Received on (18-2-2021) Accepted on (23-8-2021)

A Comparative Study of Professional Players Injury in The Jordanian Football League for Manaseer between The Players of Irbid and Amman

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https://doi.org/10.33976/IUGJEPS.30.1/2022/20

Abstract

The study aimed to compare the injuries of professional players in the Jordanian football league between the players of Irbid and Amman in terms of places of injury, type of injury, and the most play centers of football players. The researcher used the descriptive method in the survey method to achieve the objective of the study. The questionnaire was used to collect the necessary data, And the interview and the validity and reliability of the tools were checked. The study was conducted on a sample of)62(players,) 24(of who were from Amman, and)38(from Irbid. The results of the study indicated that the most places of injury were in the elbow, thigh, and leg. The football players had the difference in Amman with an average score of)0.70(,)0.66(and)0.57(The most frequent types of injuries were injuries to the players in Amman with an average of) 0.83(and an average of) 0.77(and an average of)0.77(And the average)0.48(The most play centers injury was in the guards of the players of Irbid and an average of)0.64(Amman attackers and an average of(0.60). In light of the results of the study, the researcher recommended that the football coaches Irbid and Amman warm-up before the matches and make the development of physical qualities in a scientific manner and make the referees apply the law of football and the need to emphasize and punish players who deliberately injury opponents and prevent them from violent play.

Keywords: **Jordanian football league, Players Injury, League for Manaseer, Jordan**

دراسة مقارنة لإصابة اللاعبين المحترفين في الدوري الأردني لكرة القدم للمناصيربين لاعبي إربد وعمان

الملخص

هدفت الدراسة إلى مقارنة إصابات اللاعبين المحترفين في الدوري الأردني لكرة القدم بين لاعبي إربد وعمان من حيث أماكن الإصابة ونوع الإصابة ومراكز اللعب الأكثر لاعبي كرة القدم. استخدم الباحث الأسلوب الوصفي في طريقة المسح لتحقيق هدف الدراسة. تم استخدام الاستبيان لجمع البيانات اللازمة، وتم التحقق من المقابلة وصحة وموثوقية الأدوات. أجريت الدراسة على عينة من 62 لاعبا، 24 منهم من عمان و38 من إربد. وأشارت نتائج الدراسة إلى أن معظم أماكن الإصابة كانت في الكوع والفخذ والساق.وكانت للاعبين كرة القدم في عمان بمتوسط نقاط 0.70 و 0.66 و 0.57. وكانت أكثر أنواع الإصابات شيوعا هي الإصابات التي لحقت باللاعبين في عمان بمتوسط 0.83 ومتوسط 0.77 ومتوسط 0.77. والمتوسط 0.48. وكانت أكثر إصابات مراكز اللعب في الحراسة للاعبي إربد ومتوسط 0.64 مهاجم من لاعبي عمان بمتوسط 0.60. وفي ضوء نتائج الدراسة، أوصى الباحث مدربي كرة القدم إربد وعمان بالإحماء قبل المباريات وجعل تطوير الصفات البدنية بطريقة علمية وجعل الحكام يطبقون قانون كرة القدم وضرورة التأكيد على اللاعبين الذين يتعمدون إصابة الخصوم ومعاقبتهم ومنعهم من اللعب العنيف.

كلمات مفتاحية: إصابات اللاعبين ، دوري المناصير، الاردن

Introduction and Theoretical Background

Introduction

In developed countries where the sport has become a profession from which the athlete derives his livelihood, athletes must be like football players who make a double effort for the success of their sport clubs at the expense of their health and their bodies. Therefore, the injury becomes a hindrance to securing their future and can lead some to lose everything. As happened with senior stars who died, poor people have nothing because of the injury, which removed them entirely from the ball pots, so the injury is the largest number of athletes, especially the football player.

Despite the scientific and technological progress and associated outcomes that have contributed to reducing injuries, meeting their effects and preventing them, and following the development of physiotherapy methods, it remains a significant problem for both players and trainers (Zahir, 2004).

