Youth Sport Specialization: IS IT **ALWAYS BAD?**

- **Director, EMORY Tennis Medicine**
- **Director EMORY SM Research/Education**
- **Co-Director Emory Youth Sports Medicine**
 - **Emory Sports Medicine Center**

Neeru Jayanthi

@NeeruJayanthi

Emory Sports Medicine & Tennis Medicine physician specializing in research on safety and risks of young athletes. President STMS. Husband, Dad to 2 awesome boys

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Neeru Jayanthi, M.D.









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IS SPORT SPECIALIZATION ALL THAT BAD?

There are times when it may be appropriate to specialize Despite "expert" recommendations, many will still specialize We should still have a plan to guide training of specialized young athletes



HOW DO YOU TRAIN A YOUNG ATHLETE PROPERLY?





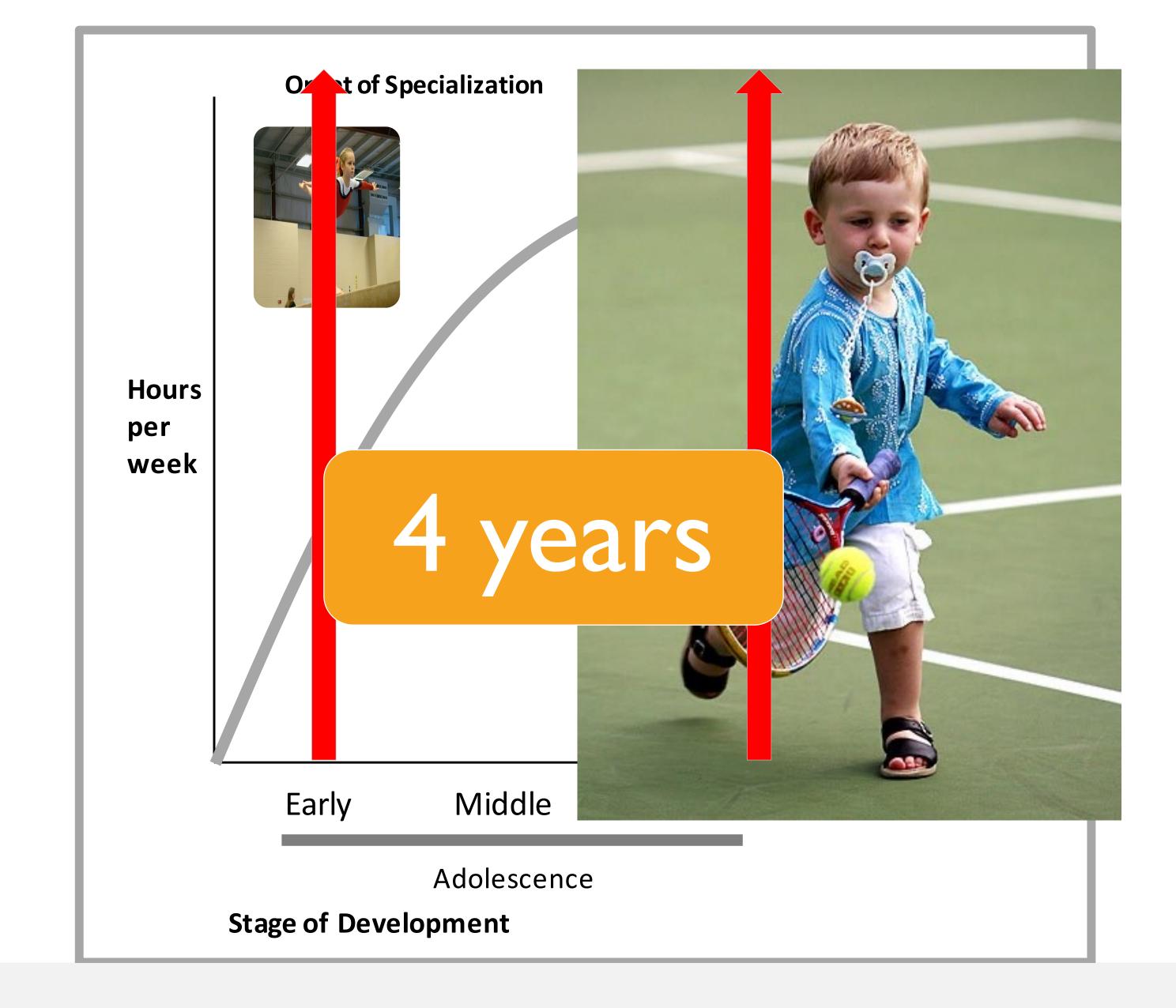
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EARLY SPECIALIZATION MODEL

1







WHAT ARE THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH SPORTS INTENSE TRAINING MODELS?

Journal of Athletic Training 2019;54(10):000-000 doi: 10.4085/1062-6050-380-18 © by the National Athletic Trainers' Association, Inc

OR THE HEALTH EFFECTS TO YOUNG ATHLETES

Neeru J. Jayanthi, MD*; Eric G. Post, PhD, ATC‡; Torranc **D. Fabricant, MD, MPH§**

*Emory Sports Medicine Center and †Department of Family Medicine, Emory Univer GA; ‡School of Exercise and Nutritional Sciences, San Diego State University, CA; § Surgery, Hospital for Special Surgery, and Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Wei York, NY

