT WOMEN'S SPORT ATHLETES REPORTED ATHLETES 93% 78% OVERWHELMED 85% 66% **EXHAUSTED** 72% 44% **ANXIETY** 24% 38% DEPRESSED

SIDELLED

FALL 2020 STUDY

SIDELNED ***USA***



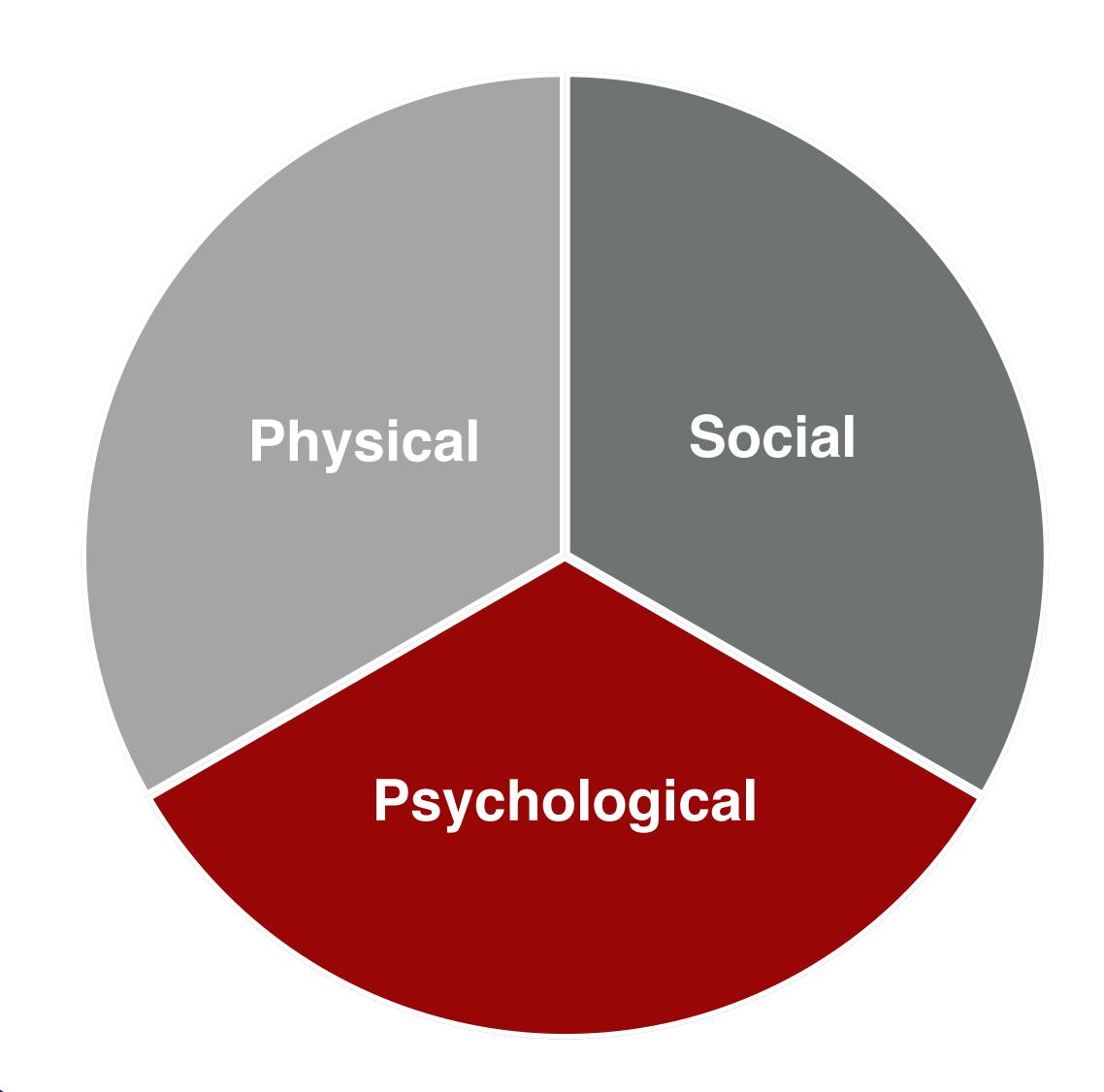


Note: The sum of percentages in each bar may not equal 100% due to rounding. Source: NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Study (Fall 2020).



