Step Test Performance and Risk of Stress Fractures Among Female Army Trainees

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Background: Stress fractures and other musculoskeletal injuries are major sources of morbidity among female military trainees. Several risk factors have been postulated, particularly pre-existing fitness, usually assessed with post-entry run time for ≥1.0 mile.

Purpose: Physical fitness is not formally evaluated prior to Army entry. If a valid and simple test that identified women at increased risk of stress fracture were available and could be applied prior to entry, it would facilitate cost–benefit studies of deferral or interventions. These analyses were undertaken to determine if a 5-minute step test conducted before entry identified women at increased risk.

Methods: A prospective study was conducted of weight-qualified women entering the Army in 2005–2006, with analyses completed in 2011. At the pre-entry examination, information was collected on age, BMI, smoking, race, and activity level. Everyone took the step test. All outpatient medical encounters were captured, and stress fractures and other musculoskeletal injuries identified. Women with stress fractures and those with other musculoskeletal injuries were evaluated separately.

Results: 1568 women were included in the study; 109 developed stress fractures and 803 other musculoskeletal injury. Women who failed the step test had a 76% higher stress fracture incidence and a 35% higher incidence of other musculoskeletal injuries. There was effect modification between age and test failure for stress fracture.

Conclusions: A step test that can be administered before military entry identifies women with increased incidence of stress fracture and other musculoskeletal injury. This test could be used pre-entry to defer or target high-risk recruits for tailored fitness training before or after military entrance.

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Introduction

Overuse musculoskeletal injuries, which involve repetitive submaximal loading of musculoskeletal tissues, resulting in changes due to fatigue of tendons or inflammation of surrounding tissues,[1] are an important source of morbidity among military trainees.[2–6] Military women have higher musculoskeletal injury and stress fracture risk.[7–18] Risk factors for musculoskeletal injury and stress fracture among military trainees are similar. Less-fit individuals often have higher risk.[4,6,12,17–25] Being overweight or underweight,[12,22,26,27] older,[5,13,22–25,28] sedentary lifestyle or activity levels,[4–6,13,18,27,29] smoking,[5,13,18,23,25,30] and race[25] have been identified as risk factors.

In the Army, fitness is not evaluated until recruits reach their initial training station. Pre-accession physical activity is not assessed. The current paper on women meeting age-specific weight-for-height or body fat standards evaluates how step test performance predicts stress fracture and other musculoskeletal injury, while assessing age, race, BMI, and smoking.

Methods

Study Design and Population

In 2004, U.S. Army Accessions Command directed that all Army applicants at six Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) take a physical fitness test including a minimum number of push-ups and a 5-minute step test. Those who were over body fat standards (OBF) could enter if they passed the fitness test; among body

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fat–qualified applicants, test results were irrelevant. The Assessment of Recruit Motivation and Strength (ARMS) study, which was approved by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research IRB, was subsequently implemented at these MEPS between February 2005 and September 2006.

The data presented here were analyzed in 2011. Only those aged ≥18 years providing written informed consent for outcome follow-up were included and followed for 180 days after entry. Data sources have been previously described.[2,31–33] Because only OBF women who passed the step test were included in the ARMS study, they were excluded from these analyses.

Independent Variables

Only the step test portion of the physical fitness test has been associated with injury.[34] The test, modified from the Harvard Step Test,[35–37] was conducted during the pre-entry physical examination. Passing the test required completing all 5 minutes at a cadence of 30 up-and-down step cycles per minute.

Other covariates recorded included race, BMI, smoking status, and age. Because of the few numbers of obese women, they were combined with overweight. Analyses were conducted on a subset of individuals on whom American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) activity standards for adults self-reported data were collected.[38]

Outcome Variables

Stress fractures were identified, and analyzed separately, regardless of the presence of other musculoskeletal injuries. Stress fracture cases were defined using a diagnostic algorithm[6] applied to outpatient encounter records from military healthcare facilities. Stress fracture case definition required at least two encounters with the same diagnosis, using ICD-9 codes 733.93 (tibia or fibula); 733.94 (metatarsals); and 733.95 (other bone). The first diagnosis must have occurred ≤180 days post-entry, and the second ≥14 days but ≤180 days after the first. If only one stress fracture code was encountered within these parameters, or if two different codes were reported, the diagnosis was considered equivocal stress fracture. These women were excluded from the denominator for the analyses of stress fracture and other musculoskeletal injury.

