

For further information contact

Sports Medicine Australia

www.sma.org.au • www.smartplay.com.au

References

For a full list of references, contact Sports Medicine Australia.

Acknowledgements

Sports Medicine Australia wishes to thank the sports medicine practitioners and SMA state branches who provided expert feedback in the development of this fact sheet.

Images are courtesy of www.istockphoto.com

ALWAYS CONSULT A TRAINED PROFESSIONAL

The information in this resource is general in nature and is only intended to provide a summary of the subject matter covered. It is not a substitute for medical advice and you should always consult a trained professional practising in the area of sports medicine in relation to any injury. You use or rely on information in this resource at your own risk and no party involved in the production of this resource accepts any responsibility for the information contained within it or your use of that information.

Shin pain

A guide to prevention
and management



Risk

Shin pain is a common injury in many running based sports, e.g. basketball, netball, football.

It is characterised by pain in and around the tibia (shin bone) in the lower leg and usually occurs as a result of a sudden increase in the frequency, duration and/or intensity of activity.

- Abnormal biomechanics – overpronation, tibial malalignment e.g. bowed legs.
- Training methods – inappropriate increases in the intensity, duration or frequency of exercise.
- Training surfaces – running on hard surfaces or uneven ground.
- Footwear – wearing inappropriate footwear for the activity or worn out shoes.
- Poor flexibility, muscle imbalance or inadequate strength – affecting muscles of the lower limb.



Prevention

- Undertaking training prior to competition to ensure readiness to play.
- Undertaking fitness programs to develop strength, balance, coordination and flexibility.
- Gradually increasing the intensity and duration of training.
- Always warming up, stretching and cooling down.
- Wearing appropriate footwear for your foot type and activity.
- Replacing worn out footwear.
- Considering biomechanical screening to identify problems before they arise.
- Allowing adequate recovery time between workouts or training sessions.
- Checking the sporting environment for hazards.
- Drinking water before, during and after play.

Like most overuse injuries, shin pain may develop gradually over a period of time. Often the early signs are ignored and those experiencing the symptoms continue the activities causing their problem. Early assessment and treatment of shin pain can make a significant difference, and can prevent this problem before it becomes severe.



Signs and symptoms

There are three main types of shin pain. These are:

Medial Tibial Stress Syndrome

Cause: A change in the amount or type of activity may lead to the muscles of the lower leg pulling on the lining of the tibia.

Area of pain: Pain along the front and/or inside of the tibia. It may be painful to touch and vary in intensity. Pain will be present as activity begins but is likely to decrease as you warm up. Pain is generally worse in the morning and after exercise.

Stress Fracture

Cause: This fracture is an overuse injury that occurs as a result of repeated stress to the bone causing a small fracture.

Area of pain: Localised to an area along the front of the tibia, but usually near the middle. It is normally constant pain that increases with exercise. The pain develops suddenly and is sharp in nature. May be too painful to exercise.

Compartment Syndrome

Cause: In the lower leg there are a number of muscle compartments, which are muscles contained within a lining called a fascial sheath. As a result of overuse/inflammation or a direct impact injury, these muscle compartments may become swollen and painful.

Area of pain: Pain along the front and/or inside of the tibia and in the muscles at the front of the lower leg. Pain usually increases as activity begins and decreases when it stops. The muscles affected may feel weak or numb. The sensation of pins and needles may also be a feature, and this requires urgent medical attention.

Immediate management

The immediate treatment of any soft tissue injury consists of the RICER protocol – rest, ice, compression, elevation and referral. RICE protocol should be followed for 48–72 hours. The aim is to reduce the bleeding and damage within the joint.

The No HARM protocol should also be applied – no heat, no alcohol, no running or activity, and no massage. This will ensure decreased swelling and bleeding in the injured area.

Depending on the diagnosis from a sports medicine professional, management may include:

- Pain relieving techniques.
- Correction of biomechanical issues.
- Specific stretches for flexibility.
- A specific strength and muscle conditioning program.

Please note: To make a diagnosis a sports medicine professional may need to organise investigations e.g. a bone scan or MRI, compartment pressure testing, gait analysis.



Rehabilitation and return to play

Return to sport or activity should be overseen by a sports medicine professional. They will ensure you have sufficiently recovered and can complete the activities necessary for sport or activity with no pain.

To keep fit while experiencing shin pain, participate in low impact activities such as swimming, cycling and deep-water running. Make sure the shoes you use for running fit properly, have adequate padding and are appropriate for your foot type and activity level.