

Advances in the sports rehabilitation: Ashort review

Mohammad Sheeba Kauser^{1*}, Mokhtari Dargahlou Shaghayeg², Ali Irani³, Subhasis Karmakar⁴, Laxmi Devi⁵

¹Chief physiotherapist/ar, ³Head of Department ⁴Physiotherapist ⁴⁻⁵PhD scholar ¹⁻³Dept. Physiotherapy ⁴Dept. of Public Health ¹Physiotherapy Clinic, Nellore India ²Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran ³Nanavati Max Superspeciality Hospital, Mumbai, India. ⁴⁻⁵Parul University, India.

***Corresponding Author: M Kauser**

Email-id: sheebaishaq.doc@gmail.com

Abstract

Recovery after sports injury, and its development has essentially dependant on the sports physiotherapist. The changing profile of sports related injury, as well as restricted accessibility of offices for recovery in numerous areas of India, involves concern. World class sportspersons have some insurance, yet the normal competitor is frequently left to battle for himself. Key variables in effective sports injury restoration conventions are the use of current recovery conventions under proper oversight, fitting and all around planned careful intercessions, and sensible and need based utilization of drug specialists. Present day recovery conventions underscore collaboration and legitimate restoration arranging, and the restoration group must be lead by a prepared sports physiotherapist, with a comprehension of the conventions and mediations expected at different stages. Injury explicit restoration conventions are being polished worldwide however should be acquainted concurring with the idea of the game as well as accessible offices. Indeed, even in India, sports doctors are progressively joining expert restoration groups, and they can assist with medicine, healthful enhancements, and particular tests that could further develop injury understanding. Contributions from specialists are obligatory assuming careful intercessions have been performed. What is regularly absent in the immature world is mental help and a reasonable comprehension by the competitor of his/her restoration conventions. World over, the essential points are protected re-visitation of sports and limiting reinjury on return to don; this includes recovery in stages, and current approach plainly divides intense and constant periods of injury. Close coordination with mentors is required, and all need to comprehend that the reconditioning stage is critical; expertise evaluation before movement has now turned into a particular space and should be presented at all levels of the game. A vital element in all sports injury recovery conventions is injury anticipation; this includes information upkeep by groups or coaches, which is as yet not completely evolved in the Indian setting. The injury and resulting issues should be fathomed both by competitors and their mentors. The current study is an endeavour to explain a portion of the issues that are significant and regularly utilized world over, with the intend to further developing restoration after sports even in the immature world.

Keywords: Sports, Physiotherapy, Atheletic Injury, Sports Injuries

Introduction

The always developing of sports worldwide has made the "sports industry" very aggressive and monetarily worthwhile for competitors, with many taking a stab at tip top incredible skill. This has subsequently escalated the physical and enthusiastic weight of sports, expanded the preparation and also normally go under higher tensions to return.¹ Consequently, contrasted with customary restoration after injury, sports wounds recovery requires more consideration, a profoundly organized and sports-explicit methodology, which ought to get ready both the competitor and the harmed tissue for the accompanying physical further more mental requests at the most elevated practice regimens required, and uncovered those engaged with this mission to a higher gamble of injury. In present day cutthroat game, harmed competitors are feeling the squeeze to get back to rivalry as soon as could really be expected, which is frequently an interest for both the sportsperson and the group the board.²⁻³ Competitors likewise have a possibility of losing their position in the group due to the exceptionally aggressive scenario level of game.

The developing notoriety of the as of late incepted hockey, football, and kabaddi associations in India is proof of a developing games culture in a nation prevalently inclining toward cricket. These games are quick moving, played over a short timetable, and regularly represent a high weariness and injury hazard to the implied competitors.⁴ Studies from

around and writing with respect to organized programs tending to injury the board and avoidance in Indian competitors shows proof that our nation is inadequate nearby in contrast with more created nations like the UK, the US, and Australia. A PubMed search utilizing catchphrases, for example, "Sports AND Injury AND Rehabilitation AND India" gave 26 references, none of which was applicable, nor did any portray the point under survey. A PubMed search utilizing watchwords, for example, "Sports AND Injury AND Rehabilitation AND Current Concepts" gave 79 hits, the majority of which were not explicit to sports injury recovery, and none of which was by an Indian writer or zeroed in on Indian athletes. This article endeavors to refresh the sports restoration work force about accessible choices and need based mediations for competitors, which could be applied even in the immature world.