3 DOMAINS OF EXPERIENCE

that characterize the injured athlete's journey





Source: Mainwaring, 1999

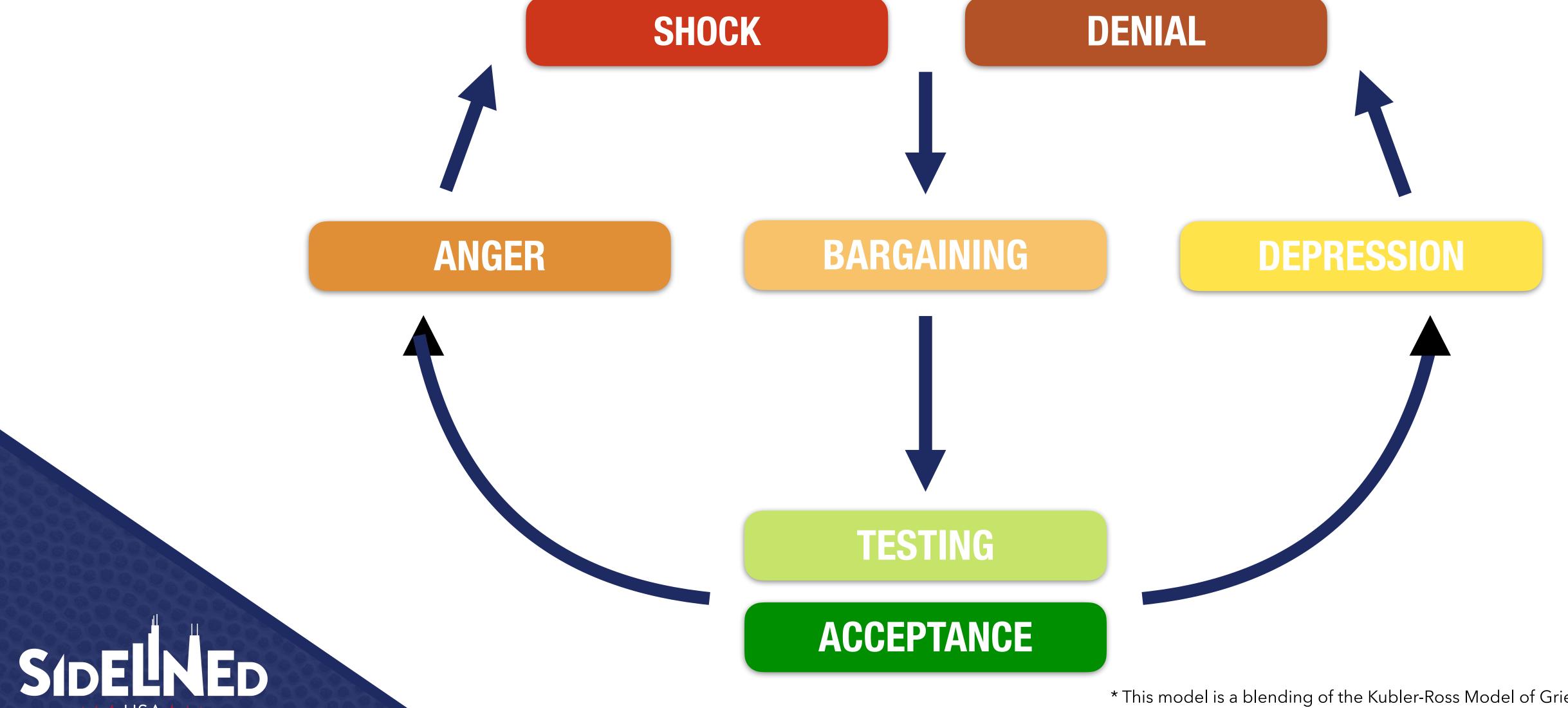
GRIEF & TRANSITION IN SIDELINED ATHLETES

SHOCK Initial paralysis at hearing the bad news DENIAL Trying to avoid the inevitable **ANGER** Frustrated outpouring of bottled-up emotion **BARGAINING** Attempt to challenge/reverse the termination **DEPRESSION** The reality of the inevitable sinks in **TESTING** Seeking a new passion or challenge **ACCEPTANCE** Finding a meaningful way forward



* This model is a blending of the Kubler-Ross Model of Grief and Lewis and Parker's Seven Stages of Transitional Change.

LOOPING EFFECT: GRIEF & TRANSITION IN SIDELINED ATHLETES



^{*} This model is a blending of the Kubler-Ross Model of Grief and Lewis and Parker's Seven Stages of Transitional Change.

5 FACTORS IN ADAPTATION TO CAREER TRANSITION

Taylor & Ogilvie's Conceptual Model of Career Transition, 1994

- Developmental Contributions
- **Self-identity**
- Perceptions of control
- Social-identity
- Tertiary factors



3 COMPONENTS INFLUENCING THE COMPLEXITY OF TRANSITION

Schlossberg, 2004

EXTENT OF TRANSITIONAL CHANGE:

