Florida’s Rank: 24th out of 51 States (including Washington D.C)
Florida’s Score: 48.25 out of 100 Points

ABOUT KSI

In the past ten years, 222 children have died from sports related injuries while participating in organized high school athletics. Some of the most common causes of death in sports are sudden cardiac arrest, exertional heat stroke, and traumatic head injury.

The Korey Stringer Institute is dedicated to preventing sudden death in sports. Recently KSI has published a study that ranked states by their health and safety policies according to best practices established by panels of experts in the field.

Our mission is to inform parents, coaches, and community members about the steps that Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) and Florida’s legislators have taken to protect athletes.

Definitions:
AHCC (Appropriate Healthcare Coverage), EHS (Exertional Heat Stroke), EP (Emergency Preparedness), SCA (Sudden Cardiac Arrest), THI (Traumatic Head Injuries)

Ranks and Scores are accurate as of June 2018
Emergency Action Plans are concrete written plans that reduce critical delays in care of catastrophic injuries.

Emergency Action Plan Policies

What Can You Do?
Reach out to the Florida High School Athletics Association (FHSAA). Make sure the officials responsible for student-athlete safety are using best practices.

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Possible Improvements for Florida

Policy 1E: Every school or organization that sponsors athletics should develop an EAP specifically for managing serious and/or potentially life-threatening sport-related injuries (athletics emergency action plan AEAP)

Policy 2E: The AEAP should be developed and coordinated with local EMS, school public safety officials, on site medical personnel or school medical staff, and school administrators

Policy 3E: Every school should distribute the AEAP to all athletics staff members

Policy 4E: The AEAP should be specific to each venue (including maps, directions, etc.)

Policy 5E: On-site emergency equipment that may be needed in an emergency situation should be listed

Policy 6E: The AEAP should identify personnel and their responsibilities to carry out the plan of action with a designated chain of command

Policy 7E: Appropriate contact information for EMS

Policy 8E: Plan should specify documentation actions that need to be taken post emergency

Policy 9E: AEAP should be reviewed and rehearsed annually by all parties involved

Policy 10E: Healthcare professionals who will provide medical coverage during games, practices, or other events should be included

Florida leads the nation when it comes to Appropriate Healthcare Coverage, Sudden Cardiac Arrest, and performs well with Traumatic Head Injuries.

Florida has room to improve in Exertional Heat Stroke and Emergency Preparedness.

By focusing its efforts on improvement of Emergency Action Plan policies, Florida can increase its score 18 points and bump up its ranking from 24th to 5th according to current data.