The 100 Most-Cited and Influential Articles in Collegiate Athletics

Anna S. Jenkins,* BS, Jordan R. Pollock,* BS, M. Lane Moore,* BS, Justin L. Makovicka,† MD, MBA, Joseph C. Brinkman,† MD, and Anikar Chhabra,‡‡ MD

Investigation performed at Mayo Clinic Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona, USA

Background: Bibliometric citation analyses have been widely used in medicine to help researchers gain foundational knowledge about a topic and identify subtopics of popular interest for further investigations. There is a lack of similar research in collegiate athletics.

Purpose: To identify the 100 most-cited research publications related to collegiate athletics.

Study Design: Cross-sectional study.

Methods: The Clarivate Analytics Web of Knowledge database was used to generate a list of articles relating to collegiate athletics on January 24, 2022. Articles were filtered by the total number of citations, and the 100 most-cited articles were selected. For each article, we identified and analyzed the following: author name, publication year, country of origin, journal name, article type, main research topic area, competitive level, sex of study population, and level of evidence.

Results: Of the top 100 most-cited articles, 63 were related to medicine. In total, 96% of articles were published in the United States, and 80% were published in the year 2000 or later. Of the top 100 articles, 85 were observational; only 5 were experimental. The sport most represented was soccer, followed by football, baseball, and basketball. Of the top 100 articles, 21 were published in a single journal, the American Journal of Sports Medicine. Ten authors published ≥5 of the top 100 most-cited studies.

Conclusion: The majority of top 100 articles were published in the United States after 1999 and primarily focused on medicine-related topics. Soccer was studied by more articles than football, baseball, and basketball. An author’s prestige may have influenced the likelihood of citation. The top 100 most-cited studies provide researchers, medical students, residents, and fellows with a foundational list of the most important and influential academic contributions to the literature on collegiate athletics.

Keywords: collegiate athletics; citation analysis; bibliometric analysis; top-cited articles

Since their organization in the 19th century, collegiate sports have been a source of national attention. The predominant governing body of collegiate athletics, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), was founded in 1906 in response to escalating concern over injuries and deaths in collegiate sports. Today, >503,000 students compete in the NCAA and attract a fandom of >180 million people. In 2019, the NCAA generated $18.9 billion in revenue. In addition to the NCAA, 2 smaller divisions of collegiate athletics—the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and National Junior College Athletic Association—include >77,000 and >59,000 athletes, respectively. Furthermore, many college students participate in nonvarsity sports, with >20% reporting club or intermural sport involvement.

With such widespread participation and following, it is no surprise that collegiate athletics have long been a focus of research in the scientific and medical communities. It can be difficult to identify the most significant and influential findings related to collegiate athletics, as topics of interest are ever growing and include students’ academic success, discrimination, sponsorship, player mental health, injury epidemiology, and mechanics of injury. Bibliometric analyses provide a helpful way to condense this rapidly evolving research and focus on the most influential scientific articles. Articles with more citations are often considered more influential; as such, bibliometric citation analyses provide quantitative representation of the impact of a specific article. Bibliometric citation analyses have been widely used in medicine, medical education, biomechanics, ecology, biotechnology, and various other fields. These analyses help researchers gain foundational knowledge about a topic and identify subtopics of popular interest for further investigations.

Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to identify the 100 most highly cited research publications related to...
collegiate athletics. Because safety has been a focus of conversation since collegiate athletics’ advent and because injuries remain prevalent today, we hypothesized that medicine-related research would compose the greatest proportion of highly cited publications within the 100 most highly cited publications related to collegiate athletics.

METHODS

This study was exempt from institutional review board approval. The methods of our study were conceived from similar bibliometric analyses. The Clarivate Analytics Web of Knowledge database was used to gather data and article information on January 24, 2022. As the focus of our study relates to the collegiate athlete, our final Boolean search terms were as follows: Topic Sentence [college athlete OR collegiate athlete OR athlete college] OR [college OR collegiate OR university] AND (athlete OR athletic OR athletics OR sport OR sports]. All years dating back to 1950 and all specialty databases within the Web of Knowledge were selected. Using these search terms, we found 9362 articles, including all languages, journals, dates, and countries of origin.