Relationships

Routines

Roles

Assumptions

TIME NEEDED TO DEAL W/TRANSITION

Months

Years

ATHLETE'S COPING SYSTEM

Situation

Self

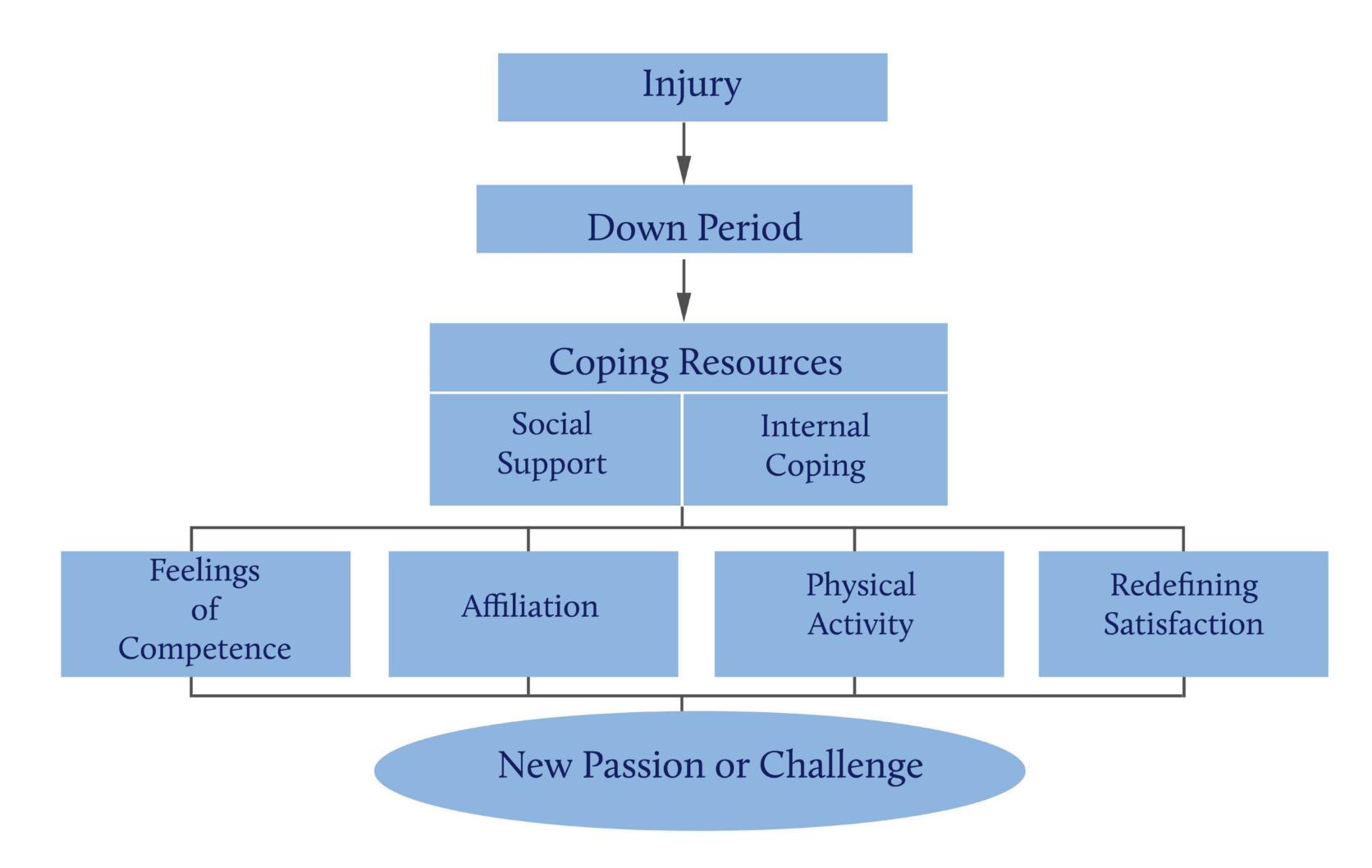
Supports

Strategies



MODEL OF HEALTHY ADJUSTMENT

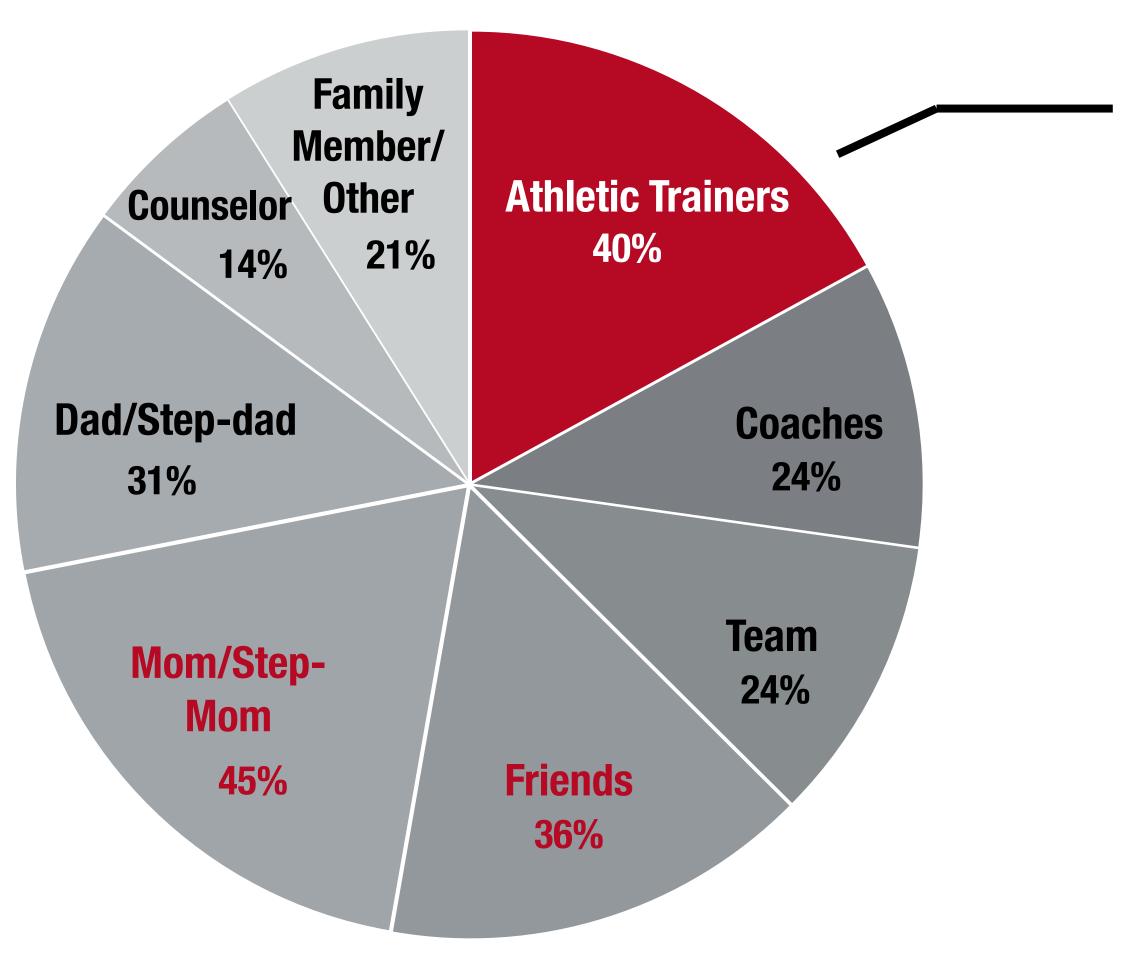
following career ending injury





SIDELINED ATHLETE SURVEY: ATHLETIC TRAINERS' SUPPORT FOR SIDELINED ATHLETES

Sidelined Athletes' Perceived Support



% Moderately Or Extremely HELPFUL

40%

Reported their athletic trainer as "moderately" or "extremely"