1/3**Decreased** opportunities

YOUTH SPORT SPECIALIZATION MODELS CREATED WITH DISREGARD

Increase risk of overuse **Injury**



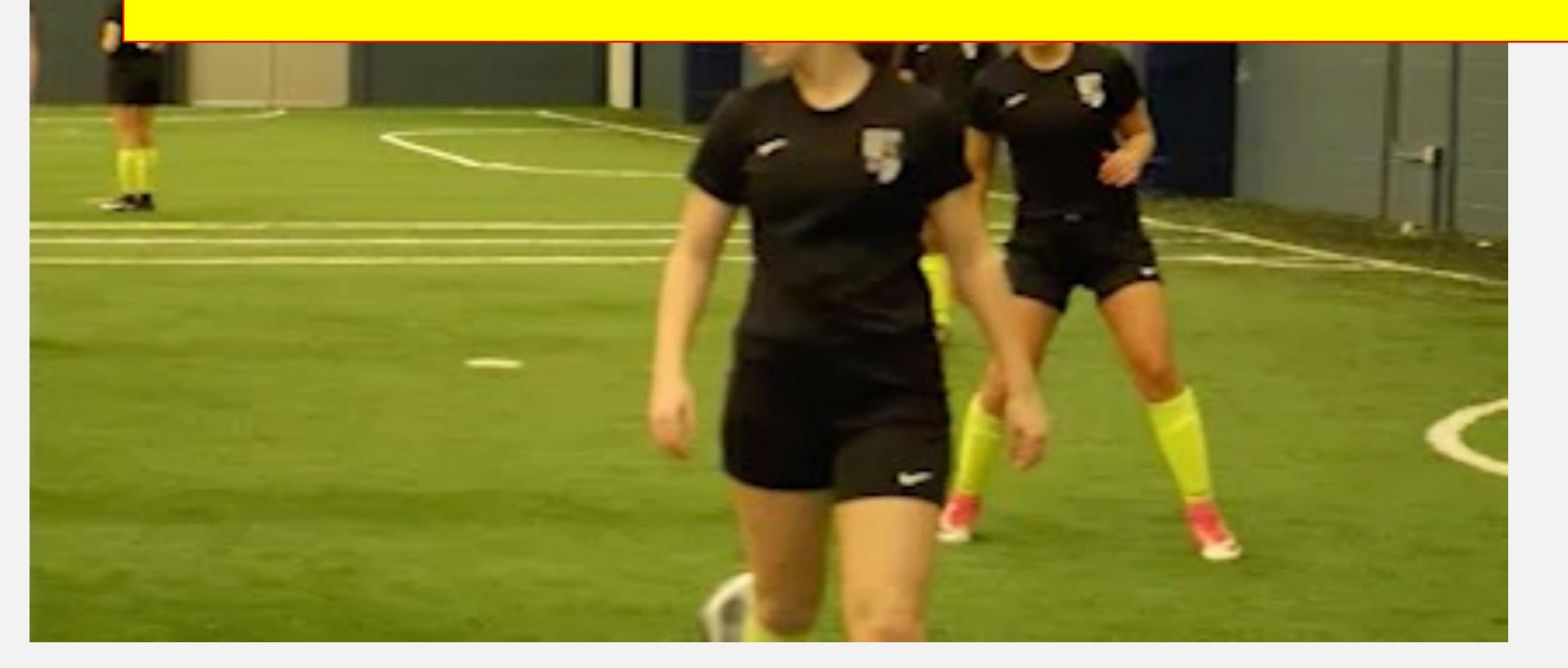




INCREASE RISK OF OVERUSE INJURY WITH SPECIALIZATION (<12 YEARS OLD)

INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR FREE PLAY, WARM UPS, FUN!!

TRAIN LESS HOURS/WEEK THEN A CHILD'S AGE

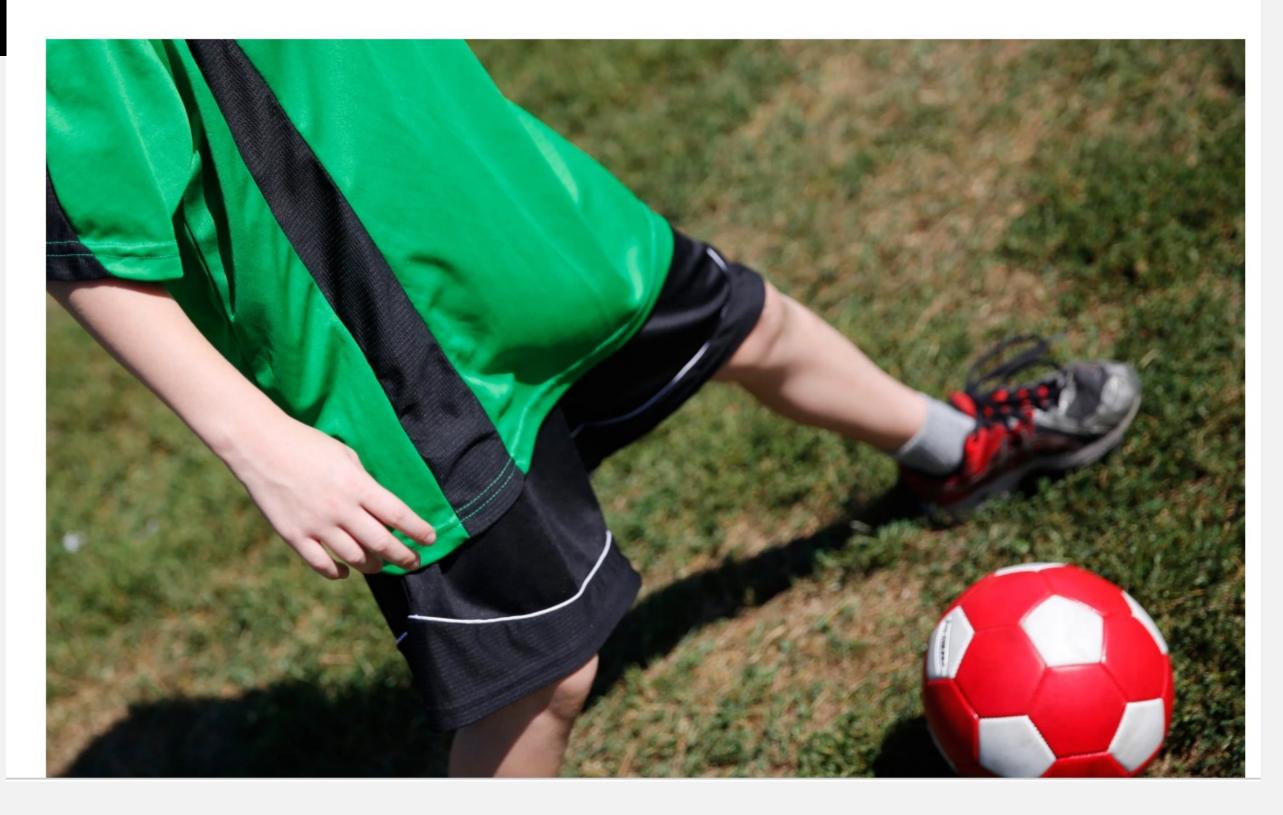




SOCCER

The New York Times

Youth Soccer Participation Has Fallen Significantly in America





Mean age

specialization: 9

SOCCER AND **SPECIALIZATION**

LABELLA ET AL.

