

# Acute changes in MRI and knee function after extreme triathlon.

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#### Introduction

Extreme triathlon races push the body to its physical limit

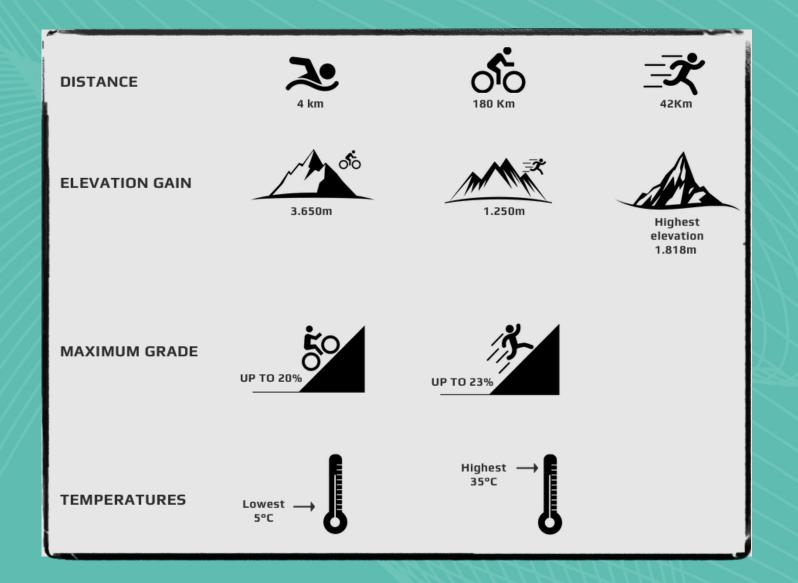
• The competitors imposes overloads on the musculoskeletal system, especially to their knees

 Are there knee function alterations or new structural damage happening after this races?



## THE RACE - (FODAXMAN™ 2019)





**FINISHERS:** 

51 ATHLETES

STUDY PARTICIPANTS:

9 ATHLETES



#### Methods

9 finishers, without knee symptoms or surgeries were submitted to:



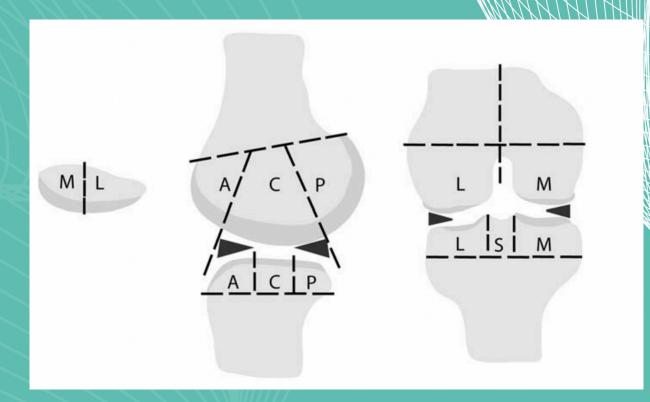


# The WORMS Score

(Whole-organ Magnetic Resonance Imaging Score)

#### Images were scored with respect to 14 independent articular features:

Cartilage signal and morphology
Subarticular bone marrow abnormality
Subarticular cysts
Subarticular bone attrition
Marginal osteophytes
Medial and lateral meniscal integrity
Anterior and posterior cruciate ligament integrity
Medial and lateral collateral ligament integrity
Synovitis
Loose bodies





Periarticular cysts/bursae

### Statistical analysis

All data expressed was a mean ± standard error. For comparison between groups, a test of significant difference was performed by wilcoxon test.

A value of p<0,05 was considered as statistically significant.



#### Results

# Pre x Pos race evaluation:

## **Functional**



No Statistical difference

IKDC (p=0,061) SF-12 (p=0,968)





No Statistical difference

WORMS (p=0,317)



#### Conclusion

 The limited number of 9 subjects probably is underpowering our study (Error type II)

> Despite this, we found that there wasn't new injuries among the competitors

> > We hypothesized that being a well trained athlete could prevent new injuries on the knee during long distance triathlon races



#### References

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