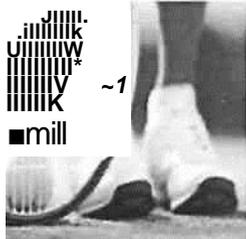


# Information Sheet for Student-Athletes, Coaches and Parents/Guardians

## SSB 5083 - SCA Awareness Act

### Cardiac



What is sudden cardiac arrest? Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is the sudden onset of an abnormal and lethal heart rhythm, causing the heart to stop beating and the individual to collapse. SCA is the leading cause of death in the U.S. afflicting over 300,000 individuals per year.

*SCA is also the leading cause of sudden death in young athletes during sports*

What causes sudden cardiac arrest? SCA in young athletes is usually caused by a structural or electrical disorder of the heart. Many of these conditions are inherited (genetic) and can develop as an adolescent or young adult. SCA is more likely during exercise or physical activity, placing student-athletes with undiagnosed heart conditions at greater risk. SCA also can occur from a direct blow to the chest by a firm projectile (baseball, softball, lacrosse ball, or hockey puck) or by chest contact from another player (called "commotio cordis").

While a heart condition may have no warning signs, some young athletes may have symptoms but neglect to tell an adult. If any of the following symptoms are present, a cardiac evaluation by a physician is recommended:

- Passing out during exercise
- Chest pain with exercise
  - Excessive shortness of breath with exercise
- Palpitations (heart racing for no reason)
- Unexplained seizures
  - A family member with early onset heart disease or sudden death from a heart condition before the age of 40

How to prevent and treat sudden cardiac arrest? Some heart conditions at risk for SCA can be detected by a thorough heart screening evaluation. However, all schools and teams should be prepared to respond to a cardiac emergency. Young athletes who suffer SCA are collapsed and unresponsive and may appear to have brief seizure-like activity or abnormal breathing (gasping). SCA can be effectively treated by immediate recognition, prompt CPR, and quick access to a defibrillator (AED). AEDs are safe, portable devices that read and analyze the heart rhythm and provide an electric shock (if necessary) to restore a normal heart rhythm.

*Remember, to save a life: recognize SCA, call 9-1-1, begin CPR, and use an AED as soon as possible!*



### 3-Minute Drill

1.

#### RECOGNIZE Sudden Cardiac Arrest

- Collapsed and unresponsive
- Abnormal breathing
- Seizure-like activity

#### 2. CALL 9-1-1

- Call for help and for an AED

#### 3. CPR

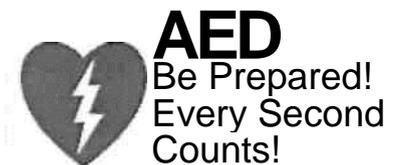
- Begin chest compressions
- Push hard/ push fast (100 per minute)

#### 4. AED

- Use AED as soon as possible

#### 5. CONTINUE CARE

- Continue CPR and AED until EMS arrives



# UW Medicine

Center For Sports Cardiology  
[www.uwsportscardiology.org](http://www.uwsportscardiology.org)



WASHINGTON INTERSCHOLASTIC  
ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION



NICK OF TIME  
FOUNDATION

F\*\*\*\*\*

Screening  
CPR/AED in Schools

[www.nickoftimefoundation.org](http://www.nickoftimefoundation.org)

**HEADS UP****C) %CONCUSSIONS**

IN YOUTH SPORTS

## A Fact Sheet for PARENTS

**WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?**

A concussion is a brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump or blow to the head. Even a "ding," "getting your bell rung," or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

You can't see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away.

**WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?****Signs Observed by Parents or Guardians**

*If your child has experienced a bump or blow to the head during a game or practice, look for any of the following signs and symptoms of a concussion:*

- Appears dazed or stunned Is confused about assignment or position Forgets an instruction Is unsure of game, score, or opponent Moves clumsily Answers questions slowly Loses consciousness (even briefly) Shows behavior or personality changes Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Can't recall events after hit or fall

**Symptoms Reported by Athlete**

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness  
Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise  
1 Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems  
Confusion
- Does not "feel right"

**HOW CAN YOU HELP YOUR CHILD PREVENT A CONCUSSION?**

Every sport is different, but there are steps your children can take to protect themselves from concussion.

- Ensure that they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport. Encourage them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- \* Make sure they wear the right protective equipment for their activity (such as helmets, padding, shin guards, and eye and mouth guards). Protective equipment should fit properly, be well maintained, and be worn consistently and correctly. Learn the signs and symptoms of a concussion.

**WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU THINK YOUR CHILD HAS A CONCUSSION?**

1. **Seek medical attention right away.** A health care professional will be able to decide how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to sports.
2. **Keep your child out of play.** Concussions take time to heal. Don't let your child return to play until a health care professional says it's OK. Children who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—risk a greater chance of having a second concussion. Second or later concussions can be very serious. They can cause permanent brain damage, affecting your child for a lifetime.
3. **Tell your child's coach about any recent concussion.** Coaches should know if your child had a recent concussion in ANY sport. Your child's coach may not know about a concussion your child received in another sport or activity unless you tell the coach.

*It's better to miss one game than the whole season.*