dysplasia cohort consisting of participants with prior patellar dislocation who had trochlear dysplasia.

**Results** 3749 persons were contacted and 1119 (30%) completed the demographic survey and at least one PROM. 43 persons had prior surgery to the knee and were excluded. 102 reported prior patellar dislocation, of whom 57 were found to have trochlear dysplasia. All PROMs except the Marx score reflected worse quality of life and function after patellar dislocation compared with the background population, most pronounced in the BPII. The percentage of people experiencing problems in the EQ-5D-5L dimensions were increased for the patellar dislocation cohort and the trochlear dysplasia cohort in all EQ-5D-5L domains, except for anxiety/depression.

**Conclusion** Young people (age 15-19) with prior patellar dislocation report seriously affected quality of life and function measured with the BPII, the Kujala, the EQ-5D-5L index values, and all EQ-5D-5L domains except anxiety/depression.

5. **THE HAPPY CONCEPT MAPPING STUDY: “TO PREVENT INJURIES IN YOUNG HANDBALL PLAYERS IT’S IMPORTANT TO...” – PERCEPTIONS AMONG VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS**


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**Introduction** This study aimed to identify facilitators for implementing injury prevention initiatives in youth handball, and to assess stakeholders’ perceptions of their importance and feasibility.

**Materials and Methods** Four stakeholder groups — coaches, administrators, health staff and players — participated in this mixed-method concept mapping study. Participants (n=224; 19% coaches, 22% health staff, 63% players, 18% administrators) first provided statements about facilitators for implementing injury prevention initiatives in youth handball, then grouped them (n=47), before rating them (n=57) for importance and feasibility (5-point Likert scales). Stakeholder-specific cluster maps and Go-Zone scatter plots were created. Statements rated above average for both importance and feasibility were considered as prioritized (Go-Zone 1).

**Results** 87 unique statements were generated during brainstorming. Multidimensional scaling and hierarchical cluster analysis resulted in similar sorting data clustering patterns for coaches, health staff, and administrators, incorporating federation strategies, club strategies, and coach and athlete education/knowledge. All clusters were rated >3 on average ratings of importance by all stakeholder groups. Six statements were in Go-Zone 1 for all stakeholder groups, including three statements about coach knowledge and education. Players’ statement importance and feasibility ratings had limited overlap with other stakeholder groups’ Go-Zone 1 statements. Players’ Go-Zone 1 statements mainly addressed individual load management and practical training setup.

**Conclusion** Coach knowledge and education, alongside collaboration among stakeholder groups, are essential when implementing injury prevention initiatives in youth handball. Stakeholder groups have varying perspectives, underscoring the importance of understanding and addressing these diverse viewpoints when implementing initiatives.

6. **CHILDREN’S PHYSICAL FUNCTION ONE YEAR AND THREE YEARS AFTER AN ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RECONSTRUCTION**


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**Conclusion** Coach knowledge and education, alongside collaboration among stakeholder groups, are essential when implementing injury prevention initiatives in youth handball. Stakeholder groups have varying perspectives, underscoring the importance of understanding and addressing these diverse viewpoints when implementing initiatives.

**ACL and Adolescent Knee Pain**


1. Department of Physical and Occupational Therapy, Copenhagen University Hospital, Bispebjerg-Fredensborg, Denmark; 2. Section for Sports Traumatology M51, Copenhagen University Hospital, Bispebjerg-Fredensborg, Denmark; 3. Institute of Sports Medicine Copenhagen, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Copenhagen University Hospital-Bispebjerg and Frederiksberg, Denmark

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**Conclusion** Coach knowledge and education, alongside collaboration among stakeholder groups, are essential when implementing injury prevention initiatives in youth handball. Stakeholder groups have varying perspectives, underscoring the importance of understanding and addressing these diverse viewpoints when implementing initiatives.
Introduction Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury is a serious knee injury that occurs in both children and adolescents and the incidence is increasing. The purpose of the study was to investigate children’s development of their physical function 1 year and 3 years after undergoing ACL-reconstruction.

Materials and Methods Data was collected from a cohort running as part of clinical practice at Bispebjerg and Frederiksberg Hospitaler. From 2011 to 2022, 148 children were at that time at least 3 years postoperative after ACL-reconstruction. The children’s physical function was assessed with 4 hop tests and in a power rig, where the strength ratio between the operated leg and the healthy leg was measured with the Limb Symmetry Index (LSI). The anterior knee stability was assessed with a rolometer and the children completed the Pedi-IKDC and KOOS-Child questionnaires to evaluate their own experience of knee function.

Results LSI was well over 90% on all 4 hop tests as well as in the power rig both at the 1-year and 3-year test. Anterior knee laxity was less than 2 mm at both 1-year test and 3-year test. The self-reported questionnaire Pedi-IKDC showed significant improvement in the score from 1-year test to 3-year test and KOOS-Child showed significant improvement in 2 of the 5 domains.

Conclusion The included children had good physical function both 1 year and 3 years after ACL-reconstruction. The children did not feel that their sport specific function and quality of life were at the best possible level.