


First Aid & Safety Training


2021




Summary – Contents

- ▶ First Aid
 - ▶ Concussion Awareness
 - ▶ Other Issues
 - Warm up
 - Use Proper Equipment/Training
 - Discourage Risky Behavior
 - Field Survey/Inspection
 - Thunder/Lightning
 - Incident Reporting
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Protection and Health Awareness

- ▶ First Aid supplies in the concession stand and in the shed – Familiarize yourself with contents of Kit. Replenish Kits if supplies run low by contacting Safety Officer.
 - ▶ Remind players/parents to complete health forms and return them to you – Review forms and note players with special conditions.
 - ▶ All coaches must submit 2019 Volunteer Application for background check before than can have any contact with players.
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Injuries / Medical Emergencies – Assessment

- ▶ In event of an injury or medical problem, ASSESS – visually examine player. Is it a serious or superficial problem/injury? Is there significant pain? Err on the side of caution.
 - ▶ If problem is serious, locate parent and if it is an emergency, call 911.
 - ▶ Even if the problem is not serious, it may be desirable to locate the parent to examine their child and determine whether he or she should continue to participate.
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Common Injuries

Bruises/Contusions

- ▶ Causes – Hit by ball, collisions with other players, solid objects
- ▶ Signs – Pain, swelling, discoloration
- ▶ Treatment – Rest, ice pack on and off
- ▶ Special evaluation for bruise/impact to head (see Concussion).

Cuts & Scrapes

- ▶ Causes–Collisions, sliding, hit by ball, thrown bat, etc
- ▶ Signs– Bleeding, torn skin
- ▶ Treatment – Use Kit supplies to stop bleeding, keep sterile, advise wash. Bring injury to parents attention
- ▶ Note – Equipment, balls, etc with blood need to be removed from use

Less Common Injuries

Strains

- ▶ Causes – Muscle over-stretched, torn by sudden movements, inadequate stretching
- ▶ Signs – Pain
- ▶ What to do – avoid movement, rest, ice.
- ▶ Sprains
- ▶ Signs– Pain, swelling, dislocation, discoloration
- ▶ What to do – Notify parent, avoid movement, ice pack, rest, elevation
- ▶ Note – Player with suspected sprain should not rejoin game/practice
- ▶ PREVENTION of strains/sprains is key by proper warm-up and stretching

Open or closed fracture

- ▶ 911 and get parent
- ▶ Control bleeding and keep clean
- ▶ Do not attempt to straighten
- ▶ No pressure. Stabilize

Injuries– Eye, Nose, Mouth

Eyes Minor/Irritation

- ▶ Signs – Redness, Watery, Dirt in eyes
- ▶ What to do – Avoid rubbing eyes. Contact parents.

Eyes Major Injury

- ▶ What to do – Contact 911, parents, do not remove impaled objects, cover good eye, place cup over impaled object to prevent movement

Nose

- ▶ Signs – Swelling, discoloration, pain, bleeding
- ▶ What to do – Contact parent, Lean patient forward (not back), pinch nose closed should stop 10 minutes, ice

Mouth Injuries

- ▶ Signs – Broken teeth, bleeding
- ▶ What to do – Contact parent, save teeth (do not put in liquid)(hold by enamel, not root). Use gauze to control bleeding.

Medical Emergency – Commotio Cordis

Commotio Cordis – Rare but possible

- Cause – An object like a baseball striking the chest wall with sufficient velocity at a precise interval of the heart rhythm can stop the heart
- Reduced-impact balls for developmental leagues (T-ball, Coach, Machine pitch)
- Signs – Player collapses after being struck in chest and has no pulse.
- What to do – Get someone to call 911, commence CPR/use AED, get someone to contact parent.

CPR Summary

- ▶ Check for response, consciousness
- ▶ Open airway head tilt chin lift
- ▶ Check for breathing 10 seconds
- ▶ No breathing, ask bystander to CALL 911 and get AED
- ▶ Check pulse, if no pulse
- ▶ Start CPR, chest compressions only, no breaths.
- ▶ Anyone can do Hands-Only CPR
- ▶ *<http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/be-red-cross-ready/hands-only-cpr>*

Medical Problems – Allergies and Loss of Consciousness

Allergic Reactions

- ▶ Signs – Allergen (bee sting, peanut butter), Itchy, watery eyes, hives, red skin, swelling, tightness in chest and throat, difficulty breathing, player carries Epi-pen
- ▶ What to do – Contact parent, call 911

Loss of Consciousness

- ▶ Signs – Player feels faint, swoons, loses consciousness (e.g. diabetic emergency).
- ▶ What to do – Call 911, check breathing, check pulse, if no pulse then either commence CPR if trained, or Hands-only CPR. Contact parent.

Heat Exhaustion, Cramps and Heat Stroke

Heat Exhaustion

- ▶ Signs: Heavy sweating, muscle cramps, weakness, nausea, can be very thirsty or not thirsty, feeling faint, confused.
- ▶ What to do – rest, get out of sun, drink water, wet towels
- ▶ Note: In extreme case of dehydration and loss of salts, plain water may not be enough.

Heat Stroke – Very Serious/True emergency

- ▶ Signs – Doesn't sweat (too dehydrated), dry skin may be red, hot to the touch, nausea, faint, confused
- ▶ What to do – Contact parent, 911, get out of sun, rest, cool down

When it is hot, encourage your players to drink plenty of water!



Medical Problems – Seizures and Choking

Epilepsy/Seizure

- ▶ Signs – Stares into space, uncontrollable shaking, statement from person knowing that it is coming on, knowledge of this issue from health form.
- ▶ What to do – 911, contact parent, don't hold down, but protect person from injuring himself.
- ▶ Place on ground on side (to keep tongue out of airway), something soft under head.

