RUN SMART. **RUN SAFELY. REDUCE INJURY.**



012 991 0991 📢 076 306 3719

info@thepodpractice.co.za 🔜 www.thepodpractice.co.za @ Running is a great way to achieve physical fitness and a healthier lifestyle.¹ It is proven to reduce risk factors for cardiovascular disease and improve longevity.¹

A runners training load should not exceed their tissue capacity.²



The ground reaction force when running is 3 x body weight and the peak load on the soleus muscle during running is 7 x body weight. Runners need to be strong enough to manage. this load.^a



HOW CAN THIS BE ACHIEVED?

Strength and conditioning training will help runners to improve their load tolerance, improve their performance and reduce their risk for injury.²

Reduce the training load by modifying training volume, frequency, and intensity.²

Consistent training by increasing the running workload in small increments

over a long period of time to reach

the expected goal will improve fitness

Promoting improved sleep patterns.

A lack of sleep affects tissue's ability

to adapt to load. Injury risk increases

with < 8 hours of sleep per night.²



Promoting a healthy diet. A healthy diet improves energy availability which reduces the risk of bone stress injuries by affecting bone load capacity.²



Reducing stress levels. Stress may slow injury healing by $40 - 60\%^2$.



A positive mindset after injury is associated with a greater likelihood of returning to running at preinjury level.²



BIOMECHANICS



Gait Retraining can reduce high impact loading in runners.^{3,5,6}



Retraining faulty running patterns gradually over time can reduce injury

and prevent fatigue.2,4



Encouraging running with a higher cadence and a smaller step length can reduce forces in the knee and hip ioints.1,



Advancing runners slowly and cautiously for safer running participation during their training will help them achieve their goals.³



Reducing extreme rearfoot or forefoot striking by changing foot strike patterns gradually can prevent injury specifically in conditions such as patellofem-



Worn-out running shoes will increase the risk for running injuries. Rotating running shoes can reduce running injury risk.¹

References:

Fokkema, T., de Vos, R. J., van Ochten, J. M., Verhaar, J. A., Davis, I. S., Bindels, P. J., Bierma-Zeinstra, S. M., van Middelkoop, M. (2017). Preventing running-related injuries using evidence-based online advice: the design of a randomised-controlled trial. BMJ Open Sport Exerc Med, 3(1), e000265. https://doi.org/10.1136/bm-jsem-2017-000265

Contrologicality Pope, D., Barton, C. J., Goom, T., & Lehman, G. (2019, Feb). Infographic: Recommendations for running uries. Br J Sports Med, 53(3), 148-149. https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2017-098049 Gabbett, T. J., Hulin, B. T., Blanch, P., & Whiteley, R. (2016, Apr). High training workloads alone do not cause vorts injuries: how you get there is the real issue. Br J Sports Med, 50(8), 444-445. https://doi.org/10.1136/b-jorts-2015-095567

ISports-2015-03507
ISports-2015-03507
ISports-2015-03507
IS Davis, I. S., & amp; Futrell, E. (2016, Feb), Gait Retraining: Altering the Fingerprint of Gait. Phys Med Rehabil Clin N
Am, 27(1), 339-355. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmr.2015.09.002
6. Napier, C., Ocohrane, C. K., Taunton, J. E., & amp; Hunt, M. A. (2015, Nov). Gait modifications to change lower
extremity gait biomechanics in runners: a systematic review. Br J Sports Med, 49(21), 1382-1388.
https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2014-094393