

preparticipation physical examination

orthopedics symposium october 13, 2023 Lora Scott, MD

Financial disclosures



other disclosures

I did these slides while sipping wine on a patio in France with this view (not my picture)



history of sports medicine



I started fellowship

Mid-1990s

PCSM becomes ACGME-accredited fellowship. Year of first fellowship program varies, depending on primary specialty (Peds, FM, IM, EM, PMR) 2023

Today



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I AM OLD

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Brief FYI

Top 3 causes of sudden death in sports

1. Heart

- 2. Head (and neck)
- 3. Heat

History of sports physicals

• 490 B.C.

 First recorded sports-related death. Philippides dies after running 25 miles from Marathon to Athens to report news of the Greek victory over the Persians at the battle of Marathon

1991

American Medical Society for Sports Medicine founded

1998-1999

- 16% of states (8 states) had no standardized PPE
- o 24% of states (12 states) had a standardized PPE which omitted cardiac questions
- Only 17% of high school athletes nationally completed PPE forms with questions about exercise-induced cardiac symptoms and family history of cardiac problems

• 2010

o 6 medical societies endorse a single PPE form in an effort to standardize screening

• 2014

- 23 state high school athletic associations used a state-mandated PPE form
- o Only 8 used the form recommended by AMSSM et al.



today

- All states and DC require PPE except Vermont
- Standardized PPE form, 5th monograph, published 2019
 - Combined approval from AAFP, AAP, ACSM, AMSSM, AOSSM, AOASM, NATA, NFHS
 - Not all states use this form

state-to-state variation

Out of the states using the form, there is still no standardization for the following:

- Frequency annually? Annually plus 1 sports season?
 Every 2 years?
- Who performs the eval physicians? Mid-levels?
 Chiropractors?
- Ages for eval start in middle school? High school?
- Levels of competition school sports? Club sports? Rec leagues?
- What is a sport? funding and classification issues around things like marching band, drill team, etc → downstream results

PPE vs WCC

PPE

- Detailed injury history
- o Detailed personal and family cardiac history
- Detailed questions about weight and dietary practices
- Thorough eval of medical conditions which affect sports

• WCC

- Growth and development
- Routine immunizations
- Anticipatory guidance
- OMental health
- Management of all medical conditions, regardless of effect on sports performance (example – the chronic abdominal pain patient)

Take-home: You can *combine* the visit types, but one can NOT replace the other



purpose

- <u>Exclude</u> those with medical conditions which are contradictory to sports participation (temporary or permanent)
- Include those who were previously disqualified
- Ensure optimal management of medical conditions which affect sports

Ideal situation

- Frequency: Every 1-2 years (depends on age)
- Provider:
 - ○1st choice: PCP
 - Other acceptable: team physician, sports med physician (not team physician)
- Setting
 - o 1st choice: physician's office
 - Other acceptable: stations exam at the school, with the school's sports medicine team (athletic trainers, PCSM, ortho)

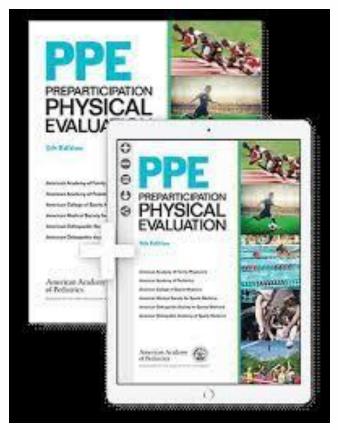
Other models, while not encouraged, are still better than no PPE



"The form"

General questions

- Name, DOB, DOV, sport(s)
- Covid-19 infection / vaccine
- Medical / surgical history
- Medications and supplements
- Allergies
- PHQ-4
- Any specific questions the athlete has
- Prior history of sports restrictions
- Current medical conditions / illness





Next

AHA cardiac-screening questionnaire

- 7 questions Personal cardiac (1 "seizure" question)
- 3 questions Family cardiac

Other

- 2 questions bone and joint
- 13 questions medical
 - o 9 which cover respiratory, missing organ, hernia, skin rashes, concussion, paresthesias after injury, heat illness, sickle cell, eyesight
 - o4 which cover weight / disordered eating
- 4 questions menstrual (more weight / disordered eating)

Physical Exam

- Vitals (ht, wt, BP, vision)
- Medical
 - Appearance note any Marfan's stigmata
 - EENT note any pupil asymmetry or hearing deficits
 - oLymph notes
 - Heart ascultate for murmurs while standing, supine, and Valsalva
 - ○Lungs
 - Abdomen
 - Skin note infectious rashes
 - Neurological
- MSK
 - oROM / strength of neck, back, UE joints, LE joints
 - Functional (double-leg squat, sing-leg squat, box drop or step drop)



clearance options

- Medically eligible for all sports without restrictions
- Medically eligible for all sports without restrictions BUT recommend further evaluation and treatment of _____
 - Example = untreated myopia, ankle instability, mild HTN
- Medically eligible for certain sports
 - Example = seizure disorder, concerning concussion history, pre-existing cardiac conditions
- NOT medically eligible pending further eval
 - Example = ACL tear, heart murmur, current infectious disease
- Not medically eligible for any sports
 - Example = active eating disorder

Trivia question: which sports consider untreated myopia as a disqualifier for participation?













Special considerations

- Parasports, special Olympics (additional forms)
 - Atlanto-axial instability in Trisomy 21, dwarfism
 - Prosthetic limbs
 - Spinal cord lesions and associated risks during exercise
- Chronic medical conditions which permanently limit some sports
 - Known cardiac conditions and Bethesda criteria
 - Seizure disorder (controlled vs uncontrolled)
- Chronic medical conditions which require sideline EAPs
 - Asthma, diabetes, seizures, anaphylaxis, sickle trait

Current controversies

- Cardiac screening all athletes
- Sickle cell screening all athletes
- Cardiac screening after covid-19 illness / vaccine
- Recurrent concussions and long-term effects
- Transgender athletes
 - ACSM was going to publish a statement in spring 2022.
 - Still waiting.....
- Red-shirting (holding an athlete back a grade to give them a size advantage)
- Structuring teams by height / weight %ile for age rather than DOB or grade level

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Questions?



