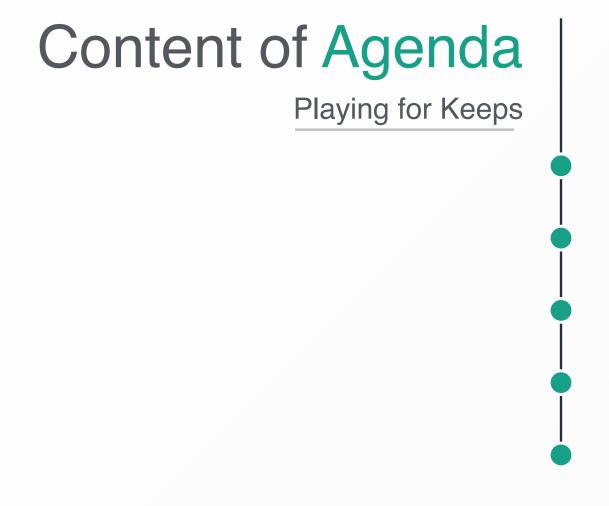


Playing for Keeps INJURY PREVENTION FOR MUSICIANS





Scope of the Problem

Types of Injuries

Causes

Solutions

Tools

How big is the Problem?

What do we know from research?



- 60% of professional orchestra players are injured (miss work) in their lifetime 80% of orchestral string players are injured (miss work)
- 45% of professional singers are injured (miss work) due to injury
- 65% of college instrumentalists already feel pain on a regular basis 50% of college singers have benign lesions, 80% of those are asymptomatic
- 30-50% of musicians will develop hearing problems in their life time
- Note: Statistics do not include those that have retired or have exited the field.



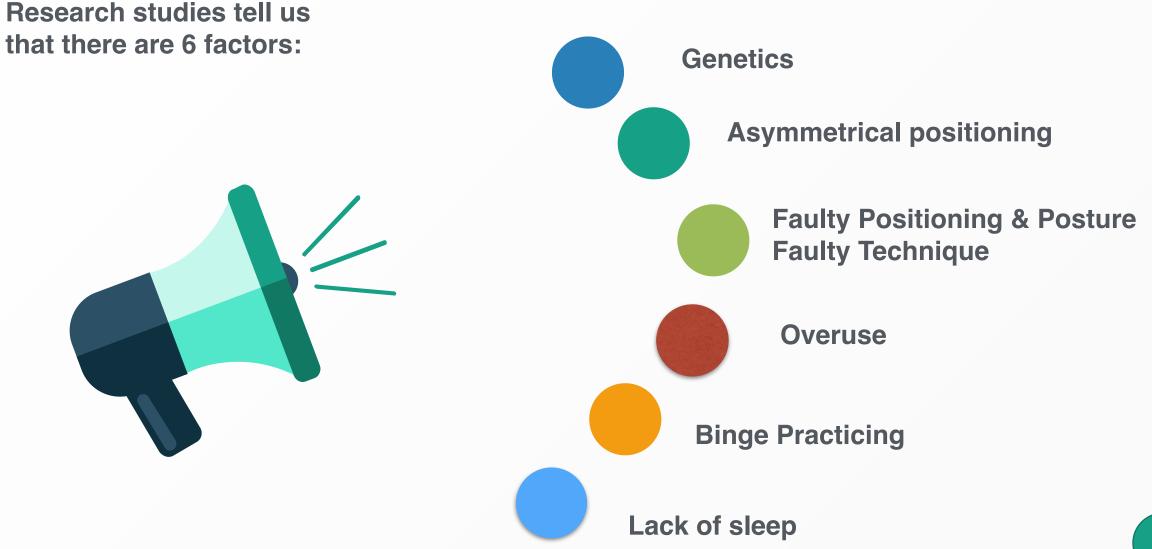
- Musculoskeletal tendonitis, carpel tunnel, disc generation, chronic low back pain, blown chops, hernias
- Neurological focal dystonia, thoracic outlet syndrome, nerve entrapment
- Vocal nodes, lesions, polyps, vocal hemorrhage, vocals paralysis
- Hearing permanent hearing loss, tinnitus

How do injuries manifest themselves?