And after the overload on the beginner to injury more than the big plays where the growth of centers of development at the ends of the bone and these centers are essential in protecting parts of the body from injury and then calcification since the bone is the most critical factors of injury in young children 12-15 years, especially the excessive pressure on the pelvic area and the spine leads to injury, and some studies have confirmed that increasing a load of training more than the ability of the player leads to the weak immune system in the body (Nasreddin Syed, 2003; Klentrou, Cieslak, MacNeil, Vintinner, Plyley, 2002; Eirale., Bisciotti., Corsini., Baudot., Saillant & Chalabi, 2020).

Rushdi (2003) mentions that the youth are exposed in the matches the group, especially the football of multiple injuries and a high degree of seriousness, especially in some exercises characterized by violence and repetition also be the bones of the players are vulnerable to injuries as well as joints were subjected to multiple types of acute injuries due to friction such as injuries Developing cartilage, end-bone injury, ligament injury, and fracture due to stress due to training speed.

Abed Rabbo (2010) states that the horror of a football player after an injury cannot be matched by any other horror, especially if the inevitable result is to enter the operating room for an urgent surgery that cannot be finalized without a few months after the player during which The prisoner of his obsessions, which in many cases afflicts him with a kind of depression and despair, may eliminate all hope of returning to his former normal state.

According to the studies conducted on many cases of injured players found that there are a rare number of football players reach the age of retirement without playing a prominent role in the retirement and also found that the most common injuries, which comes primarily because of the seriousness of the future of football players Are the ones that affect the knee and the withers. There is an injury that is not less serious and is known as muscle rupture. These injuries are general (80%) of the injuries of football players (Khaled, 2017).

Professional players injuries

The world has witnessed tremendous development in various sports disciplines, and one of the most important of these developments is the development in the field of sports medicine, which has undergone many scientific studies of preventive and therapeutic aspects. Despite this, sports injuries still occur to varying degrees, whether in competitions or during training, and that may stop

the player from practicing sports. And, it may keep him away from his activity, in addition to many complications that hinder the progress of the educational and training process and the associated changes and physiological effects on the player, sports injuries are one of the biggest dangers facing athletes and the advanced sciences related to sports and health have sought to reduce sports injuries, because of its adverse effects on players and on sports results in addition to the cost of treating injuries that may exceed the financial capacity of many players and limit their sporting achievements. (Al Shatnawi, 2016).

Skeer (2011) mentioned that the most common sports injuries in football players for excellent teams were injuries to the skin, soft tissues, ligaments, tendons, and joints, the most common injuries were in the lower extremities, and the most common were blister injuries (bruises, bruises), fractures of the toes and dislocations of the knee joint, The most frequent injuries were between goalkeepers and midfielders.

Salama (2011) found that muscle injuries are more than joints, and a lean pattern is more severe than a muscle type.

Al-Azzawi, Khalaf, and Fouad (2010) emphasized that most injuries were in the lower extremities, especially the knee and ankle joints, and the causes of injuries were insufficient attention and matches that concerned with tactical aspects and speed of performance.

Al-Zughailat (2018) showed that the most common injuries among Muay Thai players were muscle trauma, then wounds and bone bruises, while the most vulnerable sites were the nose, eyebrow, and lips, and as for the leading causes of injuries, the lack of adequate equipment for training and matches.

The Al-Dhibat study (2016) also showed that the most common types of sports injuries among the study sample are muscle cramps, and that the most common cause of sports injuries for them is violent intervention, and that the most anatomical sites of sports injuries they have are the thigh area. Study problem and questions.

Al-Dulaimi., Abdul Rasoul & Kazem (2013) conclude that sports injuries are most common among soccer players and then handball players. Also, the most common sports injuries for team athletes are bruises and then muscle spasms.

Hootmma, Dick & Agel (2007) found that injuries are related to collisions between players and that the risk of players being injured is low (one injury per two matches and one injury per 5 exercises for each team formed of 50 people, and that the results of this study may be specific to reduce injuries in terms of the definition of injury and the mechanics of injury. And its evolution.

Rashid, Al-Atrash, Eamar, and Al-Beqai (2020) concluded that the most common injuries students suffered were a muscle strain injury and that the most anatomical body sites exposed to sports injuries in students were the metacarpal area, followed by the knee joint, that the highest rate of injuries Students are exposed to them in the course of physical preparation, and the most common cause of sports injuries to them is terrible weather.

And Makarov (2004) indicates that sports injuries are one of the most critical problems facing specialists in the field of sports and physical education, regardless of their specializations.

