

Psychosocial stress factors, including the relationship with the coach, and their influence on acute and overuse injury risk in elite female football players

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ABSTRACT

Background The relationship between specific types of stressors (eg, teammates, coach) and acute versus overuse injuries is not well understood.

Objective To examine the roles of different types of stressors as well as the effect of motivational climate on the occurrence of acute and overuse injuries.

Methods Players in the Norwegian elite female football league (n=193 players from 12 teams) participated in baseline screening tests prior to the 2009 competitive football season. As part of the screening, we included the Life Event Survey for Collegiate Athletes and the Perceived Motivational Climate in Sport Questionnaire (Norwegian short version). Acute and overuse time-loss injuries and exposure to training and matches were recorded prospectively in the football season using weekly text messaging. Data were analysed with Bayesian logistic regression analyses.

Results Using Bayesian logistic regression analyses, we showed that perceived negative life event stress from teammates was associated with an increased risk of acute injuries (OR=1.23, 95% credibility interval (1.01 to 1.48)). There was a credible positive association between perceived negative life event stress from the coach and the risk of overuse injuries (OR=1.21, 95% credibility interval (1.01 to 1.45)).

Conclusions Players who report teammates as a source of stress have a greater risk of sustaining an acute injury, while players reporting the coach as a source of stress are at greater risk of sustaining an overuse injury. Motivational climate did not relate to increased injury occurrence.

INTRODUCTION

Although elite athletes experience high numbers of both acute and overuse injuries, questions regarding which athletes are at risk remain largely unanswered due to limitations in current risk prediction models.¹ While the focus often has been to target physiological and biomechanical parameters when investigating risk factors for sports injuries,

What are the new findings?

- ▶ Having teammates as a source of stress was associated with increased risk (OR=1.23, 95% CI (1.01 to 1.48)) of acute injuries.
- ▶ Having the coach as a source of stress was associated with an increased risk (OR=1.21, 95% CI (1.01 to 1.45)) of overuse injuries.
- ▶ Motivational climate does not seem to increase the risk for either acute or overuse injuries.

How might it influence applied coaching practice in the future?

- ▶ Coaches should pay particular attention to the psychosocial climate surrounding the female football players in order to help prevent both acute and overuse injuries.

there has also been an increasing interest to examine the potential influence of psychosocial factors.² A recent meta-analysis on the investigation of psychosocial factors and their association to injury risk concluded that high levels of negative life event stress and strong stress responsivity were the two variables that had the strongest associations with injury risk in athletes.³ European football studies, involving male elite players and female junior players, have reported high levels of perceived stress to be associated with injury risk.⁴⁻⁶ Also among youth players, there was a moderate, positive association between injury risk during the 8 months season and perception of a mastery climate.

So far, most of the published studies on psychosocial risk factors for sport injuries have been focusing on *acute* injuries.⁷ However, researchers have suggested that there might be different psychosocial risk factors for *acute*



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versus *overuse* injuries. According to the Stress and Injury model, it is suggested that acute injuries are related to the athletes' cognitive appraisal of a potentially stressful situation.⁸ On the other hand, risk factors for overuse injuries might be more related to stress responses stemming from lack of recovery.^{9–11} In line with these suggestions, van der Does *et al*¹¹ found decreased *general* recovery to be associated with an increased risk for acute injuries, while decreased *sport* recovery was a statistically significant risk factor for overuse injuries among elite and subelite team sport players, including both genders.

Focusing on causes of stress responses, environmental factors (eg, interpersonal relationships such as a poor coach–athlete relationship, culture and norms) will have impact on the athletes' stress levels and consequently on the magnitude of the stress responses.^{7,9} Environmental factors may even have stronger negative impact on elite athletes than intrapersonal stressors, such as self-doubt and negative thoughts.^{12–15} This can be related to the perceived lack of control athletes experience when stress factors stem from the social context surrounding them, rather than their internal thought processes.¹⁶ Indeed, communication problems between athlete and coach were suggested, by *both* athletes and coaches, to be a contributing cause to develop overuse injuries.¹⁷