Gross Light on Sports Injuries

Injuries in game can happen through contact or noncontact and perhaps of an intense or abuse nature. They might include muscle, tendons, or bone, with stress cracks being fairly extraordinary to sports and abuse.⁵ Epidemiological investigations have uncovered no huge decline in sports-related injuries throughout recent many years, in spite of the increased knowledge into injury systems, avoidance projects, and burden observing strategies in competitors. In a review crossing north of 16 years,⁶ noticed university competitors in

15 unique games in the US. Their outcomes inferred that lower appendage wounds represented >50% of all sports injuries, with the knee and lower leg being prevalently involved. Most of the wounds were contact injuries, with essentially bigger numbers being seen during rivalry contrasted with preparing injuries. Of the 15 games, they broke down that football (Gridiron) had the most noteworthy injury rate with serious wrestling being the second biggest. Over the 16-year time frame, the creators likewise saw that the expanded actual interest, support, and change of rules substantially affected injury patterns.

A perfect representation of such a connection between physical issue patterns and the interest for the game is clear on noticing the changing injury profile in first class level cricketers since the presentation of the more limited, yet actually requesting, T20 organization of the game. Dhillon et al. showed a 16.8% rate of upper appendage injury, fundamentally during handling, in a planned assessment of cricketers⁷ Over the beyond ten cricket seasons, Orchard et al. observed that hamstring and thigh injuries are presently the most well-known injuries found in first class cricket, which they property to the adjustment of the configuration of the game.⁸

The site of injury could be sports explicit, with upper appendage wounds prevalent in hurlers and bowlers, while lower appendage wounds prevail in games like football. In a past report by US in 2016, we assessed the occurrence of knee wounds in 24 distinct games in India, in a review spreading over 5 years. Like different investigations, we noticed an essentially higher injury rate during rivalry when contrasted with wounds during preparing. In any case, we found that a noncontact component of injury was more overwhelming, with soccer and kabaddi wounds being the two generally predominant. What's more, we tracked down that of the relative multitude of harmed competitors, simply 39.8% got back to the game, a figure fundamentally lower than a new metaanalysis that showed 83% of competitors getting back to their particular sport.⁸ Dhillon et al. 9 in an engaged survey of 76 kabaddi players noticed that 88.16% of knee wounds happened during serious games and the front cruciate tendon (ACL) was harmed in 89.47%; the sole issue was a show to treating specialists genuinely late, after a mean term of 14.4 months after the injury episode. The time lost from sport found the middle value of 16.6 months, with lacking restoration conventions being reported. An itemized examination of the lower return to sports rate in India is past the extent of this paper; notwithstanding, we can express that further investigations are expected to look at study and the injury the executives, restoration, and return to contest projects and conventions regulated in our country to reveal insight into the potential inadequacies.

It is clear that after injury getting back to the game are central issues among competitors and their treating clinicians, with a gamble free re-visitation of the opposition being the first concern of restoration. This audit intends to introduce a proof based way to deal with sports wounds followed the world over, fusing that excellent mediations and conventions started minutes after an intense injury, up to the time the competitor

completely gets back to contest. It fills in as a structure whereupon peruses can build individualized recovery programs for competitors at all levels, as an ideal formula convention doesn't exist.⁸⁻⁹

The framework of sports injury rehabilitation

The group approach and legitimate preparation

In current injury of sports, a group approach includes the sports doctor, physiotherapist, strength and molding mentors, sports analyst, nutritionist, mentor, and the competitor is basic. In particular the recovery needs to follow a biopsychosocial approach.¹⁰ We really want a comprehension of the game and what biomechanical and physiological requests this has on the competitor. Accordingly, auditing the current writing in regards to the specific game will support giving the clinicians the comprehension of normal kinds of injury, and the current administration conventions being utilized worldwide. Documentation of gauge measures is principal to contrast results with a preinjury level. Gauge measures are normally embraced during the preparticipation appraisals and undeniably done toward the start of the brandishing season. The restoration group can then utilize these as an aide while settling on any choice in regards to get back to contest.