Skeer (2011) recommended working on educating players and making them aware of sports injuries and ways to prevent them and the need to provide medical personnel in sport clubs who conduct medical examination on players throughout the sports season, the need to pay attention to

periodic medical examination of players before and during the sports season, make health cards for every player that records injuries - Her history - her accurate diagnosis and treatment program.
Magly (2007) suggested keeping a medical file and medical passport for each player of the national elite and stressed the necessity of a doctor and specialized therapist to every national soccer. The results of this study should be circulated among the Olympic Committee and Sport Federations.

Research problem and questions

The research idea was sent through the experiences of the researcher in the field of teaching and training and follow-up players in stadiums, either by training or matches by virtue of his interest as a member of the teaching staff at Yarmouk University and training sport clubs and analysis and media in the newspapers and television has observed a phenomenon that requires research and results of the absence of important players for matches and training in the province of Irbid and Amman, As a result of injury during training or matches and for multiple reasons and multiple places in their bodies and the variety of types and places of injury and different sport clubs. The researcher sought to adopt the scientific methods in observing and follow up this phenomenon and to find out its dimensions by looking at the records of the players in specialized clinics and hospitals that work in the field of sports medicine, especially those affiliated with the Football Association or the Supreme Council for Sport and Youth. Accordingly; The researcher decided to A Comparative Study of Professional Players Injury in The Jordanian Football League for Manaseer between The Players of Irbid And Amman, and according to the researcher's knowledge, the study may be the first of its kind. Accordingly, the study seeks to answer the questions:

1 - Are there differences in the places of injury between players Irbid and Amman football?

2 -Are there differences in the types of repeated injuries to football between players Irbid and Amman football?

3 - Is it possible to identify the differences in the injuries of the various sport clubs for the guards, defenders, center and attack and players Irbid and Amman professional football Jordanian And its causes?

Research Importance

In order to access sports training to the desired level and achieve its objectives and without injury affecting the process of the training must be studied the different effects of sports training on all organs of the body, whether negative or positive, as the identification of the physiological changes that occur within the body during the performance of a particular activity is essential in Access to information that helps to understand the biology of the body and then can be controlled and increased effectiveness (World Sports Magazine 2001).

Hence, the importance of this study and attention to this problem to get to know the types, places, and centers of play most vulnerable to physical injuries sport clubs' professional football in the province of Irbid and Amman.

The researcher hopes that these results will work to reduce those injuries to football by identifying the types of injuries and places and the most sport clubs exposed to the Jordanian football pro.

Based on the above and with the need to pay attention to the injuries and safety of football players, this study was aimed at identifying the physical injuries associated with football in the football club of professional sport clubs in the role of Al-Manasir in Jordanian football.

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to identify the following: (World Sports Magazine 2001)

1 - Types of repeated injuries in the research sample understudy for Irbid and Amman football players.

2 - Places of various injuries in the sample of the study understudy for Irbid and Amman football players.

3 - different sport clubs, guards, defenders, and the center and the most offensive injuries between the players Irbid and Amman football sport clubs for professionals in Jordan.

Previous Studies:

Study Magly (2007) This study aimed at knowing the most important causes of sports injuries and their rate as well as the significant areas subject to injuries. It also aimed at knowing the kinds of injuries and the most common therapy used by the players of the national elite according to the periods of sports seasons, and to the variable of sex, kind of game, and the training age. The scholars applied the descriptive statistical method/ survey technique. The study sample included (291) players during the sports season 2004/2005. The sample represented (77.8%) of the study community. The analysis of the data showed that the most causes of sport's injuries of the players of the national elite generally come as a result of neglecting health care or ignoring periodical medical checkups with a rate (8.26%). There is a statistical function for males as well as for the individual matches. The most crucial kind of sports injuries of the players of the national elite was bone cramps (19.40%). Most organs/ areas that are subject to sports injuries among the players of the national elite are ankle injuries with a rate of (10.60%). The majority of sports injuries generally occur during the preparation period, with a rate of (54.89%). The most common therapy followed by the players of the national elite is a natural therapy with a rate of (56.10%). According to the results and conclusion of this study, the scholars recommended that the sports associations should make periodical medical checkups for their players.