Musculoskeletal injuries were defined as non–stress fracture musculoskeletal injuries among women who had neither stress fracture nor equivocal stress fracture, based on the first outpatient medical encounter with ICD-9 codes 715–717, 719, 720, 724, 726–728, or 843–847. Specific conditions included pain, sprain/strain, arthropathy, fasciitis, enthesopathy, bursitis, and, tendonosis/tendonitis. Injury sites included ankle/foot, lower leg, lumbar and sacrum/coccyx regions of the back, knee, and hip/thigh/pelvis.

Statistical Methods and Data Analysis

Frequency data were captured for all injuries. Poisson regression was used to examine the relationship between predictors and endpoints, adjusting for all factors under consideration. The adjusted incidence rate ratio (IRR) was the measure of association, with significance determined by the 95% CI. Poisson regression models with interaction terms for age group and step test results were created to examine effect modification between the two variables.

Table 1. Characteristics of body fat–qualified female ARMS study participants

Characteristics	Failed step test n^a (%)	Passed step test n^a (%)	*p*-value
Total	520 (33.2)	1048 (66.8)	
Age (years)			
18–19	238 (45.8)	508 (48.5)	0.07
20–24	189 (36.3)	399 (38.1)	
≥25	93 (17.9)	141 (13.5)	
Race			
White	284 (54.6)	654 (62.4)	<0.01
Black	147 (28.3)	232 (22.1)	
Other	89 (17.1)	162 (15.5)	
Smoker			
No	415 (79.8)	839 (81.1)	0.60
Yes	105 (20.2)	196 (18.9)	
BMI			
Underweight (<18.5)	28 (5.4)	45 (4.3)	0.73
Normal (18.5–24.9)	343 (66.0)	689 (65.7)	
Overweight (25–29.9)	139 (26.7)	289 (27.6)	
Obese (≥30)	10 (1.9)	25 (2.4)	
Met ACSM adult activity standards[b]			
Yes	124 (57.7)	208 (65.0)	0.09
No	91 (42.3)	112 (35.0)	

[a]Totals may vary across strata as some subjects were missing some data elements.
[b]Available only for the subset of individuals who completed an ARMS activity survey[38]
ACSM, American College of Sports Medicine; ARMS, Assessment of Recruit Motivation and Strength

Results

Data were captured on 1568 women; their characteristics are presented in Table 1. One third of the women failed the step test. Activity data were available on 535 women. Overall, 64.2% had at least one injury (stress fracture, equivocal stress fracture, or musculoskeletal injury); 7.0% had stress fracture; 4.3% had equivocal stress fracture; and among women who had neither stress fracture nor equivocal stress fracture, 57.7% had a musculoskeletal injury. Most women (98%) with stress fracture also had musculoskeletal injury. Poisson model results are presented in Tables 2 and 3. Step test failure was associated with stress fracture and musculoskeletal injury. Multivar-

Table 2. Adjusted incidence rate ratios for stress fracture

Stress fracture	Adjusted incidence rate ratio (95% CI)
Step test status	
Pass (ref)	1
Fail	1.76 (1.18, 2.63)
BMI	
Underweight	2.63 (1.38, 5.02)
Normal (ref)	1
Overweight/obese	0.77 (0.48, 1.21)
Age (years)	
18–19 (ref)	1
20–24	2.06 (1.32, 3.20)
≥25	3.07 (1.81, 5.19)
Smoker	
No (ref)	1
Yes	1.41 (0.91, 2.21)
Race	
White (ref)	1
Black	0.68 (0.42, 1.12)
Other	0.97 (0.57, 1.66)
Met ACSM adult activity standards	
Yes (ref)	1
No	2.13 (1.04, 4.36)

Note: Values adjusted for all other variables in the model
ACSM, American College of Sports Medicine

iate analysis of equivocal stress fracture (data not shown) was also conducted; associations with step test, age group, underweight BMI, and failure to meet ACSM activity standard more closely resembled stress fracture than musculoskeletal injury.

