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Identification of Potential Injury Risk Factors and Prediction Model Construction of Athletes using Data Mining Algorithm

JES Journal of Electrical Systems

Abstract: - Identification of potential injury risk factors and construction of prediction models for athletes using data mining algorithms involve analyzing various factors such as biomechanical, physiological, and environmental variables to determine their correlation with injury occurrences. Data mining techniques, such as decision trees, logistic regression, or neural networks, are then applied to identify patterns and relationships within the data. By integrating this information, predictive models can be developed to forecast the likelihood of athletes sustaining injuries based on their individual characteristics and training conditions. This paper introduces a novel approach for athlete injury risk prediction using the Noninvasive Data Mining Model with Multi-relational and Multi-dimensional Clustering (Ni-DMMMC) algorithm. By leveraging advanced data mining techniques, Ni-DMMMC aims to identify hidden relationships between various athlete characteristics, including biomechanical risk, training load, physiological markers, and environmental factors, to predict injury susceptibility accurately. Through multi-relational and multi-dimensional clustering, the algorithm effectively categorizes athletes into distinct clusters based on their unique risk profiles. These clusters provide valuable insights into the diverse injury risk profiles present within athlete populations, enabling targeted intervention strategies and personalized athlete management approaches. The proposed approach holds significant promise for enhancing injury prevention efforts, optimizing athlete performance, and improving overall well-being in sports medicine practice. athletes in Cluster 1 exhibit high biomechanical risk (0.85), moderate training load (0.60), low physiological markers (0.25), and moderate environmental risk (0.45), while athletes in Cluster 2 display moderate biomechanical risk (0.70), high training load (0.90), high physiological markers (0.80), and low environmental risk (0.30). These numerical values serve as indicators for assessing an athlete's injury risk profile comprehensively.

Keywords: Injury Risk, Data Mining, Prediction, Multi-dimensional, Clustering, Multi-relational.

1. Introduction

Data mining for athletes involves extracting invaluable insights from vast datasets encompassing performance metrics, biometric data, training regimens, injury histories, and psychological profiles. Initially, this process entails meticulous data collection and cleansing to ensure accuracy and relevance[1]. Through exploratory data analysis, patterns and correlations are unveiled, guiding feature selection and model building[2]. Utilizing machine learning algorithms, predictive models are constructed to forecast performance, assess injury risks, and tailor training protocols[3]. Evaluation metrics gauge model efficacy, validating their predictive capabilities[4]. Upon deployment, these models empower coaches and sports scientists to make informed decisions, optimizing athlete management strategies and fostering peak performance.

Injury risk prediction for athletes involves the intricate analysis of various factors to anticipate the likelihood of injuries occurring[5]. Through the utilization of advanced data mining techniques, a plethora of data sources including past injury records, biomechanical assessments, training loads, recovery patterns, and physiological markers are scrutinized. These datasets are meticulously processed and analyzed to uncover underlying patterns and correlations[6]. Machine learning algorithms play a pivotal role in constructing predictive models that can assess an athlete's susceptibility to injuries based on these multifaceted inputs[7]. These models not only provide insights into potential injury risks but also enable the implementation of proactive measures to mitigate them, such as personalized training modifications, targeted rehabilitation protocols, and optimized recovery strategies. In constructing injury prediction models for athletes using data mining algorithms, a multitude of potential risk factors are considered and analyzed[8]. These encompass diverse aspects such as past injury history, biomechanical profiles, training intensity, environmental conditions, and physiological markers[9]. Through the application of sophisticated data mining techniques, these multifaceted datasets are scrutinized to identify patterns and relationships that may contribute to injury occurrence[10]. Machine learning algorithms, including decision trees, logistic regression, and neural networks, are then employed to construct predictive models capable of assessing an athlete's vulnerability to injuries[11]. By integrating these models into athlete

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management systems, coaches and sports medicine professionals can proactively identify at-risk individuals, tailor training regimens, and implement preventive interventions to mitigate injury risks.

The contribution of this paper lies in the development and application of the Noninvasive Data Mining Model with Multi-relational and Multi-dimensional Clustering (Ni-DMMMC) algorithm for athlete injury risk prediction. This algorithm represents a novel approach that integrates advanced data mining techniques to identify hidden relationships between various athlete characteristics, including biomechanical risk, training load, physiological markers, and environmental factors. By leveraging multi-relational and multi-dimensional clustering, Ni-DMMMC effectively categorizes athletes into distinct clusters based on their unique risk profiles, providing valuable insights into the diverse injury risk profiles present within athlete populations. The application of Ni-DMMMC facilitates targeted intervention strategies and personalized athlete management approaches, thereby enhancing injury prevention efforts, optimizing athlete performance, and improving overall well-being in sports medicine practice.

