

Better sleep characteristics **lower** the probability of having **physical activity-related injuries** in adolescents.

Sleep characteristics and adolescent physical activity-related injuries in sports clubs, leisure-time, and schools

INTRODUCTION

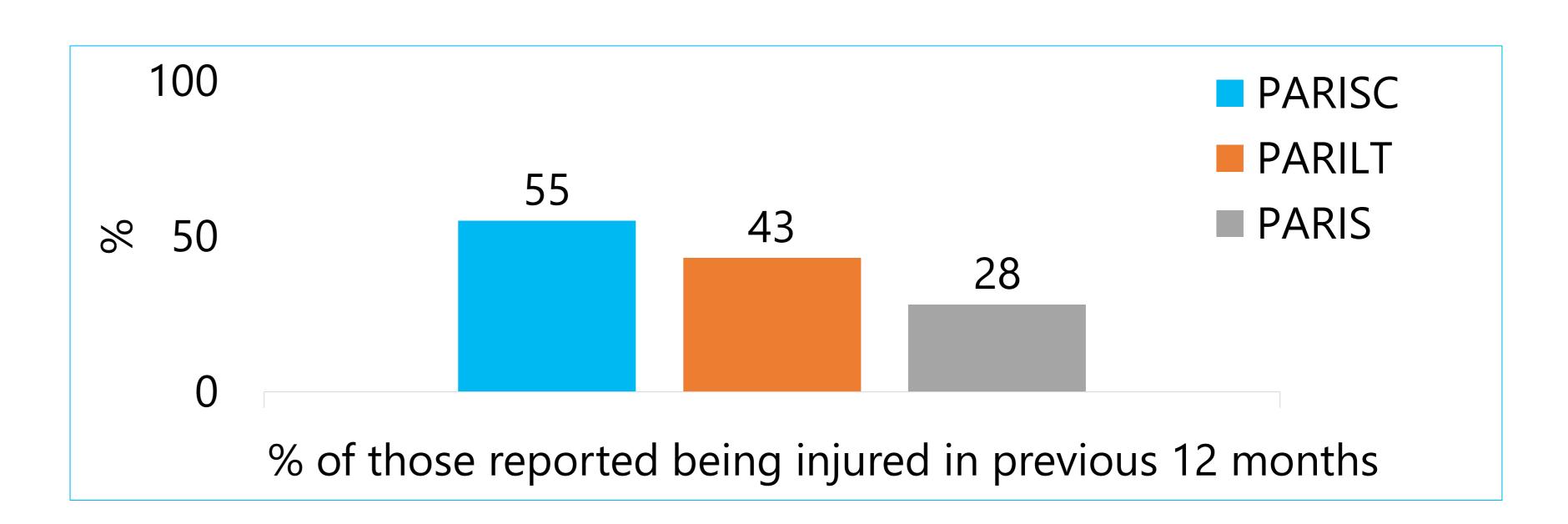
- The etiology of physical activity-related injuries (PARI) is multifactorial. Sleep is considered to play an important role in PARI etiology and further research on this topic is recommended.
- The study aimed to explore associations between sleep duration, sleep problems, and PARI among Slovak adolescents in three different settings.

METHODS

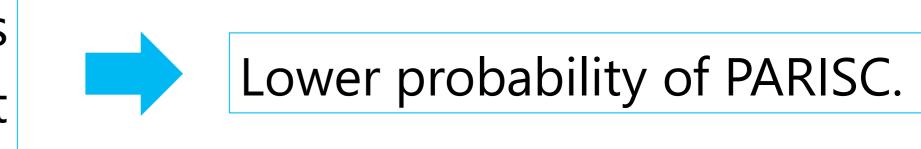
- **1. Sample** n=10,163 (50.9% girls, age 10.5-18.3).
- 2. Variables:
- Sleep duration in schooldays and weekends
- Sleep problems:
 - falling asleep in the evening,
 - waking up at night,
 - waking up in the morning and feeling rested,
 - day sleepiness.
- Physical activity-related injuries in previous 12 months in (adapted from Finnish LIITU study):
 - sports clubs (PARISC),
 - leisure-time (PARILT),
 - school (PARIS).
- 3. Univariate binary logistic regression analysis.

RESULTS

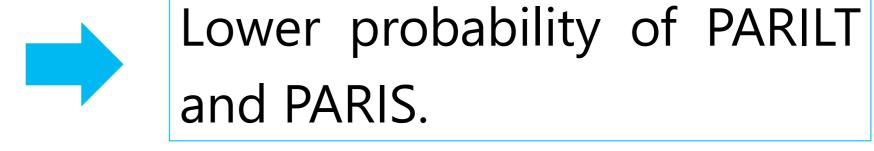
Not recommended amount of sleep – schooldays (short or long)	40%
Not recommended amount of sleep – weekends (short or long)	37%
Problem with falling asleep in the evening	32%
Problem with waking up at night	25%
Problem with waking up in the morning and feeling rested	51%
Problem with day sleepiness	51%



Normal sleep duration during the schooldays + no problems with falling asleep, waking up at night, and day sleepiness.



Normal and long sleep duration during the weekends.



CONCLUSION

• The findings suggest that implementing **sleep interventions** within **PARI prevention** programs across various settings must be considered one of the key components of adolescent **physical activity promotion**.

O Bakalár Peter¹, Kopčáková Jaroslava²⁻³, Vašková Monika¹, Kovalik Slančová Terézia¹, Kolarčik Peter²⁻⁴, Kostičová O Michaela⁵

¹University of Prešov, Faculty of Sports, ²Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Faculty of Medicine, ³University of Groningen, University Medical Center, ⁴Palacký University, Olomouc University Social Health Institute, ⁵Comenius University, Faculty of Medicine

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