The study of Skeer (2011) This study aimed to find out more sports injuries among soccer players for Al-Mumtaz teams in Khartoum State. The researchers used the functional survey method due to the nature of the study. And a sports doctor from Al-Mumtaz sport clubs. The sample was chosen by the intentional method. The researchers used the questionnaire and the interview as a tool for collecting data. The questionnaire prepared by the researchers was subject to rationing, which resulted in high reliability and validity factors. The researchers used arithmetic averages, percentages, standard deviations, and frequencies to process the study data and the Pearson correlation coefficient (R) to measure the stability of the test in a retest method. Injuries were to the lower extremities, and the most common were blister skin injuries (bruises, contusions), broken toes, and dislocations of the knee joint. Goalkeepers and midfield players were most commonly injured. I made some recommendations, including Work to educate players and make them aware of sports injuries and ways to prevent them, the need to provide medical personnel in the sport clubs to conduct medical examinations on players throughout the sports season, the need to pay attention to periodic medical examination of players before and during the sports season, make health cards for each player in which he records injuries - Her history - her accurate diagnosis and treatment program.

Salama (2011) This study aimed to build the relationship of some morphological and physical variables and body type to common sports injuries for athletes' students. The study aimed to identify and classify sports injuries suffered by students of physical education at the University of Minya and to identify the physical patterns and the relationship of sports injuries to the physical and morphological variables under study. The research sample consisted of 48 students, who are 42 students who have suffered sports injuries and 42 students who have not suffered injuries.

The study of Al-Azzawi, Khalaf & Fouad (2010) aimed at comparing sports injuries in physical education lessons and to identify their causes, attitudes, and activities that occurred in them. The study sample was from students of the College of Basic Education - Department of Physical Education from Al-Mustansiriya University and for the four academic stages and the number of study members was 46 injured Out of 248 of the original community of the study, the researchers concluded that the injuries were among first and second-year students and most injuries in the lower limbs, especially the knee and ankle joints, and the causes of injuries were insufficient attention and matches that concerned with tactical aspects and speed of performance.

Muhammad's study (2018) aimed to find out the most important causes of sports injuries among football, basketball, and handball players in Al-Mumtaz sport clubs in Khartoum state. The researcher used the descriptive approach to suit the nature of the study. Data were collected from a sample of (286 players) football, basketball, and handball players for Premier sport clubs in Khartoum State. The researcher used the questionnaire as a tool to collect data. The most important results were the following: In the physical fitness axis, the most important causes of injuries were: A / The technical staff did not follow the scientific aspect in developing fitness components. B / The number of warm-up hours is not sufficient. A: Not to work by a fitness professional. In the focus of the training and technical devices, the most important causes of injuries were: A / The training and technical equipment did not follow the scientific principles in implementing their planning exercises. B / The technical training staff is not qualified. In the health and cultural axis, the most important causes of injuries were: A / The players did not follow the correct dietary rules. B / There are no specialized centers in sports medicine. In the field of potentials and stadiums, the leading causes of injuries were: A / The incentives were not available. B / Not suitable sports clothes and shoes for different climatic conditions and floors.

The study of Rashid, Al-Atrash, Eamar, and Al-Beqai (2020) This study aimed to identify the most common sports injuries among students of the Faculty of Physical Education at An-Najah National University, as well as to identify the most common and most exposed areas of sports injuries among students and the most common causes. That leads to sports injuries and the most practical courses that occur among students of the Faculty of Physical Education at An-Najah National University, in addition to identifying statistical differences of statistical significance for the number of injuries among students of the Faculty of Physical Education at An-Najah National University. Variables (academic level, gender), the researchers used the descriptive method in the study, and used the questionnaire as a tool to collect data, and the study sample consists of (475) students, who were randomly chosen, and enabling the Statistical Packages Program (SPSS,26) to analyze the results, and the results numbers of the most injuries that students are exposed to are Muscle strain injury, and that the most anatomical body sites exposed to sports injuries among students were the area of the combs of the hand followed by the knee joint, that the highest rate of injuries suffered by students in the course of physical preparation, and that the most leading causes

of sports injuries to them is terrible weather conditions, as they are the results The presence of statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05 ≥α) causes sports injuries in the Faculty of Physical Education, An-Najah University on the variable of School years, between first-year and second-year students and in favor of the first-year application, and there are differences related to statistical significance at the level of significance (0.05 ≥α) between third-year and second-year students and for third-year students, and there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05 ≥α) between second and fourth year students and for the benefit of second year students, and there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05 ≥α) for sports injuries in the College of Physical Education - An-Najah University in accordance with the gender variable and in favor of males, and in light of the results The study recommended the researchers to pay attention to the good and proper warm-up of all working muscles, and to follow the students during practical lessons by the teacher and to guide them, which occurs occurring Keywords: (sports injuries, practical courses, college of physical education).

