

Risk Stratification of Shoulder Injury Severity in High School Football Players Using Machine Learning Techniques

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No financial disclosures

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Financial Disclosure Statement

- No Financial Disclosures

Background

- Severe injuries in high school sports have both **physical and emotional** ramifications.¹⁻³
- **Sport-specific guidelines** must continue to evolve to protect athletes from these injuries.
 - Growing role of **machine learning (ML)**⁴



Objective

To apply machine and deep learning techniques to predict shoulder injury severity in a national high school sports injury database.

Methods



High School Reporting Information Online (RIO) queried for boys' football injuries from 2005-2019.

Return to Sport (RTS) and predictor variables selected.

ML models tested and feature importance analysis performed.⁵

- Balanced random forest (RF)
- Elastic-net regression (ENet)
- Gradient boosted tree (GBM)
- Neural net (NN)

Results


Injury Demographics

- **A total of 2,405 injuries** were studied (mean age = 16.1 ± 1.2 years).
- **Level of play** was categorized as freshman (8.6%), junior varsity (21.5%), **varsity (66.1%)**, and other (3.8%).
- **Time of season** was categorized by preseason (24.8%), **in-season (70.6%)**, postseason (4.5%), and other (0.8%).
- 355 injuries (14.8%) experienced a **prolonged return to sport (RTS)**.

Results

Performance of Machine Learning Models

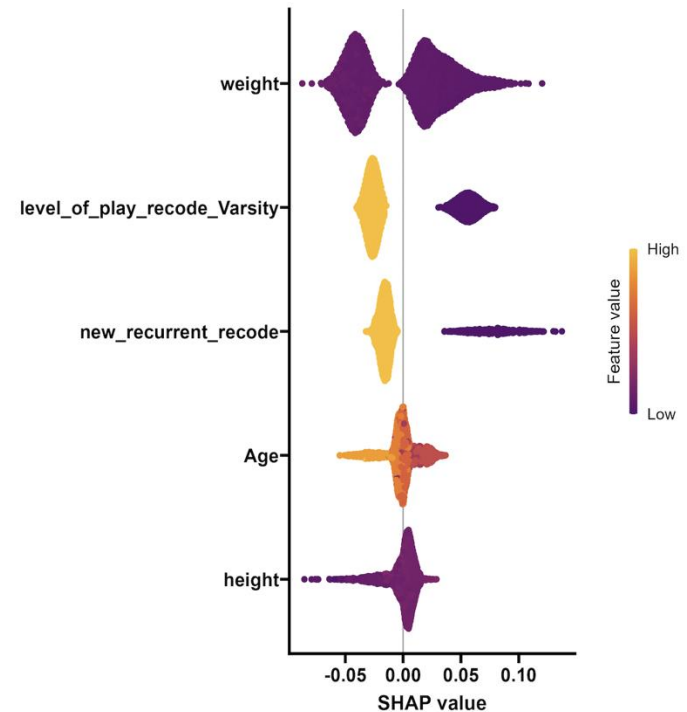
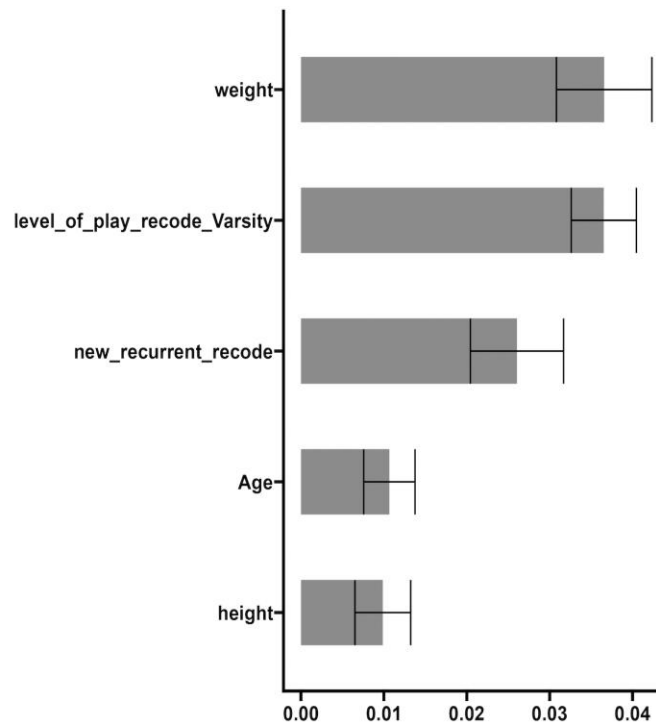
The Gradient Boosted Tree (GBM) had the best performance, marginally outperforming the other models.

Outcome	Benchmark AUC (\pm 95% CI)	Gradient Boosted Tree AUC (\pm 95% CI)	Elastic Net AUC (\pm 95% CI)	Random Forest AUC (\pm 95% CI)	Neural Network AUC (\pm 95% CI)
Prolonged Return to Sport (n = 355)	0.5 \pm 0.00	0.61 \pm 0.01 	0.60 \pm 0.01	0.60 \pm 0.02	0.57 \pm 0.02

Results

Feature Importance Analysis of GBM

Advanced level of play, heavier weight, and recurrent injury status were the top three injury predictors.



Conclusion

1. Given the results of the feature importance analysis, we suggest that injury prevention efforts focus on high school football players with recurrent injuries and those of higher weights and levels of play.
2. This study suggests the utility of machine learning models to help generate guidelines for athlete injury prevention.

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