

ANNUAL SURVEY OF FOOTBALL INJURY RESEARCH

1931 - 2016

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INTRODUCTION

In 1931 the American Football Coaches Association initiated the First Annual Survey of Football Fatalities. The original survey committee was chaired by Marvin A. Stevens, M.D., of Yale University, who served from 1931-1942. Floyd R. Eastwood, Ph.D., Purdue University succeeded Dr. Stevens in 1942 and served through 1964. Carl S. Blyth, Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was appointed in 1965 and served through the 1979 football season. In 1977, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) initiated a *National Survey of Catastrophic Football Injuries*, which is also conducted at the University of North Carolina. In January 1980, Frederick O. Mueller, Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was appointed by the American Football Coaches Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association to continue this research under the new title, *Annual Survey of Football Injury Research*.

The primary purpose of the *Annual Survey of Football Injury Research* is to make the game of football a safer and, therefore, a more enjoyable sports activity. Because of these surveys, the game of football has realized many benefits in regard to rule changes, improvement of equipment, improved medical care, and improved coaching techniques. The 1976 rule change that made it illegal to make initial contact with the head and face while blocking and tackling was the direct result of this research.(Mueller & Cantu 2011)

The 1990 report was historic in that it was the first year since the beginning of the research, 1931, that there was not a direct fatality in football at any level of play.(Mueller & Schindler 1991) This clearly illustrates that data collection and analysis is important and plays a major role in injury prevention. Due to the success of these two football projects the research was expanded to all sports for both men and women, and a National Center for Catastrophic Sports Injury Research (NCCSIR) was established in 1982. The NCCSIR was directed for 30 years by Dr. Frederick Mueller. Dr. Mueller retired Spring of 2013 and the NCCSIR continues

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under new direction (Dr. Kucera). The NCCSIR has expanded to become a consortium (University of North Carolina, Boston University, University of Washington, University of Connecticut, University of Colorado, the University of Maryland, and the Datalys Center) with expertise in traumatic, cardiac, and exertional-related sport injuries (these three areas account for the overwhelming majority of catastrophic events). The NCCSIR is supported by the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA), the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS), and the National Athletic Trainers' Association (NATA), the American Medical Society for Sports Medicine (AMSSM), the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE), and The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH).

METHODS

Outcome Definitions

Football fatalities are classified for this report as direct and indirect. The criteria used to classify football fatalities are as follows:

Direct (traumatic injury) – Those fatalities which resulted directly from participation in the fundamental skills of football (e.g. spine fracture).

Indirect (exertional/systemic) – Those fatalities that are caused by systemic failure as a result of exertion while participating in a football-related activity (e.g. heat stroke, sudden cardiac arrest) or by a complication which was secondary to a non-fatal injury (e.g. infection).

Non-exertion related – Beginning in 2014, NCCSIR is collecting information on suspected cardiac-related deaths that did not occur during exertion (e.g. died in sleep). These events are reported as “Non-exertion related fatalities”.

Data Collection

Data were compiled with the assistance of coaches, athletic trainers, athletic directors, executive officers of state and national athletic organizations, online news reports, online reports, and professional associates of the researchers. NCCSIR and the Consortium for Catastrophic Injury Monitoring in Sport have developed an online portal where anyone can report a catastrophic event (www.sportinjuryreport.org). Throughout the year (January 1 to December 31), upon notification of a suspected football fatality, contact by telephone, email, or personal letter questionnaire was made with the appropriate individuals including state high school association official, school or team administrator, coach, athletic trainer, team physician, and/or the family. Individuals are asked to complete a brief survey about the event at www.sportinjuryreport.org. Autopsy reports are used when available. All activities are approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (IRB# 05-0018).

Participation in Football

Reports prior to 2012 showed 1,800,000 participants in all levels of football.(Mueller & Colgate 2011) Participation numbers gathered by the National Operating Committee for Standards in Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE), NFHS, and USA Football show the following: NFHS has estimated that there are approximately 1,100,000 high school player's grades 9-12. Research also indicates there are 100,000 post high school players including the National Football League (NFL), NCAA, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA), Arena Football, and Semi-professional football. USA Football estimates there are 3,000,000 youth football players in the United States. Sandlot is defined as non-school, youth football, but organized and using full protective

equipment (e.g., Pop Warner, American Youth Football League). These figures give an estimate of 4,200,000 total football participants in the United States each year.(Mueller & Colgate 2012)

NCCSIR staff in collaboration with NFHS staff and Dr. David Klossner, PhD, ATC compiled and prepared this survey report. Medical data for the report were reviewed by Dr. Robert C. Cantu, MD – medical director of NCCSIR.

Analysis

Yearly frequencies and incidence rates of catastrophic fatalities per 100,000 participants were calculated based on participation estimates as described in the **Participation in Football** section above and stratified by level (organized youth, pro/semi-pro, middle school & high school, and college). **Note: Rates with number of incidents less than 5 should be interpreted with caution.**

It is important to note that information is continually being updated due to the fact that catastrophic injury information may not always reach the NCCSIR in time to be included in the current report. The report includes data that is reported to the NCCSIR by the NCAA, the NFHS, online reports, colleagues, coaches, and athletic trainers. There may be additional catastrophic football fatalities that are not reported to the NCCSIR. The authors acknowledge that not every catastrophic fatality is included in this report.