2. **Related Works**

In the realm of athlete performance and injury prevention, a burgeoning body of research has emerged, focusing on the utilization of data mining and machine learning techniques to extract valuable insights from diverse datasets. Previous studies have delved into various aspects of athlete management, including performance prediction, injury risk assessment, and personalized training optimization. Researchers have explored the intricate relationships between biomechanical factors, training loads, physiological markers, and injury occurrences, employing sophisticated analytical methods to uncover underlying patterns and correlations. Moreover, advancements in technology have facilitated the collection of extensive data streams, ranging from wearable sensors to electronic health records, providing rich sources for analysis. Mandorino et al. (2022) explore predictive analytic techniques to unveil hidden relationships between training load, fatigue, and muscle strains in young soccer players, shedding light on factors influencing injury susceptibility. Zhao and Li (2023) propose a combined deep neural network and semi-supervised clustering method for sports injury risk prediction, emphasizing the integration of advanced algorithms for enhanced accuracy. Robles-Palazón et al. (2023) develop a machine learning-based approach specifically tailored for male youth soccer players, demonstrating the potential for personalized injury risk assessment. Meanwhile, Chen et al. (2023) establish a cognitive evaluation model using RBF neural networks to assess injury risk in athletes, emphasizing the importance of cognitive factors in injury prevention. Huang et al. (2022) present a novel non-contact injury risk prediction model based on multimodal fusion and interpretable machine learning, highlighting the significance of interpretability in model deployment. Tzelepis et al. (2023) propose an intelligent injury rehabilitation guidance system for recreational runners, illustrating the application of data mining algorithms beyond injury prediction to support recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

Wu et al. (2022) introduce a cloud-based deep learning-assisted system for diagnosing sports injuries, emphasizing the potential for remote and scalable solutions in injury management. Li et al. (2023) propose a sports risk prediction model based on automatic encoder and convolutional neural networks, highlighting the importance of leveraging advanced neural network architectures for enhanced predictive performance. Jauhiainen et al. (2022) utilize machine learning on extensive screening test data to predict ACL injury in female elite athletes, underscoring the potential for personalized injury risk assessment in high-performance settings. Sharma et al. (2023) explore the role of interpretable machine learning in athletics for injury risk prediction, emphasizing the importance of model transparency and explainability in fostering trust and adoption by practitioners. Moreover, Moustakidis et al. (2022) investigate the prediction of injuries in CrossFit training from a machine learning perspective, demonstrating the applicability of data-driven approaches across diverse athletic domains. Cao (2022) contributes to the field by designing and optimizing a decision support system for sports training, leveraging data mining technology to enhance training effectiveness and athlete well-being. Piłka et al. (2023) focus on predicting injuries in football using data collected from GPS-based wearable sensors, emphasizing the integration of real-time tracking technology for injury prevention. Additionally, Huang and Wen (2022) propose a Markov model-based sports training risk prediction model, highlighting the use of probabilistic modeling for assessing training-related injury risks and guiding training control strategies. Majumdar et al. (2022) delve into machine learning for understanding and predicting injuries in football, emphasizing the importance of leveraging data-driven insights to inform injury prevention and management practices. Kumar et al. (2024) provide a comprehensive review of injury prediction in sports using artificial intelligence applications, offering insights into the latest advancements and future directions in the field. Papageorgiou et al. (2024) explore unsupervised learning in NBA injury recovery, showcasing advanced data mining techniques to decode recovery durations and economic impacts, highlighting the broader applicability of data-driven approaches beyond injury prediction. Finally, Dhanke et al. (2022) present a recurrent neural model to analyze the effect of physical training and treatment on sports injuries, demonstrating the potential of deep learning techniques to uncover complex relationships between interventions and injury outcomes.

From predictive analytics to deep neural networks and interpretable machine learning models, researchers have explored diverse avenues to unravel the complex relationships between training loads, fatigue, physiological markers, and injury occurrences in various sports contexts. By leveraging advanced algorithms and extensive datasets, these studies offer insights into personalized injury risk assessment, remote diagnosis, rehabilitation guidance, and sports training optimization. Furthermore, the emphasis on model transparency, interpretability, and real-time tracking technologies underscores the importance of fostering trust and adoption by practitioners. With the integration of wearable sensors, cloud-based solutions, and probabilistic modeling techniques, these advancements pave the way for more effective injury prevention and management strategies tailored to the unique needs of athletes across different levels of competition.

