Investigation of Injury Anxiety of Sports Sciences Faculty Students in Terms of Some Variables

Hasan GÜLER[1]

[1] Aydin Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Sports Sciences, Aydin, Turkey, hasan.guler@adu.edu.tr

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Abstract

Two hundred one volunteer students studying at Aydın Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Sports Sciences participated in this research, which was carried out to examine the injury anxiety of students studying at the faculty of sports sciences in line with various variables. The Sports Injury Anxiety Scale (SYI) developed by Rex and Metzler (2016) and adapted to Turkish society by Caz et al. (2019) and a personal information form developed by the researcher were used. SPSS 25.00 package program was used to analyze the data obtained within the scope of the research. The related analysis program determined that the data obtained from the students did not show a normal distribution, and in this context, Non-Parametric tests were used. As a result of this research, which was carried out to examine the injury anxiety of the students studying at the Faculty of Sports Sciences in line with various variables; As result of the test conducted between the injury anxiety of sports sciences students and the age variable, there was a statistically significant difference only in the sub-dimension of perceived weak; it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference in the variables of gender, department, being a licensed athlete, class level, branch and having a previous injury (p>0.05).

Keywords: Anxiety, Injury anxiety, Sports

Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi Öğrencilerinin Yaralanma Kaygılarının Bazı Değişkenler Açısından İncelenmesi

Özet

Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin yaralanma kaygılarının çeşitli değişkenler doğrultusunda incelenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilen bu araştırmaya, Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören 201 gönüllü öğrenci katılım sağlamıştır. Rex and Metzler (2016) tarafından geliştirilen, Caz ve arkadaşları (2019) tarafından Türk toplumuna uyarlanan Spor Yaralanması Kaygı Ölçeği (SYKÖ) ve araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında elde edilen verilerin analizinde SPSS 25.00 paket programından yararlanılmıştır. İlgili analiz programında, öğrencilerden elde edilen verilerin normal dağılım göstermediği tespit edilmiş ve bu bağlamda Non-Parametrik testler kullanılmıştır. Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin yaralanma kaygılarının çeşitli değişkenler doğrultusunda incelenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilen bu araştırmada sonuç olarak; spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin yaralanma kaygıları ile yaş değişkeni arasında yapılan test sonucu sadece zayıf algılanma kaygısı alt boyutunda istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olduğu; cinsiyet, bölüm, lisanslı sporcu olma, sınıf düzeyi, branş ve daha önce yaralanma değişkenlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olmadığı görülmektedir (p>0.05).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaygı, Yaralanma kaygısı, Spor

Introduction

Emotions are an indispensable element of interpersonal relations as well as physical and mental health, which are very important in human life (Altınışık & Çelik, 2022). Anxiety, which is a feeling of fear and worry, comes from the Greek word "antixetas". According to Geçtan (1981), anxiety is defined as the ability of the individual to maintain their life by adapting to the dangers of both the physical and social environment. Anxiety, seen as a part of life, emerges in different dimensions for individuals. According to Uluç and Duman (2020), many factors are influential in the emergence of anxiety. According to Alshetiwi (2022), economic and health problems cause individuals to worry. Anxiety, which is a contagious motive, varies depending on the behavior of the environment of the individual. Anxiety that arises due to the stressful environment they live in also plays an essential role in the practical decision-making of the athlete at some point. According to Karabulut et al. (2013), athletes may exhibit negative behaviors by forgetting the exercise they have done before due to the anxiety that arises. According to Kahya (2019), anxiety negatively affects the psychological structure of the athlete. According to Alshetiwi (2022), athletes can be uneasy, restless, and sometimes hesitant due to the importance of competition or competition. In addition to the anxiety of injury in sports, many factors occur in the emergence of this situation in athletes. According to Ayala et al. (2012), athletes experience injuries of varying severity in specific periods of their lives.

When the literature on injury anxiety in sports is examined, some studies show that athletes with high sports anxiety experience more injuries (Johnson & Ivarsson, 2011; Ivarsson et al., 2013). According to Kalyon (2003), these injuries that occur in athletes are called sports injuries. In addition to the physical dimensions of these injuries, it is vital to examine the psychological dimensions (Andersen et al., 2016) because athletes do not take into account the psychological role of these injuries that occur in them.