RESULTS

Direct Fatalities

There were three fatalities directly related to football during the 2016 football season: two fatalities were in high school football and one was in semi-professional football (Table I). There were no direct fatalities reported in organized youth or college levels.

For the approximately 4,200,000 participants in 2016, the rate of direct fatalities was 0.07 per 100,000 participants (95% confidence interval: 0.00 to 0.15). The rate of direct fatalities in 2016 for high school (grades 9-12) was 0.18 per 100,000 participants (95% CI: 0.00 to 0.43) (Table III).

All of direct fatalities in 2016 occurred during competition in regularly scheduled games. The football activities attributed to the direct fatalities were tackling (33.3%), receiving a pass (33.3%), and general play (33.3%) (Table V). Of direct fatalities, injuries occurred to the brain (33.3%), internal organ (intestines) (33.3%), and commotio cordis (blunt chest trauma) (33.3%) (Table V).

Indirect Fatalities

In 2016 there were nine indirect fatalities that occurred among football players during football-related activities or physical exertion (Table II). Five fatalities (55.6%) were associated with high school football (1 rhabdomyolysis, 2 cardiac-related, 1 asthma, and 1 suspected heat stroke), two (22.2%) at the college/university level (exertional sickling and suspected cardiac), and two (22.2%) at the organized youth level (heat stroke and suspected cardiac) (Table VI).

For the approximately 4,200,000 participants in 2016, the rate of indirect fatalities was 0.21 per 100,000 participants (95% confidence interval: 0.07 to 0.35). The rate of indirect fatalities in 2016 for high school (grades 9-12) was 0.45 per 100,000 participants (95% CI: 0.06 to 0.85) and for collegiate was 2.67 per 100,000 participants (95% CI: 0.00 to 6.36) (Table III).

Four (44.4%) occurred during football practice, three (33.3%) were during conditioning, and two (22.2%) were during competition. Four occurred during July-August, three occurred March-June, and one each occurred during September-October and January-February.

Non-exertion Related Fatalities

There were four fatalities that occurred outside of exertional activity (all athletes died at home) (Table VII). The cause of these four deaths was suspected to be cardiac-related.

DISCUSSION

Fatalities in the sport of football are rare but tragic events. A total of twelve direct and indirect fatalities were recorded for the 2016 football season out of sixteen fatalities collected by NCCSIR. Even though the rate of *direct* fatal injuries was very low on a 100,000 participant basis, all occurred during competition situations. It should be noted that practices outnumber the number of game exposures because there are typically five practice sessions for every one game and all players participate during practices. This 2016 report continues the 10-year trend of direct fatal events at an overall rate of 0.07 per 100,000 football participants (FIGURE II). Roughly 80% of brain football-related fatalities from 1990 to 2010 occurred during competition (Boden et al. 2013) and the current year's results continue this trend. There was one fatal traumatic internal organ injury in high school football. Fatal traumatic internal organ injuries are rare (less than one per year captured by NCCSIR); from 1990-2010 NCCSIR recorded three fatal traumatic internal organ injuries in high school football (Boden et al. 2013).

The data illustrates the importance of injury event collection and the analysis of this data in making changes in the game of football that help reduce the incidence of serious injuries. This effort must be continued in order to keep these numbers low and to strive for the minimization of football fatalities. Indirect fatalities have been in double figures since 1999 with the exception of 2003, 2007, and the current year 2016. Since the 1990, indirect fatalities have outnumbered direct fatalities on average 2 to 1 (FIGURE II). Cardiac events were the primary cause of

indirect deaths due to exertion in 2016 which is consistent with published research (Harmon et al. 2011). There were also two reported deaths due to heat stroke emphasizing the need for continued safety efforts surrounding practicing in hot weather. There were two deaths due to exertional sickling (one high school and one collegiate). The college football level has recorded two fatalities (2014 and 2016) due to complications of sickle cell trait since 2010 when regulations were adopted requiring the athlete know their sickle cell trait status and the publication of multiple best practice documents.

Beginning in 2014, NCCSIR is collecting information on non-exertion related fatalities that are suspected to be cardiac-related in order to improve our understanding of the etiology of cardiac-related events and how to prevent sudden cardiac arrest in competitive athletes. NCCSIR captured four fatalities in 2016.

