

# **Financial Disclosures**

No Financial Disclosures

# Background

- Metrics predicting injury risk in NBA athletes are in high demand by both teams and players<sup>1-2</sup>
  - Most common injuries are knee (namely ACL) and ankle<sup>3-4</sup>
- The annual NBA combine assigns standardized scores for athlete agility, strength, athleticism, etc.
  - Questionable association with performance/value added<sup>5</sup>
  - Literature established NFL combine scores as an indicator for injury risk<sup>6</sup>



# Objective

To determine a relationship between NBA combine scores and future lower extremity surgical risk so as to identify players in need of increased injury prevention efforts

### Methods



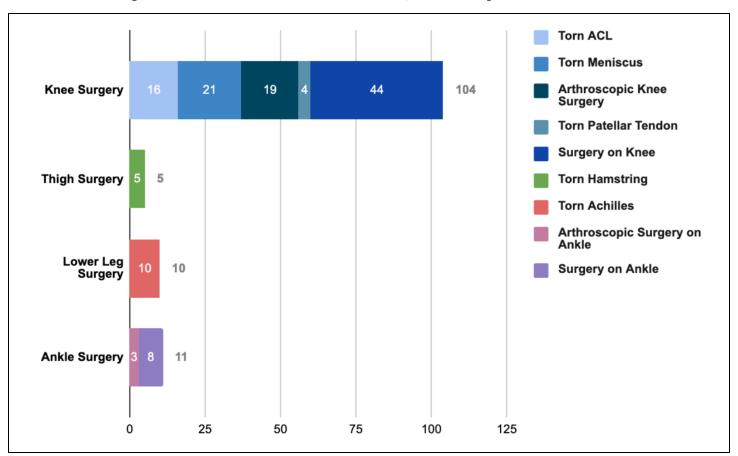
Injury data included lower extremity injuries requiring surgery

Surgical and non-surgical cohorts compared across combine metrics using t-tests for significance

### Results

Summary Statistics for NBA Surgical Lower Extremity Injuries in 2010-2020

130 surgical lower extremity injuries identified in this timeframe, of which knee injuries were most common, namely ACL and meniscal tears



### Results

#### Combine Scores across Injured and Non-Injured Cohorts

Athletes recording higher vertical jumps, both standing and maximum, were at a statistically significant increased risk of sustaining a surgical lower extremity injury throughout the course of their career

| Characteristic           | Noninjured<br>Group <sup>a</sup> | SD <sup>b</sup> | Injured Group | SD    | p-value |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|---------|
|                          |                                  |                 |               |       |         |
| Weight (lbs)             | 215.96                           | 26.60           | 218.76        | 26.15 | 0.254   |
| Body Fat %               | 7.66                             | 2.93            | 7.51          | 3.12  | 0.602   |
| Height (in)              | 75.64                            | 12.6            | 77.38         | 7.41  | 0.123   |
| Strength & Agility Stats |                                  |                 |               |       |         |
| Lane Agility Time (s)    | 11.45                            | 0.62            | 11.34         | 0.52  | 0.08    |
| Three Quarter Sprint (s) | 3.29                             | 0.13            | 3.28          | 0.13  | 0.33    |
| Standing Vertical (in)   | 29.08                            | 3.08            | 29.92         | 3.06  | 0.005*  |
| Max Vertical (in)        | 34.21                            | 3.69            | 35.16         | 3.61  | 0.009*  |
| Max Bench (Reps)         | 10.69                            | 5.28            | 10.80         | 5.09  | 0.85    |

aMean of Variable, bSD= Standard Deviation

<sup>\*</sup>Statistically significant (p<0.05)

### Discussion

#### Making Sense of the Relationship between Combine Scores and Injury

- Players identified as being high risk based on vertical scores may be enrolled in injury prevention programs which improve knee strength / flexibility
- For athletes participating in the combine after a surgical lower extremity injury, there is minimal difference in scores relative to their uninjured peers<sup>2,7</sup>
- Potential mechanisms for effect of increased vertical on injury risk are debated in the literature, with evidence suggesting that it is not a result of increased load on the leg<sup>7-8</sup>



# Conclusion

- NBA Combine Scores, namely increased standing and maximum vertical leap, were demonstrated to have a statistically significant association with future lower extremity surgical risk in an athlete's career
- Due to limited effect size, these results suggest the need for further research into additional predictors of injury risk (e.g. play style)

### References

- 1. Ulas E. Examination of National Basketball Association (NBA) team values based on dynamic linear mixed models. Cerqueti R, editor. PLOS ONE. 2021 Jun 17;16(6):e0253179.
- 2. Podlog L, Buhler CF, Pollack H, Hopkins PN, Burgess PR. Time trends for injuries and illness, and their relation to performance in the National Basketball Association. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport [Internet]. 2015 May 1;18(3):278–82. Available from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1440244014000887
- 3. Andreoli CV, Chiaramonti BC, Buriel E, Pochini A de C, Ejnisman B, Cohen M. Epidemiology of sports injuries in basketball: integrative systematic review. BMJ Open Sport & Exercise Medicine [Internet]. 2018 Dec;4(1):e000468. Available from: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6326319/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6326319/</a>
- 4. Mehran N, Williams PN, Keller RA, Khalil LS, Lombardo SJ, Kharrazi FD. Athletic Performance at the National Basketball Association Combine After Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction. Orthopaedic Journal of Sports Medicine. 2016 May 19;4(5):232596711664808.
- 5. Berger T, Daumann F. Jumping to conclusions an analysis of the NBA Draft Combine athleticism data and its influence on managerial decision-making. Sport, Business and Management: An International Journal. 2021 Jul 21; ahead-of-print (ahead-of-print).
- 6. Brophy RH, Chehab EL, Barnes RP, Lyman S, Rodeo SA, Warren RF. Predictive Value of Orthopedic Evaluation and Injury History at the NFL Combine. Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise. 2008;40(8):1368-1372. doi:https://doi.org/10.1249/mss.0b013e31816f1c28
- 7. Cassinat J, Aceto M, Schwartzman J, Ghattas Y, Gapinski Z, Service B. Multivariate Analysis of Risk Factors for Injury and Surgical Interventions in Ankle and Knee Injuries in NBA Athletes. Open access journal of sports medicine. 2024;Volume 15:1-8. doi:https://doi.org/10.2147/oajsm.s442750
- 8. Schiltz M, Lehance C, Maquet D, Bury T, Crielaard JM, Croisier JL. Explosive Strength Imbalances in Professional Basketball Players. *Journal of Athletic Training*. 2009;44(1):39-47. doi:https://doi.org/10.4085/1062-6050-44.1.39

