Jockey Injuries: A Preliminary Analysis of the US Jockey Injury Database



Carl G. Mattacola, PhD, ATC, FNATA



see blue.

Objective

- Provide update on data currently in the Jockey Injury Database
- Provide Considerations for Future Directions



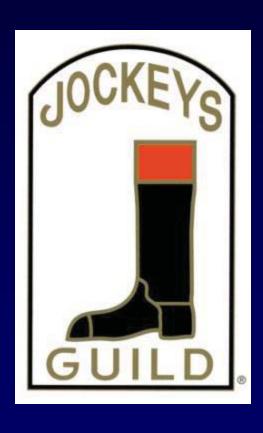


http://youtu.be/RzyJYH0kMVE

















 The new data collection system has been created with the assistance of Keeneland, The Jockey Club and the National Thoroughbred Racing Association (NTRA) Safety and Integrity Alliance.





FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Jockeys' Guild announces launch of Jockey Injury Database; aim is to track trends, protect riders

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky. (April 4, 2012)—The Jockeys' Guild today announced the creation of the Jockey Injury Database, a new program aimed at preventing rider injuries in the future.

The Jockey Injury Database will collect information on jockey injuries at racetracks, including where, when and how injuries occurred, what type of equipment riders were wearing at the time, and the nature and severity of the injuries.

When a jockey injury occurs, the information will be gathered confidentially by medical personnel at racetracks, as well as by Guild representatives, and then entered into a database to be analyzed at a later date. In the database, jockeys will not be identified by name nor will the tracks where incidents occur.





Professional Jockeys

On average weigh approximately 110 pounds

 Reported to be in better physical condition than professional football, baseball, basketball, and hockey players.



Professional Jockeys

 Ride an animal which weighs approximately 2,000 pounds, running at speeds of 45 mph.

Injuries at these speeds can have catastrophic

consequences



Jockey Injury Database

Currently 369 entries





1.	⊘ Male C	Pemaio	2. OApprentice Profe	essional jockey; (number of yea	rs) _/5	CODE: 009			
3. Locat	ion of incident: ecifics:		7.7			Internal use of			
		7. Surface: Oliri	7A. Surface Con	idition of Dirt: Prast OGood OMuddy OSloppy	7B.Surface Condition of Turf:	OFirm O Good OSoft OYIelding			
8. Age: ○2 YO ○3 YO ●3 YO & U ○4 YO & U		e Gender	10, Race Gender ●C&G OF&M OOpen	11. Race Type OMSW MDN Claiming \$5,000 OClaiming \$ OStarter ALW	OAllowance optional claiming \$ OALW OHandicap OStake Race OOther				
12. Cause of Incident: (check all that apply):		☐Thrown by horse (non-breakdown) ☐Thrown by horse (breakdown) ☐Clipped heels ☐Collision☐Fell over fallen horse on track ☐Thrown or pinned by horse in gate ☐Equipment failure☐Other (specify);							
13. Resu	ilt of Incident:	ONon-Injury C	Dinjury (Returned to ride same day)) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ame dav)				





12. Cause of incident: (check all that apply):	☐Thrown by horse (non-breakdown) ☐Three Great ☐Thrown ☐ ☐Three Great ☐ ☐Three Great ☐ ☐Three Great ☐Thrown ☐ ☐Three Great ☐Th	or pinned by horse in gate □Equipment failu							
13. Result of Incident:	O'Non-Injury O'Injury (Returned to ride sar	ne day) 🕏 injury (Did NOT return same day)							
14. Cause of Injury: (check all that apply):	■Injured on horse □Injured in fall □Tra	mpled by horse Dikicked by horse DiPinned	by horse Oother						
16. Site of Impact;	OGround ORall OGate	Other (specify): N/A							
16. On-track Medical Staff: (check all that apply):	□Doctor □Nurse □Paramedic	MEMT ClOther							
17. On-track Medical Care:	O No treatment necessary OTreated and released OTreated, then transported to hospital								
	OTransported immediately to hospital								
18. Was hospitalization requ	Ired for the injury? O Yes 😻	No							
19. Type of Helmet:	20. Helmet Certification:	21. Type of Body Protection	22. Body Protection Certification:						
O Champion	OASTM F1163	O Air Vest	OASTM F1937						
Otherles Owen	OEN 1384 / BS EN 1384	O'Hows Racesale	OASTMF2681						
OGPA Sport	OAS/NZS 3838	OPhoenix Vest (Tipparery)	OEN 13158						
OLAS Helmets	OSnell	OVIDE Vest Other (specify model hype): EXCALIBLY	OSATRA						
Other	Other (specify):	ONORR	Other (specify):						
(specify model flype of heimel): Call rate	No Certification No Record	ONot Recorded	ONot Recorded						





