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RSNA Press Release

Wipeout! Surfing Creates Wave of Unique Injuries

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CHICAGO - "Dude, like I went over the falls and totally pearled..." Much as surfers have their own peculiar lingo, they also incur an array of injuries from the sport that can be just as peculiar to physicians, according to research presented at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).

When surfers are injured, many times there are no telltale abrasions since the impact is often with water and not a solid object. Surfers are also usually leashed At A Glance

- Surfing inflicts its own variety of injuries that can be perplexing for physicians unfamiliar with the sport.
- Surfing injuries can be classified into three groups: paddling toward the surf, catching a wave and marine environment.
- The number of surfers in the U.S. increased nearly 50 percent to 2.18 million from 1987 to 2000.

to their boards, making it easier for them to strike the boards even after they tumble off.

"Emergency physicians need to diagnose quickly, but without an understanding of some of the unique aspects of surfing injuries, they're apt to take additional time trying to determine what happened," said lead author and recreational surfer Jeremy Kuniyoshi, M.D., a radiology resident at the University of California San Diego. "Most doctors know more about riding golf carts than riding waves."

Dr. Kuniyoshi examined the radiologic images of 135 patients with surfing-related injuries and grouped them into three main causal categories, each with commonly associated injuries:

- Paddling toward the surf
- Catching a wave
- Marine environment

Injuries associated with paddling toward waves included dislocated shoulders, as well as board traumas like skull fractures, facial fractures and bruises to the vocal chords. Common injuries suffered while catching or riding a wave included head and neck trauma, broken arms and legs, and damage to the knees. Environmental injuries included foreign matter in the lungs, damage to the ear canals from exposure to cold water, lacerations from surf board fins, and stings and bites from marine life. "Once you hear the surfer's story, you can see how it happened," Dr. Kuniyoshi said. "But if you don't hear a story and you don't know much about surfing, the injuries really don't make sense."

The number of surfers in the United States increased nearly 50 percent to 2.18 million between 1987 and 2000, according to American Sports Data Superstudy of Sports Participation. Dr. Kuniyoshi, who's been surfing for three years, contends the sport is relatively safe and hopes his research will assist physicians faced with surfing injuries.

"An understanding of the common injuries that occur during various stages of surfing can help doctors order the right radiologic exams, know exactly what to look for in the images and ultimately make quicker and perhaps more accurate diagnoses," he said.

Co-authors of the surfing study are Mini Nutan Pathria, M.D., and David J. Smith, M.D.

Images (.JPG format)

(To fit the image in your browser window, enable automatic image resizing. In Internet Explorer, for example, select: Tools > Internet Options > Advanced: Multimedia: Enable Automatic Image Resizing.)

Jaw fracture annotated (<i>1 Mbyte</i>)	Jaw fracture CT annotated	Jaw fracture from surfing - CT	Jaw fracture from surfing
Neck fracture from surfing (2.7 Mbyte)	Neck fracture - MRI annotated	Neck fracture from surfing - MRI	Shoulder dislocation from surf (2.6 Mbyte)

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RSNA is an association of more than 37,000 radiologists, radiation oncologists and related scientists committed to promoting excellence in radiology through education and by fostering research, with the ultimate goal of improving patient care. The Society is based in Oak Brook, Ill.