HELPFUL

Athletic trainers were reported as the

#2 most helpful

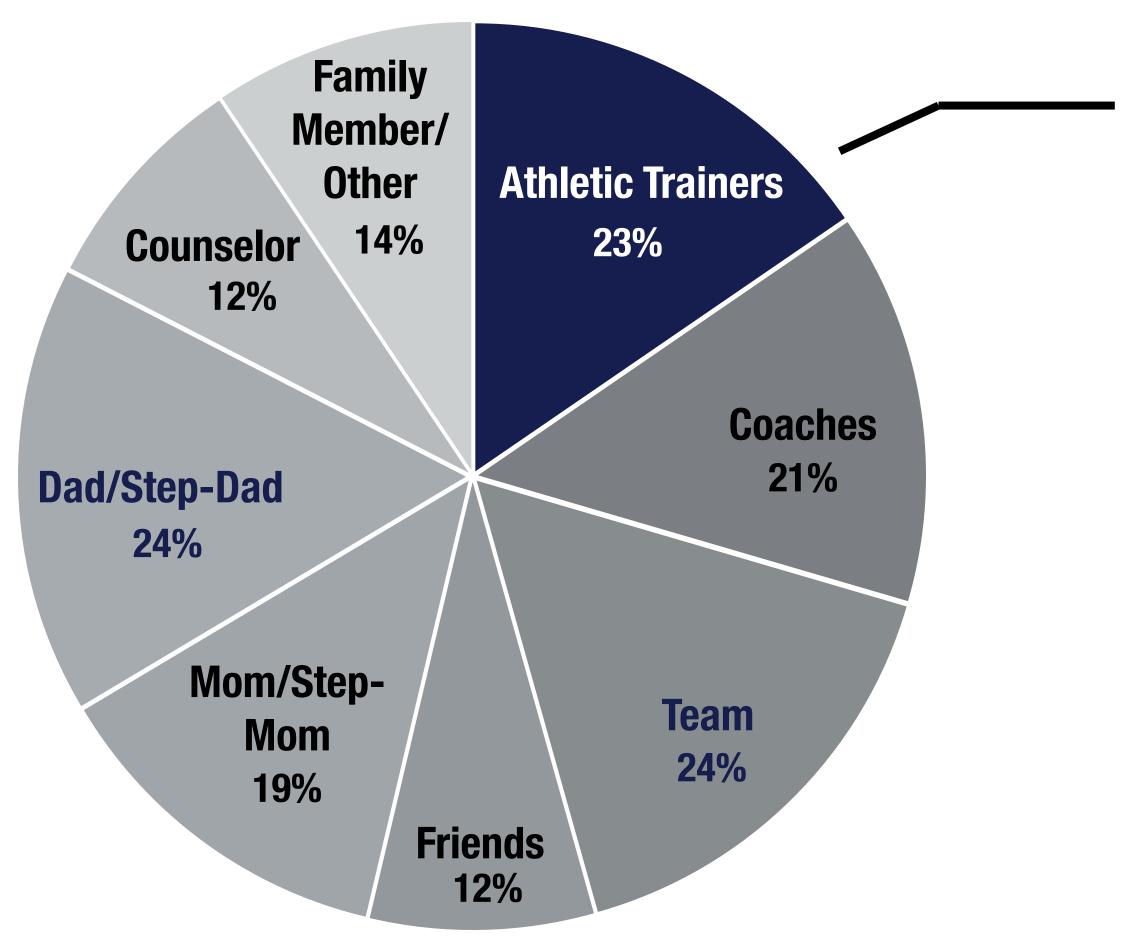
member of the athlete's support network.

81% of the athletes we surveyed reported association with an athletic trainer.

SIDELINED ATHLETE SURVEY:

ATHLETIC TRAINERS' SUPPORT FOR SIDELINED ATHLETES





23%

Reported their athletic trainer as "moderately" or "extremely"

UNHELPFUL

66%

Reported their athletic trainer could have been more supportive/helpful or checked up more

% Moderately Or Extremely UNHELPFUL

THE ATHLETIC TRAINERS' ROLE IN

supporting permanently-sidelined athletes

GRIEF AND LOSS

IDENTITY LOSS

MENTAL HEALTH

REBUILDING MOTIVATION

SUPPORT NETWORK

SUPPORT RESOURCES



GRIEF AND LOSS

helping the athlete work through the grief process



- Open up a line of communication
- Give them license to feel
- Educate the athlete about process of grief/transition
- Encourage them to take it day by day
- Stay positive and be encouraging
- Check back in from time to time



IDENTITY LOSS

and identity crisis

"Initially, athletes can feel a deep sense of loss or void in their lives. They lose not only the actual physical activity, but the gratification they get from competing and the social aspects of the sport. They may also lose that feeling of invulnerability and absolute trust in their bodies."

DR. GERALD KAFOREY

Vanderbilt Sport Medicine Center

"Many student-athletes have not developed their identity outside of that as an athlete. Thus, if this role is threatened by injury or illness, they may experience significant 'loss."

DR. MARGOT PUTUKIAN, MD, FACSM

Director of Athletic Medicine and Head Team Physician, Princeton University

"If all of the sudden you can't be an athlete, it sends you into a bit of an existential crisis in terms of, 'Who am I, and what am I doing here?"

