

# Physical activity-related injuries can be associated with somatic and psychological complaints and loneliness in adolescents.

# Physical activity-related injuries in adolescents: what are the associations with selected measures of well-being?

### **INTRO**

 Adolescents with nonfatal physical activity-related injuries (PARI) may experience serious consequences within their well-being.

### **METHODS**

- 1. N = 235 (107 girls, age 12.0±2.0)
- 2. Self-rated health, life satisfaction, well-being (WHO-5 Well-Being Index), somatic complaints, psychological complaints, loneliness, general self-efficacy and perceived stress (Cohen Perceived Stress Scale), physical activity-related injuries in sports clubs (PARISC), physical activity-related injuries in leisure-time (PARILT), and physical activity-related injuries in schools (PARIS).
- 3. Logistic regression.

# **RESULTS**

- Significant associations found:
  - PARILT and somatic complaints (odds ratio (OR)=1.08, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.00-1.16),
  - PARILT and psychological complaints (OR=1.09, 95% CI 1.02-1.16),
  - PARIS and loneliness (OR=1.55, 95% CI 1.10-2.17).

### **DISCUSSION**

 Acknowledging the limitations of our study in terms of the sample size and its cross-sectional design we can conclude that PARI can be associated with somatic and psychological complaints and loneliness in adolescents.

# **PARISC**

- 81 adolescents (34.5%) attending sports clubs.
- 44 (54.3%) had ≥1 PARI in sports clubs' activities in previous year.
- On average 11.2±17.8
   missed days from school or leisure-time activities.

### **PARILT**

- 96 adolescents (40.9%)
  had ≥1 PARI in leisuretime physical activities.
- On average 8.3±9.8
   missed days from school
   or leisure-time activities.

# **PARIS**

- 31 adolescents (13.2%)
   had ≥1 PARI in school's
   physical activities.
- On average 16.1±22.7
  missed days from school
  or leisure-time activities.
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