Montana’s Rank: **49th out of 51 States** (including Washington D.C)

Montana’s Score: **33.25 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 Montana High School Association (MHSA) and Montana’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 August 2019
What Can You Do?

Reach out to the Montana High School Association (MHSA). Make sure the officials responsible for student-athlete safety are using best practices.

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MHSA Associate Director
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MHSA Assistant Director
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Emergency Action Plans are concrete written plans that reduce critical delays in care of catastrophic injuries.

Montana and Emergency Preparedness

Montana scores extremely well when it comes to Sudden Cardiac Arrest.

However, Montana has room to grow with Appropriate Healthcare Coverage, Traumatic Head Injuries, Exertional Heat Stroke, and Emergency Preparedness.

Montana falls farthest behind the national average in Emergency Preparedness. Improving Emergency Action Plan policies could move Montana from 49th to 24th!

Emergency Preparedness Policies

Policies Currently in Place for Montana


Possible Improvements for Montana

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