Points of Recovery

The essential point is a re-visitation of sports at a preinjury physical and enthusiastic level and to forestall reinjury. It is essential to have a ultimate objective as a top priority, ideally utilizing standard measures and player ascribes recorded at preparticipation, and work in reverse from where you need the player to be. The central issues in the recovery program ought to be arranged and outlined.[10]

Notwithstanding injury-explicit restoration, it is essential to dispose of hazard factors and recognize why the injury occurred in any case. One more issue of note is the anticipation of generally deconditioning, which must be calculated in while planning the restoration convention.

Re- establish capacity and execution to a preinjury level

For this, it is critical to have standard information in as numerous competitors conceivable, consequently implying the significance of routine screening of competitors and the documentation of their actual status. In any case, this may not be imaginable at all levels in most Indian games and isn't accessible at the beginner level. Strength and molding should expect to accomplish power, strength, and perseverance fairly higher than whatever it was preinjury, as we need to factor in preventive measures for reinjury.¹²

Safe re-visitation of the game

Get back to the game can be deciphered distinctively by various individuals from the recovery group; consequently, the clinician needs to determine in what the future holds be returning. We really want to progress from recovery into contest bit by bit so competitors don't get harmed when they return. The player needs to finish a full instructional course with the group a couple of days before game day and ought

to be side effect free all through the preparation. One discussion is the amount of the game he should play in his first match after recuperation; this relies upon the requests of the game and the place that he plays. For instance, a goalkeeper returning from lower appendage injury could play a whole game, though a middle forward with a similar physical issue could confront restricted playing time. Likewise, a goalkeeper with a shoulder injury will have various advances once more into contest when contrasted with a middle forward with a shoulder injury. This further concretizes the contention for an individualized and fitted recovery way to deal with competitors. Another determinant is the hour of the opposition and these players return; a few stages, like finals or end of the season games of a significant series, require more actual burdens on the body contrasted with typical association games.¹³

Phases of sports injury rehabilitation: Evidence-based practice

For a decent recovery specialist, the adage ought to be "know the game, audit the writing." Once characterized, the restoration is broken into various stages, and the competitor advances through them till he is fit to get back to play (RTP). The recovery depends on a functioning restoration model, fully intent on staying away from delayed immobilization, which has possibly impeding consequences for muscle tone, strength, and structure.¹⁴ The movement along the restoration continuum and stages should be founded on utilitarian standards as opposed to being time based, with sport-explicit useful testing deciding the movement to the following stage. The key component, in any case, is tissue mending, and it is essential to remember the normal recuperating process while building a program. Since the renovating stage goes on for north of a year, it should screen the competitor and proceed with a continuous strength and molding program however long all wellness objectives are not met. The group doctor could utilize pharmacological/clinical intercessions as suitable at each phase of the restoration cycle.

Intense stage: Promote tissue mending and stay away from deconditioning

Although a viable convention for everyone, immobilization, and rest might actually detrimentally affect muscle tone and strength in these sportspersons, it could adversely influence competitors meaning to get back to a preinjury level of participation.¹⁵ Moreover, world class competitors are relied upon to get back to rivalry at the earliest conceivable time and consequently require an alternate, more forceful way to deal with recovery, which should be started in the intense stage itself. Keeping the ultimate objective of hazard free injury execution, it is recommended that clinicians follow a convention comprehensive of insurance, ideal stacking, ice, pressure, in the intense consideration setting for athletes.¹⁶ Since early activation and tissue stacking has displayed to have a constructive outcome to advance collagen rearrangement and tissue healing, it is insightful to start a stacking program when pain is intervened. Basic stacking

ought to include a re-visitation of full weight bearing, which can likewise be accomplished through hydrotherapy or weight-helped treadmills.¹⁷ Owing to its aggravation inhibitory impacts, isometric exercise makes one more fantastic choice as the principal line of tissue stacking intervention.¹⁸ However, clinicians need to regard the regular recuperating cycles of the body and guarantee a harmony among stacking and convenient dumping to abstain from harming the mending tissue. Clearly, we really want to shield the h tissue from additional harm, however we can't permit detraining in different regions, and synchronous molding of the remainder of the body needs to go on. Regardless of their being just Level IV and Level V examinations, low-force beat ultrasound and neuromuscular electric feeling are as yet utilized in the clinical setting trying to oversee irritation and advance tissue healing¹⁸⁻²⁰