[Fx=Fracture, Str/	Spr=S	train/Spr	ain, Dìs	si≃Disioc	ation, Sx=Surgery]									
□He <i>a</i> d/Skull	O Fx			□Sx	CiUpper arm (humerus)	□fx	□Str/Spr		□Sx	☐Thigh (femur)	ФFх	CIStr/Spr		□Sx
☐Concussion					Citower arm (radius/ulns)	□ Fx	□Str/Spr		□Sx	□ Knee	□Fx	CIStr/Spr	CDD(s)	□\$x
☐Facial bones	OFx			□\$x	☐Wirfst	□Fx	□Str/Spr	□Dis!	□Sx	□Lower leg (tibia/libula)	□ Fx	CIStr/Spr		□Sx
□Eyes				□\$x	⊞Hand	□Fx	CJ\$t/Spr		□Sx	□Ankle	ΩFx	⊜ Str/Spr		□Sx
CIEers				© 8x	□Fingers	□Fx	□Str/Spr	□ Disi	©\$x	□ Foot	QFx	□Str/Spr		□Sx
□ Nose	□Fx			□\$x	□Chest/Ribs	□Fx	□\$tr/Spr		□ Sx	CI Spinal cord injury				□Sx
□Jaw	□Fx			□\$x	CIAbdominal injury		•		□Sx	□Parefysis				
□Neck (cervical spine)	ΩFx	□Str/Spr		□Sx	OUpper back (thoracic spins)	□Fx	□Str/Spr		□ \$x	☐ Soft tissue injury				□Sx
□Shoulder	□Fx	□Str/Spr		□ Sx	Lower back (lumber spine)	C Fx	≜St r/Spr		⊜\$x	C) Death				
☐ Coller bone (clavicle)	□Fx			□Sx	□Pelvis	□Fx	□Str/Spr		₩Sx	Other (specify):				
□Elbow	¹ □Fx			□Sx	□Hip	QF x	□Str/Spr	C Dist	₩Sx					
24. Length of Time					<u>^</u>									

859-219-9892

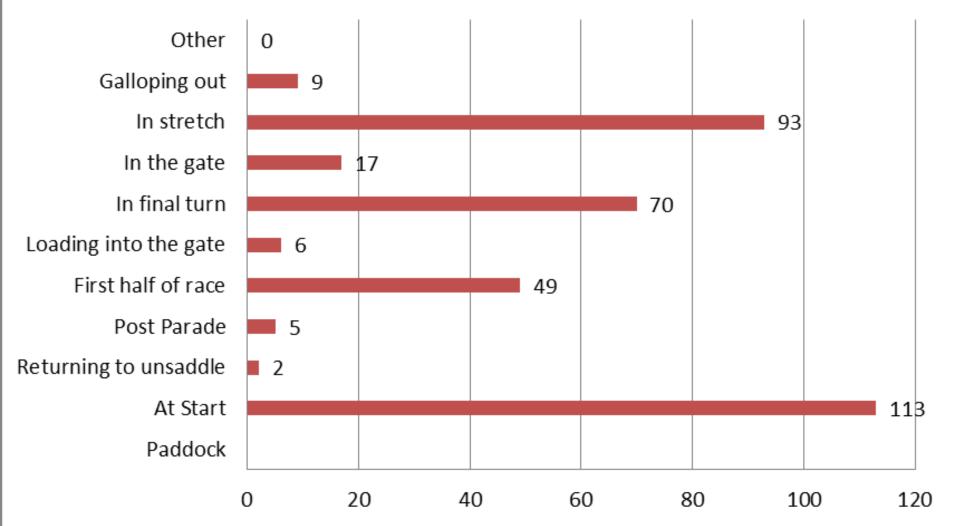
Fax or e-mail completed form to:

Info@jockeysguild.com





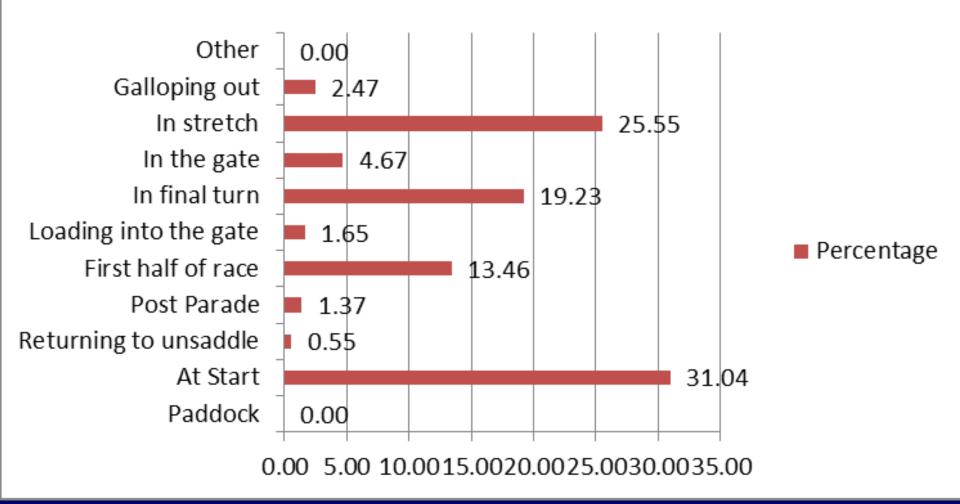
Location of Incident







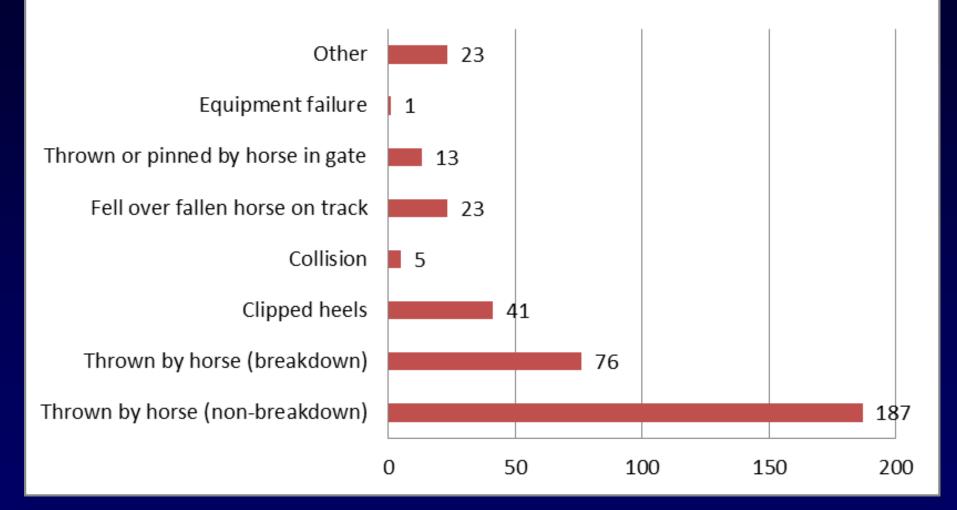
Location of Incident %







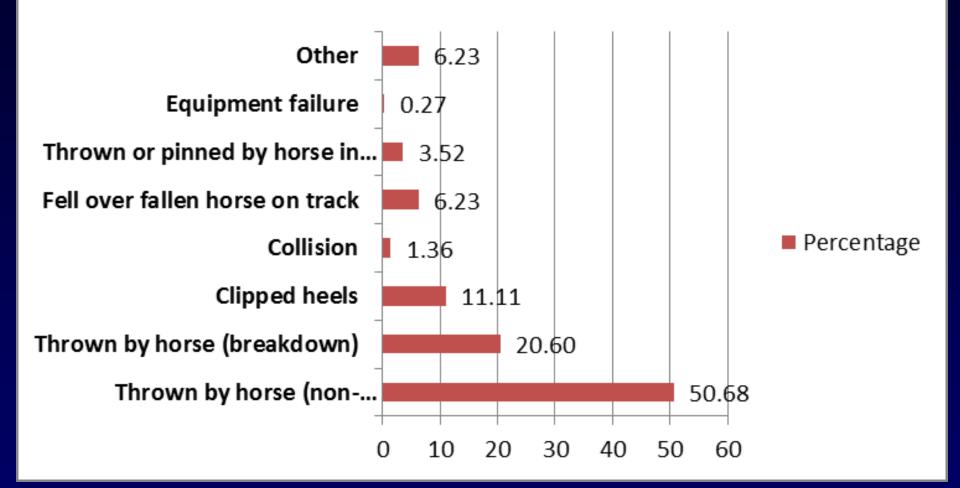
Cause of Incident







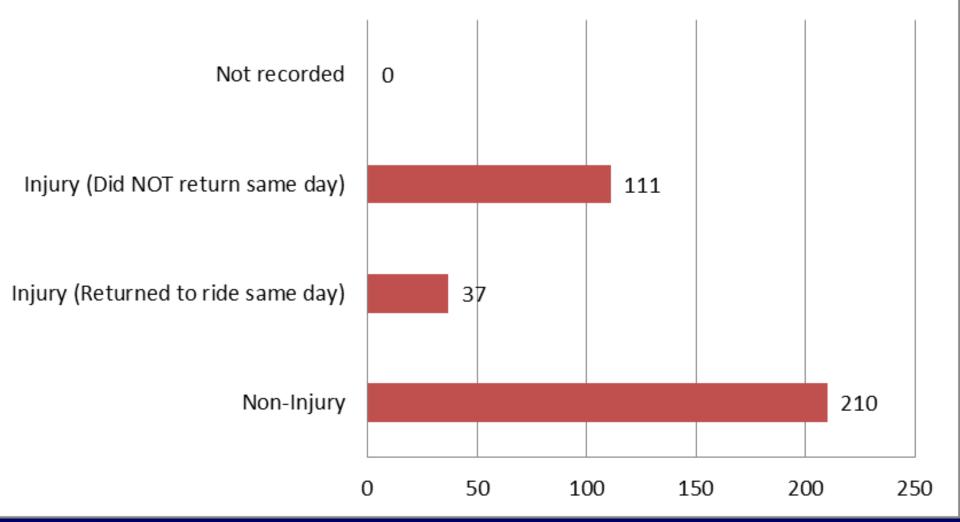
Cause of Incident's %







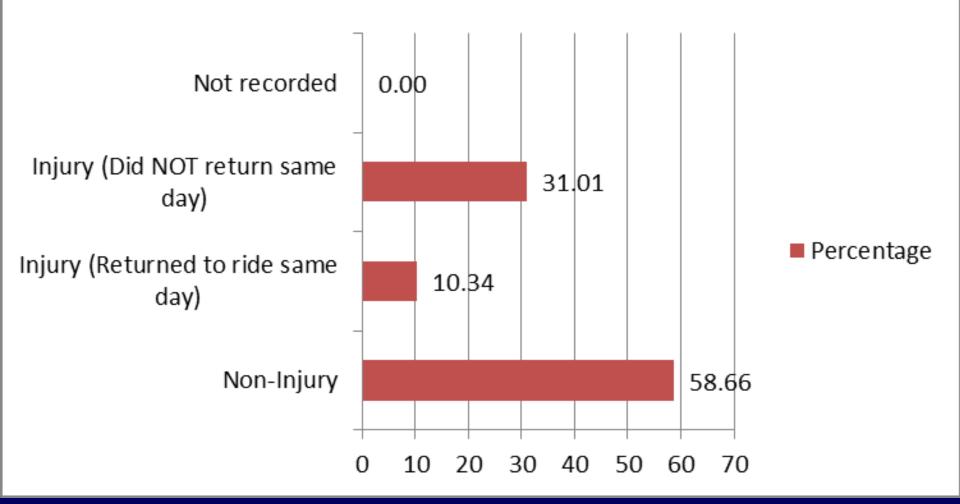
Result of Incident







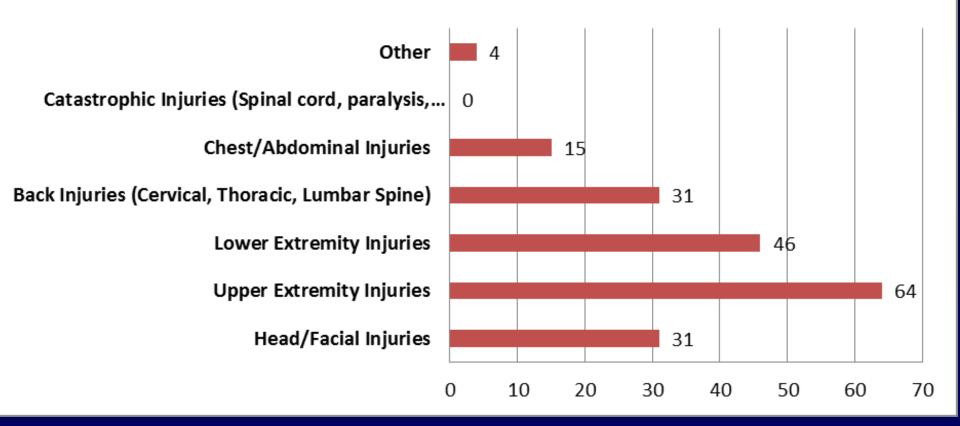
Result of Incident %







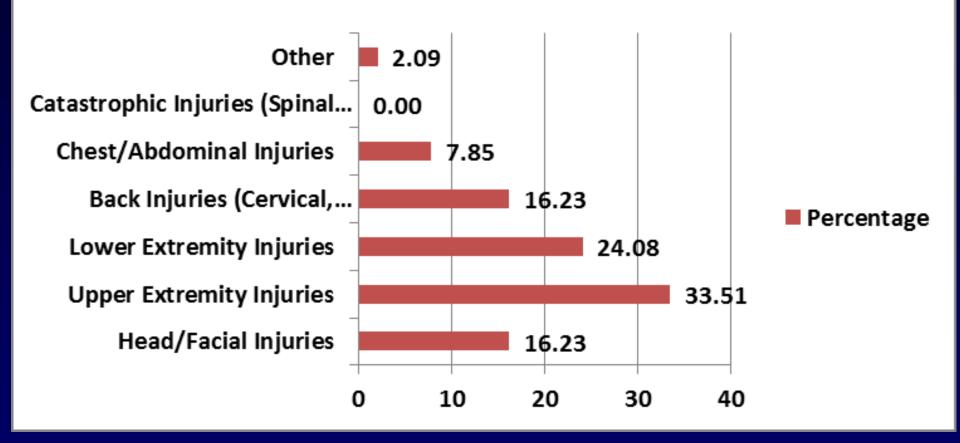
Injuries by Region







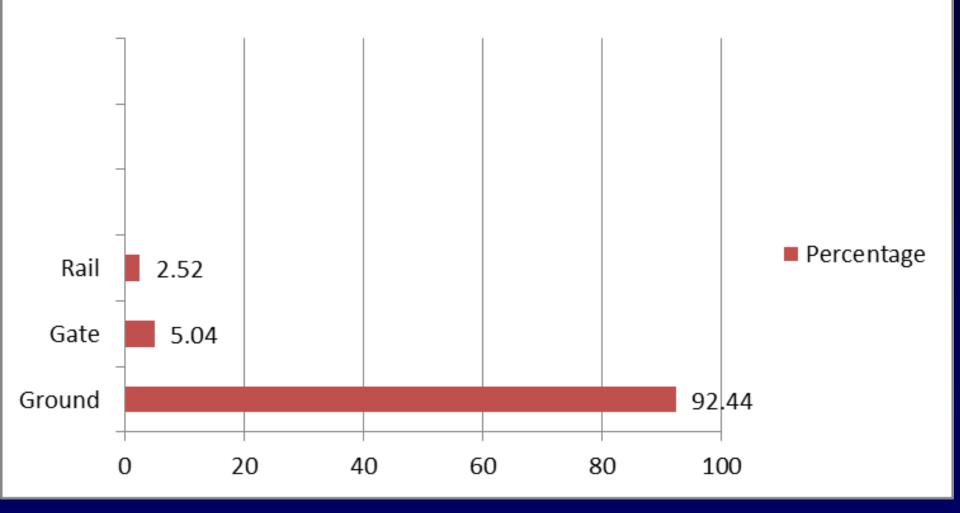