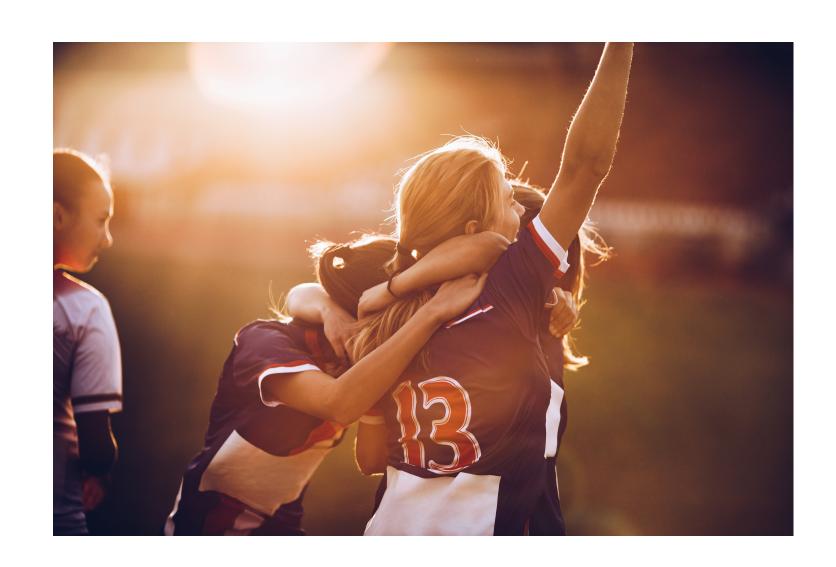
DR. DEBORAH SAINT-PHARD

Director Colorado University Womens Sports Medicine



IDENTITY LOSS

and redefining personal identity

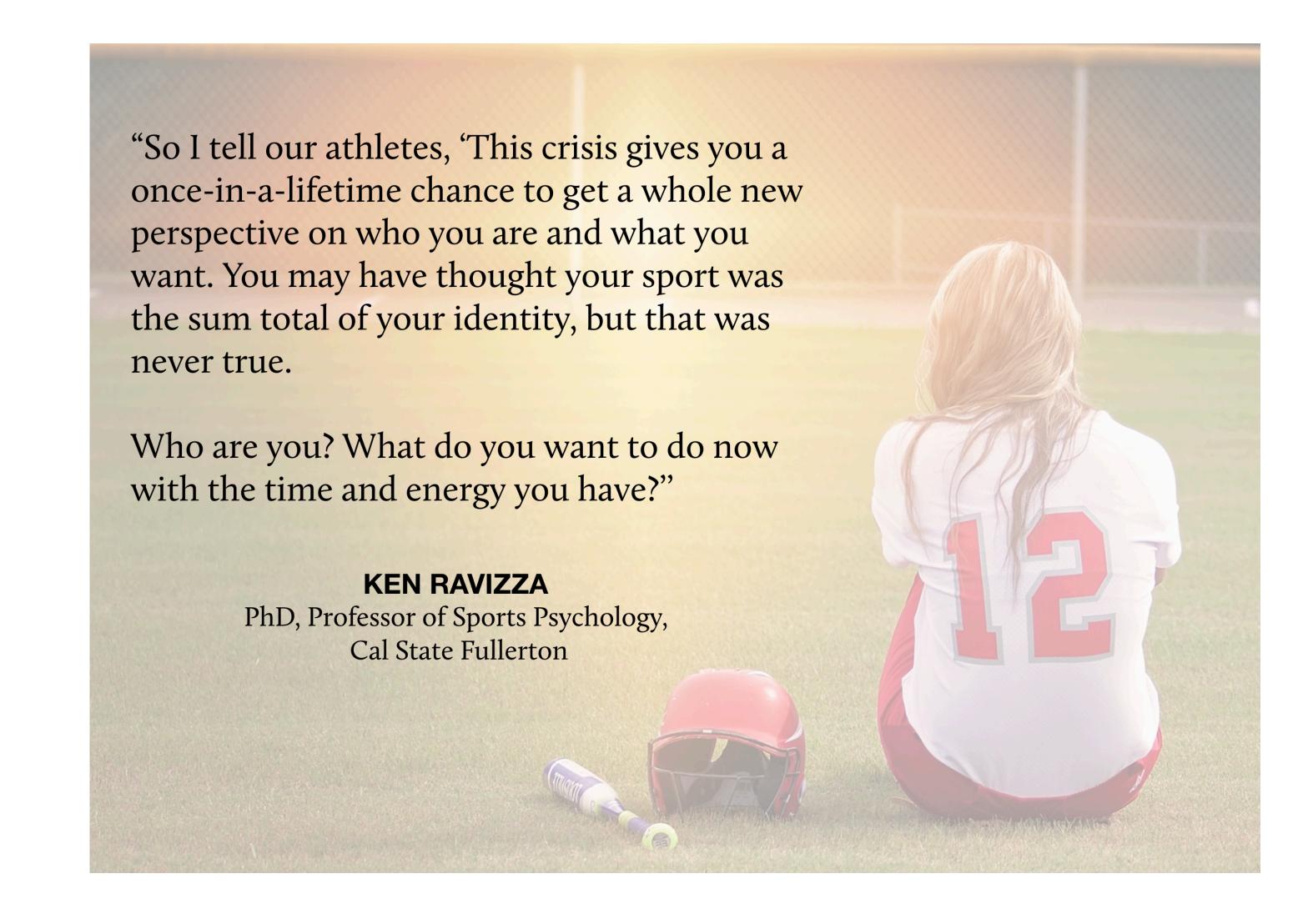


- Affirm the grieving athlete in who they are
- What made them a great competitor?
- Assist in transfer
- Help them look ahead rather than looking back
- Check back in with the athlete regularly over the next couple of years