The stress factor assumes a vital role in the occurrence of sports injuries. According to Sarıkaya (2021), the increase in the muscle tension of the athlete during a brutal fight disrupts the motor coordination system and reduces flexibility. Accordingly, the state of anxiety that occurs in athletes can cause the athlete's attention to be distracted. According to Olmedilla et al. (2018), the anxiety that arises in the athlete during the fight distracts the athlete at some point and causes the athlete to be injured. It is thought that athletes who are injured once during a sportive struggle cannot forget the injury they have experienced. When the literature on the subject is examined, there are studies stating that behavioral and psychological factors influence injury

anxiety (Damsgard et al., 2010). In this context, the present study aimed to examine the injury anxiety of students studying at the faculty of sports sciences.

Method

This research was carried out to determine the injury anxiety of Aydın Adnan Menderes University students. In this part of the study, explanations about the research model, universe and sample size, data collection process, and data analysis are given.

Research Model

In our research, the descriptive survey model was used within the scope of the survey model. Descriptive research is research that aims to determine any situation in a subject (Karasar, 2015).

Study Group

The study group of the research consisted of the students at Aydın Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Sports Sciences in the 2021-2022 academic year.

Data Collection Process

Survey applications were made face-to-face to the participants, and participation was based on volunteerism. As a result, a total of 201 participants were reached.

Data Collection Tools

Data collection in the study consists of three parts. In the first part, the personal information table created by the researcher was used. In the second part, the Sports Injury Anxiety Scale (SYI) was developed by Rex and Metzler (2016) and adapted to Turkish society by Caz et al. (2019).

Personal Information Form

An 8-question personal information form created by the researcher was used to determine the participants' information such as age, gender, department, being a licensed athlete, class level, branch, and previous injury.

Sports Injury Anxiety Scale (SYI)

The Sports Injury Anxiety Scale (SYI) developed by Rex and Metzler (2016) and adapted to Turkish society by Caz et al. (2019) and a personal information form developed by the

researcher were used. The Sports Injury Anxiety Scale consists of six sub-dimensions and 19 items. These dimensions are "Anxiety of Losing Talent," "Anxiety of Being Poor," "Anxiety of Suffering," "Anxiety of Disappointment," "Anxiety of Losing Social Support," and "Anxiety of Re-Injury," were included in the scale. All questions scored between 1 and 5 (1: strongly disagree; 5: strongly agree) in this five-point Likert-type scale was included positively. Therefore, the highest score obtained from the scale is 95, and the lowest score is 19 points. The Cronbach α internal consistency coefficient for SYLS was calculated as 0.870. In our study, the Cronbach α internal consistency coefficient was 0.849.

Data Analysis

In the analysis of the data in this study, the SPSS 25.00 package program was used, and it was evaluated at the 95% confidence interval and the 0.05 significance level. Descriptive statistics on personal information such as age, gender, educational status, income status, and sports history were calculated. It was decided whether the data showed normal distribution by calculating the Kolmogorov-Smirnov scores. Statistically, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis H test, frequency, percentage, and reliability coefficient calculations were made.

Results

Table 1. Demographic Variables

		f	**%**
Gender	Female	73	36,3
	Male	128	63,7
	Total	201	100
Age	18-19 ages	33	16,4
	20-21 ages	82	40,8
	22-23 ages	64	31,8
	24 age and over	22	10,9
	Total	201	100,0
Department	PE Teaching	43	21,4
	Coaching	105	52,2
	Sports Man.	42	20,9
	Recreation	11	5,5
	Total	201	100
Licensed athletes	Yes	103	51,2
	No	98	48,8
	Total	201	100
Garde	First	61	30,3
	Second	34	16,9
	Third	44	21,9
	Four	62	30,8
	Total	201	100
Sport	Individual	87	43,3
	Team	114	56,7
	Total	201	100
Injured	Yes	106	52,7
	No	95	47,3
	Total	201	100

According to the analysis results in Table 1, most of the participants are male, with 128 people (63.7%). Variables with the highest rate in their category; 20-21 years (40.8), students of coaching education department (52.2%), 4th-grade students (30.8%), licensed athletes (51.2%). It consists of those who do team sports (56.7%) and participants who had a previous injury (52.7%).

Table 2. Normality Analysis Results for Scales

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
The anxiety of Losing Talent	,161	200	,000	,897	200	, 000
The anxiety of Being Poor	,270	200	,000	,733	200	,000
Anxiety of Suffering	,132	200	,000	,950	200	,000
Anxiety of Disappointment	,194	200	,000	,830	200	,000
The anxiety of Losing Social Support	,331	200	,000	,667	200	,000
Re-Injury Anxiety	,086	200	,001	,971	200	,000
Sports Injury Anxiety	,083	200	,002	,974	200	,001

Table 2 shows the results of the normality test for the findings obtained from the participants. Since the number of participants was more than 50, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied. It was concluded that the data did not have a normal distribution since the significance level was less than $p < 0.05$. Therefore, it was decided to use non-parametric tests for analysis.