Notwithstanding the actual prerequisites, the multidisciplinary group necessities to address the psychological and enthusiastic requests of tip top game also. It is suggested that first class competitors go through psychologically²¹ and dietary interventions²² right off the bat in the program, to guarantee generally prosperity, and give the harmed tissues great supplements to permit ideal recuperating. Movement of mediations to the following period of recovery is totally founded on accomplishing a foreordained arrangement of useful standards, courses of events of which would vary with respect to individual competitors. Although there is no Level I proof approving the movement standards, the clinicians ought to be directed by their insight into the particular game, the mending system, and sound clinical thinking to settle on an educated choice. Subtleties of clinical intercession during restoration like prescription, nonsteroidal mitigating medications, and infusions are past the extent of this audit. Be that as it may, many issues become possibly the most important factor and a periodic utilization of steroid infusions for a few intense circumstances, or platelet-rich plasma infusions for some, mending circumstances are something to be remembered. Healthful advancement is fundamental for recuperating and again is past the extent of the current article.

Reconditioning Stage

Recovery including strength and molding in competitors could be profoundly factor when contrasted with everyone. Crack or injury to the ACL is perhaps the most widely recognized lower appendage injury found in sports, with potential vocation finishing results as certain competitors might neglect to accomplish preinjury level of performance²¹⁻²⁴ Reinjury and unite burst have been accounted for because of getting back to play too soon bringing about unreasonable burden on an inadequately restored knee.²⁵ Therefore, it is exceptionally vital to ceaselessly screen the competitor restoration to guarantee ideal stacking of harmed and recuperating tissues through an individualized methodology as per the game and its physical demand. Due to the actual requests of undeniable level games, evaluated load movement assumes a huge part in a fruitful games injury recovery program.²⁶⁻²⁷ Cardiorespiratory stacking to keep up

with and work on oxygen consuming limit, related to neuromuscular preparation to keep up with by and large muscle strength, adaptability, and proprioception, has been obvious in literature.²⁸⁻²⁹ likewise, different games explicit speed, strength, nimbleness, and adaptability drills, when joined from the get-go in the recovery, have shown to be successful in the underlying stages in staying away from generally speaking deconditioning and emphatically influencing return to investment. While moderate stacking assumes a vital part in an effective RTP, the clinicians need to screen for unnecessary over-burdening. In a fundamental survey in 2016, Drew and Finch exhibited a critical connection between unnecessary preparation loads and hazard of reinjury. In any case, their audit additionally displayed a defensive impact against injury while ideal stacking was utilized. Weiss et al.³⁰⁻³¹ tracked down a comparable relationship, with their review showing an expansion in injury with extreme stacking in proficient ball players. Load observing utilizing gadgets like worldwide situating satellite (GPS) and accelerometers (outside) and pace of seen effort (RPE) and pulse checking (interior) are regularly utilized in the US, the UK, Australia and are techniques that ought to be considered at different levels in India also. To screen the competitors for ideal stacking in sports recovery, many creators have suggesting checking the responsibility through assurance of the intense persistent (A/C) responsibility proportion, which helps with staying away from any abrupt spikes in preparing volume and force, which might actually result in reinjury. When the restoration measures for the reconditioning stage have been satisfied, a choice to RTP should be taken. As a clinician and an individual from the recovery group, it is vital to comprehend that the choice of getting back to the sport isn't one taken in disconnection. Albeit a cooperative choice should be made by the whole recovery group, the competitor himself is the last adjudicator on RTP. Regardless, the obligation of a protected and convenient re-visitation of game lies on the shoulders of the clinicians and mentors in the restoration group. The essential appraisal of hazard and hazard resilience is a hypothetical structure that helps the clinicians in settling on informed choices while progressively returning the competitors to their individual sport.