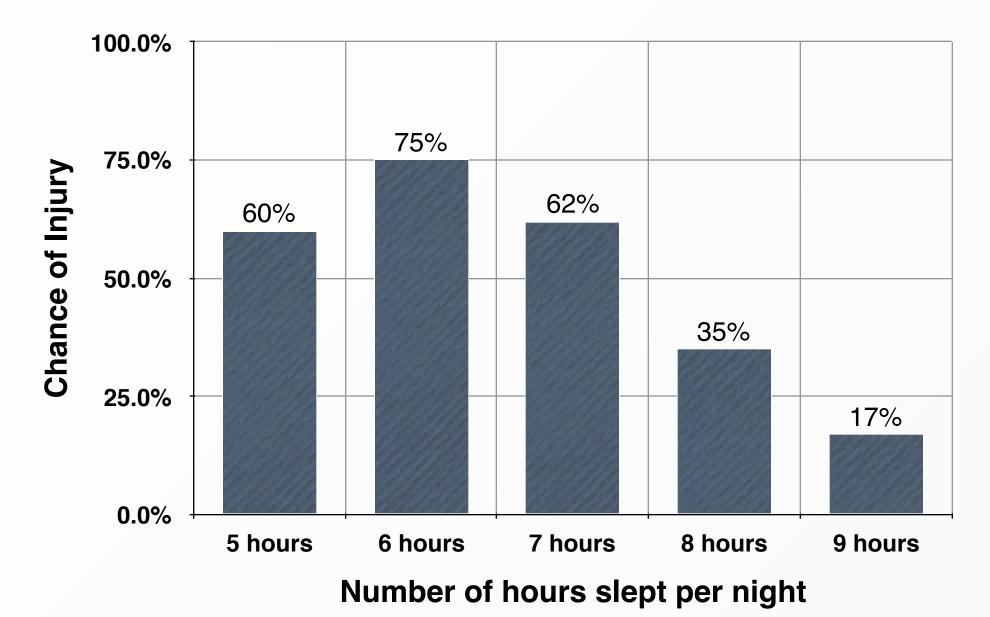
what are the warning signs?

- Injuries manifest chronically over time, rarely all of the sudden. Injuries are diagnosed increasingly with age, manifest silently over time.
- The warning sign for instrumentalists: Pain
- Pain = your body's signal that you are causing damage
- Singers: the warning signs that you are injuring yourself: hoarseness, vocal fatigue, breathiness, dry throat, throat clearing
- Hearing damage: no warning, just loud sounds

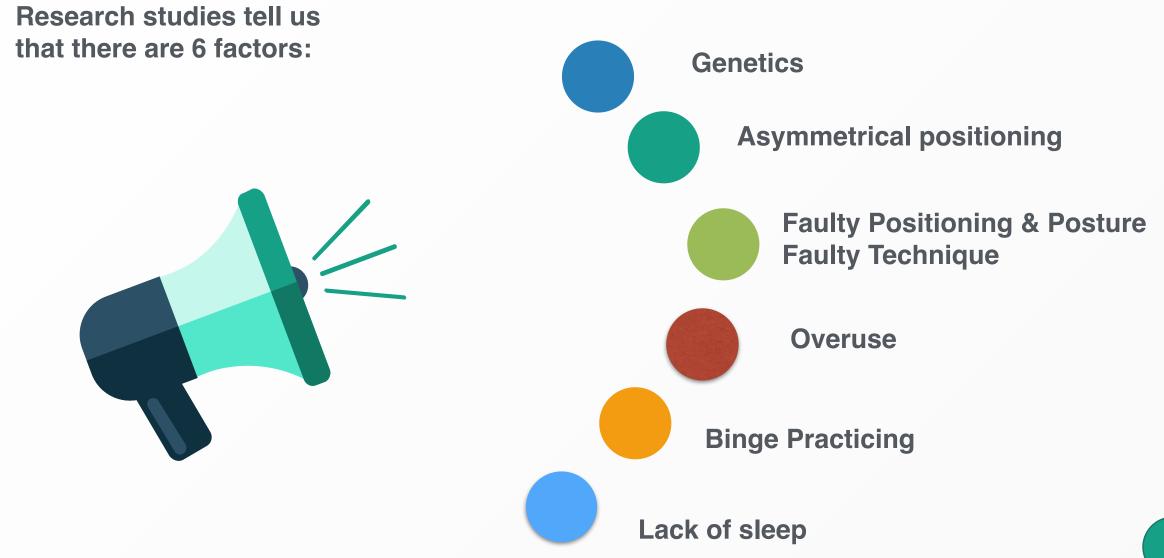
What causes or contributes to injuries?