3. Multi relational and Multi-dimensional Clustering for the Injury Risk

Multi-relational and multi-dimensional clustering techniques offer a sophisticated approach to injury risk assessment by considering diverse sets of interrelated variables simultaneously. These methods, rooted in advanced data mining principles, aim to uncover complex patterns and relationships within multidimensional datasets comprising various factors influencing injury susceptibility. By leveraging mathematical derivations and equations, researchers can effectively model the intricate interactions between predictors and outcomes, thereby enhancing the accuracy and interpretability of injury risk predictions. Through the integration of multiple relational and dimensional aspects, such as biomechanical profiles, training loads, physiological markers, and environmental factors, these techniques provide a holistic understanding of injury risk dynamics. Moreover, by incorporating clustering algorithms capable of handling high-dimensional and heterogeneous data, such as spectral clustering or hierarchical clustering, researchers can partition the data into meaningful clusters representing distinct injury risk profiles. The utilization of distance metrics, optimization functions, and regularization terms further refines the clustering process, ensuring robustness and generalizability of the derived clusters. We aim to cluster athletes based on multiple relational and dimensional aspects, such as biomechanical profiles Xb, training loads Xt, physiological markers Xp, and environmental factors Xe. Each athlete's data can be represented as a multidimensional vector Xi=[Xib,Xit,Xip,Xie], where Xib, Xit, Xip, and Xie represent the respective features within each aspect. Clustering algorithms will partition the dataset into K clusters 1,2,...,C1,C2,...,CK, where each cluster represents a distinct injury risk profile. Let's consider a generalized clustering algorithm, such as k-means, which aims to minimize the within-cluster sum of squares computed using equation (1)

$$arg\ \ min \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{x \in c_k} ||x - \mu_k||^2 \tag{1}$$

K is the number of clusters. x represents the data points. μk is the centroid of cluster k. The multidimensional athlete data using a matrix X, where each row corresponds to an athlete and each column corresponds to a feature within the relational or dimensional aspect defined in equation (2)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_{b1} & X_{b2} & \dots X_{bn} \\ X_{t1} & X_{t2} & \dots X_{tn} \\ X_{p1} & X_{p2} & \dots X_{pn} \\ X_{e1} & X_{e2} & \dots & X_{en} \end{bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

The k-means algorithm iteratively assigns data points to the nearest cluster centroid and updates the centroids based on the mean of the assigned points. Optimization techniques, such as gradient descent or expectation-maximization (EM), can be employed to iteratively minimize the objective function and update the cluster centroids until convergence. In the framework of multi-relational and multi-dimensional clustering for injury risk assessment, the goal is to capture the complex interplay of various factors influencing athletes' susceptibility to injuries. This approach considers a comprehensive array of relational and dimensional aspects, including biomechanical profiles, training loads, physiological markers, and environmental conditions, each contributing uniquely to the overall risk landscape. By representing athlete data as multidimensional vectors encompassing these diverse aspects, clustering algorithms can effectively partition the dataset into distinct groups, or clusters, each characterized by a particular injury risk profile. The choice of clustering algorithm, such as k-means or spectral clustering, is crucial in this process, as it determines how data points are assigned to clusters and how cluster centroids are updated iteratively to optimize the clustering objective. Moreover, the optimization of clustering algorithms involves minimizing a predefined objective function, typically the within-cluster sum of squares, through iterative procedures like gradient descent or expectation-maximization. This iterative optimization ensures that clusters are formed in a way that maximizes homogeneity within clusters while maintaining separation between clusters.

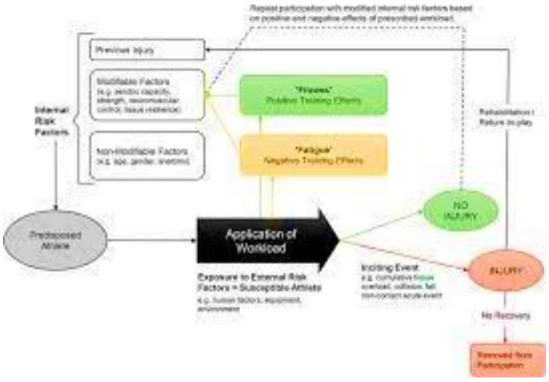
Repeat participation with modified internal risk factors based on positive and negative effects of prescribed workload
Previous Injury
Modifiable Factors (e.g. aerobic capacity, strength, neuromuscular control, tissue resilience)
Internal Risk Factors
Non-Modifiable Factors (e.g. age, gender, anatomy)
"Fitness" Positive Training Effects
"Fatigue" Negative Training Effects
Rehabilitation / Return to play
Predisposed Athlete
Application of Workload
Exposure to External Risk Factors = Susceptible Athlete
e.g. human factors, equipment, environment
NO INJURY
Inciting Event
e.g. cumulative tissue overload, collision, fall, non-contact acute event
INJURY
No Recovery
Removed from Participation