Search Procedures:

Research Methodology:

Within the limits of the research sample and its nature and its objectives, the researcher used the survey method to suit the nature of this study.

Research Community:

Such as the search community football players, and they were 300 players who are enrolled in the records of the Jordanian Football Association and participants in the Manasir and Professionals League for the year 2016-2017 and represented 12 sport clubs for the provinces of Irbid and Amman.

The Research Sample:

The sample of the study represented 62 players with 20.66%, with 24 players from Amman and 8% and 38% from Irbid governorate, with a total of 12.66%, representing 20.66% of the whole research community in the 2011-2012 football league. Irbid, Ramtha, Al-Arabi, Al-Hussein, Al-Sarah, Manshiyyah, and Kafrassam.

And the sport clubs of Amman are represented by: Al Faisali - Al Wehdat - Jordan Youth - Al Jazira - Al Yarmouk - Al Hussein Youth.

Study tools:

1- Research Questionnaire:

Through the researcher's experience, he designed a data collection questionnaire that aims to identify the types, places, and centers of the affected players of the research sample whose data were answered by the players with their sport clubs.

The researcher used the documents and records available in the records of the player's sport clubs and physiotherapy centers, which show the condition and type and place of injury for football players and sport clubs and their respective sport clubs.

Validate the tool

To ensure the validity of the tool, the researcher measured the apparent validity by presenting it to a number of arbitrators specialized in research methods and the College of Physical Education in order to ensure that the appropriateness of the paragraphs and their affiliation to them were measured, the clarity of the phrase and the integrity of its wording, and to submit proposals for

amendment, addition or deletion. The remarks and the reasonable good opinion were taken, and formal adjustments were made in the wording, and the questionnaire was released in its final form.

Stability of the tool

To ensure the stability of the study tool, the test-retest method was verified by applying the scale and re-applying it after two weeks to a group from outside the study sample consisting of (20) players in other governorates, and then the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between their estimates in Both times.

The stability coefficient was also calculated by the internal consistency method according to the Cronbach Alpha equation, and Table (1) shows the internal consistency coefficient according to the Cronbach Alpha equation and the stability of the return, and these values were considered appropriate for the purposes of this study.

Table (1)

Cronbach's internal consistency coefficient alpha and repeatability

the field	Stability of replay	Internal consistency
The overall score is	0.91	0.93

2. Interview:

The researcher met the injured players and explained to them how to answer the questionnaire questions, which answer the types of injuries, and their place and the centers of play played by the player sport clubs and used the researcher coaches' teams searched to help players explain their answers.

The stability coefficient was also calculated by the internal consistency method according to the Cronbach Alpha equation, and Table (2) shows the internal consistency coefficient according to the Cronbach Alpha equation and the stability of the return, and these values were considered appropriate for the purposes of this study.

Table (2)

Cronbach's internal consistency coefficient alpha and repeatability

the field	Stability of replay	Internal consistency
The overall score is	0.82	0.86

Statistical Processing:

To determine the extent to which the objectives of the study were achieved, the following statistical processes should be used: arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and T-1 tests to show differences in the responses between Amman and Irbid players in each of the most vulnerable places and centers of play.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study aimed at comparing the injuries of professional players in the Jordanian football league between the players of Irbid and Amman are presented below.

First: Comparison between players Irbid and Amman in terms of places of injury: The Independent Samples T-Test was applied to the number of infections by location of infection according to the variable (Irbid, Amman), Table (3) shows.

