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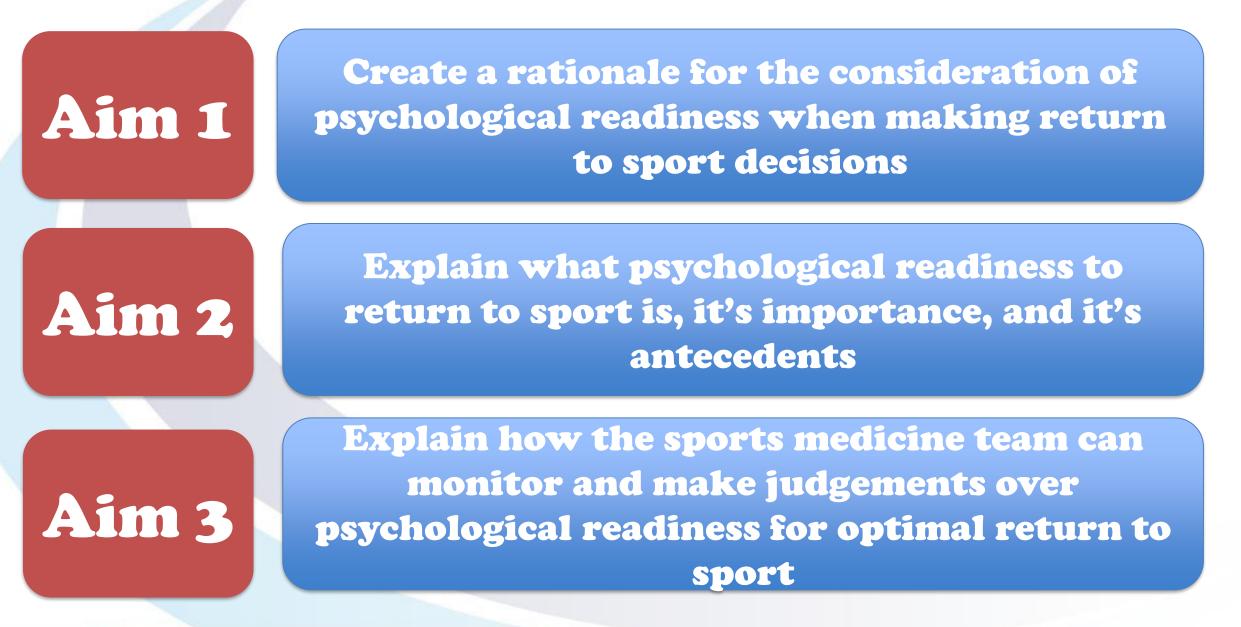
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Dale Forsdyke MSST, CSCS @Forsdyke\_dale York St John University York City Tier 1 Regional Talent Club Is my athlete <u>REALLY</u> ready to return to sport following injury? : the role of psychological readiness









## Returning athletes back to sport after injury: are we winning?





consensus Buidelines SuBBBest athletes should be physically and psychologically ready to return to sport (Arise al., 2016) safter returning to sport **Sport medicine practitioners** fell underprepared and overchallenged to address psychological aspects of (Phelan et al., 2019; Takuya et al., 2019) return to sport (Heaney et al., 2017) recovered " Athler

Physica

sports

(podlog



-very from

imes



# What concerns do athletes tend to have when they return to sport?

(Carson & Polman, 2012; Forsdyke et al., 2016; Podlog, Dimmock & Miller, 2011)



# What is psychological readiness to return to sport?

(Forsdyke et al., 2016; Webster et al., 2008)



(re-injury & performance)

### Confidence

(remaining injury free & performance)



# How is psychological readiness to return to sport developed?

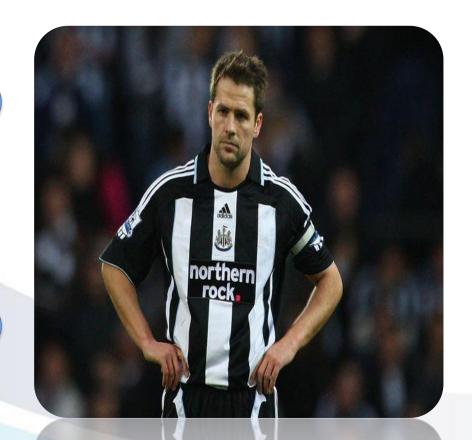
(Forsdyke et al., 2016; Meierbachtol et al., 2018; Podlog et al., 2015; Webster et al., 2018)



# What happens if an athlete is not psychologically ready to return to sport?

Increased risk of re-injury (McPherson et al., 2019)

Less likely to return to their pre-injury sport (Ardern et al., 2014)



Less likely to return to preinjury sport performance (Kitaguchi et al., 2019)

Reduced functional task performance (Zarzycki et al., 2019)



## How can I monitor & evaluate psychological readiness to return to sport?

ACL-RSI (Webster et al., 2008) ACL-RSI (SF) (Webster et al., 2018) SIRSI (Geromotta et al., 2018) I-PRRS SCAIE (Glazer, 2009)

Psychological readiness

TSK (Miller, Kori & Todd, 1991) RIAI (Walker, Thatcher & Lavallee, 2010)

Anxiety/ fear/ kinesiophobia

BASE BHtsh Association of Sport 8 Exercise Medicine

Editorial

Psychological readiness to return to sport: three key elements to help the practitioner decide whether the athlete is REALLY ready?

Dale Forsdyke,<sup>1</sup> Adam Gledhill,<sup>2</sup> Clare Ardern<sup>3,4,5</sup>

Box 2 Examples of tools (questionnaires and inventories) that may be used by practitioners to monitor psychological readiness to RTS (formatted versions of the tools are available as on-line resources)

 Re-injury Anxiety Inventory (RIAI): http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/ article/pii/S1466953X00000005;

Characteristics of an athlete who is psychologically ready to RTS are multifaceted and include, among others: <u>realistic</u> <u>expectations, high levels of self-efficacy</u>

and low levels of anxiety (in context of performance and re-injury)

**#1 Use tools to <u>monitor</u> injured athletes #2 Use your <u>working knowledge</u> of the athlete #3 The need for <u>athlete-centred</u> & <u>interdisciplinary</u> shared decision-making** 



### A return to sport 'quadrant of doom'



**Psychological readiness to return to sport** 



Physical readiness to return to sport

## So in summary.....

- Currently, data suggests that returning athletes to back to sport after an injury in an optimal way is challenging
- Ideally, athletes should only return to sport when they are physically <u>and</u> psychologically ready to do so
- Psychological readiness to return to sport appears important and therefore should form part of the return to sport decision making process.



### Key further readings and resources

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