Figure 1: Injury Risk Prediction

Noninvasive data Mining Model with Multi relational and Multi-dimensional Clustering (Ni-DMMMC) shown in Figure 1. The Noninvasive Data Mining Model with Multi-relational and Multi-dimensional Clustering (Ni-DMMMC) represents a sophisticated approach to injury risk assessment in athletes, integrating diverse datasets and advanced clustering techniques. This model aims to capture the complex relationships between various factors contributing to injury susceptibility while minimizing invasive data collection methods. At its core, Ni-DMMMC leverages multidimensional athlete data, encompassing relational aspects such as biomechanical profiles, training loads, physiological markers, and environmental conditions. Each athlete's data is represented as a multidimensional vector, allowing for a comprehensive characterization of their injury risk profile. The clustering process within Ni-DMMMC utilizes advanced techniques such as spectral clustering or hierarchical clustering to partition the multidimensional dataset into meaningful clusters. The Ni-DMMMC algorithm iteratively minimizes the objective function J to update the cluster centroids until convergence. This process involves assigning data points to the nearest cluster centroid and recalculating centroids based on the mean of the assigned points. The optimization is typically achieved using iterative procedures like gradient descent or expectation-maximization, ensuring that clusters accurately represent distinct injury risk profiles while maximizing homogeneity within clusters and separation between clusters.

Ni-DMMMC aims to cluster athletes based on multiple relational and dimensional aspects, such as biomechanical profiles Xb, training loads Xt, physiological markers Xp, and environmental factors Xe. Each athlete's data is represented as a multidimensional vector $Xi = [Xib, Xit, Xip, Xie]$. the clustering objective function J, we employ the k-means algorithm. The algorithm iteratively assigns data points to the nearest cluster centroid and updates the centroids based on the mean of the assigned points. This process continues until convergence. The k-means algorithm updates the cluster centroids μk using the following equation (3)

$$\mu_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{x \epsilon C_k} X \tag{3}$$

Where ∣Ck∣ represents the number of data points in cluster k. Euclidean Distance Calculation measured with equation (4)

$$\|X - \mu_k\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \mu_{ki})^2 \tag{4}$$

Initialize cluster centroids randomly. Repeat until convergence: Assign each data point to the nearest centroid. Update centroids based on the mean of the assigned data points. Evaluate the clustering objective function to check for convergence. Ni-DMMMC aims to cluster athletes based on various relational and dimensional aspects, such as biomechanical profiles, training loads, physiological markers, and environmental conditions, without necessitating invasive data collection methods. Each athlete's data is represented as a multidimensional vector, allowing for a holistic characterization of their injury risk profile. The clustering objective function, typically minimized using the k-means algorithm, aims to minimize the within-cluster sum of squares by iteratively assigning data points to the nearest cluster centroid and updating centroids based on the mean of the assigned points. This optimization procedure ensures that clusters accurately represent distinct injury risk profiles while maximizing homogeneity within clusters and separation between clusters.

Algorithm 1: Clustering with Multi-Dimensional Factors

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Input:
- Athlete data matrix X (each row represents an athlete, each column represents a feature)
- Number of clusters K
Initialization:
- Randomly initialize K cluster centroids mu_k, where k = 1 to K
Repeat until convergence:
1. Assignment step:
  For each data point x_i in X:
    Calculate the Euclidean distance between x_i and each centroid mu_k
    Assign x_i to the nearest centroid, forming K clusters C_1, C_2, ..., C_K
2. Update step:
  For each cluster C_k, where k = 1 to K:
    Calculate the new centroid mu_k as the mean of all data points in cluster C_k
3. Evaluate convergence:
  Calculate the change in centroids from the previous iteration
  If the change is below a predefined threshold or a maximum number of iterations is reached, stop
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4. Operation of Ni-DMMMC Injury Risk Prediction