Head and Neck Injuries

The 10 year period 2005-2014 recorded low numbers of head and neck fatalities (31) compared to when data collection began in 1931 (Table VIII and Figure I). This is encouraging and supports the success of past efforts to reduce fatalities in football. Before a 1976 rule change that eliminated the head as the initial contact point in blocking and tackling, fatalities in football averaged more than 10 a year (Table VIII). There have been fewer than 10 head and neck fatalities per year for the past twenty-five years (Cantu & Mueller 2002; Boden et al. 2013). Rule changes beginning in the 1976 football season that eliminated the head and face as a primary and initial contact area for blocking and tackling were of utmost importance. The original 1976 rule defined spearing as “the intentional use of the helmet (including the face mask) in an attempt to punish an opponent.” In 2005 “intentional” was dropped from the rule: “spearing is the use of the helmet (including the face mask) in an attempt to punish an opponent”. A 2006 point of emphasis covered illegal helmet contact and defined spearing, face

tackling, and butt blocking. Butt blocking, face tackling, and spearing were defined as “Helmet Contact – Illegal” to place more emphasis on risk-minimization concerns (NFHS Football Rules Book 2014). Examples of illegal helmet contact that could result in disqualification include illegal helmet contact against an opponent lying on the ground, illegal helmet contact against an opponent held up by other players, and illegal helmet-to-helmet contact against a defenseless opponent. In 2014 the NFHS further defined illegal contact to include “targeting” or “an act of taking aim and initiating contact to an opponent above the shoulders with the helmet, forearm, hand, fist, elbow or shoulders.” (NFHS Football Rules Book 2014, rule 2-20-2, pg. 31). In 2015, spearing was further defined as “an act by any player who initiates contact against an opponent at the shoulders or below with the crown (top portion) of his helmet.” (NFHS Football Rules Book 2015, rule 2-20-1c, pg. 31). **Coaches who are teaching helmet or face to the numbers tackling and blocking or who do not correct improper tackling techniques are placing their players at risk for permanent paralysis or death. Football officials who do not penalize players for this type of tackling and blocking are placing players at risk. This type of tackling and blocking technique was the direct cause of 36 football fatalities and 30 permanent paralysis injuries in 1968.** Since 1960 most of the direct fatalities have been caused by brain and neck injuries, and in fact since 1990 all but seven of the head and neck deaths have been brain injuries (72). Continuing to reduce head and neck injuries in the sport is paramount.

Another important effort has been and continues to be the improvement of football protective equipment. The helmet technical standard established by the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE) was adopted by the NCAA in 1978 and by the NFHS in 1980 and likely contributed to the decrease in football-related direct fatalities. It is imperative that helmets be purchased, fitted, and properly reconditioned by manufacturer standards. A good rule of thumb is to budget for rotating out a specified number of

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helmets each year. In addition, helmets 10 years or older will not be reconditioned or returned to the team. Manufacturers, coaches, athletic trainers, athletes, and physicians should continue their joint and individual efforts in preventing head and neck trauma.

The authors of this research report are convinced that the current rules which limit the use of the head in blocking and tackling, coaches teaching the proper fundamentals of blocking and tackling, the helmet technical standard established by NOCSAE, excellent player physical conditioning, proper medical intervention and care, and an independent data collection system have played a significant role in reducing fatalities and serious brain and neck injuries in football.

Several suggestions for reducing, identifying, and managing head and neck injuries are as follows:

1. **Conditioning:** Athletes must be given proper conditioning exercises that will strengthen bodies to withstand the workloads and energy expenditure throughout the game given their positions and time played. Strengthening their necks in order to hold their heads in proper position when tackling and to absorb impact energy to control head movement is important. Players should also have appropriate flexibility and range of motion of the shoulder and neck complex. These preparatory activities can provide the athlete with the ability sustain good tackling and athletic skills throughout the game situations.
2. **Skills:** Coaches should teach and drill the athletes in the proper execution of the fundamental skills, particularly blocking and tackling. Players should keep their head up while tackling and running with the ball. Contact should never with the top of the head/helmet. Initial contact should never be made with the head/helmet or face mask. Research is needed to analyze the mechanisms of impacts during competitions that lead to fatal and catastrophic events.

3. **Rules:** Rules are in place to protect defenseless players, the tackler initiating contact, and the ball carrier. Coaches and game officials should discourage the players from using their helmets in initiating contact when blocking and tackling. The rules prohibiting spearing should be enforced in practice and in games. The players should be taught and held accountable through the rules of play, film sessions, and on the practice field to respect the helmet as a protective device and that the helmet should not be used to initiate contact or as a weapon.
4. **Equipment:** All coaches, equipment managers, athletic trainers, and physicians should take special care to see that players equipment is properly fitted, particularly the helmet. Players should be educated about the use and care of the helmet and other protective equipment and adhere to proper fit guidelines and proper use.
5. **Brain Injury and Concussion:** A brain injury, including concussions, can be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head. This sudden impact or movement of the brain can cause stretching and tearing of brain cells, damaging the cells and create chemical changes in the brain.
 - a. Signs & Symptoms: When a player has experienced or shown signs and symptoms of head trauma (such as a change in the athlete's behavior, thinking, or physical functioning), they should receive immediate medical attention from an appropriate medical provider and should not be allowed to return to practice or game without an evaluation by an appropriate medical provider and permission from a physician if diagnosed with a brain injury.
 - b. Reporting & Care: Some cases associated with brain trauma reported that players complained of symptoms or had a previous concussion prior to their deaths. The team physician, athletic trainer, or coach should ensure players understand signs and symptoms of concussion and brain trauma. Players should also be encouraged to

inform the team physician, athletic trainer, or coach if they are experiencing any of the signs or symptoms of brain trauma outlined by the CDC.

