BEAT THE HEAT

Summer’s high temperatures put student athletes at increased risk of heat illness. There are several types of heat illness. They range in severity, from heat cramps and heat exhaustion, which are common but not severe, to heat stroke, which can be deadly. Although heat illnesses can be fatal, death is preventable if they’re quickly recognized and properly treated.

DEHYDRATION AND HEAT ILLNESSES

As a rule-of-thumb, most athletes should consume 200 to 300 milliliters of fluid every 15 MINUTES OF EXERCISE.

It takes only 30 MINUTES for cell damage to occur with a core body temperature of 105 degrees.

Currently, 13 states have heat-acclimatization policies, for secondary school athletics with New Jersey being the first.

Exertional heat stroke is one of the top three killers of athletes and soldiers in training.

From 2010-15, 20 athletic heat stroke fatalities were reported.

It takes seven to 14 days for a body to adapt to exercising in the heat.

Dehydration at levels of 3 to 4 percent body mass loss can reduce muscle strength by an estimated 2 percent.

SAFETY TIPS

- Have sports drinks on hand for workout sessions lasting longer than an hour.
- Keep beverages cold – cold beverages are consumed 50 percent more than warm beverages.
- Hydrate before, during and after activity.
- Remove unnecessary equipment, such as helmets and padding, when environmental conditions become extreme.

SIGNS OF MINOR HEAT ILLNESS

- Dizziness
- Cramps, muscular tightening and spasms
- Lightheadedness, when not associated with other symptoms

EARLY WARNING SIGNS OF EXERTIONAL HEAT STROKE

- Headache, dizziness, confusion and disorientation
- Excessive sweating and/or flushing
- Fatigue
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Chills and/or goose bumps

SIGNS OF EXERTIONAL HEAT STROKE

- Core body temperature of more than 105 degrees
- Signs of nervous system dysfunction, such as confusion, aggression and loss of consciousness
- Rapid breathing
- Increased heart rate
- Seizures
- Low blood pressure

Sources: Korey Stringer Institute, American Medical Society for Sports Medicine, NATA

Infographic courtesy of the National Athletic Trainers’ Association, www.nata.org