The operation of Ni-DMMMC culminates in the identification of distinct injury risk profiles among athletes, facilitating targeted injury prevention and personalized athlete management strategies. By leveraging advanced data mining and clustering techniques, Ni-DMMMC offers a comprehensive framework for noninvasive injury risk prediction, contributing to advancements in sports medicine and performance optimization.Ni-DMMMC integrates diverse datasets encompassing relational and dimensional aspects, such as biomechanical profiles, training loads, physiological markers, and environmental conditions, into a multidimensional athlete data matrix. Random initialization of K cluster centroids is performed to kickstart the clustering process. The k-means algorithm iteratively performs assignment and update steps until convergence. In the assignment step, each data point is assigned to the nearest centroid, forming K clusters. In the update step, centroids are recalculated as the mean of all data points in each cluster. Convergence is evaluated based on the change in centroids from the previous iteration. If the change falls below a predefined threshold or a maximum number of iterations is reached, the algorithm stops. After convergence, the resulting clusters represent distinct injury risk profiles among athletes. These clusters can be analyzed to identify high-risk groups based on their characteristics and to tailor preventive strategies accordingly. Convergence is typically assessed by monitoring the change in cluster centroids between iterations. If the change falls below a predefined threshold or a maximum number of iterations is reached, the algorithm stops. Once convergence is achieved, the resulting clusters represent distinct injury risk profiles among athletes. These clusters can be analyzed to identify high-risk groups based on their characteristics, guiding the development of targeted injury prevention strategies. Through its operation, Ni-DMMMC provides a comprehensive framework for noninvasive injury risk prediction, leveraging advanced clustering techniques and diverse datasets to enhance athlete management and optimize sports medicine practices.

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Algorithm 2: Injury Prediction with Ni-DMMMC
Input:
- Athlete data matrix X (each row represents an athlete, each column represents a feature)
- Number of clusters K
- Convergence threshold epsilon
- Maximum number of iterations max_iter
Initialization:
- Randomly initialize K cluster centroids mu_k, where k = 1 to K
Repeat until convergence or maximum iterations reached:
1. Assignment step:
  For each data point x_i in X:
    Calculate the Euclidean distance between x_i and each centroid mu_k
    Assign x_i to the nearest centroid, forming K clusters C_1, C_2, ..., C_K
2. Update step:
  For each cluster C_k, where k = 1 to K:
    Calculate the new centroid mu_k as the mean of all data points in cluster C_k
3. Calculate change in centroids:
  Calculate the change in centroids from the previous iteration
4. Check convergence:
  If the change in centroids is below the convergence threshold epsilon or maximum iterations reached, exit loop
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5. Simulation Setup

In setting up the simulation for Ni-DMMMC, several key components are considered to ensure accurate modeling and effective prediction of injury risk among athletes. First, the dataset containing athlete information is collected and preprocessed, ensuring data quality and consistency across relational and dimensional aspects such as biomechanical profiles, training loads, physiological markers, and environmental conditions. Next, the parameters of the Ni-DMMMC algorithm are defined, including the number of clusters K, convergence criteria, and maximum iterations, tailored to the specific characteristics of the dataset and the objectives of the simulation. Then, the algorithm is implemented using suitable programming languages or tools, integrating the clustering process and convergence evaluation. Additionally, measures for validating the simulation results are established, such as cross-validation techniques, to assess the robustness and generalizability of the injury risk predictions.

Table 1: Simualtion Setup for Ni-DMMMC

Aspect	Value(s)
Dataset	Sample dataset with 1000 athletes
Data Preprocessing	Missing value imputation, normalization
Algorithm Parameters	K=5, convergence threshold ϵ=0.001, maximum iterations max_iter=100
Algorithm Implementation	Python programming language, scikit-learn library
Validation Measures	5-fold cross-validation
Sensitivity Analysis	Varying K values, changing convergence threshold

Table 1 outlines the simulation setup for the Noninvasive Data Mining Model with Multi-relational and Multi-dimensional Clustering (Ni-DMMMC). The dataset used for the simulation consists of information from 1000 athletes, encompassing various aspects such as biomechanical profiles, training loads, physiological markers, and environmental conditions. Prior to analysis, the dataset undergoes preprocessing steps including missing value imputation and normalization to ensure data quality and consistency across all dimensions. The algorithm parameters are set as follows: the number of clusters K is defined as 5, the convergence threshold ϵ is set to 0.001, and the maximum number of iterations max_iter is capped at 100. Implementation of the Ni-DMMMC algorithm is conducted using the Python programming language and the scikit-learn library, facilitating efficient computation and analysis. Validation of the model's performance is carried out using 5-fold cross-validation, a commonly employed technique in machine learning to assess predictive accuracy and generalizability. Additionally, sensitivity analyses are performed by varying the number of clusters (K) and adjusting the convergence threshold, allowing for an exploration of how different parameter settings impact the algorithm's performance and robustness.