These results were sorted by citation count. Two authors (J.R.P. and M.L.M.) independently reviewed the title and abstract of each article for final inclusion in this bibliometric analysis. Only studies with direct study of college-enrolled athletes as research participants were included for analysis. There were no restrictions on age of participants, sport, sex, or country. Studies with participants not in college (ie, high school, recreational, semiprofessional, and professional) were included only if collegiate participants were a part of the study. If it remained unclear whether an article met inclusion criteria, the full article was obtained and reviewed by the senior author (A.C.). We excluded studies where collegiate athletes were not the focus or participant group of the study. The final 100 studies that met our inclusion criteria for collegiate sports were found after 2 authors (J.R.P. and M.L.M.) reviewed the first 189 most-cited studies. See Appendix Table A1 for a list of the 100 most-cited articles relating to collegiate sports.

The resulting 100 studies were reviewed by the same 2 authors to obtain relevant article information pertaining to our analysis. The variables were as follows: publication year, times cited, number of citations per year, title, category of research (original research, review article, descriptive/epidemiology, case study, short communication, letter to the editor, editorial, and thesis), main research topic area (sports medicine, physiology, biomechanics, nutrition, training and testing, performance analysis, sport psychology, coaching, and social sciences), level of evidence, type of study (observational, experimental, or review), sex (male, female, male and female, unspecified), competitive level (NCAA Division I, II, III), additional population studied (high school, professional, etc), sports studied, country of origin, authors, and journal title.

The levels of evidence were determined according to the standards set by the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery and determined by 2 authors (J.R.P. and M.L.M.). If consensus was not reached, the senior author was consulted on the classification of each article. An article simply reviewing a subject was classified as an “expert opinion,” while the classification of “review article” was reserved for those studies involving a systematic assessment of the literature, such as a meta-analysis. The citation density of each article was calculated by dividing the total number of citations by the number of years since the publication. All data collection and analysis were completed using Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Corp).

RESULTS

The 100 most-cited publications related to collegiate athletics are listed in Appendix Table A1, with their rank, number of citations, and citation density. The top 4 articles were cited >1000 times, and the range within the top 100 was 161 to 1262 total citations. The mean number of citations per article was 292.35, while the median was 233.5. Citation densities ranged from 7.3 to 84.3. The average citation density was 17.8, and the median was 13.4. Among the 20 publications with the greatest citation densities, the average citation density was 37.0. Within the top 20 articles, 19 focused on sports medicine, and 8 were published in 2005 or later.

The top 100 articles were published in 42 journals, and the 3 journals with the majority of articles were the American Journal of Sports Medicine (n = 21), Journal of Athletic Training (n = 13), and Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise (n = 7) (Table 1). Seventeen journals published ≥2 articles. In terms of author impact, 10 authors published ≥5 of the top 100 most-cited articles (Table 2). The 3 authors with the majority of articles from the top 100 were R. Dick (n = 9), S.W. Marshal (n = 8), J. Agel (n = 7), M.W. Collins (n = 7), and M.R. Lovell (n = 7).

Characteristics of the top 100 articles are analyzed in Figures 1 to 4. Publication dates ranged from 1981 to 2015 (Figure 1). Of the top 100 articles, 80 were published in the year 2000 or later. The top 5 cited articles were published in 2007, 2003, 1995, 2003, and 2007. The year 2007 had the largest number of articles in the top 100 (n = 14).

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1 Address correspondence to Anikar Chhabra, MD, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Mayo Clinic Arizona, 5777 E Mayo Boulevard, Phoenix, AZ 85054, USA (email: Chhabra.anikar@mayo.edu).
*Alix School of Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Scottsdale, Arizona, USA.
3 Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Mayo Clinic, Phoenix, Arizona, USA.

