risk factors underwent semi-quantitative synthesis. The GRADE approach for prognostic factors guided assessment.

**Results** Across 66 included studies, 81 unique risk factors were identified. 64% and 49% of studies had high risk-of-bias from attrition and confounding. Semi-quantitative synthesizes identified limited high-quality evidence that cruciate ligament, collateral ligament, meniscal, chondral, dislocation, fracture, and multi-structure injuries increase structural osteoarthris odds. Ten risk factors for structural osteoarthritis underwent meta-analysis (sex, rehabilitation for ACL tear, ACL reconstruction (ACLR), ACLR age, ACLR body-mass-index, ACLR graft source, ACLR graft augmentation, ACLR+cartilage injury, ACLR+partial meniscectomy, ACLR+total medial meniscectomy). Very-low quality evidence suggests increased odds of structural osteoarthritis related to ACLR+cartilage injury (OR=2.31; 95%CI 1.35,3.94), ACLR+partial meniscectomy (OR=1.87; 1.45,2.42), and ACLR+total medial meniscectomy (OR=3.14; 2.20,4.48).

**Conclusion** Limited high-quality evidence suggests that various knee injury types (not just ACL tears) increase symptomatic osteoarthritis. Risk factor heterogeneity, low-quality evidence, and inconsistency in risk factor and osteoarthritis definition make identifying modifiable targets for preventing symptomatic post-traumatic knee osteoarthritis challenging.

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**RADIOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBIC SYMPHYSIS. DEVELOPMENT AND RELIABILITY OF THE MATURING ADOLESCENT PUBIC SYMPHYSIS (MAPS) CLASSIFICATION**

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**Introduction** Pubic-related groin pain can affect young athletes and pubic apophysitis is a potential cause of pain. We aimed to describe the maturation of the pubic symphysis in adolescent football players on x-ray.

**Materials and Methods** 105 anteroposterior radiographs of healthy adolescent male football players between 12 and 24 years old were used to develop the Maturing Adolescent Pubic Symphysis (MAPS) classification. Our understanding and radiological scoring of the symphyseal joint was developed in 6 rounds. The final MAPS-classification items were scored in random order by two experienced observers, blinded for the age of the participant. The inter-observer reliability was examined using weighted kappa (κ).

**Results** We developed a classification system with clear definitions and a pictorial atlas. We divided the joint into three regions: the superior corners, the upper and the lower regions of the joint line. The superior corners were classified as rounded, squared or beaked. The upper region of the joint line: round or straight. The lower region of the joint line: round, squared or beaked. The upper region of the joint line. The superior corners were classified as round or straight. Inter-observer reliability was moderate to almost perfect: superior region: κ = 0.70 (95% CI 0.60 - 0.79), upper region of the joint line: κ = 0.89 (95% CI 0.86 - 0.92), lower region of the joint line: κ = 0.65 (95% CI 0.55 - 0.75).

**Conclusion** The MAPS-classification is reliable and can be used to assess the maturation of the pubic symphysis joint. Maturation starts at the superior corner, followed by ossification of the joint line from superior to inferior.

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**PIVOTING IN A PANDEMIC: OPPORTUNITIES FOR INJURY SURVEILLANCE USING VIDEO ANALYSIS IN SPORT**

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**Introduction** Prospective cohort studies represent the gold standard in injury surveillance. However, these methods require longitudinal monitoring and are highly resource intensive. We describe the use of video-analysis to inform injury prevention where no other surveillance data is available.

**Materials and Methods** Forty-eight female varsity rugby union matches were analysed through video-analysis. A three-stage approach to informing injury prevention included match event coding, suspected injury and concussion analysis, and tackle