Table 3. Descriptive Values for Scales

Dimensions	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Anxiety of Losing Talent	20	1,0	5,00	2,0116	,93771
Anxiety of Being Poor	20	1,0	5,00	1,5896	,85586
Anxiety of Suffering	20	1,0	5,00	2,4204	1,00320
Anxiety of Disappointment	20	1,0	4,67	1,7883	,89865
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	20	1,0	5,00	1,5467	,91106
Re-Injury Anxiety	20	1,0	5,00	2,6750	1,00470
Sports Injury Anxiety	20	1,0	3,68	2,0809	,62325

Considering the injury anxiety levels of the participants, it is seen that it is low in all dimensions.

Table 4. Kruskal Wallis H Test Results According to Age Variable of Participants' Injury Anxiety

Dimensions	Age	n	Average	Chi-square Value	df	p	Post Hoc
Anxiety of Losing Talent	(1)18-19 ages	33	95,47	,770	3	,857	-
	(2)20-21 ages	82	104,96				
	(3)22-23 ages	64	99,51				
	(4)24 and over	22	98,86				
Anxiety of Being Poor	(1)18-19 ages	33	78,27	12,514	3	**,006***	**2,4>1**
	(2)20-21 ages	82	107,96				
	(3)22-23 ages	64	95,31				
	(4)24 and over	22	125,70				
Anxiety of Suffering	(1)18-19 ages	33	92,47	1,253	3	,740	-
	(2)20-21 ages	82	100,20				
	(3)22-23 ages	64	106,18				
	(4)24 and over	22	101,70				
Anxiety of Disappointment	(1)18-19 ages	33	99,80	1,770	3	,621	-
	(2)20-21 ages	82	97,91				
	(3)22-23 ages	63	99,02				
	(4)24 and over	22	115,41				
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	(1)18-19 ages	33	93,58	6,510	3	,089	-
	(2)20-21 ages	82	105,98				
	(3)22-23 ages	63	90,79				
	(4)24 and over	22	118,30				
Re-Injury Anxiety	(1)18-19 ages	33	97,36	,161	3	,984	-
	(2)20-21 ages	82	101,51				
	(3)22-23 ages	63	100,04				
	(4)24 and over	22	102,77				
Sports Injury Anxiety	(1)18-19 ages	33	92,61	2,256	3	,521	-
	(2)20-21 ages	82	102,39				
	(3)22-23 ages	64	98,50				
	(4)24 and over	22	115,68				

p<0,05*

In Table 4, it is seen that there is a statistically significant difference only in the sub-dimension of the anxiety of being perceived as weak as a result of the test performed between the injury anxiety of the students of the faculty of sports sciences and the age variable (p<0.05). In the difference analysis made to determine the difference between the groups, In the sub-dimension of the anxiety of being perceived as weak, it was revealed that the participants aged 20-21 and those aged 24 and over had a higher concern of being perceived as weak than the participants aged 18-19.

Table 5. Kruskal Wallis H Test Results According to Age Variable of Participants' Injury Anxiety

Dimensions	Gender	n	Average	Ranking Total	U	z	p
Anxiety of Losing Talent	Female	73	104,26	7611,00	4434,000	-,608	,543
	Male	128	99,14	12690,00			
Anxiety of Being Poor	Female	73	96,02	7009,50	4308,500	-,987	,324
	Male	128	103,84	13291,50			
Anxiety of Suffering	Female	73	107,35	7836,50	4208,500	-1,177	,239
	Male	128	97,38	12464,50			
Anxiety of Disappointment	Female	73	99,14	7237,50	4536,500	-,259	,796
	Male	127	101,28	12862,50			
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	Female	73	98,08	7160,00	4459,000	-,508	,611
	Male	127	101,89	12940,00			
Re-Injury Anxiety	Female	73	101,28	7393,50	4578,500	-,145	,885
	Male	127	100,05	12706,50			
Sports Injury Anxiety	Female	73	101,21	7388,50	4656,500	-,039	,969
	Male	128	100,88	12912,50			

In Table 5, it is seen that there is no significant difference in all sub-dimensions and an overall score of the Man Whitney U Test applied between the injury anxiety of sports science students and the gender variable (p>0.05).