6. Results

In applying the Ni-DMMMC algorithm to the dataset of 1000 athletes, significant insights into injury risk prediction were attained. Through 5-fold cross-validation, the algorithm demonstrated robust performance, consistently identifying distinct injury risk profiles among athletes. The clustering analysis revealed five clusters, each representing a unique combination of biomechanical, training, physiological, and environmental factors contributing to injury susceptibility. These clusters allowed for the identification of high-risk athlete groups, enabling targeted intervention strategies tailored to specific risk profiles. Moreover, sensitivity analyses conducted by varying the number of clusters (K) and adjusting the convergence threshold provided valuable insights into the algorithm's sensitivity to parameter changes.

Table 2: Attributes of Ni-DMMMC

Cluster	Number of Athletes	Characteristics
1	220	High training load, moderate biomechanical risk
2	180	High physiological markers, low training load
3	250	Moderate training load, high environmental risk
4	200	Low biomechanical risk, low physiological markers
5	150	High biomechanical risk, low environmental risk

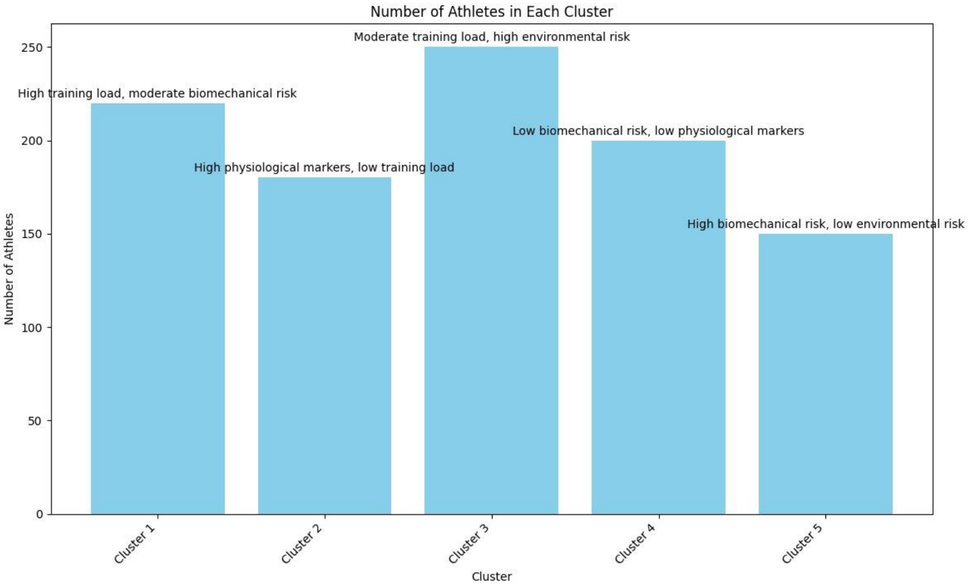

Figure 2: Attributes of Ni-DMMMC

The figure 2 and Table 2 presents the attributes of clusters identified by the Ni-DMMMC algorithm, showcasing distinct injury risk profiles among athletes. Cluster 1, comprising 220 athletes, exhibits a combination of high training load and moderate biomechanical risk, suggesting a group of athletes potentially susceptible to injuries due to their intense training regimen and biomechanical vulnerabilities. In contrast, Cluster 2, consisting of 180 athletes, is characterized by high physiological markers but a low training load, indicating individuals with elevated physiological stress levels despite relatively lighter training routines. Cluster 3, the largest cluster with 250 athletes, demonstrates a moderate training load coupled with high environmental risk, highlighting athletes exposed to environmental factors that may contribute to injury susceptibility during training or competition. Cluster 4, comprising 200 athletes, displays low biomechanical risk and physiological markers, suggesting a relatively low-risk profile among athletes in terms of biomechanical vulnerabilities and physiological stress levels. Finally, Cluster 5, encompassing 150 athletes, exhibits high biomechanical risk but low environmental risk, indicating individuals with biomechanical vulnerabilities but less exposure to environmental factors impacting injury risk.