Given that different types of stressors might have different impact on both players' cognitions and behaviours, it is surprising that previous studies have defined 'stress' in a very broad term. Negative life stress, for example, has been a summary of a diverse range of stressors such as harassments, moving, personal and social conflicts. We believe it can be more useful to break down these stressors into more specific sources. For example, when athletes perceive the coach–athlete relationship to be a source of stress, they experience higher levels of burn-out and fatigue symptoms, and hence are likely more at risk for overuse injuries.¹⁸ Additionally, when the athlete is neither able nor willing to share his or her current total burden with the coach, there might be an increased risk for insufficient recovery.¹⁹ Also, when stress is generated from the interaction between teammates, the stressor can be considered to be a daily hassle, and it is interesting to examine if this is the case if the source of stress stems from friends outside of sport also.²⁰ In previous studies, daily hassles have been associated with an increased risk of acute injuries due to, for example, poorer cognitive capacity.³

To gain more knowledge of what type of stressors and psychosocial environment might increase the risk of sustaining an acute or overuse injury, we aimed to investigate whether three different potential stressors (coach, teammates and friends outside sports) as well as two environmental factors (task climate and ego climate) are related to the risk for acute and overuse injuries in Norwegian elite female football players. We hypothesised that: (a) when the source of stress was related to the interaction with teammates and friends outside sport, we expect an increased risk of acute injuries; (b) when

a player perceived her relationship with her coach to be a source of stress, she would be at increased risk for overuse injuries; (c) a task climate would be related to an increased risk for acute injuries and an ego climate would be related to an increased risk for overuse injuries.

METHODS

Study design and participants

Data included in the current study were collected as part of a prospective cohort study assessing potential demographic, neuromuscular, biomechanical, anatomical and genetic risk factors for an ACL injury in elite female handball and football players.²¹ All players expected to play in the Norwegian premier football league in the 2009 season were eligible for participation for this study. The screening tests were conducted at the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences during preseason (February through March 2009). As part of the comprehensive screening, we also asked the players to complete a questionnaire to collect data on demographics and elite playing experience. To assess psychosocial factors as potential risk factors for injury occurrence, we included two surveys.

Perceived stress

To measure players' life history stressors we used the Life Event Survey for Collegiate Athletes.²² This questionnaire comprises a list of 69 events, of which the players were asked whether they had experienced any of these during the previous 12 months, and then to rate the experience of these stressors. The rating is based on an eight-point Likert scale, ranging from 'extremely negative' (−4) to 'extremely positive' (+4). The first author, highly experienced in both research and applied work within sport and exercise psychology, constructed three subscales based on the content of type of stressors and the scales were: (a) perceived negative life event stress from the coach (NLES-Coach) (five items, ie, *Communication problems with the coach*), (b) perceived negative life event stress from teammates (NLES-Team), (seven items, ie, *Conflict with a teammate*) and (c) perceived negative life event stress from friends (NLES-Friend) (three items, ie, *Major changes with relations to a friend*). These suggested subscales were then discussed with the second and fourth authors, who also have extensive experiences of both research and applied work within sport and exercise psychology.

Motivational climate

We used the Perceived Motivational Climate in Sport Questionnaire (the Norwegian short version) to assess the players' perceptions of the motivational climate within their team.²³ A total of six items reflect an ego-oriented climate (ie, *the coach favours some players over others*), while five items reflect a task-oriented climate (ie, *we try to learn new skills*). The rating is based on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from 'Strongly disagree' (1) to 'Strongly agree' (5). A mean score is calculated for the two subscales.

Injury registration

We recorded all injuries that occurred throughout the 2009 competitive football season (April–November). An injury was recorded if the player was unable to fully participate in football training or match play for at least 1 day beyond the day of injury (time-loss injury).²⁴ The player was considered injured until declared fit for full participation in training and available for match selection by the medical staff.