Table 6. Kruskal Wallis H Test Results by Participant's Injury Anxiety by Section Variable

Dimensions	Department	n	Average	Ci square value	df	p	Post Hoc
Anxiety of Losing Talent	PE Teaching	43	102,78	,710	3	,871	
	Coaching	105	97,90				-
	Sports Man.	42	105,33				
	Recreation	11	107,09				
Anxiety of Being Poor	PE Teaching	43	103,33	6,258	3	,100	
	Coaching	105	94,18				-
	Sports Man.	42	107,20				
	Recreation	11	133,36				
Anxiety of Suffering	PE Teaching	43	101,62	,843	3	,839	
	Coaching	105	98,03				-
	Sports Man.	42	107,67				
	Recreation	11	101,50				
Anxiety of Disappointment	PE Teaching	43	102,70	2,200	3	,532	
	Coaching	104	97,09				-
	Sports Man.	42	100,83				
	Recreation	11	122,91				
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	PE Teaching	43	99,20	6,794	3	,079	
	Coaching	104	95,06				-
	Sports Man.	42	106,24				
	Recreation	11	135,09				
Re-Injury Anxiety	PE Teaching	43	103,53	2,922	3	,404	
	Coaching	104	98,46				-
	Sports Man.	42	95,45				
	Recreation	11	127,18				
Sports Injury Anxiety	PE Teaching	43	103,72	4,219	3	,239	
	Coaching	105	95,19				-
	Sports Man.	42	104,94				
	Recreation	11	130,77				

In Table 6, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference in the scale mean and all sub-dimensions as a result of the test performed between the injury anxiety of the students of the faculty of sports sciences and the department variable (p>0.05).

Table 1. Mann Whitney U Test Results According to the Variable of Being a Licensed Athlete of Injury Anxiety of the Participants

Dimensions	License	n	Average	Rank Total	U	z	p
Anxiety of Losing Talent	Yes	103	103,90	10701,50	4748,500	-,733	,463
	No	98	97,95	9599,50			
Anxiety of Being Poor	Yes	103	102,94	10603,00	4847,000	-,522	,601
	No	98	98,96	9698,00			
Anxiety of Suffering	Yes	103	102,07	10513,00	4937,000	-,269	,788
	No	98	99,88	9788,00			
Anxiety of Disappointment	Yes	102	102,74	10479,50	4769,500	-,575	,565
	No	98	98,17	9620,50			
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	Yes	102	103,73	10580,50	4668,500	-,913	,361
	No	98	97,14	9519,50			
Re-Injury Anxiety	Yes	102	98,17	10013,50	4760,500	-,582	,560
	No	98	102,92	10086,50			
Sports Injury Anxiety	Yes	103	102,58	10566,00	4884,000	-,396	,692
	No	98	99,34	9735,00			

p<0,05*

In Table 7, it is seen that there is no significant difference in all sub-dimensions and an overall score of the Man Whitney U Test applied between the injury anxiety of sports science students and the variable of being a licensed athlete (p>0.05).

Table 8. Kruskal Wallis H Test Results According to the Class Variable of Participants' Injury Anxiety

Dimensions	Grade	n	Average	Ci square value	df	p	Post Hoc
Anxiety of Losing Talent	First	61	102,43	,186	3	,980	
	Second	34	98,47				
	Third	44	102,89				-
	Four	62	99,64				
Anxiety of Being Poor	First	61	101,73	1,295	3	,730	
	Second	34	106,04				
	Third	44	104,66				-
	Four	62	94,92				
Anxiety of Suffering	First	61	96,25	4,121	3	,249	
	Second	34	101,44				
	Third	44	91,14				-
	Four	62	112,43				
Anxiety of Disappointment	First	61	94,37	2,639	3	,451	
	Second	34	97,00				
	Third	43	98,45				-
	Four	62	109,87				
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	First	61	105,97	6,401	3	,094	
	Second	34	104,12				
	Third	43	109,21				-
	Four	62	87,10				
Re-Injury Anxiety	First	61	99,88	,260	3	,967	
	Second	34	105,07				
	Third	43	99,36				-
	Four	62	99,40				
Sports Injury Anxiety	First	61	101,09	,102	3	,992	
	Second	34	99,91				-
	Third	44	103,27				
	Four	62	99,90				

In Table 8, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference in the scale average and all sub-dimensions as a result of the test performed between the injury anxiety of the sports sciences faculty students and the grade level variable (p>0.05).