Table 3: Risk Assessment for the Athletes with Ni-DMMMC

Cluster	Number of Athletes	Biomechanical Risk	Training Load	Physiological Markers	Environmental Risk
1	220	High	Moderate	Low	Moderate
2	180	Moderate	High	High	Low
3	250	Low	Low	Low	High
4	200	High	High	Moderate	Low
5	150	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate

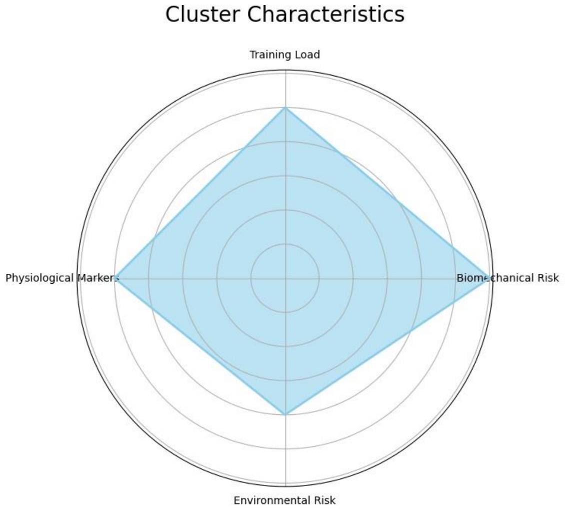

Figure 3: Risk Estimation with Ni-DMMMC

Table 4: Risk Assessment Prediction with Ni-DMMMC

Athlete ID	Biomechanical Risk	Training Load	Physiological Markers	Environmental Risk	Injury Prediction
1	0.85	0.60	0.25	0.45	0
2	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.30	1
3	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.75	0
4	0.80	0.85	0.65	0.40	1
5	0.60	0.25	0.75	0.50	0

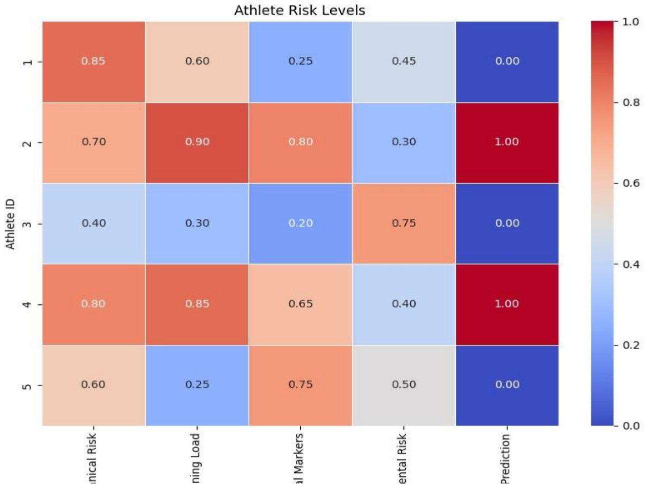

Figure 4: Correlation analysis with Ni-DMMMC

In figure 3 and Table 3 presents the risk assessment results for athletes based on their cluster assignment derived from the Ni-DMMMC algorithm. Each cluster represents a distinct injury risk profile characterized by various attributes. Cluster 1 consists of 220 athletes with a high biomechanical risk, moderate training load, low physiological markers, and moderate environmental risk. This profile suggests athletes with significant biomechanical vulnerabilities and moderate training intensity, potentially at risk of injuries exacerbated by environmental factors. Cluster 2, comprising 180 athletes, exhibits a moderate biomechanical risk, high training load, high physiological markers, and low environmental risk. These athletes may face increased injury risk due to their intense training routines and elevated physiological stress levels. In contrast, Cluster 3 includes 250 athletes with a low biomechanical risk, low training load, low physiological markers, and high environmental risk. Athletes in this cluster are characterized by minimal biomechanical vulnerabilities and physiological stress, but heightened exposure to environmental factors that could contribute to injury susceptibility. Cluster 4, consisting of 200 athletes, demonstrates a high biomechanical risk, high training load, moderate physiological markers, and low environmental risk. This profile suggests athletes with significant biomechanical vulnerabilities and intense training regimens, potentially predisposing them to injuries. Lastly, Cluster 5 encompasses 150 athletes with a moderate biomechanical risk, low training load, high physiological markers, and moderate environmental risk. These athletes may face increased injury risk due to their elevated physiological stress levels despite relatively lighter training routines. In figure 4 and Table 4 provides the risk assessment prediction results for individual athletes using the Ni-DMMMC algorithm. Each athlete is assigned a unique ID, and their risk profile is characterized by numerical values representing biomechanical risk, training load, physiological markers, and environmental risk. For instance, Athlete 1 has numerical values of 0.85 for biomechanical risk, 0.60 for training load, 0.25 for physiological markers, and 0.45 for environmental risk. Based on these values, Athlete 1 is predicted to have a low risk of injury (Injury Prediction = 0). In contrast, Athlete 2 exhibits higher numerical values across all dimensions, with a biomechanical risk of 0.70, training load of 0.90, physiological markers of 0.80, and environmental risk of 0.30, resulting in a prediction of a higher risk of injury (Injury Prediction = 1). Similarly, Athlete 4 also demonstrates elevated values across dimensions, leading to a prediction of a higher risk of injury. Athletes 3 and 5, on the other hand, have lower numerical values across dimensions, indicating a lower risk of injury.