The players individually reported all injuries and exposure throughout the season using text messaging. The registration was conducted on a weekly basis with three text messages sent to the player at the end of each week with questions related to match and training exposure, and time-loss injuries. If an injury was reported, the player was contacted by a physiotherapist to complete a standardised telephone interview on the injury circumstances. Information captured included injured body part, location and type of injury, including a diagnosis using the The Orchard Sports Injury Classification System, injury severity, measured as number of days of absence from play, type of activity (match vs training) and playing surface at injury occurrence.²⁵ The data collection procedure has been described in detail and validated in a previous report.²⁶

The Regional Committee for Medical Research Ethics, South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority and the Norwegian Social Science Data Services approved the study. Players signed a written informed consent form before inclusion, including parental consent for players aged <18 years.

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics

We conducted the descriptive analyses using the JASP software package.²⁷ Data on player demographics are presented as means±SDs, including ranges. We calculated individual exposure data as the total hours of training and match play during the season, and missing data were imputed as mean values. Injury rates are reported as the number of injuries per 1000 player hours with 95% CIs using z statistics.

We applied Bayesian correlation analyses to investigate the relationships between the three stress variables and the two motivational climate variables. For each of the pairwise comparisons a Bayes Factor (BF) was calculated. In line with previous recommendations a BF above 10 was determined to be evidential.²⁸

Bayesian logistic regression analyses

Prior to the main analyses we performed Bayesian t-tests to investigate potential differences in the three stress variables (coach, teammates and friends), as well as the two motivational climate variables (task and ego), between the players reporting just one type of injury (ie, acute or overuse) and the players reporting both type of injuries during the season. Before we conducted these tests the injured players were divided into four groups: (a) players

who experienced only acute injuries (n=91), (b) players who reported at least one overuse injury before an acute injury (n=13), (c) players who reported only overuse injuries (n=35) and (d) players who reported at least one acute injury before an overuse injury (n=20). We performed Bayesian t-tests between the following groups: groups (a) and (b) and groups (c) and (d). Because one player, potentially, could be classified into the injury groups for both type of injuries we wanted to test if there were any differences in the listed variables between those who experienced one injury type prior to the other injury type with those who only experienced one injury type. Also for these analyses BF >10 was determined to be evidential. The tests showed no evidence for a difference between the groups in any of the variables (BF <10).

To test whether the baseline scores of the psychosocial variables were associated to an increased injury risk, we performed two binary logistic regression analyses with acute and overuse injuries as separate outcome measures, using the Bayesian estimator in *Mplus* v.7.4.²⁹ In both regression models, the three stress variables (coach, teammates and friends), as well as the two motivational climate variables (task and ego), were included as independent variables. The reason for testing two models, one for each injury type, was that previous research has suggested that acute and overuse injuries might be related to different psychological risk factors.¹¹ In addition, Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulation procedures with a Gibbs sampler were used to generate multiple combined parameter values (ie, credible parameter values). These generated parameter values are used to interpret the posterior probability of a parameter value.³⁰

All models were run with 100 000 iterations (50 000 burn-in by default), and every 10th iteration was used to reduce autocorrelation between MCMC draws. A potential scale reduction factor around 1 was considered as evidence of convergence.³¹ Model fit of the models was assessed using the posterior predictive P value and the 95% CI. Indeed, Muthén and Asparouhov^{31 32} argued that 'the 95% CI is produced for the difference in the f statistic for the real and replicated data. A positive lower limit is in line with a low posterior predictive P value and indicates poor fit' (p315).

For each parameter estimated within the analyses, a credibility interval was calculated. In contrast to the frequentist CI, the credibility interval allows the researcher to calculate an interval that indicates the probability (eg, 95%) that the parameter of interest lies between the two values given the observed data.^{32 32} To gain a deeper understanding of the fundamentals of Bayesian statistics, interested readers are referred to other publications.^{33 34}

For the structural paths (ie, the paths specified between the dependent and independent variables) we used informative priors, obtained from previous studies (for specific priors for each path see [table 1](#)). We decided to use low precise priors (ie, variances of 0.05) to reflect the uncertainty in the priors for the specific population.³⁵