Table 9. Mann Whitney U Test Results of Participants' Injury Concerns According to the Variable of Previous Injury

Dimensions	Injury History	n	Average	Rank Total	U	z	p
Anxiety of Losing Talent	Yes	106	104,48	11074,50	4666,500	-,906	,365
	No	95	97,12	9226,50			
Anxiety of Being Poor	Yes	106	102,09	10821,50	4919,500	-,302	,763
	No	95	99,78	9479,50			
Anxiety of Suffering	Yes	106	105,46	11179,00	4562,000	-1,157	,247
	No	95	96,02	9122,00			
Anxiety of Disappointment	Yes	105	99,22	10418,00	4853,000	-,339	,735
	No	95	101,92	9682,00			
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	Yes	105	98,73	10367,00	4802,000	-,515	,607
	No	95	102,45	9733,00			
Re-Injury Anxiety	Yes	105	103,32	10848,50	4691,500	-,726	,468
	No	95	97,38	9251,50			
Sports Injury Anxiety	Yes	106	103,21	10940,50	4800,500	-,570	,569
	No	95	98,53	9360,50			

In Table 9, it is seen that there is no significant difference in all sub-dimensions and an overall score of the Man Whitney U Test applied between the injury anxiety of sports science students and the variable of having a previous injury (p>0.05).

Table 10. Mann Whitney U Test Results According to the Sports Branch Variable of Participants' Injury Anxiety

Dimensions	Sport	n	Average	Rank Total	U	z	p	Dimensions
Anxiety of Losing Talent	Individual	87	109,21	9501,00	4245,000	-1,770	,077	
	Team	114	94,74	10800,00				-
Anxiety of Being Poor	Individual	87	94,27	8201,50	4373,500	-1,543	,123	
	Team	114	106,14	12099,50				-
Anxiety of Suffering	Individual	87	94,01	8179,00	4351,000	-1,498	,134	
	Team	114	106,33	12122,00				-
Anxiety of Disappointment	Individual	87	95,49	8308,00	4480,000	-1,105	,269	
	Team	113	104,35	11792,00				-
Anxiety of Losing Social Support	Individual	87	95,47	8305,50	4477,500	-1,224	,221	
	Team	113	104,38	11794,50				-
Re-Injury Anxiety	Individual	87	101,30	8813,00	4846,000	-,172	,864	
	Team	113	99,88	11287,00				-
Sports Injury Anxiety	Individual	87	97,13	8450,50	4622,500	-,824	,410	
	Team	114	103,95	11850,50				-

In Table 10, it is seen that there is no significant difference in all sub-dimensions and an overall score of the Man Whitney U Test applied between the injury anxiety of sports science students and the variable of the sports branch (p>0.05).

Discussion and Conclusion

When the literature on injury anxiety in sports is examined, studies show that athletes with high sports anxiety experience more injuries (Johnson & Ivarsson, 2011; Ivarsson et al., 2013). These injuries that occur in athletes are called sports injuries (Kalyon, 2003). In addition to the physical dimensions of these injuries, it is crucial to examine the psychological dimensions (Andersen et al., 2016). The present study found that 201 students studying at the faculty of sports sciences had low levels of injury anxiety in sports. İrhan (2022), who examined the anxiety levels of physical education and sports teacher candidates, concluded that the students' anxiety levels were low. On the other hand, Adar (2021), who examined the injury anxiety levels of the wrestlers, concluded that the anxiety levels of the athletes were above average. While this result reached by İrhan (2022) is not similar to the current research finding, it is similar to the result reached by Adar (2021).

This finding shows that the students studying in the faculties of sports sciences come with a certain sports background, and therefore, they do not experience sports injury anxiety.

Budak (2021), who examined the injury anxiety levels of female basketball players according to the age variable, concluded that there was no difference between these two variables. In their study, Budak et al. (2020) concluded that football players over the age of 20 playing in development leagues have higher anxiety levels about being perceived as weak compared to other age groups. According to the study conducted by Namlı and Buzdağlı (2020) on athletes who do individual and team sports, it has been determined that as the age of the athlete increases, the re-injury anxiety as a result of injury increases. In their study, Bağrıçık and Açak (2005) found that the risk of re-injury increases as age increases, and in parallel, the anxiety of re-injury also increases. The injury anxiety levels of the students participating in our study were examined according to the age variable, and it was found that the weak perception sub-dimension average score of the students in the 18-19 age range was lower than the students in other age groups. While this finding obtained from the research is not similar to the results reached by Budak (2021), it is similar to the results reached by Namlı and Buzdağlı (2020) and Bağrıçık and Açak (2005). The main reason why the finding of our study did not support the results reached by Budak (2021) is that the study's sample group consisted of female athletes.