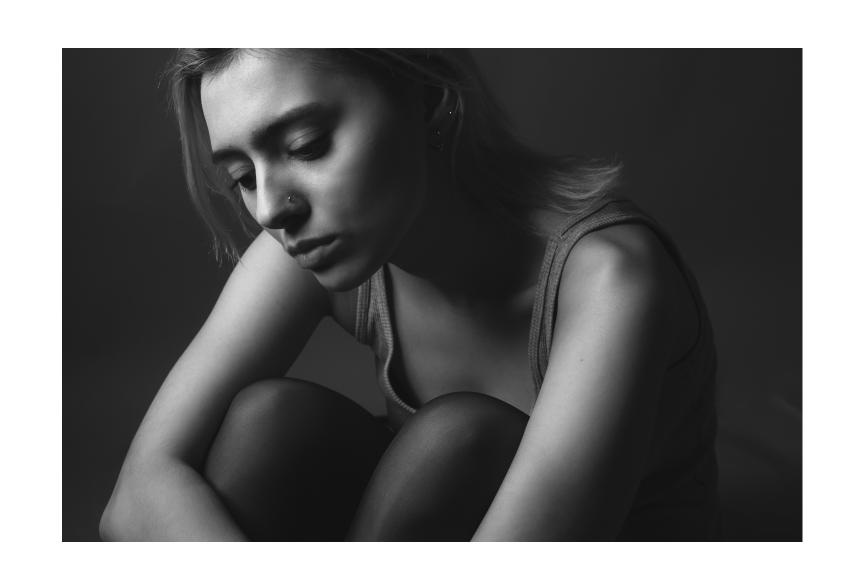
IDENTITY LOSS

building a healthy identity





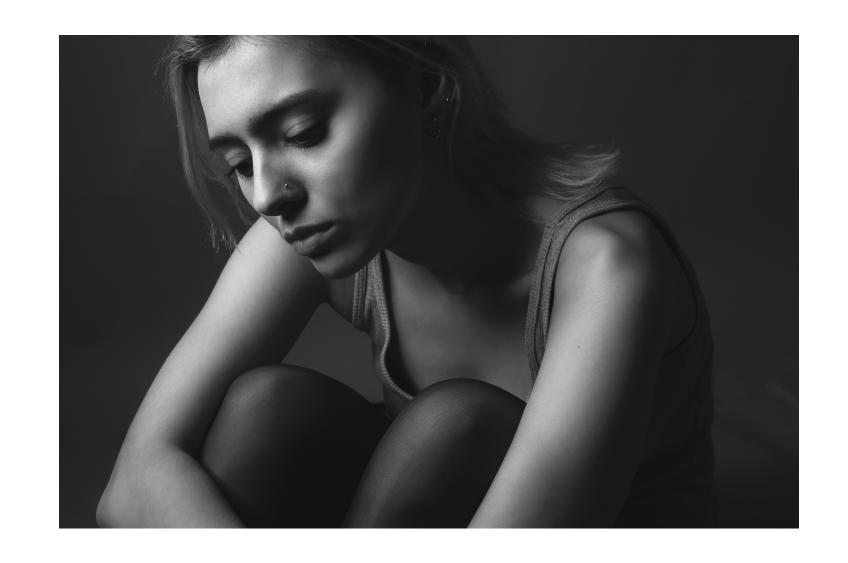
screening for more serious emotional responses



- Depression
- Anxiety
- Eating disorders
- Substance abuse
- Suicidal ideation



screening for more serious emotional responses



Problematic psychological responses:

- 1- those that do not resolve
- 2- worsen over time or
- 3- where the severity of symptoms seems excessive

Margot Putukian, Princeton University, NCAA Mind Body Sport



screening for depression

Warning Signs of Depression

National Institute of Mental Health

- Anger, irritability or aggressiveness
- Noticeable changes in mood, energy level, or appetite
- Difficulty sleeping or sleeping too much
- Difficulty concentrating, feeling restless, or on edge
- Increased worry or feeling stressed
- A need for alcohol or drugs
- Sadness or hopelessness
- Suicidal thoughts
- Feeling flat or having trouble feeling positive emotions
- Engaging in high-risk activities
- Ongoing headaches, digestive issues, or pain
- Obsessive thinking or compulsive behavior
- · Thoughts or behaviors that interfere with work, family, or social life
- Unusual thinking or behaviors that concern other people

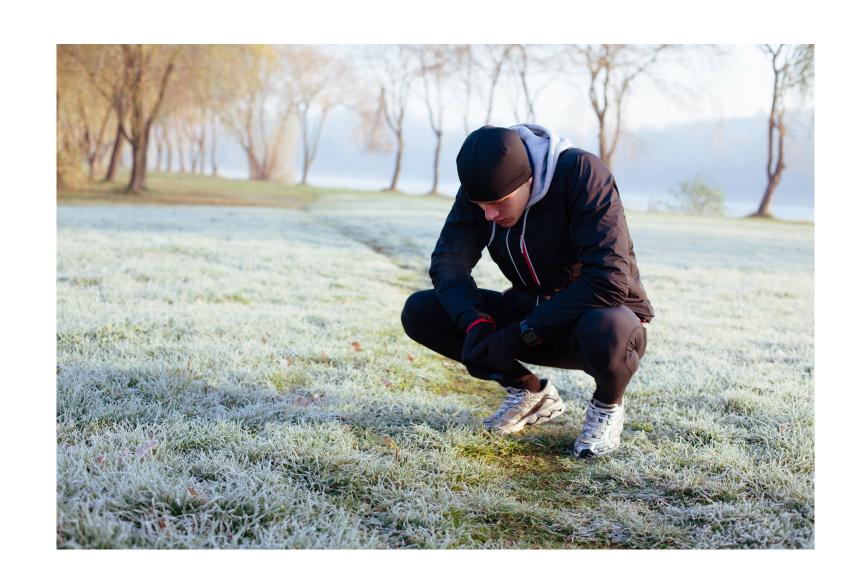


signs of emotional distress

Symptoms the Athlete	Signs the Athlete's
May Be Feeling and Experiencing:	Support Network May Observe:
 Sadness 	 Unwavering sadness
 Feeling of a hopeless outlook 	 Lack of interest in activities once loved
 No sense of purpose 	 Fatigue
 Loss of interest in activities 	Poor self-care
 Apathy 	 Changes in sleep patterns
 Fatigue 	 Changes in eating patterns
 General discontent 	 Personality change
Anxiety	Short temper/mood swings
 Irritability 	 Appear agitated
 Despair 	 Social isolation/disengagement
 New preoccupation with death 	 Increasing drug or alcohol use
 Recklessness 	Engaging in risky behavior
	 Giving away possessions



opening up a conversation



- "How are you doing with everything?"
- Scale of 1-10, what's your stress level?
- How is your energy level?
- How is your appetite?
- How are you sleeping?
- "Do you think you want help with how you're feeling?



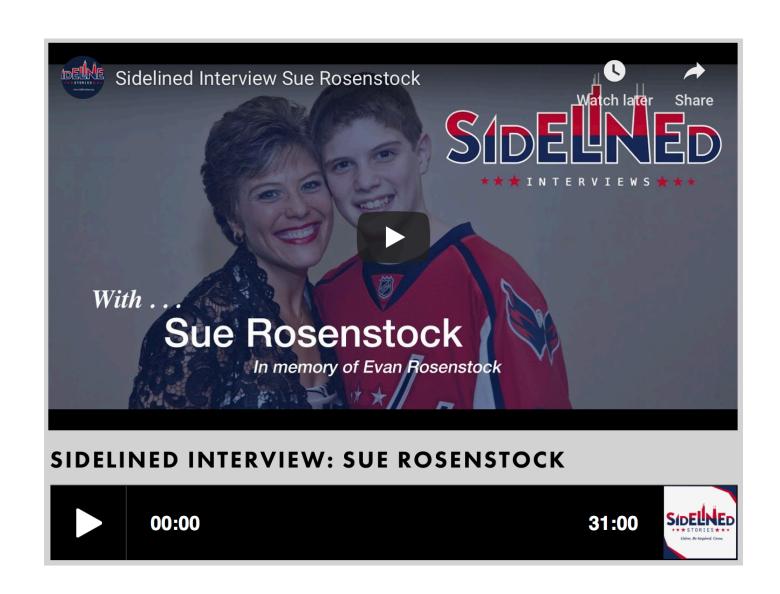
screening for more serious emotional responses