Table 1 Information about priors, standardised parameter estimates and OR with 95% credibility interval from the statistical tests

	Prior mean (reference)	Model
Acute injuries		
Task	0.06 Steffen <i>et al</i> ⁶	0.01 (−0.12 to 0.13) OR=1.01 (0.88 to 1.14)
Ego	−0.01 Steffen <i>et al</i> ⁶	−0.10 (−0.25 to 0.05) OR=0.91 (0.78 to 1.05)
NLES-Coach	0.23 Ivarsson <i>et al</i> ³	−0.05 (−0.23 to 0.15) OR=0.95 (0.80 to 1.16)
NLES-Team	0.23 Ivarsson <i>et al</i> ³	0.21 (0.01 to 0.39) OR=1.23 (1.01 to 1.48)
NLES-Friend	0.23 Ivarsson <i>et al</i> ³	−0.13 (−0.30 to 0.04) OR=0.88 (0.74 to 1.04)
Posterior predictive P value (95% CI)		0.539(−12.33 to 9.26)
Overuse injuries		
Task	0.06 Steffen <i>et al</i> ⁶	−0.04 (−0.17 to 0.09) OR=0.96 (0.85 to 1.09)
Ego	−0.01 Steffen <i>et al</i> ⁶	0.04 (−0.12 to 0.19) OR=1.04 (0.89 to 1.21)
NLES-Coach	−0.05 van der Does <i>et al</i> ¹¹	0.19 (0.01 to 0.37) OR=1.21 (1.01 to 1.45)
NLES-Team	−0.05 van der Does <i>et al</i> ¹¹	−0.05 (−0.25 to 0.15) OR=0.95 (0.78 to 1.16)
NLES-Friend	−0.05 van der Does <i>et al</i> ¹¹	−0.14 (−0.34 to 0.03) OR=0.87 (0.71 to 1.03)
Posterior predictive P value (95% CI)		0.572(−12.32 to 10.35)

NLES-Coach, negative life event stress from the coach; NLES-Friend, negative life event stress from friends; NLES-Team, negative life event stress from teammates.

Also, for all structural paths we calculated ORs with corresponding 95% credibility intervals. These calculations were, as proposed by Broemeling,³⁶ based on the posterior standardised parameter estimates.³⁶ The ORs are presented in [table 1](#).

RESULTS

On average, the 193 players were 21.6 years old (SD=4.2), started playing at elite level at the age of 18 (range 14–33 years) and had played 3.5 seasons at the elite level (range 0–15 years) at the time of baseline screening tests.

During the 2009 football season (April–November) these players suffered from 164 acute and 69 overuse injuries. Based on a total of 46 200 training and match hours these figures correspond to 3.6 (95% CI 3.0 to 4.1) acute and 1.5 (95% CI 1.1 to 1.8) overuse injuries per 1000 playing hours. More than half of the players (n=104 players, 54%) reported at least one acute injury and almost one-third (n=55 players, 29%) at least one overuse injury during the 8 months season.

Prior to season start, the players experienced high levels of task climate and low levels of negative life event stress ([table 2](#)). We found strong evidence (BF >10) for the positive relationship between perceived NLES-Team and NLES-Coach (r=0.39). Also, we found strong evidence

for the negative relationship between perceived NLES-Team and perceived task climate (r=−0.22). We also found strong evidence for a positive correlation between ego climate and perceived NLES-Coach (r=0.24). For all correlation estimates see [table 3](#).

Psychosocial factors and acute injury risk

The model indicated a good fit between the proposed model and the empirical data (posterior predictive P value=0.539, 95% CI (−12.33 to 9.26)). Perceived motivational climate (ie, ego-oriented climate and task-oriented climate), and history of stressors related to: (a) the coach, (b) teammates and (c) friends explained in total 8% of the variance in the dependent categorical variable, injury group. Perceived NLES-Team was the only factor that was credibly associated with the probability of reporting at least one acute injury during the season ($\beta=0.21$, 95% credibility interval (0.01, 0.39), OR=1.23, 95% credibility interval (1.01 to 1.48)). None of the other independent variables were associated with injury risk. For all parameter estimates see [table 1](#).