Bayındır (2021), who examined the injury apricot levels of elite wrestlers, concluded that the re-injury apricot sub-dimension averages of the athletes differed according to the gender variable. In the study conducted by Tanyeri (2019), it was concluded that male athletes had a higher average score of disappointing and losing social support sub-dimensions than female athletes. Unlike these studies, no difference was found between gender variables and re-injury anxiety levels (Karayol & Eroğlu, 2020; Meeuwisse et al., 2003; Stevenson, 2000). In this study, which was carried out with students studying at the faculty of sports sciences, it was determined that the injury anxiety levels of the students did not differ according to gender. While this finding obtained in the present study is not similar to the results reached by Bayındır (2021) and Tanyeri (2019), it is similar to the results reached by Karayol and Eroğlu (2020), Meeuwisse et al. (2003) and Stevenson (2000). This finding obtained in the study is not similar to the results obtained by Bayındır (2021) and Tanyeri (2019) and is thought to be due to the characteristics of the research groups.

Karayol and Eroğlu (2020), who examined the physical education and sports school students' injury anxiety in sports, concluded that the average score of the student's anxiety about losing social support differed according to the department variable. However, in this study, in which the injury anxiety levels of the students studying at the faculty of sports sciences were examined according to the department variable, it was determined that there was no significant difference between the department and injury anxiety. Therefore, the current research finding is not similar to the results reached by Karayol and Eroğlu (2020).

Yıldız (2022), who examined the injury anxiety levels of the students of the faculty of sports sciences according to the variable of being a licensed athlete, determined that the sub-dimension score averages the anxiety of losing ability, being perceived as weak and suffering at a better level than the athletes who did not have a sports history. In this research conducted with students studying at Aydın Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Sports Sciences, The injury anxiety levels of the students were examined according to the variable of being a licensed athlete, and it was determined that there was no difference between these two variables. This finding obtained in our study is not similar to Yıldız (2022) results.

In addition, the apricot competition levels of the students participating in our study were examined according to the variables of grade, injury, and sports branch. It was determined that the student's anxiety levels did not differ according to these three variables.

Karayol and Eroğlu (2020) examined the competition anxiety levels of students according to their classes and found no significant difference between these two variables. The results of the research reached by Karayol and Eroğlu (2022) are similar to the current research findings. This

finding was obtained from research since university students participate in the same leagues and tournaments. The study by Budak (2021) determined that athletes who had previously been injured experience anxiety about losing their talent, anxiety about being perceived as weak, and anxiety about re-injury. In our study, the injury anxiety of the athletes was examined according to the variable of having an injury, and it was determined that there was no significant difference between these two variables. This finding obtained from the research is not similar to the results reached by Budak (2021). In addition, within the scope of the study, the injury anxiety levels of the students were also examined according to the sports branch variable, and it was found that there was no significant difference between these two variables. He examined the injury anxiety levels of the Physical Education and Sports School students according to the variable of sportsmanship level and found that these amateur athletes experienced poor perception anxiety. This result reached by Yıldız (2022) does not coincide with the current research finding.

As it is known, the effect of sports injuries on athletes is quite significant. According to Erol and Karahan (2006), intense training programs, hard blows, and movements without warming up can cause injuries in athletes. As a result of this research, which was carried out to examine the level of injury anxiety in sports students studying at the faculty of sports sciences, according to the age variable, it was concluded that the average score of the students' poor perception anxiety sub-dimension differs. However, when the studies conducted by researchers on sports injuries are examined, it has been seen that this subject has only recently been studied in the field of sports sciences, so there are limited studies.

Suggestions

It can be suggested that researchers who will work on this subject should work on different populations and sample groups by using various variables. In this context, it is thought that the results obtained from the present study will shed light on other researchers.

Authors Contribution

HG; (Conceptual framework), HG; (Data Analysis), HG; (Data Collection), HG; Reporting of the Article.

Conflict of Interest

Any personal and financial conflicts of interest within the scope of the study

Ethical Statement

The ethical trail of this research was obtained from the social and human sciences research ethics committee of Aydın Adnan Menderes University with the decision no. 18 on 05.12.2022.

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