

Other safety tips

- Drink water before, during and after play.
- Wear broad-spectrum sunscreen and a hat when playing outdoors.
- Discourage play in extreme hot, wet or slippery conditions.
- Qualified first aid personnel, first aid kits, ice packs and a stretcher should be available at all times.
- Enforce and adhere to a strict blood rule.

If an injury occurs

- Players should seek prompt attention from qualified first aid personnel.
- Ensure players are fully rehabilitated before returning to play.
- An ankle brace should be worn for at least three months after serious ankle injury.



For further information contact

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Smartplay is supported by VicHealth,
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References

Sherrard J & Cassell E. Systematic review of the effectiveness of strategies and measures to prevent community level netball injury. Monash University Accident Research Centre, June 2006.

McGrath A & Ozanne-Smith J. Netball: A review of the literature. Report no.130. Monash University Accident Research Centre, November 1998.
www.monash.edu.au/muarc/

Acknowledgments

This updated fact sheet is funded by Sport and Recreation Victoria, Department for Victorian Communities.

Prepared by Monash University Accident Research Centre 1998. Updated and reprinted 2007.
Photos courtesy of Netball Victoria.



Preventing Netball Injuries



Facts and Safety Tips
for Netballers

Facts on netball injuries

Netball is one of the most popular team sports in Australia, with participants of all ages and skill levels taking part.

Statistics from the 2004 Australian Sports Commission ERASS survey showed an estimated 564,300 Australians aged 15 years and older played netball in the previous 12-month period. Netball Victoria recorded over 106,000 registered Victorian players in 2006.

Netball places many demands on the technical and physical skills of players, with injuries occurring predominantly to the lower leg, wrist, hand and fingers.

How many injuries?

- The rate of injury for netballers is 14 injuries per 1,000 hours played.
- From 2002-2004, netball injury statistics recorded 635 Victorian hospital admissions and 2,316 emergency department presentations.
- Within this period, females accounted for 88% of netballers treated in Victorian hospitals.

The causes and types of injuries

- Common causes of injuries are awkward landings, slips/falls, player contact/collision, over-exertion, overuse and being hit by the ball.
- Ankle, wrist, hand, finger and knee injuries occur frequently.
- The most common types of injuries are sprains, bruising, fractures and dislocations.

Safety tips for netballers

Good preparation is important

- Undertake training prior to competition to ensure readiness to play.
- Always warm up, stretch and cool down. A recent netball study found that not warming up before a game increases the risk of injury by 48%.
- Undergo fitness programs to develop aerobic fitness, strength, balance, coordination and flexibility.

Good technique and practices will help prevent injury

- Participate in training programs to improve body balance (using wobble boards or balance mats). Poor balance may increase the risk of injury.
- Learn correct passing, catching and landing techniques. Incorrect landing may increase the risk of injury to the knee. Further information on landing is available in the University of Ballarat *Down to Earth – A Practical Guide to Safe and Effective Landing in Netball* publication, available at www.smartplay.com.au.
- Coaches should undertake regular re-accreditation and education to ensure their knowledge is kept up-to-date.
- Accredited umpires and adherence to the rules decreases the risk of contact and injury.

Wear the right protective equipment

- Seek professional advice on footwear.
- Consider preventive ankle taping or bracing to reduce injury risks.

Check netball environment for hazards

- Use Netball Victoria's Game Day Checklist (available at www.netballvic.com.au) to ensure a safe playing environment.
- Check and maintain the playing surface to remove hazards e.g. loose gravel.
- Provide adequate run-off area around the court.
- Goal posts should be padded and secured firmly to the ground with no part posing a tripping risk.
- Remove courtside hazards.

Modify rules and equipment for children

- Encourage children to participate in a Net Set GO! program (incorporating FunNet and Netta) to develop good skills and techniques.
- Use lower goal rings for relevant age groups.