Chance of injury among high school sports participants per average hours sleep/night (all sports)



What causes or contributes to injuries?



So, how do you stay healthy?

How do you beat the odds?



ARREST Pain

ARREST Strategies

Strategies for health and for artistic excellence

- A for Alternatives to regular (on instrument) practice
 - * tap, sing, conduct, listen, read, sit in on other lessons, video tutorials * sing with a metronome, sing into a tuner, shadow play with an mp3

R for Regularity

* Keep regular hours, slow and steady wins the race
* shorter stints (50 min max), several times a day
* Get back into shape gradually, not all at once

R for Recognize excellence, flaws, and warning signs of injury

- * record yourself audio and video every single practice session
- * play for others, get feedback
- * keep a practice journal (mark progress, hours, pain)
- * Fix posture & technique now, not later -
- * consider posture remediation: harness, etc.

ARREST Strategies

Strategies for health and for artistic excellence

E for Exercise with and away from instrument

- * warm up (and down if you are a brass player)
- * stretch after playing!
- * Yoga, swimming, or exercise. Alexander Technique

S for Sleep

- * Sleep regular hours
- * Naps and rest are more important when you play/singing more
- * Ditch electronics 1 hour before bed to sleep better

T for take a break

- * limit overall time on instrument be mindful of ensemble days
- * Break every 1/2 hour, at the latest at 50 min.
- * Make sure you count alternatives to traditional practice as practice
- * don't play through pain or sing through hoarseness

Additional recommendations for singers

SHH

SHH! Strategies

Strategies for health and for artistic excellence

S for Speaking Voice

* monitor volume, pitch, glottal attacks,
* mind speaking environment (background noise)
* Take vocal naps

H for Hydrate!

H for habits - don't abuse your instrument

* smoking, drinking

* yelling

* excessive throat clearing

* don't sing when hoarse

Let's talk about noise

....a little protection goes a long way...

Hearing exposure single instruments

INSTRUMENT	dB	Peak
Violin/viola (near left ear)	85 - 105	116
Violin/viola	80 - 90	104
Cello	80 - 104	112
Acoustic bass	70 - 94	98
Clarinet	68 - 82	112
Oboe	74 - 102	116
Saxophone	75 - 110	113
Flute	92 - 105	109
Flute (near right ear)	98 - 114	118
Piccolo	96 - 112	120
Piccolo (near right ear)	102 - 118	126
French horn	92 - 104	107
Trombone	90 - 106	109

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Hearing exposure instruments continued

INSTRUMENT	dB	Peak
Trumpet	88 - 108	113
Harp	90	111
Timpani and bass drum	74 - 94	106
Percussion (high-hat near	68 - 94	125
Percussion	90 - 105	123-134
Singer	70 - 85	94
Soprano	105 - 110	118
Choir	86	No data
Normal piano practice	60 - 90	105
Loud piano	70 - 105	110
Keyboards (electric)	60 - 110	118
Chamber music (classical)	70 - 92	99
Symphonic music	86 - 102	120 - 137

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Safe sound exposure

Noise Level (dBA)	Maximum Exposure Time per 24 Hours
85	8 hours
88	4 hours
91	2 hours
94	1 hour
97	30 minutes
100	15 minutes
103	7.5 minutes
106	3.7 minutes
109	112 seconds
112	56 seconds
115	28 seconds
118	14 seconds
121	7 seconds
124	3 seconds
127	1 second
130–140	less than 1 second
140	NO EXPOSURE

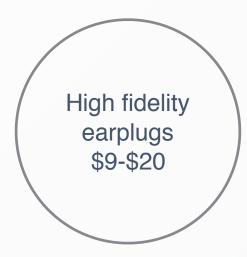


hearing loss & tinnitus prevention

hearing damage is irreversible and you won't know it's happening until it is too late.