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Ethical approval was not sought for the present study.
The number of citations that each of the top 100 articles received per year ranged from 11 (in 1982) to 1599 (in 2019) (Figure 2). The United States was the country of origin for 96 of the 100 articles (Figure 3). Other countries were Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Taiwan (each with 1 publication). The majority of articles were evidence levels 3 (n = 41) and 4 (n = 52) (Figure 4).

Of the 100 most-cited publications related to collegiate athletics, 74 were classified as original research; 17, as descriptive/epidemiology research; and 9, as review (Table 3). The research design for the majority of the top 100 articles was observational (n = 85), followed by review (n = 10). Just 5 articles in the top 100 were experimental.

The majority of top 100 articles related to collegiate athletics fell under the topic of sports medicine (n = 63). The second-most common topic of research was training and testing (n = 12), followed by biomechanics (n = 7). Other topics were physiology (n = 5), sports psychology (n = 5), social science (n = 4), performance analysis (n = 2), and nutrition (n = 1).

The majority of articles in the top 100 focused on male and female athletes (n = 56). There were 23 articles focusing on male athletes only, and 14 articles focusing on women only. Seven articles did not explicitly specify whether the study participants were male or female. Of the 100 most-cited publications relating to collegiate sports, 75 focused solely on the collegiate athlete population. Of the articles that included an athlete population in addition to collegiate athletes, 21 included high school athletes, and 8 included professional athletes. The top 100 articles related to collegiate athletics researched a variety of sports (Table 4). The most highly represented sport was soccer (n = 47), followed by football (n = 45) and baseball/softball (n = 40).

**DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study was to identify the top 100 most-cited articles and examine which factors predicted an article’s impact within the field of collegiate athletics. As hypothesized, the majority of highly cited publications were medicine related. This trend remained true when analyzing citation density, with 19 of the top 20 articles relating to sports medicine specifically. The dominance of medically related articles may reflect the importance of research related to injury treatment and prevention. With so many of the top 100 articles focusing on medicine, physicians who treat collegiate athletes will benefit from a review of the articles in our analysis: physical therapists, athletic trainers, collegiate coaches, family care physicians, internal medicine physicians, and orthopaedic surgeons who serve student-athletes.

This study was the first to conduct a bibliometric analysis broadly inclusive of all collegiate athletics–related publications, as prior bibliometric analyses related to collegiate athletics included only articles with a medical or scientific focus. The finding that the majority of top articles broadly related to collegiate athletics were medically focused.

**TABLE 1**

| Journal of Publication                                      | No. of Articles |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| American Journal of Sports Medicine                        | 21              |
| Journal of Athletic Training                                | 13              |
| Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise                 | 7               |
| Journal of the American Medical Association                 | 4               |
| Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society     | 4               |
| Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine                          | 3               |
| Neurosurgery                                                | 3               |
| Annals of Internal Medicine                                 | 2               |
| British Journal of Sports Medicine                          | 2               |
| Circulation                                                 | 2               |
| Journal of American College Health                          | 2               |
| Journal of Applied Sport Psychology                         | 2               |
| Journal of Bone and Mineral Research                        | 2               |
| Journal of Neurosurgery                                     | 2               |
| Journal of Sport & Exercise Psychology                      | 2               |
| North American Journal of Sports Physical Therapy           | 2               |
| Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation                       | 2               |

*Only journals with ≥2 articles were included in this table.*

**TABLE 2**

| Author                | No. of Articles | Author                | No. of Articles |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Randall Dick          | 9               | C. Buz Swanik         | 4               |
| Stephen W. Marshall   | 8               | Robert Cantu          | 3               |
| Julie Agel            | 7               | Jacek Cholewicki      | 3               |
| Michael W. Collins    | 7               | Freddie H. Fu         | 3               |
| Mark R. Lovell        | 7               | Barry Goldberg        | 3               |
| Tracey Covassin       | 6               | Timothy E. Hewett     | 3               |
| Michael McCrea        | 6               | Scott M. Lephart      | 3               |
| Kevin Guskiewicz      | 6               | James A. Onate        | 3               |
| Christopher Randolph  | 5               | Jamie Pardini         | 3               |
| William B. Barr       | 5               | N. Peter Reeves       | 3               |
| James Kelly           | 4               | Phillip Schatz        | 3               |
| Margot Putukian       | 4               | Bohdana Zazulak       | 3               |
Figure 1. Number of articles by year of publication of the 100 most-cited articles relating to collegiate athletics.