Counteraction of Reinjury

Although injury anticipation intercessions through practice programs, biomechanical appraisals, defensive hardware, and rule changes might have yielded positive outcomes, there is still no excellent proof on the side of evaluating for injury risk.³²⁻³³ Periodic wellbeing assessments help sports injury clinicians in estimating the modifiable factors like strength, scope of development and development examination, and the shortfall of any mediation studies on the side of evaluating for doubtful dangers which makes it close to difficult to foresee sports wounds. Further excellent examination is expected to inspect the properties of different screening tests being utilized in clinical games medication setting. Restoration after a games injury is a critical perspective to guarantee full recuperation, limit downtime

from sports, and to forestall reinjury. Current recovery strategies have outperformed customary administration conventions and depend on a functioning restoration structure that requests equivalent investment from the competitor and the whole recovery group. Endeavors are made to guarantee the earliest RTP, and, surprisingly, however the games clinicians are answerable for a protected progress back to rivalry, it is essential to recall that the competitor has the last say. The job of careful intercessions, as well as drug prerequisites, is need based and past the extent of this original copy, yet the significant work on a sportsperson after injury is finished by the restoration group. Likewise, one should not overlook healthful supplementation and mental intercession, which play a significant part in returning the competitor once again to full wellness, alongside without injury return to sports at similar level when he was harmed.

Source of Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

1. HH, McCunn R, Murray A. An updated review of the applied physiology of American collegiate football: The physical demands, strength/Conditioning, nutritional considerations and injury characteristics of America's favourite game. *Int J Sports Physiol Perform* 2017; 24:(1)1-27.
2. Ardern CL, Glasgow P, Schneiders A, Witvrouw E, Clarsen B, Cools A, et al. Consensus statement on return to sport from the First World Congress in Sports Physical Therapy, Berne. *Br J Sports Med* 2016;51:(1) 853-64.
3. Hootman JM, Dick R, Agel J. Epidemiology of collegiate injuries for 15 sports: Summary and recommendations for injury prevention initiatives. *J Athl Train* 2007;42:(2)311-9.
4. Dhillon MS, Garg B, Soni RK, Dhillon H, Prabhakar S. Nature and incidence of upper limb injuries in professional cricket players a prospective observation. *Sports Med Arthrosc Rehabil Ther Technol* 2012;4:(1)42-6.
5. Orchard JW, Kountouris A, Sims K. Incidence and prevalence of elite male cricket injuries using updated consensus definitions. *Open Access J Sports Med* 2016;13:(7):187-94.
6. Tirabassi J, Brou L, Khodae M, Lefort R, Fields SK, Comstock RD, et al. Epidemiology of high school sports-related injuries resulting in medical disqualification: 2005-2006 through 2013-2014 academic years. *Am J Sports Med* 2016;44:(11)2925-32.
7. John R, Dhillon MS, Syam K, Prabhakar S, Behera P, Singh H, et al. Epidemiological profile of sports-related knee injuries in Northern India: An observational study at a tertiary care centre. *J Clin Orthop Trauma* 2016;7:(3)207-11.
8. Lai CC, Ardern CL, Feller JA, Webster KE. Eighty-three per cent of elite athletes return to preinjury sport after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction: A systematic review with meta-analysis of return to sport rates, graft rupture rates and performance outcomes. *Br J Sports Med* 2017 Feb 21. pii: bjsports-2016-096836. doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2016-096836. [Epub ahead of print].