Assessments:

- ► PHQ-9 Patient Healthcare Questionnaire-9
- ► BDI Beck Depression Inventory-Fast Screen
- ► CES-D Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression



additional resources

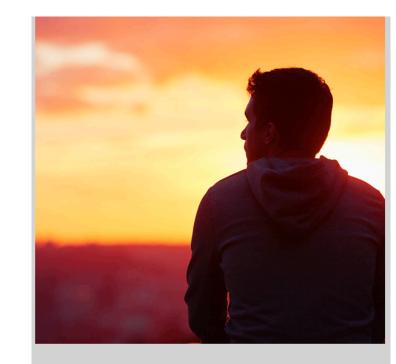


www.SidelinedUSA.org

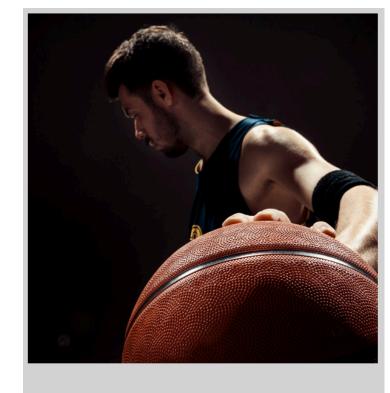
TOOLS menu
select RESOURCES
& INTERVIEWS



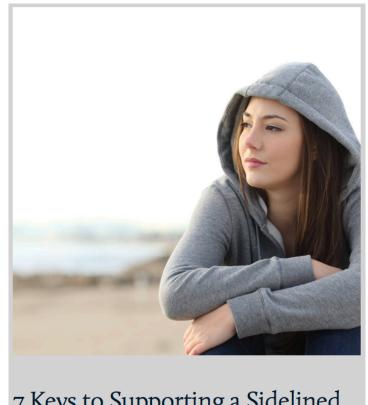
Becoming Sidelined: When Depression Turns to Despair



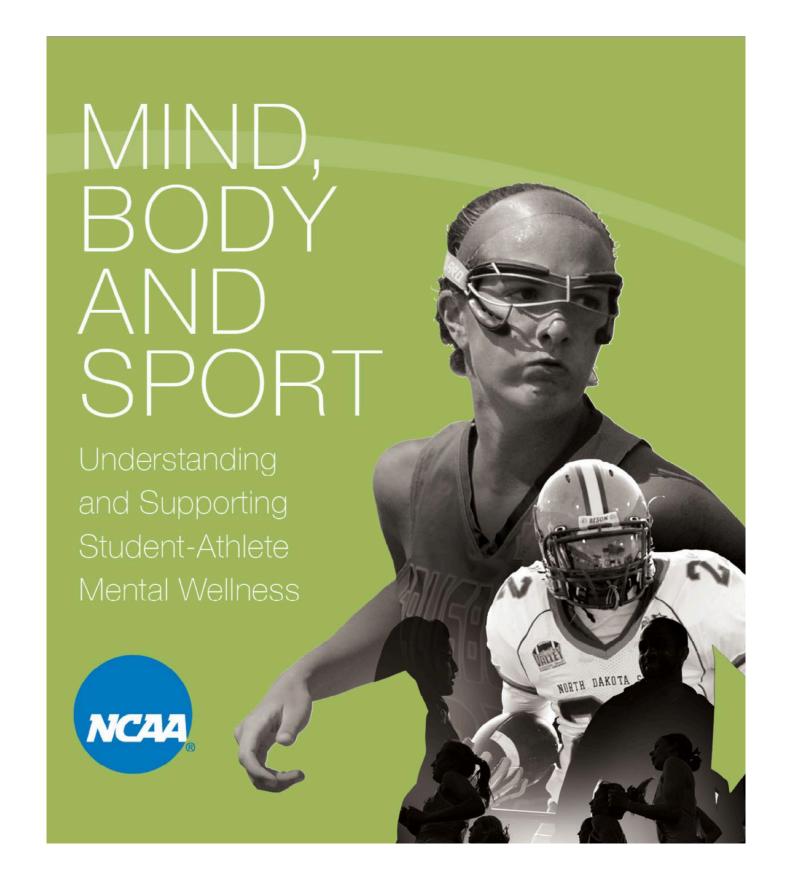
Suicide Prevention and Awareness for Supporters of Sidelined Athletes



Becoming Sidelined: Signs and Symptoms of Depression



7 Keys to Supporting a Sidelined Athlete Battling Depression



https://www.naspa.org/images/ uploads/events/ Mind_Body_and_Sport.pdf



REBUILDING MOTIVATION

encouraging new goals, challenges, and passions



- Significance of physical activity
- Adjusted personal goals
- Realistic expectations of measurement
- Rebuilding motivation through identifying a new passion or challenge
- Retaining the competitive edge



REBUILDING MOTIVATION

Reframing the obstacle

The obstacle becomes the path-

"Our actions may be impeded, but there can be no impeding our intentions or dispositions.

Because we can accommodate and adapt.

The impediment to action advances action.

What stands in the way becomes the way."



Meditations by Roman philosopher and emperor Marcus Aurelius



SUPPORT NETWORK

a team approach



- Commit to being an active part of the athlete's support network
- Keep tabs with the athlete's coach
- Meet as a team
- ► Direct the athlete to further resources



UTILIZING AVAILABLE SUPPORT RESOURCES



- Psychologist: Teach coping strategies such as Reframing, Mental Toughness, Relaxation
 Techniques, Imagery, Gratefulness, "Plan B"
- Another athlete w/ shared experience
- Sidelined USA-NATA
 - Online resources
 - Connection: social support
 - New pursuits



SIDELINED USA PROGRAM MODEL

a meaningful way forward

MISSION

To reunite permanently-sidelined studentathletes with their passions and inspire them to find a meaningful way forward.