Figure 2. Number of citations generated by the 100 most-cited articles relating to collegiate athletics each year.

Figure 3. The 100 most-cited articles relating to collegiate athletics by country of origin.

Figure 4. The 100 most-cited articles relating to collegiate athletics by level of evidence.
underscores the importance of medicine in the field of collegiate sports. An estimated 210,674 injuries occur in the NCAA per year, and these can have lasting effects on students' mental and physical well-being. Injury treatment and prevention appear to be at the forefront of discussion. Although other topics of discrimination are a source of frequent discussion in the media today, such as mental health and compensation of collegiate athletes, no related publications were in the top 100 most-cited articles.

The top-cited article in our list had 1265 citations and was related to the epidemiology of 15 collegiate sports (Appendix Table A1). Comparatively, a bibliometric analysis focused on overhead throwing athletes found that the top-cited article had 471 citations, an analysis on sports and medicine in football found that the top-cited article had 869 citations, and an analysis on the broader field of sports and exercise medicine found that the top-cited article had 7228 citations. As with other citation analyses related to sports medicine, the majority of our top-cited articles were published within the past 2 decades, reflecting rapid growth in research within the field.

In our study, 96 of the top 100 articles were published within the United States. This is somewhat expected, as collegiate sports are very popular in North America, along with the rapidly growing field of sports medicine. However, >20,000 NCAA athletes are international, with the majority from Canada followed by the United Kingdom. The absence of any top publications from these 2 countries may reflect the uniquely American interest in collegiate athletics.

Prior bibliometric analyses found that soccer is the most frequently researched sport across top articles relating to sports and athletics. In alignment with these prior works, we found that soccer was the most highly represented sport in the top 100 articles related to collegiate athletics. However, our study focused on collegiate athletics, and unlike other studies, the majority of the top 100 articles in this study were based in the United States. As football, baseball, and basketball predominate in popularity in the United States, it was unexpected that soccer would be the most represented sport in the top articles. Notwithstanding, football, baseball, and basketball were the next-most represented sports in our findings. This may reflect that popularity of a sport is not as influential a factor as ease of research or injury patterns.

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Of the top 100 most-cited articles related to collegiate athletics, the American Journal of Sports Medicine published 21, followed by the Journal of Athletic Training with 13 (Table 1). As citation analysis has been used to evaluate journal impact, individuals hoping to stay up-to-date on the most influential publications in collegiate athletics might consider following these journals. A recent bibliometric analysis on sports and exercise medicine found that the

### Table 3
Descriptive Data of Top 100 Most-Cited Articles Relating to Collegiate Athletics

| Variable                        | No. of Articles |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Category of research            |                 |
| Original research               | 74              |
| Descriptive/epidemiology research | 17              |
| Review article                  | 9               |
| Main research topic area        |                 |
| Sports medicine                 | 63              |
| Training and testing            | 12              |
| Biomechanics                    | 7               |
| Physiology                      | 6               |
| Sport psychology                | 5               |
| Social science                  | 4               |
| Performance analysis            | 2               |
| Nutrition                       | 1               |
| Type of study                   |                 |
| Observational                   | 85              |
| Review                          | 10              |
| Experimental                    | 5               |
| Sex                             |                 |
| Both                            | 56              |
| Male                            | 23              |
| Female                          | 14              |
| Unspecified                     | 7               |
| Competition level               |                 |
| NCAA Division I                 | 54              |
| NCAA Division II                | 22              |
| NCAA Division III               | 21              |
| Other and/or unspecified        | 43              |
| Additional competitive levels analyzed |         |
| Only collegiate athletes included in the study | 75 |
| High school                     | 21              |
| Professional                    | 8               |
| Youth before high school        | 2               |