9. Dhillon MS, John R, Sharma S, Prabhakar S, Behera P, Saxena S, et al. Epidemiology of knee injuries in Indian Kabaddi players. *Asian J Sports Med* 2017;8(1): e31670. doi: 10.5812/asjms.31670].
10. von Rosen P, Frohm A, Kottorp A, Fridén C, Heijne A. Multiple factors explain injury risk in adolescent elite athletes: Applying a biopsychosocial perspective. *Scand J Med Sci Sports* 2017; doi: 10.1111/sms.12855. [Epub ahead of print].
11. Undheim MB, Cosgrave C, King E, Strike S, Marshall B, Falvey É, et al. Isokinetic muscle strength and readiness to return to sport following anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction: Is there an association? A systematic review and a protocol recommendation. *Br J Sports Med* 2015;49:(20)1305-10.
12. Shrier I. Strategic assessment of risk and risk tolerance (StARRT) framework for return-to-play decision-making. *Br J Sports Med* 2015;49:(20)1311-5.
13. Booth FW. Physiologic and biochemical effects of immobilization on muscle. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 1987; 219, 15-20.
14. Yu H, Randhawa K, Côté P, Optima Collaboration. The effectiveness of physical agents for lower-limb soft tissue injuries: A systematic review. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther* 2016;46(7)523-54.
15. Bleakley CM, Glasgow P, MacAuley DC. PRICE needs updating, should we call the POLICE? *Br J Sports Med* 2012;46:(4) 220-1.
16. Kjaer M, Langberg H, Heinemeier K, Bayer ML, Hansen M, Holm L, et al. From mechanical loading to collagen synthesis, structural changes and function in human tendon. *Scand J Med Sci Sports* 2009;19:(4)500-10.
17. Villalta EM, Peiris CL. Early aquatic physical therapy improves function and does not increase risk of wound-related adverse events for adults after orthopedic surgery: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2013;94(1)138-48.
18. Rio E, Kidgell D, Purdam C, Gaida J, Moseley GL, Pearce AJ, et al. Isometric exercise induces analgesia and reduces inhibition in patellar tendinopathy. *Br J Sports Med* 2015;49:(19)1277-83.
19. Hannemann PF, Mommers EH, Schots JP, Brink PR, Poeze M. The effects of low-intensity pulsed ultrasound and pulsed electromagnetic fields bone growth stimulation in acute fractures: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg* 2014;134:(8)1093-106.
20. Malone JK, Blake C, Caulfield BM. Neuromuscular electrical stimulation during recovery from exercise: A systematic review. *J Strength Cond Res* 2014;28:(9)2478-506.
21. Ivarsson A, Tranaeus U, Johnson U, Stenling A. Negative psychological responses of injury and rehabilitation adherence effects on return to play in competitive athletes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Open Access J Sports Med* 2017;8:27-32.
22. Russell L. The importance of patients' nutritional status in wound healing. *Br J Nurs* 2001;10:(6)S42, S44-9.
23. Maniar N, Shield AJ, Williams MD, Timmins RG, Opar DA. Hamstring strength and flexibility after hamstring strain injury: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Sports Med* 2016;50:(15)909-20.
24. Dodson CC, Secrist ES, Bhat SB, Woods DP, Deluca PF. Anterior cruciate ligament injuries in national football league athletes from 2010 to 2013: A descriptive epidemiology study. *Orthop J Sports Med.* 2016;4:2325967116631949. doi: 10.1177/2325967116631949. eCollection2016.
25. Kyritsis P, Bahr R, Landreau P, Miladi R, Witvrouw E. Likelihood of ACL graft rupture: Not meeting six clinical discharge criteria before return to sport is associated with a four times greater risk of rupture. *Br J Sports Med* 2016;50:(15)946-51.
26. Mai HT, Chun DS, Schneider AD, Erickson BJ, Freshman RD, Kester B, et al. Performance-based outcomes after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction in professional athletes differ between sports. *Am J Sports Med.* 2017 May 1:363546517704834. doi: 10.1177/0363546517704834.
27. Bohm S, Mersmann F, Arampatzis A. Human tendon adaptation in response to mechanical loading: A systematic review and meta-analysis of exercise intervention studies on healthy adults. *Sports Med Open* 2015;1:7.
28. Della Villa S, Boldrini L, Ricci M, Danelon F, Snyder-Mackler L, Nanni G, et al. Clinical outcomes and return-to-sports participation of 50 soccer players after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction through a sport-specific rehabilitation protocol. *Sports Health* 2012;4:(1)17-24.
29. Taylor KL, Sheppard JM, Lee H, Plummer N. Negative effect of static stretching restored when combined with a sport specific warm-up component. *J Sci Med Sport* 2009;12:(6) 657-61.
30. Drew MK, Finch CF. The relationship between training load and injury, illness and soreness: A systematic and literature review. *Sports Med* 2016;46:(4)861-83.
31. Weiss KJ, Allen SV, McGuigan MR, Whatman CS. The relationship between training load and injury in men's professional basketball players. *Int J Sports Physiol Perform* 2017; 2:1-20.
32. Blanch P, Gabbett TJ. Has the athlete trained enough to return to play safely? The acute: Chronic workload ratio permits clinicians to quantify a player's risk of subsequent injury. *Br J Sports Med* 2016;50:(8)471-5

How to cite: Kauser M S, ShaghayegM D, Irani A, Karmakar S, Devi L et al. Advances in the sports rehabilitation: Ashort review *IP Int J Aesthet Health Rejuvenation* 2021;4(3):.