Table (3)

Results of the application of the Independent Samples T-Test on the number of casualties according to the location of the infection according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman)

n	Injury Place	Irbid Players n= 33		Amman Players n= 30		T-Test	Temperature	Statistical Significance	Difference between averages
		M	Sd	M	Sd				
1	Attached	0,30	0,47	0,66	0,48	2,91	61	0,01	0,35
2	Wrist	0,09	0,29	0,37	0,49	2,74	61	0,01	0,28
3	The shoulder	0,15	0,36	0,23	0,43	0,82	61	0,42	0,08
4	The foot of the foot	0,27	0,45	0,53	0,51	2,16	61	0,03	2,16
5	The leg	0,27	0,45	0,57	0,50	2,44	61	0,01	2,44
6	Vehicle	0,36	0,49	0,43	0,50	0,56	61	0,58	0,07
7	Thigh	0,45	0,51	0,70	0,47	2,00	61	0,05	0,25
8	Back	0,21	0,42	0,10	0,31	1,21	61	0,23	0,11
9	Head	0,33	0,48	0,17	0,38	1,52	61	0,13	0,17

The table shows:

1. There are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of casualties by location of the infection (annex) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman). The value of (T) (2.91) With an average of 0.66 and an arithmetic mean of 0.30.

2) There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of injuries by location of the injury (wrist) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (2.74) Amman with an average of (0.37), while the average of the calculation of the province of Irbid (0.09).

3 - There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the mean of the number of casualties by location of injury (foot joint) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (2.16) For the governorate of Amman with an average of (0.53), while the arithmetic average of Irbid governorate (0.27).

4- There were statistically significant differences at the mean level (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of casualties by location of injury (leg) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman). The value of (T) (2.44) Amman with an average of (0.57), while the average of Irbid Governorate (0.27).

5- There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of injuries by location of injury (thigh) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (2.00) Amman with an average of (0.70), while the average for the players Irbid (0.45).

6- There were no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the mean of the number of injuries by location of the injury (shoulder, knee, back, head) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman) Statistically.

The present result is in agreement with the study (Magly, 2007; Skeer, 2011; Al-Azzawi, Khalaf, and Fouad, 2010). The current result differed from a study (Rashid, Al-Atrash, Lamar, and Al-Beqai; 2020).

Second: Comparison between the players of Irbid and Amman in terms of types of injuries And their causes:

The Independent Samples T-Test was applied to the number of casualties by type of injury according to governorate variable (Irbid, Amman), Table (4) shows.

Table (4)

Results of the application of the Independent Samples T-Test on the number of casualties according to the types of injuries according to the variable of governorate (Irbid, Amman).

n	Injury Place	Irbid Players n= 33		Amman Players n= 30		T-Test	Temperature	Statistical Significance	Difference between averages
		M	Sd	M	Sd				
1	Screwing Up	0,33	0,48	0,77	0,43	3,77	61	0,00	0,43
2	The Vineyard	0,52	0,51	0,77	0,43	2,11	61	0,04	0,25
3	Milling	0,27	0,45	0,63	0,49	3,04	61	0,00	0,36
4	The Trunk	0,48	0,51	0,53	0,51	0,38	61	0,71	0,05
5	Rip	0,39	0,50	0,83	0,38	3,92	61	0,00	0,44
6	Breakage	0,18	0,39	0,77	0,43	5,65	61	0,00	0,58
7	Cartilage	0,33	0,51	0,77	0,43	2,37	61	0,02	0,28
8	The Wound	0,48	0,51	0,77	0,43	2,37	61	0,02	0,28

The above table shows:

1- There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of casualties by type of injury (tensile) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (3.77) With an average of 0.77 and an arithmetic average of Irbid (0.33).

2 - There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the mean of the number of casualties by type of infection (generosity) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (2.11) Amman with an average of 0.77 and Irbid (0.52).

3- There were statistically significant differences at the mean level (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of casualties by type of infection according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman). The value of (T) (3.04) Amman with an average of 0.63 and Irbid (0.27).

4 - There were significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of injuries by type of injury (rupture) according to the variable of the province (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (3.92) Amman with an average of 0.83 and Irbid (0.39).

5- There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the statistical averages of the number of casualties by type of injury (fracture) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman). The value of (T) (5.65) (0.77) and Irbid (0.18).

6 - There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the mean of the number of injuries by type of injury (wound) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (2.37) Amman with an average of 0.77 and Irbid (0.48).

The present result is in agreement with the study (Magly, 2007; Skeer, 2011;). The current result differed from a study (Al-Azzawi, Khalaf, and Fouad, 2010; Rashid, Al-Atrash, Lamar, and Al-Beqai; 2020).