Table I: Participant Characteristics

Players Reporting at least | prio

Total number of participants

Players reporting | prior injury

Players reporting 2 prior injuries

Players reporting 3 or more inj

Players with Training ratio >2:1

Age, y

Age of Specialization, y

Time Spent Training for Soccer,

Weekly training volume^a, h/wk

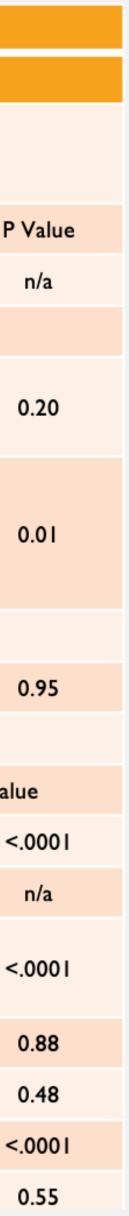
Free play^b, h/wk

Total Physical activity^c h/wk

Training Ratiod

		-		
٦		-	h	

	Total	Specialized	Non-Specialized	
y/O	N	N (%)	N (%)	Р
	2123	1320 (62.2)	803 (37.8)	
or injury	697	420 (31.8)	277 (34.5)	
	236	125 (20.2)	(27.8)	
s	366	224 (36.1)	142 (35.6)	
uries	417	271 (43.7)	146 (36.6)	
	950	588 (61.9)	362 (38.1)	
	Mean <u>+</u> SD	Mean <u>+</u> SD	Mean <u>+</u> SD	P Val
	3.3 <u>+</u> .9	13.7 <u>+</u> 1.9	12.5 <u>+</u> 1.4	<
	9.2 <u>+</u> 2.1	9.2 <u>+</u> 2.1	n/a	
, mo/y	10.6 <u>+</u> 1.2	10.8 <u>+</u> 0.9	10.3 <u>+</u> 1.5	<
	8.7 <u>+</u> 3.6	8.7 <u>+</u> 3.7	8.7 <u>+</u> 3.3	
	4.5 <u>+</u> 3.6	4.6 <u>+</u> 3.7	4.4 <u>+</u> 3.5	
	14.0 <u>+</u> 5.6	14.6 <u>+</u> 5.9	13.2 <u>+</u> 4.8	<
	2.8 <u>+</u> 2.4	2.8 <u>+</u> 2.4	2.9 <u>+</u> 2.6	



SOCCER AND SPECIALIZATION

- >2100 young athletes (soccer)
- soccer (Odds ratio [OR], 1.27; 95% CI, 1.08-1.50, p=.003)
- No performance data
 - LaBella et al.

• The more injuries an athlete had, the more likely they were to be specialized in

• This relationship disappears with adjusting for age and volume





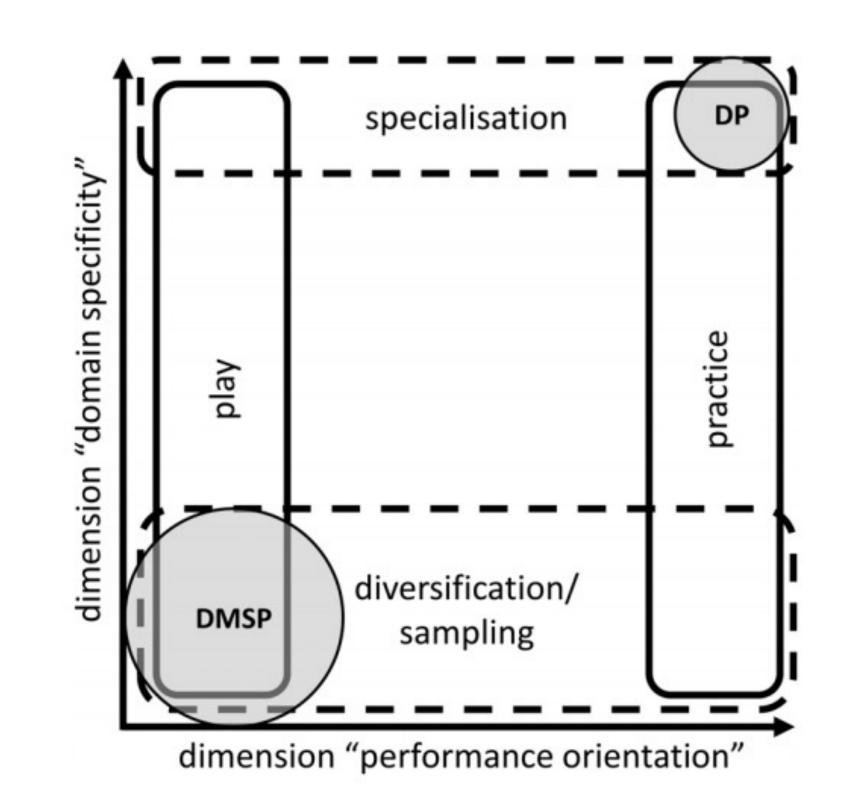


FIGURE 1 The two-dimensional construct of domain specificity and performance orientation and each of its dichotomous counterparts. Deliberate practice framework (DP) and the elite performance through sampling pathway from the development model of sports participation (DMSP) are perceived as intersections of those dimensions.