HEADS UP ON CONCUSSION IN SPORTS:

Information for Parents, Coaches, and School & Sports Professionals. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/headsup/index.html>

- c. Management & Return to Play: Medical staff must have the unchallengeable authority to assess and make medical decisions for head injuries. Coaches should never make the decision whether a player has a concussion or return the player back to a game or active participation in a practice if that player is experiencing signs or symptoms of brain trauma. In rare cases, an athlete who has not recovered from a concussion and returned to play and receives another severe hit can experience second impact syndrome.
- d. Policies: All athletes and athletic personnel should follow the state, NFHS, NCAA, or NFL policies related to concussion prevention, identification, management, and return to play depending on their level of play. See the following CDC resource for a list of states with concussion policies:

GET A HEADS UP ON CONCUSSION IN SPORTS POLICIES:

Information for Parents, Coaches, and School & Sports Professionals.

Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/headsup/policy/index.html>

For the most up to date information on concussion management please refer to the updated Consensus Statement on Concussion in Sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012 (McCrory et al. 2013).

Over the last decade, sport governing bodies have adopted new or modified playing rules for football to protect defenseless players, remove targeting from the game, eliminate dangerous play, and stoppage of play for injured players to ensure medical care can be accessed for injuries. In addition, these same governing bodies have published best practices for prevention, recognition, management and return to play for athletes with suspected concussion, spine and brain injuries. Member institutions of these organizations should implement these best practices.

NFHS rules changes affecting risk, (1982-2016). Available at:

http://www.nfhs.org/media/1017463/1982-2016_nfhs_risk_minimization_rules.pdf

NCAA rules for football and all sports are available at:

<http://www.ncaa.org/championships/playing-rules>

NCAA Football Practice Guidelines: Year-Round Football Practice Contact Guidelines (<http://www.ncaa.org/health-and-safety/football-practice-guidelines>). *The Safety in College Football Summit*. Inter-association consensus guidelines for three paramount safety issues in collegiate athletics:

1. Independent medical care in the collegiate setting
2. Concussion diagnosis and management
3. Football practice contact.

NFL timeline of rule changes related to health and safety, (2013). Available at:

<http://static.nfl.com/static/content/public/photo/2015/11/12/0ap3000000578872.pdf>

Heat Stroke

A continuous effort should be made to eliminate heat stroke deaths associated with football. Since the beginning of the survey through 1959 there were five cases of heat stroke death reported. However, these events were not routinely monitored during this period. From 1960 through 2016 there have been 143 heat stroke cases that resulted in death (Table IV). Authors believe that heat stroke deaths are preventable with the proper precautions and emergency management. Since 1995, 61 football players have died from heat stroke (46 high school, 11 college, 2 professional, and 2 organized youth). Ninety percent of recorded heat stroke deaths occurred during practice. During the most recent five year period from 2011-2015 there was an average of 2.2 heat stroke deaths per year compared to 4.4 per year during the previous five year period 2006-2010. This decline is encouraging and supports continued efforts to educate coaches, school administrators, medical providers, players, and parents concerning the proper procedures and precautions when practicing or playing in the heat. It is important to note that in addition to the two heat stroke deaths this year, the last two years there were two heat stroke deaths per year and in 2015 there were two deaths that were a result of athletes *over-hydrating* in order to prevent heat-related issues. Prevention messages must go beyond hydrating but emphasize how to properly hydrate.

Heat stroke and heat exhaustion are prevented by careful control of various factors in the conditioning program of the athlete. The NATA has a heat illness position statement on their web site with recommendations for prevention (<http://natajournals.org/doi/pdf/10.4085/1062-6050-44.3.332>) (Casa & Cisllan, 2009) When football activity is carried on in hot weather, the following suggestions and precautions should be taken:

1. **Pre-Participation Physicals:** Each athlete should have a complete physical examination with a medical history and an annual health history update. History of

previous heat illness and type of training activities before organized practice begins should be included.

2. **Acclimatization:** Acclimatize athletes to increasing exercise intensity, equipment, and hot/humid environments gradually by providing progressive practice sessions for the first fourteen days of football preseason and any other subsequent practice in hot or humid days. States and governing bodies have rules pertaining to when full football uniforms may be worn.
3. **Monitoring Environmental Conditions:** Know both the temperature and the humidity since it is more difficult for the body to cool itself in high humidity. Use of a sling psychrometer is recommended to measure the relative humidity. Anytime the wet-bulb temperature is over 82 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees Celsius) suggests that careful control of all activity should be undertaken. Additional precautions should be taken when wearing protective equipment. The ACSM, NATA, NFHS, and NCAA have all published guidelines for conducting athletic activities in hot and humid environments.
4. **Adjust Activity Levels:** The intensity of exercise is the leading factor that can increase core body temperature higher and faster than any other. Adjusting activity level and providing frequent rest periods can minimize the risk of heat illness in football. Minimize multiple practice sessions during the same day and allow at least three hours of recovery between sessions. Rest during workouts in cool, shaded areas with some air movement and remove helmets and loosen or remove jerseys.
5. **Hydration:** Fluids should be readily available and consumed to aid in the body's ability to regulate itself and reduce the impact of heat stress in practice and games. Players should have water available and be encouraged to drink frequently throughout a practice session. Athletes should drink water before, during, and after practice.

