Injury Prevention
Press Release

Trampoline park injuries “emerging public health concern,” doctors warn

In 6 months 40 kids required medical treatment at one trauma centre alone

Indoor trampoline park injuries are an “emerging public health concern,” warn doctors in the journal Injury Prevention.

The warning comes in the wake of their study, showing that in the space of 6 months, 40 children needed medical treatment at just one trauma centre following a visit to one of these venues.

While most of the injuries sustained were relatively minor, the growing popularity of indoor trampoline parks calls for the implementation of national design and safety standards to ward off a potentially rising injury toll, the authors say.

They reviewed the medical records of kids under the age of 17 who sought medical treatment at a children’s emergency care department between July 2014 and January 2015 for an injury sustained while at an indoor trampoline park.

The closest trampoline park in the hospital catchment area is just under 6 km away; the venue opened in July 2014.

During the six month monitoring period, 40 children—55% of them girls—needed medical treatment for their injuries. Their average age was 10, but the youngest was just a year old.
Most of the injuries (33 cases) occurred while the child was on the trampoline and had been predominantly caused by a failed landing (18 cases). But in 8 cases the injury was the result of several people of different sizes using the trampoline at the same time.

In these situations, the higher energy from the larger bouncer is transferred to the smaller bouncer, prompting a mistimed landing or projection to an unexpected height or distance, say the study authors.

Over half the children (52.5%) were injured while involved in simple jumping activities. But five were attempting somersaults or flips at the time. And six children were injured when they landed awkwardly on something on the trampoline, which included the protective padding designed to prevent falls through the spring mechanisms.

Most of the children (55%) sustained bruising or sprains (ankles), but over a third fractured bones (elbows and ankles). And 5 (12.5%) required surgery and a hospital admission.

The authors admit that their study sample is small, and that children with more severe injuries might have gone to the hospital because it is a recognised trauma centre, so skewing the severity of injuries they treated.

“The study none the less demonstrates generalisable messages on potentially unique injury mechanisms at indoor trampoline centres and highlights an important emerging public health issue,” amid the growing popularity of these venues, they write.

Furthermore, public health and prevention initiatives, both in Australia and elsewhere, have largely focused on domestic home trampolines, rather than those in commercial use, they add.
Notes for editors:
Brief report: Paediatric injury from indoor trampoline centres
http://ip.bmj.com/lookup/doi/10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042071

About the journal:
Injury Prevention is one of 60 specialist journals published by BMJ. The title is the official journal of the Society for Advancement of Violence and Injury Research (SAVIR) and the International Society for Child and Adolescent Injury Prevention (ISCAIP). http://ip.bmj.com