Deliberate practice vs deliberate play

"The Early Specialised Bird Catches the Worm!" – A Specialised Sampling **Model in the Development of Football Talents**

Roland Sieghartsleitner*, Claudia Zuber, Marc Zibung and Achim Conzelmann

Institute of Sport Science, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland





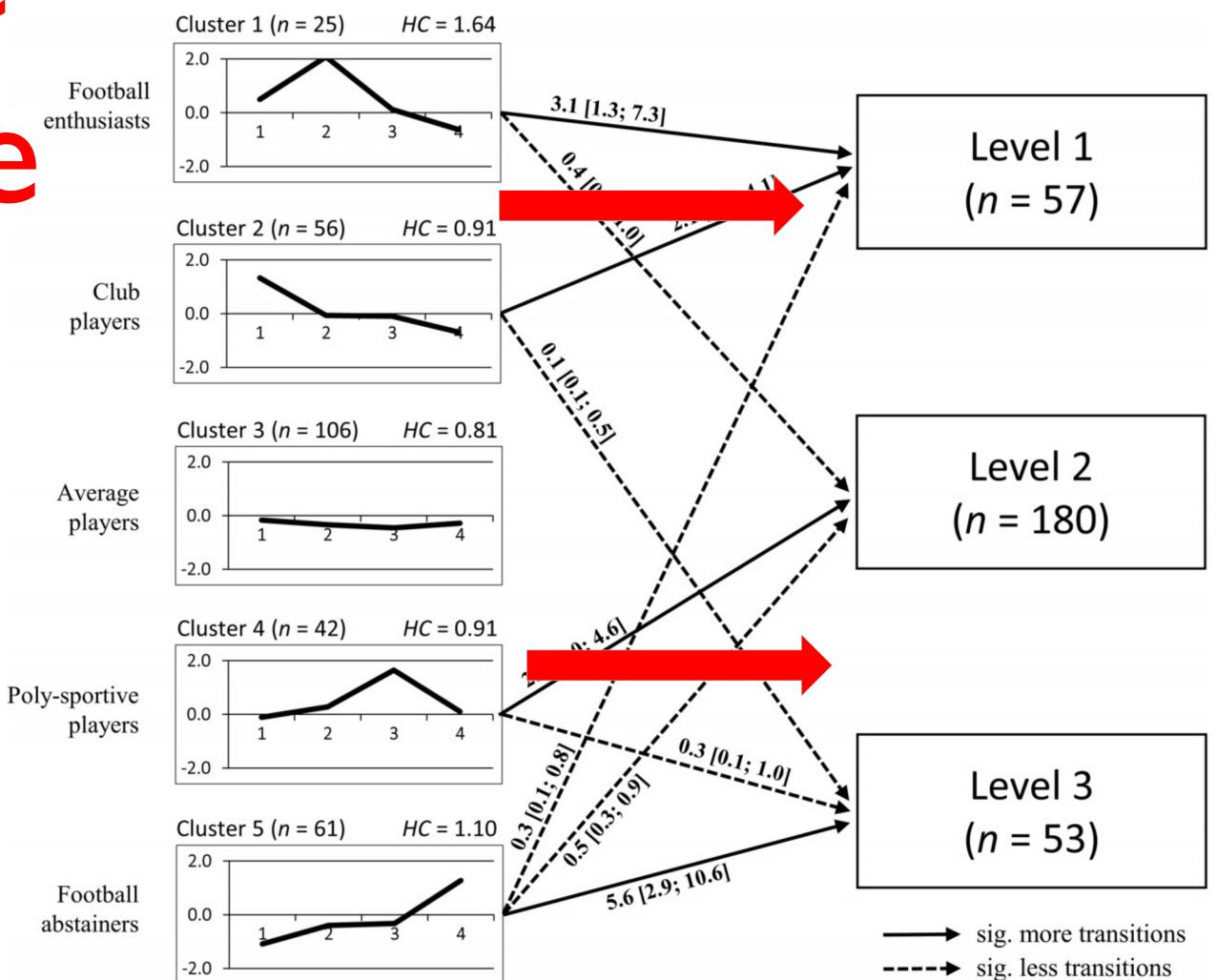


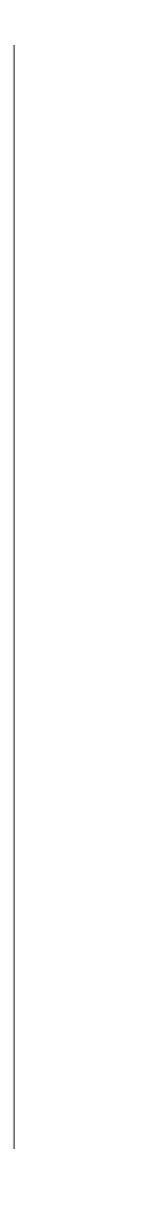
Most Deliberate practice and free

SPECIALIZED SAMPLING



Youth football success level





Training the specialised youth athlete: a supportive classification model to keep them playing

Neeru Jayanthi 💿 ,¹ Heather Saffel,² Tim Gabbett 💿 ^{3,4}

Developmental Training Model for the Sport Specialized Youth Athlete: A Dynamic Strategy for Individualizing Load-Response During Maturation

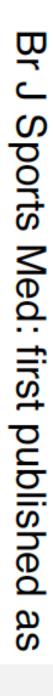
Neeru Jayanthi, MD,*^{†‡||} Stacey Schley, MD,[‡] Sean P. Cumming, PhD,[§] Gregory D. Myer, PhD, CSCS*D,^{‡II¶#} Heather Saffel, MD,** Tim Hartwig, PhD,^{††} and Tim J. Gabbett, PhD^{‡‡§§}

Editorial

to capacity and impact an individual's ceiling. Although research relating to training youth athletes is scarce, wellestablished training principles offer practitioners the best evidence-based guide for progressing load to improve capacity and performance.

