



## FIRST AID POLICY

Doc. No.	BCSA-POL-019
Rev.	0
Originator:	D. Hawkins
Checker	I.Toellner
Approver:	C. Craig
Status:	Published
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When you accept the role of coach or manager, you accept a major responsibility for the care and safety of your players. Although the youth athletes share in the responsibility for their protection and safety, their ability to understand what they can do, how they can do it, and whether they are doing it correctly, may be limited. It is your job to help them practice and play as safely as possible.

If a team does not already have someone with first aid certification, we encourage each team to enroll a volunteer in both CPR and first aid classes to help prepare themselves to handle the type of sports-related incidents and injuries that may happen during a soccer activity (game, practice, etc.).

One of the jobs as a volunteer is to recognize an injury when it happens, to stabilize the injury as best you can, and to summon medical assistance, if necessary. Even with first aid training, there are still limitations to the training and knowledge. If attending to a youth player that is injured and is not a trained medical professional, then it is the team's responsibility to call one immediately whenever there is any doubt as to what to do next.

**For those emergencies that require immediate attention by a trained professional, call 911.**

Whenever a player is injured, be certain to inform the parents or guardians of the injury, even if it seems minor. Continued participation does not mean that they should not be notified.

Below are some common soccer injuries and their methods of care. This list is not all encompassing, nor does it include all the specifics that each may require. This is a general guide to help coaches and team volunteers with their initial assessment and treatment of a player injury as a pre-activity before the player sees a medical professional, if required.

We will look at the following general categories:

1- Emergency Plan	2- Injury Prevention	3- Preventing Disease
4- Heat Emergencies	5- Ankle Injuries	6- Knee Injuries
7- Dislocations	8- Blisters	9- Bleeding
10- Nose Bleeds	11- Head and Neck Injuries	12- Broken Bones

### **1- Emergency Plan**

It is important to have a well-thought-out plan for dealing with injuries. It is best to have a written response plan for emergencies. Keep this in your coaching bag for easy access. Some points to consider in your plan:

1. Is a first aid kit available?
2. Do I have all of my players' medical consent forms and emergency contacts with me at all times?
3. Where is the nearest phone?
4. How do I get first aid and paramedics/ ambulance?
5. Do any of my assistant coaches or parent volunteers know first aid?



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6. Who will go for help if I need to attend to an injured player?
7. Who will supervise other players if I need to summon help?
8. Do my assistant coaches and players know the emergency plan?

### ***2- Injury Prevention***

Prevent injuries in every way possible. Some important steps that can help you in your injury prevention plan include the following:

- Emphasize sound skill development.
- Inspect practice and game fields (e.g. holes, sprinkler heads, pools of water, tree branches, and other hazardous objects).
- Teach your players sound conditioning habits (including proper warm-up, stretching, cool down).
- Sufficient access to water.

A large percentage of player strains and sprain related injuries can be prevented by having a proper warm-up routine i.e. FIFA 11+ program for young and older players.

### ***3- Preventing Disease Transmission***

Place an effective barrier between you and the injured person's blood when you give first aid.

Examples of such barriers are: the injured person's hand, a piece of plastic wrap, clean folded cloth, rubber or latex gloves.

Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately after providing care.

### ***4- Heat Emergencies***

- Have the athlete rest in a cool place.
- Give cool water.
- Stretch muscle and massage area.

### **HEAT EXHAUSTION**

Player's skin will appear pale and clammy, perspiration is profuse, may experience nausea, weakness, dizziness, headache, cramps, etc.



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### FIRST AID FOR HEAT EXHAUSTION:

- Have athlete lie down in a cool place with feet elevated 8 to 12 inches.
- Give cool water.
- Loosen tight clothing.
- Remove clothing soaked with perspiration.
- Apply cool wet cloths (such as towels) or ice packs (wrapped) to the skin.
- Call 911 if the player refuses water, vomits or if level of consciousness changes.

### HEAT STROKE

Player will appear hot, red, will not be sweating (although skin may be wet from previous sweating), pulse will be rapid and strong, body temperature will be high (105 degrees Fahrenheit or more). This is an immediate and life-threatening emergency.

### FIRST AID FOR HEAT STROKE:

- Call 911
- Get the athlete out of the heat and into a cooler place.
- Cool the player fast – immerse in a cool bath or wrap with wet towels and fan the player.
- Give nothing by mouth.

### PREVENTING HEAT EMERGENCIES

#### PREVENTATIVE STEPS:

- Avoid being outdoors during the hottest part of the day, if possible.
- Reduce the activity level according to the rising temperature.
- Take frequent breaks – engage with athletes regularly to see how they are feeling.
- Drink large amounts of fluid – especially water.
- Wear light-colored clothing, if possible.



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### **5- Ankle Injuries**

An injury to an ankle can take the form of a sprain or a break and may have different degrees of severity. Sprains are stretched or torn tendons, ligaments, and blood vessels around joints.

#### FIRST AID FOR ANKLE INJURIES:

- Assume the injury is likely severe.
- Immobilize the player (avoid any movement that causes pain).
- Begin the ICE routine (Ice, Compression, Elevation – elevation helps slow the flow of blood, thus reducing swelling).
- Have the player see a physician for assessment before returning to practice.

#### DON'T:

- Remove athlete's shoe and sock until ice is available.
- Have the player try to "walk it off."