Wear ear protection, particularly in ensemble, but also solo

aim for 9-20db reduction, so that you will wear it more often

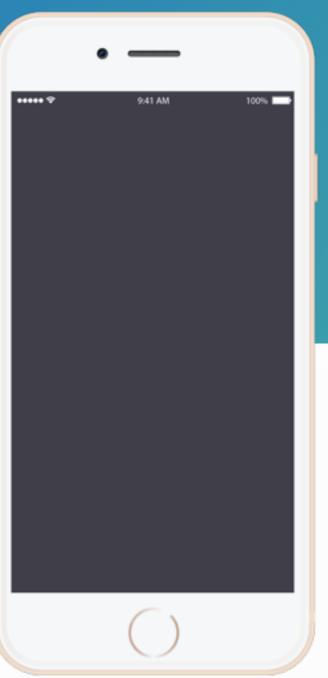


Use NIOSH sound meter app

It's free and published by OSHA. Find out what your sound exposure is like in your different environments

Limit time in very loud environments

Rock clubs always require extra hearing protection. Always. Period.



TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Record yourself every day, both video and audio Record yourself before and after you practice a passage Keep track of pain and hours in your phone or journal



Saxes/brass: invest in harness and/or instrument stands

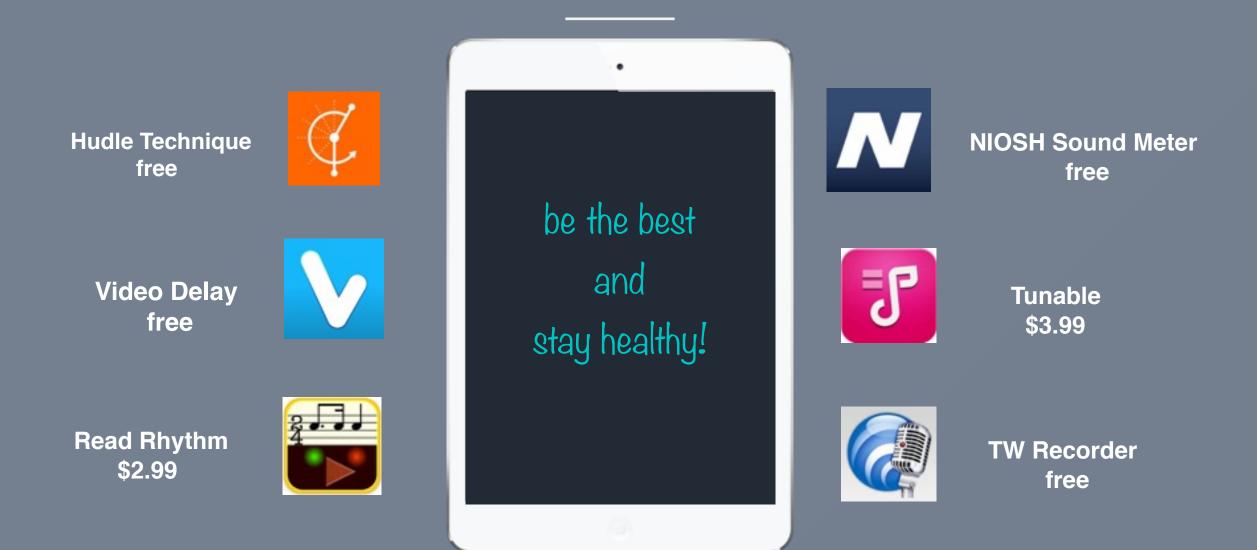


Giggers with heavy equipment: invest in equipment carts



Invest in a pair of high fidelity ear plugs (9-20Db) and some cheap foam ones (30Db)

great apps for efficient practice





Questions ???

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Take a handout please :)

THE END