Sports drinks that contain sodium (salt) and potassium can be consumed to replace electrolytes lost during activity.

7. **Monitor Athletes:** Athletes should weigh each day before and after practice and weight charts checked in order to treat the athlete who loses excessive weight each day. Generally, athlete should return to their previous day's weight before practicing.
8. **Clothing & Equipment:** Clothing is important and a player should wear moisture wicking apparel to dissipate heat. Never use rubberized clothing or sweat suits.
9. **Identify At-Risk:** Some athletes are more susceptible to heat injury. These individuals are not accustomed to physical activity in the heat, may be overweight, ill with a fever or other medical condition, and may be the eager athlete who constantly competes at his maximum capacity without heeding warning signs. Athletes with previous heat problems should be monitored.
10. **Emergency Action Plan:** Sports teams should have written emergency procedures in place, all personnel should have copies, and procedures should be reviewed annually. The CDC has guidelines and templates for these plans (<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2004-101/emrgact/emrgact1.html>). NCAA and the NFHS have guidelines for these plans at the following websites: <http://www.nfhs.org/media/1015653/heat-acclimatization-and-heat-illness-prevention-position-statement-2015.pdf> and www.ncaa.org.
11. **Heat Illness:**
 - a. **Signs & Symptoms:** It is important to observe for signs of heat illness. Some trouble signs are nausea, incoherence, fatigue, weakness, vomiting, cramps, weak rapid pulse, flushed appearance, visual disturbances, and unsteadiness. Heat stroke victims, contrary to popular belief, may sweat profusely as athletes are exercising. If heat illness is suspected, seek immediate medical service.

- b. Recognition & Care: Coaches, athletic trainers, and players should refer to the multiple published best practices by the NATA, American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM), NFHS, and NCAA on preventing and managing heat illness. Emergency action plans should be activated. First aid should include removal from activity, taking off all equipment and placing the student-athlete in a cool, shaded environment. Fluids should be given orally. Core temperature and vital signs should be serially assessed. The student-athlete should be cooled by ice immersion and ice towels, and use of IV fluid replacement should be determined by a physician. Some schools have plastic outdoor tubs or swim pools filled with ice water available at practice facilities in hot and humid environments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommendations resulting from the 2016 survey data are as follows:

1. Mandatory medical examinations and medical history should be passed before allowing an athlete to participate in football. The NCAA requires a thorough medical examination when the athlete first enters the college athletic program and an annual health history update with use of referral exams when warranted. If the physician or coach has any questions about the athlete's readiness to participate, the athlete should not be allowed to play. High school coaches should follow the recommendations set by their State High School Association. Most state associations require the use of their own medical examination form.
2. All personnel involved with training football athletes should emphasize proper, gradual, and sport-specific physical conditioning.
3. Emergency measures must be in place for all games and practice sessions. Whenever possible certified athletic trainers should be present for all football practices and

- games. Physicians should be onsite or accessible for all practices and onsite for all games.
4. All personnel associated with football participation should be cognizant of the safety measures related to physical activity in hot weather.
 5. Each institution should strive to have a certified athletic trainer.
 6. All individuals, groups and organizations interested in sport safety should continue their efforts and collaborations to ensure the safety of football for all participants.
 7. There should be strict enforcement of game rules, and administrative regulations should be enforced to protect the health of the athlete. Coaches and school officials must support the game officials in their conduct of the athletic contests.
 8. There should be a renewed emphasis on employing well-trained athletic personnel, providing excellent facilities, and securing the safest and best equipment possible.
 9. There should be continued research concerning the safety of football players in practice and games (rules, facilities, equipment, etc.).
 10. Coaches should continue to teach and emphasize the proper fundamentals of blocking and tackling to help reduce brain and neck fatalities. KEEP THE HEAD OUT OF FOOTBALL.
 11. Strict enforcement of the rules of the game by both coaches and game officials will help reduce serious injuries. Be aware of the 2005 rule change to the 1976 definition of spearing and to the 2007 high school rules concerning illegal helmet contact (see page 11 of report).
 12. When a player has shown signs or symptoms of head trauma, the player should receive immediate medical attention from an appropriate medical provider and should not be allowed to return to practice or game without permission from a physician if diagnosed with a brain injury. All athletes and athletic personnel should follow the

- state, NFHS, NCAA, or NFL policies related to concussion prevention, identification, management, and return to play depending on their level of play.
13. The number of indirect cardiac related deaths has increased over the years and it is recommended that schools have an emergency action plan that is reviewed and rehearsed annually. Automated external defibrillators (AED) should be available for emergency situations (within three minutes).
14. A more recent concern for indirect deaths in football players is sickle cell trait. From 1980-2010, 15 college football players have died after an on field collapse due to complication of sickle cell trait (Harris et al. 2012). Many athletes do not know their sickle cell status even though screening is done at birth. The NCAA mandates that all student-athletes know their sickle cell trait status or seek testing to confirm their status with a physician. The NATA supports this concept with their statement—*Consensus Statement: Sickle Cell Trait and the Athlete* available at: (<http://www.nata.org/sites/default/files/SickleCellTraitAndTheAthlete.pdf>). (Inter-Association Task Force on Sickle Cell Trait and the Athlete, 2007) The statement includes precautions for athletes with sickle cell trait.