NEW PURSUITS

NEW PASSIONS OR CHALLENGES

We inspire and equip permanentlysidelined athletes to adapt to their new reality by re-engaging with the sports world through alternate avenues.



RESOURCES

INTERNAL COPING STRATEGIES

We publish research-based articles and interviews to assist sidelined athletes in a healthy adjustment and psychological recovery.



CONNECTION

SOCIAL SUPPORT

We connect sidelined athletes with other sidelined athletes through our online connection groups and our inspiring Sidelined Stories interviews.



RESOURCES

to support a healthy psychological adjustment

SidelinedUSA.org

TOOLS menu select RESOURCES





COVID-19 WELLNESS INITIATIVE

to support athletes temporarily removed from sport

SidelinedUSA.org

FREE mental health
Wellness RESOURCES





CONNECTION

social support - connecting with others with shared experience

1. "Sidelined Stories" podcast

SidelinedUSA.org

TOOLS menu select SIDELINED STORIES

JEREMY, DI FOOTBALL PLAYER NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SIDELINED, CERVICAL STENOSIS

I was able to **connect with other athletes** with similar stories. Being able to connect with someone else who has struggled really helps make this **transition smoother**. I see my future, now, working as a football coach to help guide, influence and have a positive impact on young men's lives – just like mine has been impacted by the coaches I've had over the years.

2. Personal introductions
One-on-one

Sidelined USA gave me **a safe space** at a time where I felt abandoned and thought no one was aware of what happened, what I was dealing with, and the pain it caused me physically and mentally after I was medically disqualified. Sidelined gave me **a support system** and **people who care** and will even randomly **check in on me** even though I haven't even met them in person.



TENE, DI BASKETBALL PLAYER
TULANE UNIVERSITY
SIDELINED, KNEE INJURIES



NEW PURSUITS

supporting new passions or challenges

SidelinedUSA.org

TOOLS menu select NEW PURSUITS





SIDELINED ATHLETE IRB RESEARCH SURVEY

THE ATHLETE EXPERIENCE WITH MEDICALLY FORCED EXIT FROM SPORT

- 1. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT
- 2. **DEPRESSION**
- 3. SUICIDAL IDEATION
- 4. DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE
- 5. CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING MEDICAL EXIT
- 6. SUPPORT OFFERED BY ATHLETIC PROGRAMS
- 7. SATISFACTION LEVELS OF SUPPORT OFFERED

Under the supervision of:



Justin Stanek
Athletic Training Program Director



CURRENT STATUS as of 10/15/2020:

Actively seeking additional participants, 59 completed surveys to date Goal is 100+ participants, providing a sample set 5-10x larger than available studies*

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS:

Specifically related to their medically-forced exit from sport:

- 90% of participants reported experiencing IDENTITY LOSS
- •81% experienced DEPRESSION
- 34% experienced SUICIDAL THOUGHTS
- 7% created a SUICIDE PLAN
- 17% abused or used DRUGS AND/OR ALCOHOL to cope



^{*} Available research on psychological impact of medical exit from sport is typically 7-18 subjects.

References

- 1. Brewer, BW. The effect of career-ending injuries on the subsequent well-being of elite college athletes. *Sociology of Sport Journal*. 1992;9(1): 70-75.
- 2. Kleiber, DA, Brock SC. The effect of career-ending injuries on the subsequent well-being of elite college athletes. *Sociology of Sport Journal*. 1992; 9.
- 3. Lockhart, BD. Injured Athletes' Perceived Loss of Identity: Educational Implications for Athletic Trainers. *Athletic Training Education Journal*: January-March 2010; 5 (6): 26-31.
- 4. Lally, Patricia. Identity and athletic retirement: A prospective study. Psychology of Sport and Exercise. 2007; 8.
- 5. Mainwaring, LM. Restoration of self: A model for the psychological response of athletes to severe knee injuries. *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*. 1999; 12(3).
- 6. McGuine, TA; Biese KM; Petrovska, L; Hetzel, S; Reardon, C; Kliethermes, S; Bell, DR; Brooks, A; Watson, AM. Mental health, physical activity, and quality of life of US adolescent athletes during COVID-19-Related school closures and sport cancellations: a study of 13,000 athletes. *Journal of Athletic Training*. 2021; 56(1).
- 7. McLeod, Tamara, C. Addressing Psychological Concerns to Practice Whole-Person Health Care. Journal of Athletic Training. 2015;50(3): 229-230.
- 8. Pearson, RE; Petitpas, AJ. Transitions of athletes: Developmental and preventive perspectives. *Journal of Counseling & Development*. 1990; 69(1).
- Psychological issues related to illness and injury in athletes and the team physician: a consensus statement 2016 update. *Current Sports Medicine Reports*, May/June 2017;16(3):189-201.
- 9.Review and critique of models of psychological adjustment to athletic injury. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 6, 87-100. American College of Sports Medicine (2017).
- 10. Robbins JE; Rosenfeld LB. Athletes' Perceptions of Social Support Provided by Their Head Coach, Assistant Coach, and Athletic Trainer, Pre-Injury and During Rehabilitation. *Journal of Sport Behavior*. 2002;21(3)
- 11. Schlossberg, NK. Transitions: Theory and application. Paper presented at IAEVG-NCDA symposium; San Francisco. 1994.
- 12. Taylor J; Ogilvie, B. A conceptual model of adaptation to retirement among athletes. *Journal of Applied Sports Psychology*. 1994; 6.
- 13. Rudd, et al. California Mental Health Services Authority, Mayo Clinic, Campaign to Change Direction.
- 14. Webb, WM; Nasco, SA; Riley, S; Headrick, B. Athlete Identity and Reactions to Retirement from Sports. *Journal of Sport Behavior*. 2001;21 (3).
- 15. Wyelleman P, Alfermann D, Lavalloe D. Career transitions in sport: European perspectives. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*. 2004; 5(1).

A MEANINGFUL WAY FORWARD



www.SIDELINEDUSA.org

contact@.SIDELINEDUSA.org