Choking

- ▶ Signs – holding throat, unable to cough, speak or breathe
- ▶ What to do – if they can pass air or cough leave them alone. If you know how to administer heimlich maneuver, do so. Call 911, parent. If person becomes unconscious, commence CPR, if trained or find someone who is.

Concussion Awareness

Possible Concussion

- ▶ Players who have had a sufficient head/body impact or who have concussion symptoms should not be allowed to continue participating in the game or practice. “WHEN IN DOUBT, SIT OUT”
- ▶ Parents should be made aware of the incident and advised to seek medical attention/advice.
- ▶ No helmet is “concussion-proof”

Concussion



- ▶ If a player has a diagnosed concussion, player’s parent must provide a “Return to play” letter from medical professional before he or she can participate in baseball games or practice.

Concussion Awareness – Source – CDC Heads Up Concussion in Youth Sports

Potential Signs – Observed by you


- Appears dazed or stunned
 - Moves clumsily
 - Answers questions slowly
 - Loses consciousness (even briefly)
 - Mood, behavior, personality changes
 - Can't recall events prior or after impact/hit
 - Forgets instructions
 - There may be no signs
- Use on-field device app and material to aid in concussion identification and response**


“CDC HEADS UP” in app store




**HEADS UP
CONCUSSION**

Learn about helmet safety, how to spot and what to do if you think your child has a concussion or other serious brain injury.

 **HELMET FIT 360°**

 **BRAIN INJURY BASICS**

 **ABOUT HEADS UP**



Concussion Awareness – Source – CDC Heads Up Concussion in Youth Sports

Symptoms – Reported by Athlete

- Headache or “pressure” in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- “Not feeling right” or “feeling down”
- There may be no symptoms


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Concussion Training for Coaches and Managers

Online concussion training course encouraged for ALL coaches and managers

- CDC HeadsUp Prevention and Awareness course
- Link will be available on BRLL website
- approx 30 min to complete
- excellent training and resource



Concussion Awareness – Source – CDC Heads Up Concussion in Youth Sports

Who puts players with concussions back in the field/game?

- Medical professionals, Parents

Impact/Collision involving the head

- Athlete is done for the day
- Inform parent directly of occurrence and any signs or symptoms
- Direct parent to online resources (for example: CDC Heads Up Concussion Awareness)
- Follow up to determine if player went to see MD and results.
- If concussion diagnosis, MD note to resume play.

Be prepared

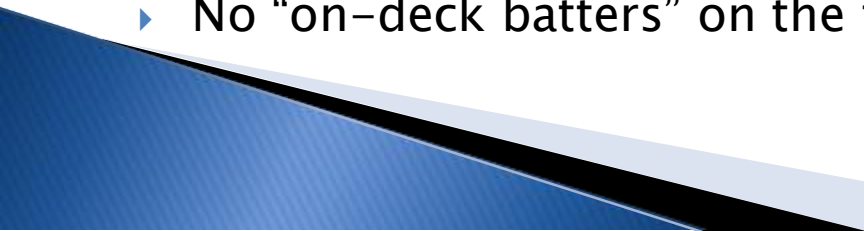
Warm up/Stretching

- ▶ Prior to practice and games, manager should direct their players to stretch and warm up.
- ▶ Stretching/warm up can help cut down many types of injuries

Use Proper Equipment

- ▶ Catcher's must wear full protective gear in practice, during warm-up throws and games. No exceptions.
- ▶ Batters must wear helmets in practice, warm-up hitting & during games. No exceptions.
- ▶ WLL batting helmets will have face mask. Players with their own helmets are encouraged to install face mask.
- ▶ All players are encouraged to wear cups. Required for catchers & infielders

Training/Teaching to Mitigate Risk

- ▶ Teach players how to run bases properly to avoid collisions
 - ▶ Teach fielders to field properly to avoid collisions (e.g. they may not block plates without possession of ball).
 - ▶ Teach infielders/outfielders to call fly balls.
 - ▶ Teach batters to get out of the way of wild pitches and practice it.
 - ▶ Teach pitchers to finish in fielding position.
 - ▶ Coaches cannot warm up pitchers
 - ▶ No “on-deck batters” on the field
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Have safe games & practices

Prepractice/Pregame Inspections

- ▶ Managers are required to inspect the fields, dugouts, etc. prior to practices and game to see if any unsafe conditions exist.
- ▶ Manager should delay the start of or cancel a practice or game until any and all unsafe conditions are remedied.

Thunder/Lightning

- ▶ After each incidence of thunder OR lightning, there is a mandatory delay of 30 minutes before play can start or resume. If any thunder or lightning is present during the interval, the 30 minute wait time is reset that that occurrence.
- ▶ Respect and observe this rule. Don't let your desire to play put your players and yourself at risk.

Practice & play safe

Avoid Risk/Risky Behaviors

- ▶ Whatever can happen will eventually happen. Don't be the mgr/coach who says, "It will never happen..."
- ▶ No swinging of bats anywhere but at the plate
- ▶ No throwing balls in dugout or warming up pitchers anywhere but on mound after game has started.
- ▶ Fielders need to pay attention, not just to play well, but to be safe.

Incident Reporting

- ▶ Managers are required to report incidents where the safety or well-being of players, managers, coaches and spectators has been negatively impacted, on WLL incident forms (on website).

Avoiding Harassment Issues

Best Practices to Avoid Allegations of Sexual Misconduct

It is generally considered best practice to avoid being alone with a player in cars, bathroom, etc. If circumstances make it necessary for you to give a player a ride home or take a young player to the bathroom, bring another responsible person with you.

Questions/Comments? **Have Fun and Be Safe!**