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CASE SUMMARIES CALENDAR YEAR 2016

All summaries compiled from publicly available media sources.

DIRECT FATALITIES (n=3)

HIGH SCHOOL

A male 17 year old high school junior football fullback and linebacker sustained an injury while attempting to catch a pass during kickoff return. He walked off the field and was taken to the hospital. He was later released. He died two days later from peritonitis as a result of a lacerated bowel.

A male 15 year old high school sophomore junior varsity football player's facemask hit the ground during a play. He walked off the field and complained of a headache to the trainer. He then collapsed and had a seizure. He was transported to the hospital where he later died. Cause of death was a result of a closed traumatic brain injury.

ORGANIZED YOUTH (SANDLOT)

NONE IN 2016

COLLEGE

NONE IN 2016

PROFESSIONAL/SEMI-PROFESSIONAL

A male 20 year old semi-professional football player collapsed during a game after missing a tackle. Reports indicate that he was shaky prior to collapse due to a head injury. He returned to the game where he intercepted a pass but took a direct hit to the chest. He was transported to the hospital where he later died. Cause of death was due to commotio cordis.

INDIRECT FATALITIES (n=9)

HIGH SCHOOL

A male 15 year old high school football player collapsed at the end of a preseason practice. He later died at the hospital. Cause of death is pending autopsy but is suspected to be heat related.

A male 14 year old high school freshman was participating in a voluntary football workout when he collapsed. He was taken to the hospital where he later died. Cause of death was due to exertional sickling and rhabdomyolysis.

A male 14 year old high school sophomore football player collapsed during conditioning drills at practice. He was immediately attended to by athletic trainers and coaches. CPR and AED were utilized. He was transported to the hospital where he later died. COD was due to cardiac arrhythmia.

A male 13 year old middle school 8th grader collapsed during football practice due to an asthma attack. He was transported to the hospital where he died a few days later. Cause of death is pending autopsy.

A male 17 year old high school junior football defensive tackle came off the field during a game and collapsed. He was immediately attended to by athletic trainers and EMS. He was transported to the hospital where he later died. Cause of death was due to a congenital heart defect.

ORGANIZED YOUTH (SANDLOT)

A male 14 year old middle school 8th grade football player was walking to the end zone during a youth league game for snacks when he collapsed. He was immediately attended to by bystanders who began CPR. He was transported to the hospital by EMS. He died shortly after. Cause of death is pending autopsy but is suspected to be cardiac related. He had regular check-ups and had an EKG screen six months prior, all of which came back normal.

A male 12 year old youth league football player collapsed during conditioning drills. The outside temperature was 90 degrees. He died a few weeks later at the hospital. Cause of death was due to heat stroke, with secondary condition listed as cardiomegaly (enlarged heart).

COLLEGE

A male 20 year old college sophomore football defensive end had a medical emergency during a team conditioning session. He was transported to the hospital. He died a week later. Cause of death is currently unknown but is suspected to be cardiac related.

A male 20 year old collegiate freshman defensive lineman collapsed during practice. He was taken to the hospital where he later died. Cause of death was due to exertional sickling with secondary condition of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

PROFESSIONAL

NONE IN 2016

NON EXERTION-RELATED FATALITIES (n=4)

HIGH SCHOOL

A male 18 year old high school senior football player was found dead at home. Cause of death was due to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

A male middle school 7th grade football player died at home. Cause of death is unknown but suspected to be cardiac related. The athlete had played in the spring football game hours before.

A male 18 year old high school senior football player died in his sleep at home. Cause of death was due to cardiomegaly.

COLLEGE

A male 20 year old college junior redshirt football player was found unresponsive at home. He was pronounced dead at the hospital. Cause of death was due to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

TABLE I: FATALITIES DIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL – 1931-2016¹

	Organized youth Direct	Pro & Semi-pro Direct	Middle & High School Direct	College Direct	Total Direct
1931-1965 ²	133	73	346	56	608
1966	4	0	20	1	25
1967	5	0	16	3	24
1968	4	1	26	4	35
1969	2	0	18	1	21
1970	3	0	23	3	29
1971	2	0	15	3	20
1972	3	1	16	2	22
1973	2	0	7	0	9
1974	0	0	10	1	11
1975	1	0	13	1	15
1976	3	0	12	0	15
1977	1	0	7	1	9
1978	0	0	9	0	9
1979	0	0	3	1	4
1980	0	0	9	0	9
1981	2	0	5	2	9
1982	2	0	7	0	9
1983	0	0	4	0	4
1984	1	0	4	1	6
1985	2	0	4	1	7
1986	1	0	11	1	13
1987	0	0	4	0	4
1988	0	0	7	0	7
1989	0	0	4	0	4
1990	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	3	0	3
1992	0	0	2	0	2
1993	0	0	3	1	4
1994	0	0	0	1	1

TABLE I (CONTINUED): FATALITIES DIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL – 1931-2016¹