Injury by Region %







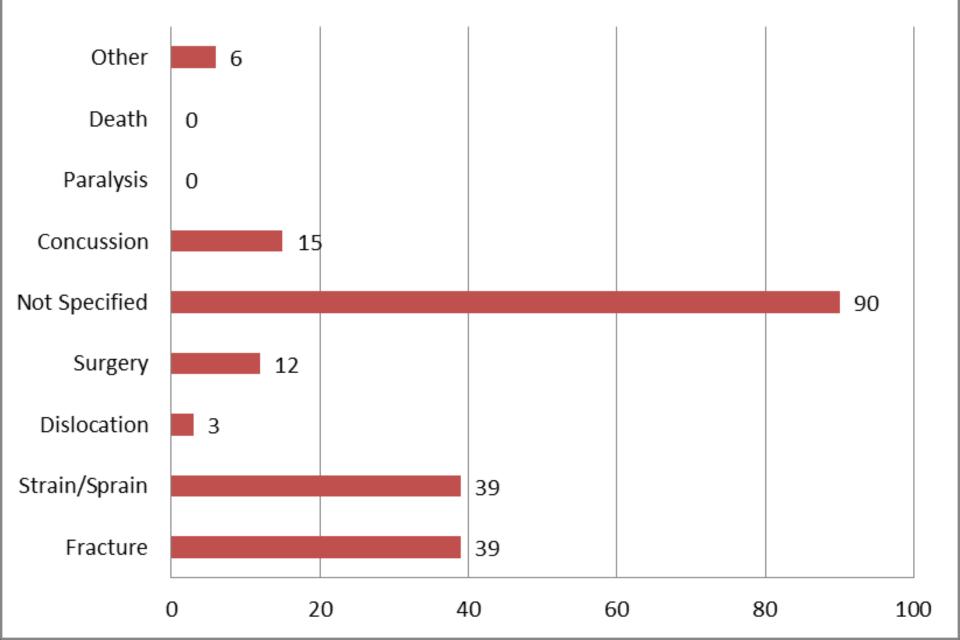
Site of Incident %





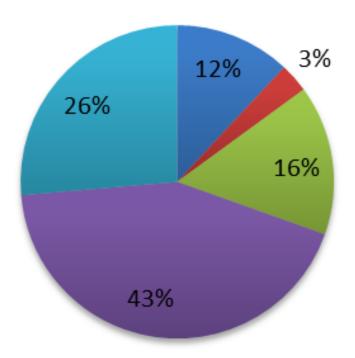


Nature of Injury



Helmet

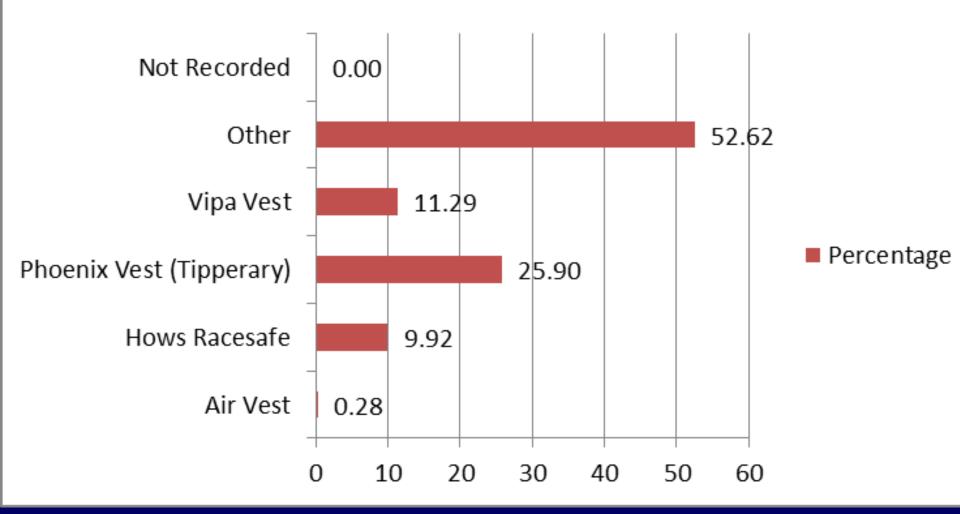
■ Champion Charles Owen GPA Support LAS Helmet Other







Type of Protection %







Of the 148 incidents where there was an injury, 111 did not return the same day and 37 were able to return the same day

 263 total incidents in database where a jockey came off a horse.

Of those, 163 resulted in an injury





Challenges

In order to capture the incidence of an injury

Incidence:

Number of new cases of the disease/injury over a period of time

Number of people at risk during that period

Number of injuries Absolute incidence rate:

Number of exposure-events (games)

Relative incidence rate: Number of new cases

Population time





Incidence

- Need Number of
 - Race Rides
 - Races
 - Race Meets

Usually Number of new injuries or Fall per 1000 exposures or per 1000 race rides





Future Considerations

- Under representative data
 - Based on 1993-1996 study by waller 6500 injuries
 - Therefore ~ 1000- 2000 per year





Future Considerations

- COOPERATION OF
 - JOCKEYS
 - Tracks
 - Regional Managers
- Initiative
- Importance of factors we can't control
- Common denominator
- Accreditation





Future Considerations

 Identification of Injuries will provide the ability to better protect and seek preventative mechanisms to put the welfare of the Jockey at the forefront

 Better understanding equipment needs and Medical Response





Thanks









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