ADJUSTABLE HEALTHY TRAINING OF THE SPECIALISED YOUTH ATHLETE





Sport specialization + workload

Biologic maturation

Biomechanical deficits

Frain

Training load progressions



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SPORT SPECIALIZATION AND INTENSE TRAINING



Andrew Schneider, BA Neeru Jayanthi, MD Amy Luke, PhD Amy Bohnert, PhD Lara Dugas, PhD

Health and Fitness Status of Parent-Child Dyads: **Tennis-Only Athletes Versus Multisport Athletes** in the Competitive Adolescent Population PARENTS AND CHILDREN MEET ACSM EXERCISE GUIDELINES

- Patel, Jayanthi 2017 Qualitative parent-child study
- poor health related outcomes

"Health-Related Quality of Life and Parental Influence of Specialized Child Athletes: A Qualitative Evaluation"

• Reasonably good quality of life measures and positive experiences (as well as their parents)

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that Early sports specialization leads to long term



Young Athlete Injury Outcome Study (IOS): **Expanded Health-Related Quality Of Life (HRQoL) Analysis After Injury**

- Rajiv Verma DO, FAAFP, CAQSM, RMSK
 - **Primary Care Sports Medicine**
 - NorthShore University Health System
- Clinician Educator University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine
 - Emory Primary Care Sports Medicine Fellow 2018-2019
 - American Medical Society for Sports Medicine Annual Meeting April 16, 2021

CENTER



Results

		Table 2: HRQoL by	y PRO	MIS Domain and Inju	ry Typ	e for Athletes	
		Acute		Concussion		Overuse	
	М	lodel based statistics	M	lodel based statistics	M	odel based statistics	
PROMIS Domain	N	Mean [95% CI]	N	Mean [95% CI]	N	Mean [95% CI]	P (Injury)
Pain Interference	111	50.4 [48.7, 52.0]	41	53.0 [50.3, 55.8]	183	51.7 [50.4, 53.0]	0.220
Peer Relationships	111	52.4 [50.6, 54.1]	41	51.6 [48.7, 54.5]	183	54.1 [52.8, 55.5]	0.144
Depression/Sadness	111	46.2 [44.5, 48.0]	41	48.1 [45.3, 51.0]	183	46.6 [45.2, 47.9]	0.535
Fatigue	111	46.1 [44.2, 48.1]	41	51.6 [48.4, 54.8]	182	46.3 [44.8, 47.8]	0.008
Anxiety/Fear	111	46.8 [45.0, 48.7]	41	49.2 [46.1, 52.2]	183	46.6 [45.2, 48.1]	0.324
Mobility	112	46.7 [44.9, 48.6]	41	49.4 [46.3, 52.4]	183	44.3 [42.9, 45.7]	0.005





Key Findings

- Athletes with overuse injuries had worse **mobility** than the general pediatric population
- Otherwise, there was **no significant difference** \bullet in any HRQoL domain, regardless of injury type, between injured athletes and the general pediatric population



Dr Sean Cumming (Bath Universi An idiot's guide to Growth, Matu and Biobanding ATHLETIC