	Organized youth Direct	Pro & Semi-pro Direct	Middle & High School Direct	College Direct	Total Direct
1995	0	0	4	0	4
1996	0	0	5	0	5
1997	0	0	6	1	7
1998	0	0	6	1	7
1999	1	0	4	1	6
2000	0	0	3	0	3
2001	1	0	8	0	9
2002	1	1	3	1	6
2003	1	0	2	0	3
2004	1	0	4	0	5
2005	0	1	2	0	3
2006	0	0	1	0	1
2007	0	1	3	0	4
2008	0	0	7	0	7
2009	1	0	2	0	3
2010	1	0	2	2	5
2011	1	0	3	1	5
2012	0	2	1	0	3
2013	0	0	8	0	8
2014	0	0	5	1	6
2015	0	0	7	0	7
2016	0	1	2	0	3
Total:	179	81	696	92	1048
Percent:	17.1	7.7	66.4	8.8	100

¹No study was made in 1942.

²Yearly totals available from past reports.

TABLE II: FATALITIES INDIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL – 1931-2016¹

	Organized youth Indirect	Pro & Semi-pro Indirect	Middle & High School Indirect	College Indirect	Total Indirect
1931-1965 ²	88	14	164	40	306
1966	0	0	5	2	7
1967	0	0	4	1	5
1968	2	0	8	2	12
1969	4	2	8	3	17
1970	0	0	12	2	14
1971	2	2	7	2	13
1972	0	0	10	1	11
1973	0	0	5	3	8
1974	0	0	5	3	8
1975	2	0	3	3	8
1976	1	0	10	2	13
1977	0	0	7	0	7
1978	0	0	8	1	9
1979	1	1	8	1	11
1980	0	0	4	0	4
1981	0	0	6	0	6
1982	1	0	7	3	11
1983	0	0	6	3	9
1984	0	0	3	0	3
1985	0	0	1	1	2
1986	0	0	6	1	7
1987	1	0	4	3	8
1988	0	0	10	0	10
1989	0	0	9	2	11
1990	0	0	3	3	6
1991	0	0	3	1	4
1992	1	0	9	1	11
1993	0	0	8	1	9
1994	1	0	2	2	5

TABLE II (CONTINUED): FATALITIES INDIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL – 1931-2016¹

	Organized youth Indirect	Pro & Semi-pro Indirect	Middle & High School Indirect	College Indirect	Total Indirect
1995	0	0	8	1	9
1996	0	1	10	1	12
1997	1	0	7	0	8
1998	1	0	6	1	8
1999	1	0	12	0	13
2000	0	0	11	2	13
2001	0	2	10	3	15
2002	1	0	8	3	12
2003	1	1	4	1	7
2004	0	0	7	3	10
2005	1	1	8	2	12
2006	2	0	12	2	16
2007	1	1	6	1	9
2008	3	0	7	3	13
2009	2	0	14	2	18
2010	0	0	9	2	11
2011	0	0	11	1	12
2012	0	0	6	4	10
2013	0	0	7	0	7
2014	1	0	6	3	10
2015	2	1	7	1	11
2016	2	0	5	2	9
Total:	123	26	526	125	800
Percent:	15.4	3.3	65.8	15.6	100

¹No study was made in 1942.

²Yearly totals available from past reports.

TABLE III: DIRECT & INDIRECT FATALITIES INCIDENCE PER 100,000 PARTICIPANTS – 1968-2016^{1,2}

Year	<u>Direct</u>		<u>Indirect</u>	
	Middle & high school ³	College ³	Middle & high school ³	College ³
1968	2.60	5.33	0.80	2.67
1969	1.80	1.33	0.80	4.00
1970	2.30	4.00	1.20	2.67
1971	1.50	4.00	0.70	2.67
1972	1.60	2.67	1.00	1.33
1973	0.70	0.00	0.50	4.00
1974	1.00	1.33	0.50	4.00
1975	1.30	1.33	0.30	4.00
1976	1.20	0.00	1.00	2.67
1977	0.70	1.33	0.70	0.00
1978	0.90	0.00	0.80	1.33
1979	0.30	1.33	0.80	1.33
1980	0.90	0.00	0.40	0.00
1981	0.50	2.67	0.60	0.00
1982	0.70	0.00	0.70	4.00
1983	0.40	0.00	0.60	4.00
1984	0.40	1.33	0.30	0.00
1985	0.31	1.33	0.08	1.33
1986	0.85	1.33	0.46	1.33
1987	0.31	0.00	0.31	4.00
1988	0.54	0.00	0.77	0.00
1989	0.31	0.00	0.69	2.67
1990	0.00	0.00	0.23	4.00
1991	0.23	0.00	0.23	1.33
1992	0.15	0.00	0.69	1.33
1993	0.23	1.33	0.62	1.33

