analysis. Key stakeholder engagement at each stage and video tagging by researchers and clinicians were undertaken. To identify suspected injury and concussion, operationally defined criteria were used. These criteria were face and content validated. Four suspected injury and 15 suspected concussion criteria were used. Each coder was required to complete inter-rater reliability, using the group consensus as the gold standard response for comparison.

Results 225 suspected injuries and 59 suspected concussions were identified. The median number of injury criteria met was 3/4, with medical attention being required in 81% of cases, yet only 29% required removal from the field. Median number of concussion criteria was 2/15. Medical attention was the injury criteria with the highest level of agreement between unique coders (78–100% agreement).

Conclusion Video-analysis is an underused tool for capturing suspected injury/concussion events. When undertaken using clearly operationalised definitions and in consultation with medical experts, vital information can be acquired to inform prevention strategies. The implications of this are wide-ranging and offer new opportunities for surveillance and prevention in under-reported and/or under-resourced sporting environments, particularly youth and female sport.

99 LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH PLANTAR HEEL PAIN

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Introduction Plantar heel pain (PHP) used to be considered a self-limiting condition, where pain was thought to resolve within a year after onset. A number of studies with varying quality of outcomes and small sample-sizes have questioned the benign nature of PHP. The aim of this study was to explore the long-term prognosis of individuals treated for PHP.

Materials and Methods Patients treated for PHP at Aalborg University Hospital between 2011–2018 were in 2020 asked to complete online questionnaires. Questionnaires included demographic and patient characteristics, heel pain during the past 4 weeks, mean pain intensity during the past week (0–10 numerical rating scale), work situation, comorbidities, and the EQ5D.

Results So far, 254 individuals completed the questionnaires (38% response rate). Mean age was 54 years (±12) and 61% (99/164) still reported heel pain during the past 4 weeks, mean pain intensity during the past week (0–10) 4.5 (IQR 2.5–6.5), 90% (106/117) reported restricted activities and work (median days off work 21 (IQR 7–90)) and 27% reported depressive symptoms on the EQ5D.

Conclusion Despite specialized care, more than half still reported PHP up to 10 years after treatment. The condition was associated with sick leave and changed work assignments among several patients. These results emphasise the large impact PHP may have on individuals and highlights the need for more effective treatments.

106 USABILITY OF PAPER AND ELECTRONIC PAIN DRAWINGS IN ASSESSING MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Background COVID-19 has accelerated the implementation of online consultations thus creating the need to assess usability of electronic-pain-annotation tools. We aimed to learn from....