BIOLOGIC MATURATION + BIOBANDING



INJURY REDUCTION BY BIO BANDING

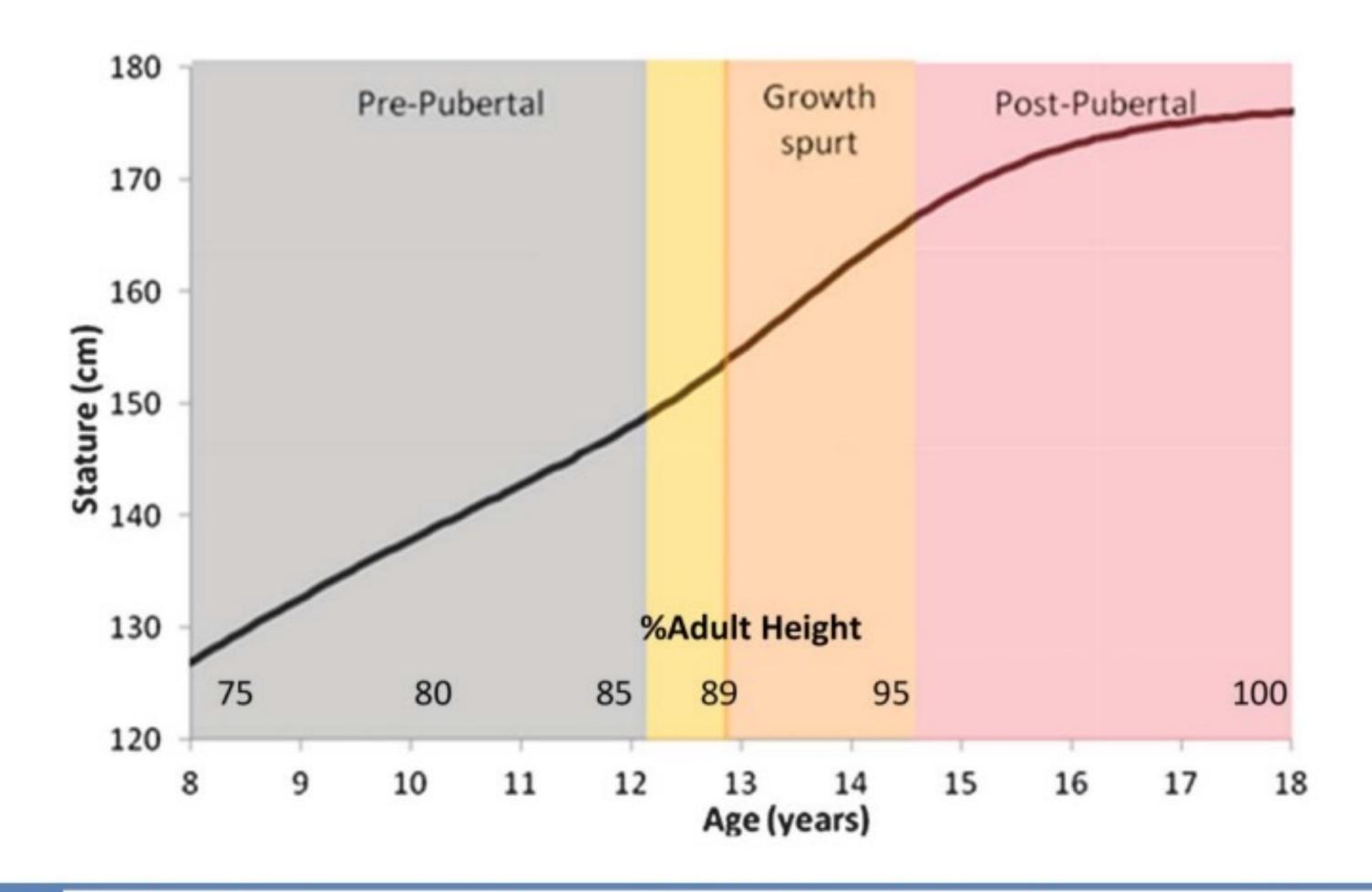


Figure 2. Bio-bands of maturity for an individual male based on cumulative growth and percentage of adult height.





BIOMECHANICAL DEFICITS

PHV→"Adolescent Awkwardness"





2019;54(10):1105-1114 Journal of Athletic Training doi: 10.4085/1062-6050-407-18 © by the National Athletic Trainers' Association, Inc www.natajournals.org

Sport Specialization and Coordination Differences in **Multisport Adolescent Female Basketball, Soccer, and Volleyball Athletes**

Christopher A. DiCesare, MS, CSCS*; Alicia Montalvo, PhD, LAT, ATC, CSCS+; Kim D. Barber Foss, MS, ATC*; Staci M. Thomas, MS*; Timothy E. Hewett, PhD⁺; Neeru A. Jayanthi, MD[§]; Gregory D. Myer, PhD^{*}

*The SPORT Center, Division of Sports Medicine, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, OH; †College of Health Solutions, Arizona State University, Phoenix; #Biomechanics Laboratories and Sports Medicine Research Center, Mayo Clinic, Minneapolis, MN; §School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA

Original Research

Training Changes during PHV

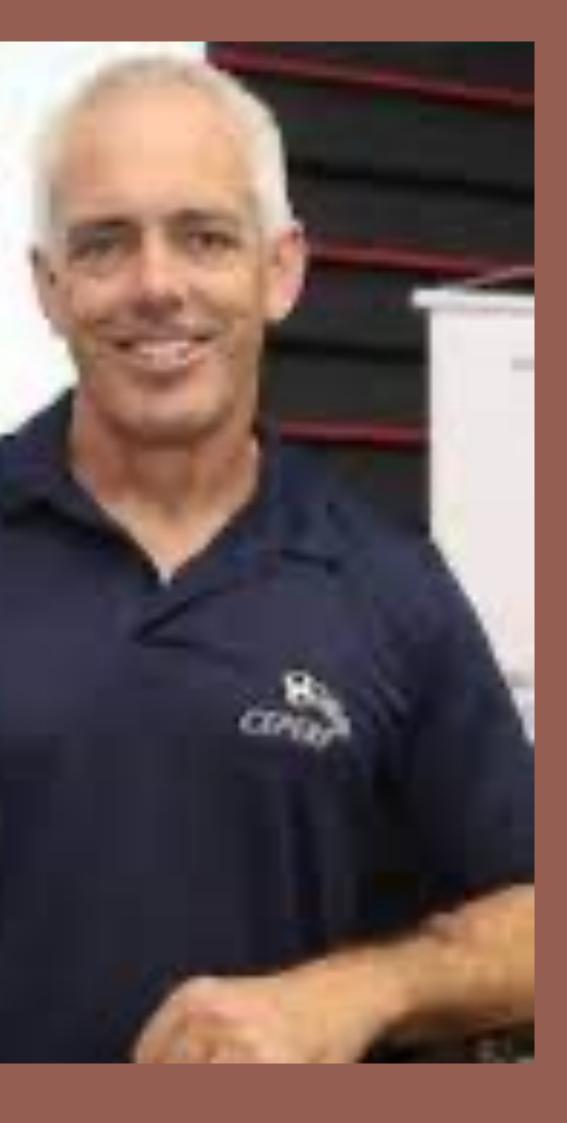
DECREASE:

- Significant acceleration and deceleration MAINTAIN:
- Coordination and balance
- Core strength, and mobility,
- Re-training of fundamental and sports specific skills.

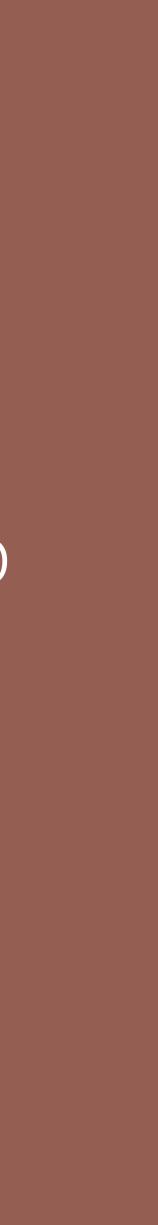
- Cumming et al.



WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT AND INJURY PREVENTION; W/ DR. TIM GABBETT Podcast #121 F MOVEMENT FIX

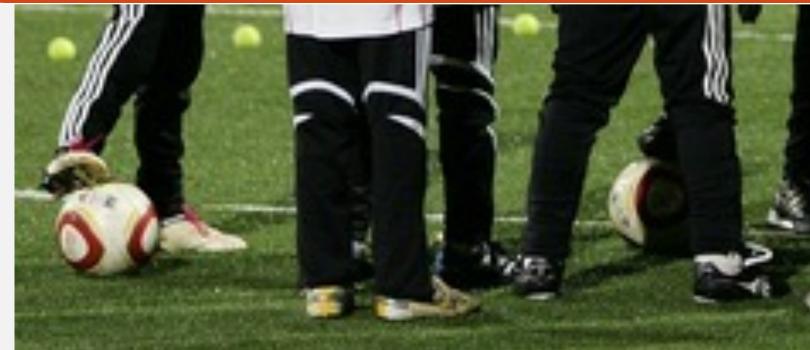


TRAINING LOAD PROGRESSIONS



TRAINING ELITE YOUNG ATHLETES

I'm going to train a lot...can you still help me?



