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Spraino reduces incidence rate and severity of lateral ankle sprain injuries in indoor sports: *A pilot RCT with 510 participants*

Filip Gertz Lysdal^{*1,2}, Thomas Bandholm³, Janne Schurmann Tolstrup⁴, Mikkel Bek Clausen^{5,6}, Stephanie Mann³, Pelle Baggesgaard Petersen⁷, Thor Buch Grønlykke², Uwe Gustav Kersting^{1,8}, Eamonn Delahunt^{9,10} & Kristian Thorborg^{3,6}

¹Sport Sciences, Department of Health Science and Technology, Aalborg University, Denmark ²Spraino ApS, Copenhagen, Denmark

³Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Research—Copenhagen (PMR-C), Department of Physical and Occupational Therapy, Clinical Research Centre, and Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Amager-Hvidovre Hospital, Copenhagen University, Hvidovre, Denmark

⁴National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁵School of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health and Technology, University College Copenhagen, Copenhagen N, Denmark ⁶Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Sports Orthopedic Research Center—Copenhagen (SORC-C), Amager-Hvidovre Hospital, Copenhagen University, Hvidovre, Denmark

⁷Section for Surgical Pathophysiology 7621, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁸Institute of Biomechanics and Orthopaedics, German Sport University Cologne, Cologne, Germany

⁹School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sports Science, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

¹⁰Institute for Sport and Health, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Introduction

Lateral ankle sprains (LAS) are the most common injury in sports. They are especially prevalent in indoor sports, where high shoe-surface friction is considered a risk factor for *"non-contact"* injuries. Spraino[®] is a novel product that minimizes friction on the lateral edge of the shoe, thereby potentially mitigating the risk.

Materials and Methods

We designed and conducted an outcome-assessor-blinded, parallel-group, two-arm pilot RCT (NCT03311490). 510 sub-elite indoor sport athletes with a history of LAS injuries were randomly allocated (1:1) to Spraino[®] or to a *"do-as-usual"* control group. The allocation procedure was concealed to investigators and participants. Match and training exposure, LAS injuries and time-loss data were captured via weekly text messages. Specifically, the objective was to determine preliminary effect (rate and severity) and safety (harms) of Spraino[®] when used to prevent LAS injuries among indoor sport athletes.

Results

480 participants completed the trial, reporting a total of 151 LAS injuries. 96 were categorized as non-contact, of which 34 were severe. Incidence rate ratios of 0.87 (95% CI, 0.62-1.23) for all LAS injuries, 0.64 (95% CI, 0.42-0.97) for non-contact LAS injuries, and 0.41 (95% CI, 0.19-0.89) for severe non-contact LAS injuries were computed; all outcomes favoured Spraino[®]. The time-loss ratio for the total number of injuries was 0.65 (95% CI, 0.45-0.93). Six participants reported minor harm related to slipping because of Spraino[®].

Conclusion

Spraino[®] was associated with a lower rate of non-contact LAS injury, lower time-loss, and with few reports of harms. Findings should be replicated in a confirmatory RCT.

*Corresponding author: Filip Gertz Lysdal, M.Sc. Aalborg University Sport Sciences, Department of Health Science and Technology Fredrik Bajers Vej 7D 9220 Aalborg Ø, Denmark E-mail: fgly@hst.aau.dk Phone: +45 2720 5197