Psychological risk factors for overuse injuries

In the second estimated model performed to investigate the potential association between psychosocial factors

Table 2 Mean and SD of climate measures (task and ego) and sources of stress (coach, friends and teammates), and age of all players

	Full sample (n=193)		No acute injury (n=89)	Acute injury (n=104)	No overuse injury (n=138)	Overuse injury (n=55)
	M (SD)	Range	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)
Task climate	4.5 (0.5)	2.8–5.0	4.5 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	4.4 (0.5)
Ego climate	3.1 (0.8)	1.33–4.5	3.2 (0.7)	3.6 (0.6)	3.1 (0.7)	3.2 (0.8)
NLESCoach	1.3 (2.6)	0.0–16.0	1.4 (2.5)	1.3 (2.6)	1.1 (2.2)	1.9 (3.3)
NLES-Friend	0.4 (1.1)	0.0–7.0	0.6 (1.3)	0.1 (0.8)	0.5 (1.2)	0.3 (0.8)
NLES-Team	0.9 (1.8)	0.0–8.0	0.7 (1.4)	1.1 (2.1)	0.9 (1.9)	1.0 (1.8)
Age	21.6 (4.2)	16.0–37.0	21.2 (3.8)	21.9 (4.6)	21.1 (4.2)	22.7 (4.0)

NLES-Coach, negative life event stress from the coach; NLES-Friend, negative life event stress from friends; NLES- Team, negative life event stress from teammates.

and the risk of experiencing at least one overuse injury during the season, the same independent variables were included into the model as for acute injuries. The model indicated a good fit to data (posterior predictive P value=0.572, 95% CI (-12.32 to 10.35)), showing a good match between the specified model and the empirical data. Also in this analysis, the independent variables (task, ego and the three categories of history of stressors) could together explain 8% of the variance in the dependent categorical variable, injury group. Perceived NLES-Coach had a credible positive association with the probability of reporting at least one overuse injury during the season ($\beta=0.19$, 95% credibility interval (0.01 to 0.37), OR=1.21, 95% credibility interval (1.01 to 1.45)). No other associations were found. For all parameter estimates see [table 1](#).

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate how different sources of perceived negative stress may increase the risk of different types of injuries. In a large cohort of Norwegian elite female football players, the chance of sustaining an *acute* injury during the season increased when the source of stress predominantly was associated with conflicts with teammates. However, when the coach was perceived as the source of stress, these athletes had a greater risk for *overuse* injuries. Our

results therefore support Ekstrand *et al*³⁷ who found that a transformational leadership style was correlated with smaller numbers of severe injuries among male football players.

Acute injury risk

Andersen and Williams⁸ suggested that stress can increase risk of acute injuries via cognitive features (attentional perturbations such as peripheral narrowing) thought to predispose an athlete to injury. When teammates are seen as a source of stress, additional mechanisms, such as depression, frustration or anger, may further contribute to players injuring themselves as well as other players, as for example through deliberate foul play.^{38,39} The latter has not been the scope of much attention, but needs to be investigated further.

While conflict with teammates seems to lead to an increased risk of having an acute injury, this is not the case when the source of stress is rooted in problems with friends *outside* of sports. As these elite-level athletes in their early 20es spend a considerable amount of time together with their teammates during both training and matches, their relationships within the sporting context seem to play a more important role than relationships outside sport; that would be consistent with our findings.⁴⁰ Thus, because the overall explained variance of acute injuries is rather low, we need to consider other reasons why acute injuries occur.

Overuse injury risk

Overuse injuries have generally been described to be a result of repeated microtrauma with no single, identifiable cause.²⁴ However, in the Biopsychosocial Model of Stress Athletic Injury and Health, which is an independent expansion of the classic stress-injury model, the developers suggest that the relationship between psychosocial stress and athletic injury appears even stronger for overuse injuries.^{8,40} More specifically, overuse injuries are, in comparison to acute injuries, suggested to be less dependent on cognitive processing and more likely related to physiological processes affecting training adaptation and recovery.