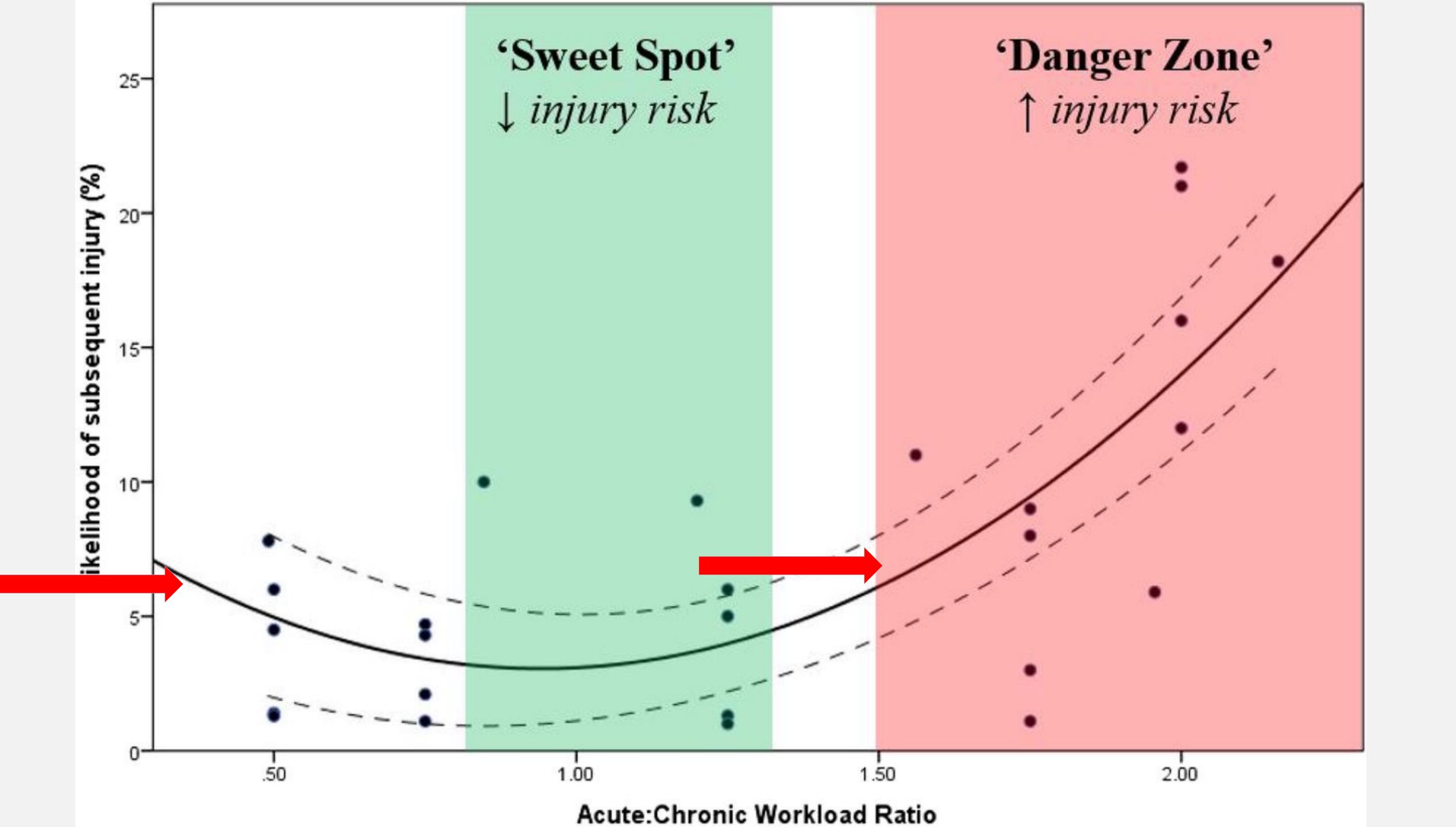


Figure 1a: Load Tolerant

Model C following a positive response.

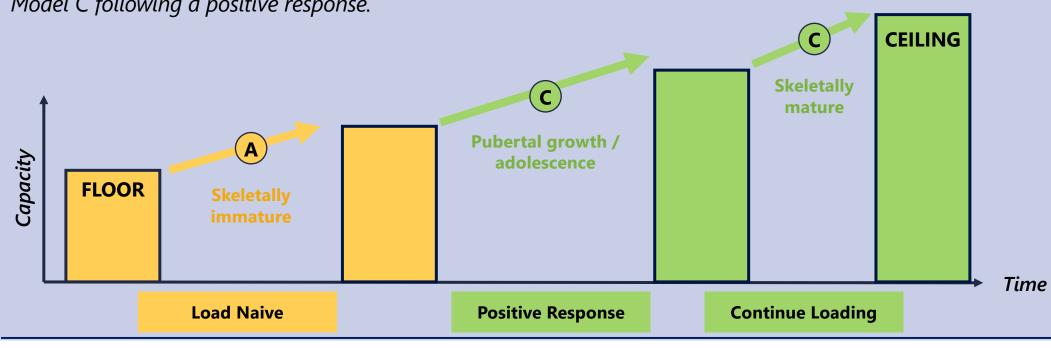


Figure 1b: Load Naive

The youth athlete in Scenario 1 first follows Training Model A, before suffering an injury and loading through Training Model B. Following recovery, the athlete loads through Training Model C.