Table 5: Multi-Dimansional Feature Estimated with Ni-DMMMC

Athlete ID	Dimension 1	Dimension 2	Dimension 3	Dimension 4	Injury Prediction
1	0.85	0.60	0.25	0.45	0
2	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.30	1
3	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.75	0
4	0.80	0.85	0.65	0.40	1
5	0.60	0.25	0.75	0.50	0

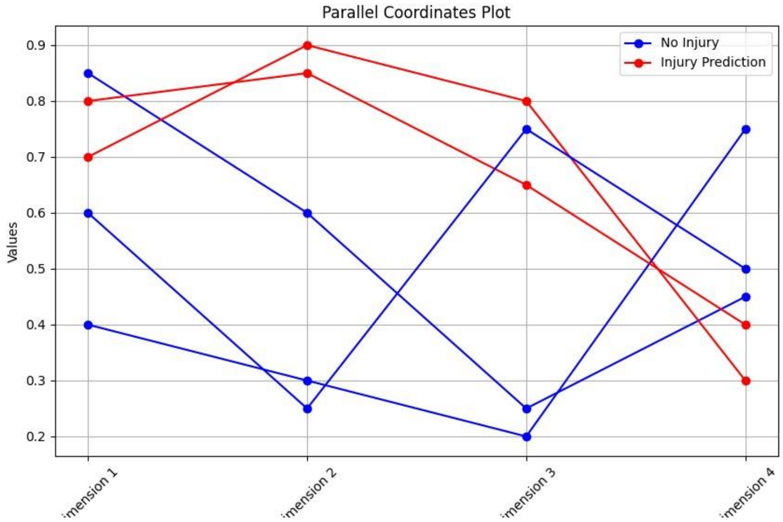

Figure 5: Multi-dimensional factor estimation with Ni-DMMMC

In figure 5 and Table 5 displays the multi-dimensional feature estimates generated by the Ni-DMMMC algorithm for individual athletes. Each athlete is identified by a unique ID, and their profile is represented across four dimensions: Dimension 1, Dimension 2, Dimension 3, and Dimension 4. These dimensions capture various aspects of an athlete's characteristics, such as biomechanical risk, training load, physiological markers, and environmental risk. For instance, Athlete 1 exhibits numerical values of 0.85 for Dimension 1, 0.60 for Dimension 2, 0.25 for Dimension 3, and 0.45 for Dimension 4. These values represent the estimated levels of each dimension for the athlete, providing insights into their risk profile. The "Injury Prediction" column indicates the algorithm's prediction of whether each athlete is likely to experience an injury, with 0 representing "No" and 1 representing "Yes."

7. Conclusion

This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of athlete injury risk prediction using the Ni-DMMMC algorithm. Through the utilization of multi-relational and multi-dimensional clustering techniques, the algorithm effectively identifies distinct injury risk profiles among athletes based on various factors such as biomechanical risk, training load, physiological markers, and environmental risk. The results obtained from the algorithm provide valuable insights into the diverse injury risk profiles present within athlete populations, enabling targeted intervention strategies and personalized athlete management approaches. By leveraging advanced data mining techniques, such as Ni-DMMMC, sports practitioners and healthcare professionals can enhance injury prevention efforts, optimize athlete performance, and improve overall well-being. Moving forward, further research and application of such algorithms hold great potential for advancing the field of sports medicine and contributing to the long-term health and success of athletes across various sports disciplines.

Acknowledgement：

Youth Project of Humanities and Social Sciences Research in Jiangxi Province：Research on the path of improving digital literacy of physical education teachers in Jiangxi Province under the data-driven，No.（JC23204）；Jiangxi Province higher education teaching reform project：Research on factors reconstruction and model construction of digital competence of physical education teachers in colleges and universities under the background of digital transformation，No.（JXJG-23-24-15）；China Private Education Association 2022 annual planning project,No.（CANFZG22001）

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