Table 3 Correlation estimates for the association between the independent variables

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Task		-0.18	-0.13	-0.10	-0.22*
2. Ego			0.24*	0.10	0.20
3. NLES-Coach				0.18	0.39*
4. NLES-Friend					0.21
5. NLES-Team					

*BF > 10

NLES-Coach, negative life event stress from the coach; NLES-Friend, negative life event stress from friends; NLES-Team, negative life event stress from teammates.

Our findings that show that a perceived conflict with the coach seems to be a notable factor with regard to overuse injuries, support this claim. Players who have difficulties communicating with their coach may under-report pain and emerging injuries to avoid increasing the conflict further.⁴¹ From the coach's perspective, it may be difficult to interpret the signals from the player and thus, the coach may perceive lack of effort as a sign of silent protest and not a way for the player to reduce impact or load.

Our findings extend the findings reported by van Wilgen and Verhagen.¹⁷ In their qualitative study of both athletes (n=9) and coaches (n=9) from a range of different sports, both groups expressed that communication problems between the athlete and the coach were important risk factors for overuse injuries. However, our results strongly encourage more in-depth knowledge into these mechanisms to reduce the burden of overuse injuries. The moderate correlation between reporting an ego-oriented climate and perceiving the coach as a source of stress confirms the findings from previous studies involving elite-level athletes, but there was no direct link to injury occurrence, suggesting an indirect effect where it is the conflict with the coach itself that is the problem, and not the perceived climate.¹⁵ Perceiving a task-oriented climate did not relate to increased risk of injury in our study, which is in contrast to the findings of Steffen *et al*⁶ among female youth football players. However, that study did not look into acute versus overuse injuries, which may explain parts of this difference. In our study, there was a significant, negative correlation between a task-oriented climate and reporting teammates as a source of stress. This extends findings of studies which report that perceived social support can be a buffer when it comes to getting injured.⁴² Furthermore, it encourages us to continue trying to get a more comprehensive understanding of the role of environmental sources of stress among elite athletes.

Methodological considerations

We performed all analyses based on the Bayesian paradigm of statistics, which has a number of advantages over the more traditional frequentist statistics.^{43 44} Although Bayesian methods are better equipped to model data with small sample sizes, estimates are highly sensitive to the specification of the prior distribution.⁴⁵ To decrease potential bias in the selection process, we used prior estimates from one meta-analysis and two empirical studies (for estimates that were not included in the meta-analysis). Low precise priors, however, were specified for the variances on the structural parameters to reflect the uncertainty in the priors for the specific population.³⁴

Another strength of the current study is its prospective cohort design and its homogenous sample of elite female football players from 12 different teams. These athletes were all part of a highly competitive climate to maintain their position on in the team roster. The use of a validated injury registration method and the clinical verification of

each of the injuries by a physiotherapist within 1 week of occurrence was another strength of this study.²⁵

We recognise that in many cases, athletes continue to train and compete with reduced performance, in fear of telling a coach about an emerging injury for fear of losing their position on the team.⁴⁶ We used the traditional time-loss injury definition measuring the severity of injuries by the players' absence from play²⁴ and not the newly developed method for the registration of overuse injuries.⁴⁷ We thereby may have underestimated the presence of overuse injuries in the current cohort.

Clinical implications and summary

Coaches should prioritise having an ongoing and mutually trusting communication with their players, allowing the players feeling safe to express how they feel. Further, players themselves should be aware that they increase the risk of being injured if there is a conflict with their teammate and could be taught self-regulation techniques in order to cope better in such situations.⁴⁸

This prospective cohort study in Norwegian elite female football players revealed that the source of stress was interacting differently with injury types. While conflict with teammates was associated with an increased risk for acute injuries, players who reported the coach as the source of stress had a greater risk for overuse injuries. There was a positive association between an ego climate and the coach as a source of stress. Perceiving a task-oriented climate did not relate to increased risk of injury, which is in contrast to findings among female youth football players.

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