### Table 4
Sports Studied in the Top 100 Most-Cited Articles Relating to Collegiate Athletics

| Sport                        | No. of Articles |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Soccer                       | 47              |
| Football                     | 45              |
| Baseball and softball        | 40              |
| Basketball                   | 37              |
| Ice hockey and field hockey  | 32              |
| Track and cross-country      | 25              |
| Lacrosse                     | 23              |
| Volleyball                   | 22              |
| Swimming and diving          | 20              |
| Wrestling                    | 16              |
| Gymnastics                   | 13              |
| Tennis                       | 12              |
| Cheerleading                 | 8               |
| Crew                         | 6               |
| Golf                         | 4               |
| Rugby                        | 3               |
| Fencing                      | 3               |
| Water polo                   | 2               |
| Squash                       | 2               |
| Equestrian                   | 2               |
| Rifle                        | 1               |
| Bowling                      | 1               |
| Figure skating               | 1               |

*NCAA, National Collegiate Athletic Association.*
This finding is similar to that of the most-cited articles in level 3 and 4 evidence, reflecting the predominance of gaining recognition and accruing citations.

Publications including authors already well established in tige plays a role in the likelihood that an article is cited. It may also suggest that author pres- the dominance of certain researchers in the field of research specific to collegiate athletics.

This difference between our collegiate-focused study and their broader databases may result in slightly different findings. A related limitation of our findings is the exclusion of newer publications. This is a limitation of bibliometric analyses in as included in our study, may be useful to researchers as they seek to explore the most current influential research. A related limitation of our findings is the exclusion of new publica- This is a limitation of bibliometric analyses in general, as newer publications have not had time to accrue citations and prior work has demonstrated that it takes several years for prominent articles to peak in recognition and citation. An additional limitation is our use of only 1 database, the Web of Knowledge. This database is commonly used in bibliometric analyses, but use of other databases may result in slightly different findings.1

CONCLUSION

Our search found that most publications related to collegiate athletics were medicine related. The majority of articles were level 4 evidence, published after 2005, and from the United States. Soccer was the most studied sport. An author’s prestige may have influenced likelihood of cita- tion, with 10 authors publishing ≥5 of the top 100 most-cited studies in collegiate sports.