There was effect modification between age and step test results for stress fracture. The IRR for failing the test was similar for those aged 20–24 years (IRR=2.10) and those aged ≥25 years (2.10); these groups were combined into a group aged ≥20 years for subsequent analyses. There was no increase in the incidence of stress fracture associated with failing the test among women aged 18–19 years; among those aged ≥20 years the IRR for test failure was 2.24 (95% CI=1.43, 3.51). Among those who passed the test the IRR for ≥20 was 1.77 (95% CI=1.07, 2.92); among those who failed, the IRR was 3.89 (95% CI=1.81, 8.37). Age-stratified analyses of musculoskeletal injury were conducted but the findings were not informative beyond the data in Table 3.

Discussion

This study demonstrates that a simple step test conducted prior to military entry identifies women with higher musculoskeletal injury and stress fracture incidence. This step test also identifies men with increased musculoskeletal injury risk[39] and men and women with increased attrition.[31] Being underweight, aged ≥20 years, smoking, and not meeting the ACSM activity standard were associated with either musculoskeletal injury or stress fracture, or both. Incidence was not higher among women aged 18–19 years who failed; however, those aged ≥20 years who failed had an incidence rate more than twice those who passed. Among those who passed, women aged ≥20 years had 77% higher incidence than those aged 18–19 years;

Table 3. Adjusted incidence rate ratios for musculoskeletal injury

Musculoskeletal injury	Adjusted incidence rate ratio (95% CI)
Step test status	
Pass (ref)	1
Fail	1.35 (1.16, 1.57)
BMI	
Underweight	1.15 (0.82, 1.64)
Normal (ref)	1
Overweight/obese	1.03 (0.88, 1.20)
Age (years)	
18–19 (ref)	1
20–24	1.13 (0.97, 1.31)
≥25	1.32 (1.08, 1.63)
Smoker	
No (ref)	1
Yes	1.21 (1.02, 1.44)
Race	
White (ref)	1
Black	0.84 (0.71, 1.00)
Other	0.93 (0.76, 1.13)
Met ACSM adult activity standards	
Yes (ref)	1
No	1.34 (1.06, 1.70)

Note: Values adjusted for all other variables in the model
ACSM, American College of Sports Medicine

among those who failed, incidence was nearly four times higher for the older group.

The step test has advantages over questionnaires and timed runs. Questionnaires, although easy to administer, are subject to over-reporting of perceived "good" responses. Run tests are time-consuming, particularly for large groups of individuals; require a substantial logistic base (track and associated personnel); and are probably not suitable for large-scale pre-accession applicant screening.

These findings have potential implications for military accession policies and practices. The use of a brief step test offers the military the option of screening all or selected categories of applicants to identify those at increased injury risk, with a potential goal of requiring that applicants who fail improve their physical fitness before entering, or to identify recruits for targeted intervention after entering. The efficacy or cost–benefit of pre-entry screening, with or without tailored fitness training, has not been determined.[39] However, the identification of a simple, quick, and inexpensive pre-entry screening test provides the opportunity for addressing this issue.

These findings may also provide guidance to all women (and their trainers, coaches, and healthcare providers) who are considering beginning sports activities or entering into an occupation that requires high levels of fitness and activity. Although the step test has not been validated for civilian populations, those currently inactive or unfit, potentially defined by inability to complete the step test, should consider gradually improving fitness before entering a program where rapid increases in activity would be required. Additionally, those groups with certain other risk factors may consider modifying them, such as stopping smoking or, if underweight, attempting to increase their BMI.

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