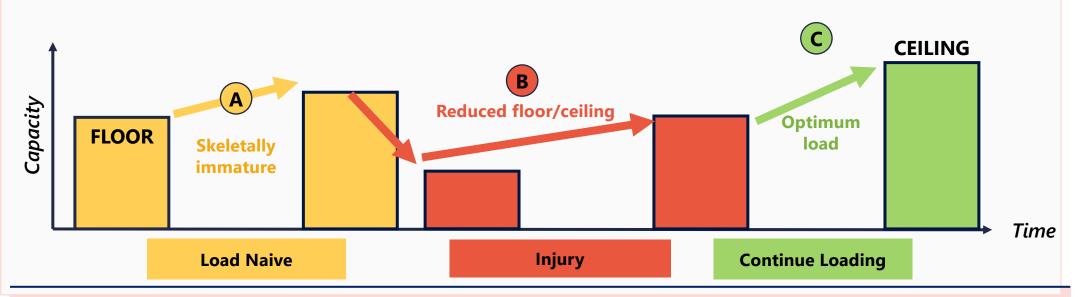
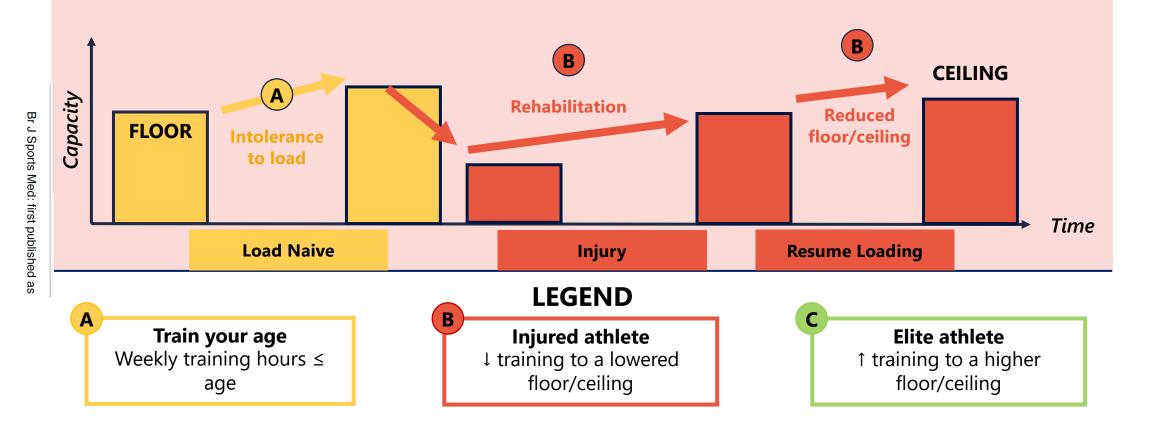


Figure 1c: Load Sensitive

The youth athlete in Scenario 1 first follows Training Model A, before suffering an injury and struggling to recover. The athlete continues to follow Training Model B.



Training plans and potential outcomes differ based on an athlete's 'floor' capacity

Training the specialised youth athlete: a supportive classification model to keep them playing

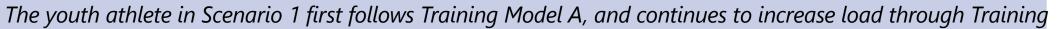
Neeru Jayanthi 💿 ,¹ Heather Saffel,² Tim Gabbett 💿 ^{3,4}

to capacity and impact an individual's ceiling. Although research relating to training youth athletes is scarce, wellestablished training principles offer practitioners the best evidence-based guide for progressing load to improve capacity and performance.

Editoria

ADJUSTABLE HEALTHY TRAINING OF THE SPECIALISED YOUTH ATHLETE

Figure 1: Young Specialized Athlete Training Models



Moderate Risk Athlete: "Load Naïve"

Risk assessment per associated question sets:

- Moderate degree of sports specializatio
- Suspected or low-risk overuse injury
- □ Workload hrs/week < age
- □ Sports training ratio >2:1
- Competition:training ratio <1:1</p>
- ACWR >1.5
- < 85% PPAH</p>
- Motor and coordination: Moderate risk

High Risk Athlete: "Load Sensitive"

Risk assessment per associated question sets:

- High degree of sports specialization
- Suspected or high-risk overuse injury
- □ Workload hrs/week > age
- □ Sports training ratio >2:1
- □ Competition:training ratio >1:1
- \Box ACWR > 2.0
- 85-96% PPAH
- Motor and coordination: High risk

,	Train + Compete with Caution
	Action steps:
n:	Increase frequency of serial monitoring
••••	 Moderate decrease in workload
	Temporarily reduce ceiling
	Return to sport with reduced/moderate rate of load progression
	Call your sports medicine provider if persistent
	pain for 2 weeks or 1 week in high-risk area (low
	back, shoulder, elbow)
	Sorial monitoring, wookly to monthly
	Serial monitoring: weekly to monthly
	STOP & ADAPT
	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the
	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the following:
	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the following: Action steps:
	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the following: Action steps: Significant decrease in workload
	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the following: Action steps: Significant decrease in workload Reduce ceiling
	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the following: Action steps: Significant decrease in workload Reduce ceiling Rehabilitate and treat
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	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the following: Action steps: Significant decrease in workload Reduce ceiling Rehabilitate and treat Return to sport with slow increase in workload
	STOP & ADAPT Call your sports medicine provider and do the following: Action steps: Significant decrease in workload Reduce ceiling Rehabilitate and treat Return to sport with slow increase in workload



Neeru Jayanthi

@NeeruJayanthi

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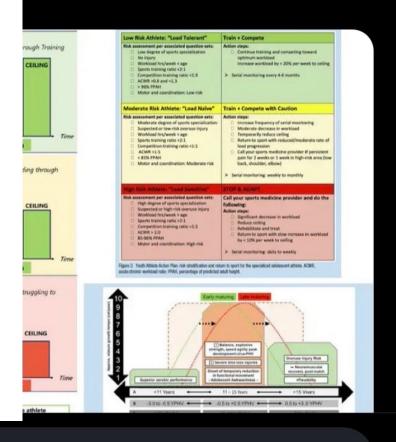
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th Athlete: A gy for Individualizing During Maturation r @NeeruJayanthi .ly/3PIN9EZ



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Young athlete specialized

Understand components of training athletes

Include biologic maturation and load progression

Let kids play...when they can!



ENGRY SPORTS MEDICINE

