

MUSCLE CONTUSION AKA "CORK"

What is a Cork?

A cork is a muscle bruise

How do you get a Cork?

 Corks result form blunt trauma to an area of the body, commonly in the front or side of the thigh eg. if 2 players collide and one is hit in the thigh by the knee of the other.



What does a Cork feel like?

- Corks usually result in swelling and are sore to touch.
- A cork may result in immediate pain, weakness, muscle spasm and stiffness, occasionally leaving you unable to continue.
- As you cool down after sport/exercise it is likely that the pain, tightness and muscle spasm will increase.

How to initially treat a Cork

- The first 24-48hrs are crucial to limit swelling and decrease the severity of the injury.
- RICE Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation
- A period of rest should be determined depending on the severity of the cork.
- Ice should be used as often as possible.
 Commonly ice is used for 20 minutes every 2 hrs.
- Compression is the key element of early management of a cork.
 - A compression bandage should be applied ASAP to reduce swelling.
- If possible the area of Cork should be elevated above the level of the heart to reduce swelling.
- Corks can be iced in a <u>slightly stretched position</u> however this should be monitored by a sports medicine professional.



- Do NO HARM
- **No Heat** Do not use spa or hot baths in the acute phase.
- No Alcohol for at least 48-72hrs as it increases swelling.
- **No Running** no strenuous activity as it will cause further damage.
- **No Massage** for at least 48-72hrs as it will cause further damage.

Who you should talk to

• You should seek immediate assessment and treatment by Sports Medicine professionals to assist in a speedy recovery.

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