The cause of the injuries is a lack of attention and matches related to tactical aspects and speed of performance (Al-Azzawi, Khalaf, and Fouad, 2010). Rashid, Al-Atrash, Eamar, and Al-Beqai (2020) pointed to the most important cause of injuries: bad weather.

As for Muhammad (2018), he pointed out the most important causes of injuries: A / the technical staff's failure to follow the scientific aspect in developing physical fitness components. B / The number of hours of warm-up is not sufficient. A: Not to be employed by a fitness professional. In the focus of training and technical devices, the most important causes of injuries were: A / The training and technical equipment did not follow scientific principles in carrying out its planning exercises. B / Technical staff for training is not qualified. In the health and cultural axis, the most important causes of injuries were: A/players not following the correct dietary rules. B / There are no specialized centers in sports medicine. In the field of potentials and stadiums, the leading causes of injuries were: A / lack of incentives. B / Inappropriateness of clothing and sports shoes for different climatic conditions and floors.

Third: Comparison between the players of Irbid and Amman in terms of sport clubs:

Table (3)

The Independent Samples T-Test was applied to the number of casualties by sport clubs according to the governorate variable (Irbid, Amman).

n	Injury Place	Irbid Players n= 33		Amman Players n= 30		T-Test	Temperature	Statistical Significance	Difference between averages
		M	Sd	M	Sd				
1	Guards	0,64	0,49	0,20	0,41	3,83	61	0,00	0,44
2	Defenders	0,42	0,50	0,17	0,38	3,92	61	0,00	0,44
3	Center	0,61	0,50	0,17	0,38	3,92	61	0,00	0,44
4	Attack	0,27	0,45	0,60	0,50	2,73	61	0,01	0,33

The above table shows:

1- There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the mean averages of the number of casualties according to the play center (guards) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (3.83) Irbid with an average of (0.64), while the mean of the province of Amman (0.20).

2) There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (α = 0.05) between the mean averages of the number of casualties by play center (defender) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman). The value of (T) (2.28) Irbid with an average of (0.42), while the mean of the province of Amman (0.17).

3- There were statistically significant differences at the mean level (α = 0.05) between the mean averages of the number of casualties according to the center of play (center) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman). The value of (T) (3.92) Irbid with an average of (0.61), while the mean of the province of Amman (0.17).

4 - There were statistically significant differences at the mean level (α = 0.05) between the mean averages of the number of casualties by play center (attack) according to the variable of the governorate (Irbid, Amman), where the value of (T) (2.73) Irbid governorate with an average of (0.60), while the average of the province of Amman (0.27).

The present result is in agreement with the study (Skeer, 2011;) The goalkeepers and midfielders the most injury.

CONCLUSIONS:

The researcher concluded the following:

- Most places of injury suffered by players Irbid and Amman football and most of the variables in the study is the area of the elbow and thigh area and the injuries to the players of Amman in those places more than Irbid players.

- Most places of injuries suffered by players Irbid football was in the thigh followed by injuries to the place of the head, and the players of Amman football were the most places where the injury was in the thigh followed by injuries to the location of the facility.

- Most types of injuries suffered by players in Irbid and Amman football, and most of the variables of the study are tearing, tension, bruising, fracture and injury.

- Most injuries suffered by players Irbid wound and bruise and trunk, but the Amman players were more injuries to the injury and fracture and injury and the proportion of injuries to players in Amman more than injuries Irbid players, indicating that the Irbid players more violent in the most complex and more confusing mistakes and more dedicated to the players of Amman.

- Most of the centers played by the players of Irbid and Amman football, most of the variables included in the study are the goalkeepers and the attackers, and this is because of the frequent attackers with goalkeepers to achieve the goals.

- Most of the sport clubs suffered by Irbid players were goalkeepers, followed by midfielders. Injured play center players were the attackers, followed by goalkeepers. The goalkeeper was said to be more wrong with the attacking players of Amman, who had suffered multiple injuries.

Recommendations:

In light of the results of the study, the researcher recommends the following:

- The interest of football coaches in Jordan before the matches.
- The interest of football coaches in the physical preparation of the players.
- Provide adequate rest periods for players during repeated training neglect and interest in muscle prolongation.
- Attention to factors that reduce the incidence of injuries.
- Tightening of the referees to apply deterrent penalties to the players who are attacking their opponents.

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