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Predictors of work-related injuries were assessed using data from a group of Greek Army officer cadets. The total number of ($n=253$) cadets were monitored by physicians for musculoskeletal injuries resulting through a 7-week Basic Combat Training (BCT) period. Potential predictors of musculoskeletal injuries (Cadets' entry number, body mass index [BMI], body fat percentage [BFP], gender, age, sport experience, and nationality) were modelled via univariate and multivariate logistic regressions at Human Performance-Rehabilitation Laboratory, Faculty

of Physical and Cultural Education, Hellenic Army Academy, Leoforos Vari-Koropiou Avenue, 16673 Vari, Attiki, Greece. Using odds ratio (OR) and confidence interval (CI), it was shown that older age (OR=0.73; 95% CI=0.56–0.96), female gender (OR=0.13; 95% CI=0.02–0.81), high BFP (OR=1.21; 95% CI=1.07–1.37), and Greek nationality (OR=0.22; 95% CI=0.07–0.69) were all associated with musculoskeletal injuries. These factors, except for gender, were also related to overuse injuries. The authors concluded that during BCT, adiposity expressed as BFP and not as BMI can predict the magnitude and type (acute-overuse) of musculoskeletal injuries in Greek cadets.

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