### **6- Knee Injuries**

The knee is the most complicated joint in the body, as well as the joint most frequently injured. It requires a specialist to treat knee injuries properly. Your job is to limit further injury and to get the player to the hospital.

#### FIRST AID FOR KNEE INJURIES:

- Help the player off the field.
- Apply ice to the injured area.
- Elevate the leg without moving and/ or putting pressure on the knee, if possible.
- Take the player to the hospital immediately.

#### DON'T:

- Move the knee to examine the injury.
- Allow the player to get up and "walk it off".



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- Allow the knee to move freely.
- Allow the athlete to continue participating until a physician has been consulted.

### **7- Dislocation**

Dislocations and broken bones (fractures) are treated similarly. A dislocation is a displacement of a bone end from the joint. Dislocated joints will have pain, swelling, irregularity, or deformity over the injured area.

#### FIRST AID FOR DISLOCATIONS:

- Leave dislocated joint in the position found.
- Immobilize joint in the exact position it was in at the time of injury.
- Apply ice and elevate to minimize swelling.
- Have the player see a doctor immediately.

#### DON'T:

- Attempt to relocate a dislocation or correct any deformity near a joint (movement may cause further injury).
- Assume the injury is minor.
- Assume there is no broken bone.

### **8- Blisters**

Blisters typically appear as a raised bubble of skin with fluid beneath; the fluid may be clear or bloody. The blister may be torn with new skin exposed. Generally painful.

#### FIRST AID:

- Rub ice over the area.
- Place a small moleskin doughnut over the outside edges of the blister and tape to prevent further friction.
- If the blister is torn, wash the area with soap and water; put ointment over the blister and cover with a protective dressing.

#### DON'T:

- Treat a blister lightly; infection can result, causing serious problems.



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- Puncture blister – let a physician do so.

### PREVENTATIVE STEPS:

- Properly fitting shoes and socks are essential.
- Proper conditioning is necessary to allow the skin to become accustomed to the activity load.
- Wear two pairs of socks if friction is extremely bad.

### ***9- Bleeding***

In most cases, bleeding can be controlled by placing direct pressure over the wound. To reduce risk of infection, whenever possible wear latex gloves and wash hands before (and after) treating an open wound.

### FIRST AID:

- Apply direct pressure to the wound with a clean compress (use clothing if a clean compress is not available).
- Elevate the wound above the level of the heart.
- Keep the player lying down.
- If bleeding is sufficient to soak through the compress, apply additional as necessary directly over the others.
- Call 9-1-1 if bleeding is severe or persistent.

### DON'T:

- Remove old compresses; this may cause more bleeding.
- Treat any bleeding lightly.
- Let dirt get into the wound.



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### **10- Nose Bleeds**

A bloody nose is a common occurrence following a blow to the face, or in association with high blood pressure, infection, strenuous activity, or dry nasal passages. Although usually more annoying than serious, any bloody nose resulting from an injury to the face should be considered as a potential fracture. If you suspect a head, neck, or back injury, do not try to control a nosebleed; instead, keep the player from moving and stabilize the head and neck.

#### FIRST AID:

- Place the player in a sitting position leaning slightly forward.
- Apply a cold compress to the athlete's nose and face.
- Apply direct pressure by having the player pinch the nostrils with the fingers.
- Take the athlete to the doctor if bleeding persists.

#### DON'T:

- Allow the player to blow his/her nose for several hours.
- Stick anything up the nose to stop the bleeding without the assistance of a medical professional or emergency personnel.
- Lean head backwards (player may choke on blood running down the throat).

### **11- Head and Neck Injuries**

These injuries can be the most devastating of all injuries. Permanent paralysis may result from any neck injury, so these injuries must be handled with extreme care.

#### SIGNS & SYMPTOMS:

- Headache, dizziness.
- Unconsciousness (immediate or delayed). Unequal-sized pupils.
- Tingling sensation or numbness in arms and/or legs.
- Inability to move fingers, toes, or extremities.
- Difficulty breathing.
- Athlete not alert.



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- Call 9-1-1 for help immediately.
- Make sure the athlete can breathe.
- Keep the player still (stabilize head and neck as you found them).
- Maintain body temperature.
- Call parents or guardian immediately.
- Pass all important information on to doctors.

### DON'T:

- Move the athlete.
- Leave the player unattended.
- Overstep the limits of your knowledge.

### ***12- Broken Bones***

Fractures come in a variety of forms and may occur any place in the body where there is a bone. Remember, you are not a trained medical professional qualified to handle these many different situations. Your job is to recognize the injury (or possible injury) and to limit further injury.

### SIGNS & SYMPTOMS:

- May have heard a pop or snap, or received a direct blow to the area.
- A closed fracture will have pain, swelling, irregularity, or deformity over the injured area. An open fracture will have bone protruding.

### FIRST AID:

- Leave fractured bone in the position found.
- Immobilize the joints above and below the suspected injury.
- Cover an open fracture wound with a large clean dressing; control bleeding.
- Apply ice to a closed fracture (not to an open fracture).





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- Transport the player to the hospital or call for an ambulance if you are unsure about moving the player.

### DON'T:

- Attempt to straighten injured limb or push back protruding bones.
- Allow player to move the injured area.
- Allow dirt into any injured area with protruding bones.