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## APPENDIX

### TABLE A1
Top 100 Most-Cited Articles Relating to Collegiate Athletics

| Rank | Article Title                                                                 | No. of Citations | Citation Density (Citations/Year) |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1    | Epidemiology of collegiate injuries for 15 sports: summary and recommendations for injury prevention initiatives | 1265             | 84.3                              |
| 2    | Cumulative effects associated with recurrent concussion in collegiate football players: the NCAA Concussion Study | 1083             | 57.0                              |
| 3    | Knee injury patterns among men and women in collegiate basketball and soccer: NCAA data and review of literature | 1023             | 37.9                              |
| 4    | Acute effects and recovery time following concussion in collegiate football players: the NCAA Concussion Study | 1001             | 52.7                              |
| 5    | Concussions among United States high school and collegiate athletes          | 635              | 42.3                              |
| 6    | Relationship between concussion and neuropsychological performance in college football players | 571              | 24.8                              |
| 7    | Does age play a role in recovery from sports-related concussion? A comparison of high school and collegiate athletes | 563              | 29.6                              |
| 8    | Deficits in neuromuscular control of the trunk predict knee injury risk: prospective biomechanical-epidemiologic study | 514              | 34.3                              |
| 9    | Anterior cruciate ligament injury in National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball and soccer: a 13-year review | 509              | 29.9                              |
| 10   | Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the overtraining syndrome: joint consensus statement of the European College of Sport Science and the American College of Sports Medicine | 501              | 55.7                              |
| 11   | Postural stability and neuropsychological deficits after concussion in collegiate athletes | 482              | 23.0                              |
| 12   | Measurement of symptoms following sports-related concussion: reliability and normative data for the Post-concussion Scale | 442              | 27.6                              |
| 13   | Preseason strength and flexibility imbalances associated with athletic injuries in female collegiate athletes | 427              | 13.8                              |
| 14   | Nontraumatic sports death in high school and college athletes               | 414              | 15.3                              |
| 15   | Anterior cruciate ligament injury patterns among collegiate men and women   | 407              | 17.7                              |
| 16   | Development and preliminary validation of an athlete burnout measure       | 386              | 18.4                              |
| 17   | Identification, prevention and treatment: a review of individual-focused strategies to reduce problematic alcohol consumption by college students | 370              | 18.5                              |
| 18   | The reliability of an instrumented device for measuring components of the star excursion balance test | 367              | 28.2                              |
| 19   | Incidence of sudden cardiac death in National Collegiate Athletic Association athletes | 359              | 32.6                              |
| 20   | Kinematic and kinetic comparison of baseball pitching among various levels of development | 354              | 15.4                              |
| 21   | Delayed menarche and amenorrhea of college athletes in relation to age of onset of training | 348              | 8.5                               |
| 22   | Glenohumeral range of motion deficits and posterior shoulder tightness in throwers with pathologic internal impingement | 347              | 21.7                              |
| 23   | A randomized controlled trial to prevent noncontact anterior cruciate ligament injury in female collegiate soccer players | 325              | 23.2                              |
| 24   | Neuropsychological functioning and recovery after mild head injury in collegiate athletes | 310              | 11.9                              |
| 25   | Neuropsychological assessment of the college football player                | 301              | 12.5                              |
| 26   | Sex differences in outcome following sports-related concussion             | 300              | 17.6                              |
| 27   | Knee joint laxity and neuromuscular characteristics of male and female soccer and basketball players | 295              | 12.8                              |
| 28   | Standardized assessment of concussion (SAC): on-site mental status evaluation of the athlete | 283              | 11.8                              |
| 29   | Role of subconcussion in repetitive mild traumatic brain injury: a review   | 276              | 30.7                              |
| 30   | Lower prevalence of breast cancer and cancers of the reproductive system among former college athletes compared to non-athletes | 274              | 7.4                               |
| 31   | Gender differences in strength and lower extremity kinematics during landing | 273              | 13.7                              |
| 32   | Cross-validation of three jump power equations                             | 273              | 11.9                              |
| 33   | Incidence, clinical course, and predictors of prolonged recovery time following sport-related concussion in high school and college athletes | 270              | 30.0                              |
| 34   | The role of age and sex in symptoms, neurocognitive performance, and postural stability in athletes after concussion | 270              | 27.0                              |

(continued)
| Rank | Article Title | No. of Citations | Citation Density (Citations/Year) |
|------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 35   | Use of a functional movement screening tool to determine injury risk in female collegiate athletes | 266 | 22.2 |
| 36   | Operative treatment of ulnar collateral ligament injuries of the elbow in athletes | 264 | 12.0 |
| 37   | Neuropsychological test performance prior to and following sports-related mild traumatic brain injury | 262 | 12.5 |
| 38   | A comparison of bone mineral densities among female athletes in impact loading and active loading sports | 260 | 9.6 |
| 39   | The effects of sleep extension on the athletic performance of collegiate basketball players | 252 | 22.9 |
| 40   | A prospective study of ankle injury risk factors | 250 | 9.3 |
| 41   | Standard regression-based methods for measuring recovery after sport-related concussion | 246 | 14.5 |
| 42   | Incidence, cause, and comparative frequency of sudden cardiac death in National Collegiate Athletic Association athletes: a decade in review | 245 | 35.0 |
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