TABLE III (CONTINUED): DIRECT & INDIRECT FATALITIES INCIDENCE PER 100,000 PARTICIPANTS – 1968-2016^{1,2}

Year	<u>Direct</u>		<u>Indirect</u>	
	Middle & high school ³	College ³	Middle & high school ³	College ³
1994	0.00	1.33	0.15	2.67
1995	0.31	0.00	0.62	1.33
1996	0.38	0.00	0.77	1.33
1997	0.46	1.33	0.54	0.00
1998	0.46	1.33	0.46	1.33
1999	0.31	1.33	0.92	0.00
2000	0.23	0.00	0.85	2.67
2001	0.62	0.00	0.77	4.00
2002	0.23	1.33	0.62	4.00
2003	0.15	0.00	0.31	1.33
2004	0.31	0.00	0.54	4.00
2005	0.15	0.00	0.62	2.67
2006	0.08	0.00	0.92	2.67
2007	0.23	0.00	0.46	1.33
2008	0.54	0.00	0.54	4.00
2009	0.15	0.00	1.08	2.67
2010	0.15	2.67	0.69	2.67
2011	0.20	1.33	0.73	1.33
2012	0.09	0.00	0.55	5.33
2013	0.73	0.00	0.64	0.00
2014	0.45	1.33	0.55	4.00
2015	0.64	0.00	0.64	1.33
2016	0.18	0.00	0.45	2.67

¹No study was made in 1942.

²Yearly totals available from past reports.

³Rates based on 1,100,000 players grades 9-12, and 75,000 college players.

Note: Rates with number of incidents less than 5 should be interpreted with caution.

TABLE IV: HEAT STROKE FATALITIES – 1931-2016¹

Year	Total
1931-1954	0
1955	1
1956-1958	0
1959	4
1960-1964	16
1965	6
1966	1
1967	2
1968	5
1969	5
1970	8
1971	4
1972	7
1973	3
1974	1
1975	0
1976	1
1977	1
1978	4
1979	2
1980	1
1981	2
1982	2
1983	1
1984	3
1985-1986	0
1987	1
1988	2
1989	2
1990	1
1991	0
1992	1
1993-1994	0
1995	5

TABLE IV (CONTINUED): HEAT STROKE FATALITIES – 1931-2016¹

Year	Total
1996	2
1997	1
1998	4
1999	2
2000	3
2001	3
2002-2003	0
2004	3
2005	3
2006	5
2007	2
2008	6
2009	4
2010	5
2011	6
2012	1
2013	0
2014	2
2015	2
2016	2
Total since 1996	56
Total	148

¹No study was made in 1942.

²In 2010 two were a combination of heat and sickle cell trait.

TABLE V: CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECT FATALITIES 2016

	Organized Youth		Pro & Semi-pro		Middle & High School		College		All	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%
Month										
Jul-Dec	0	1	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	3	100.0%		
Type of Activity										
General play	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Receiving Pass	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Tackling	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Type of session										
Competition	0	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	3	100.0%		
Suspected cause										
Blood clot	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Commotio cordis	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Laceration	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Position										
Defensive end	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Lineman	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Unknown	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Body part										
Brain	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Heart	0	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Intestines	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	1	33.3%		
Location of injury										
School athletic facility	0					0				
		1	100.0%	2	100.0%		3	100.0%		
Total:	0	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	3	100.0%		

TABLE VI: CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIRECT FATALITIES 2016

	Organized youth		Pro & Semi-Pro	Middle & high school		College		All	
	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Month									
Jul-Aug	1	50.0%	0	2	40.0%	1	50.0%	4	44.4%
Sep-Oct	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Jan-Feb	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	11.1%
Mar-Apr	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
May-Jun	0	0.0%	0	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%
Type of Activity									
Conditioning (land)	1	50.0%	0	3	60.0%	2	100.0%	6	66.7%
General play	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Other	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Type of session									
Competition	1	50.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%
Conditioning session	0	0.0%	0	2	40.0%	1	50.0%	3	33.3%
Practice	1	50.0%	0	2	40.0%	1	50.0%	4	44.4%
Suspected cause									
Asthma	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Cardiac arrhythmia	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Congenital heart	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Heat stroke	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Rhabdomyolysis	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Exertional sickling	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	11.1%
Unknown ¹	1	50.0%	0	1	20.0%	1	50.0%	3	33.3%
Position									
Defensive end	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	11.1%
Unknown	2	100.0%	0	5	100.0%	1	50.0%	8	88.9%
Body part									
Heart	1	50.0%	0	2	40.0%	1	50.0%	4	44.4%
Lung	0	0.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Total body	1	50.0%	0	2	40.0%	1	50.0%	4	44.4%

¹Unknown cause: Youth and collegiate suspected cardiac; high school suspected heat stroke

TABLE VI (CONTINUED): CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIRECT FATALITIES 2016

	Organized youth		Pro & Semi-Pro	Middle & high school		College		All	
	N	%		N	%	N	%	N	%
Location of injury									
School athletic facility	1	50.0%	0	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%
Public park or street	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Other private property	0	0.0%	0	4	80.0%	2	100.0%	6	66.7%
Total	2	100.0%	0	5	100.0%	2	100.0%	9	100.0%

TABLE VII: CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-EXERTION RELATED FATALITIES 2016

	Organized Youth	Pro & Semi-Pro	Middle & High School		College		All	
	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Month								
Jul-Aug	0	0	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
Jan-Feb	0	0	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	25.0%
Mar-Apr	0	0	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%
Type of Activity								
Not applicable	0	0	2	66.7%	1	100.0%	3	75.0%
Unknown	0	0	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
Suspected cause								
Cardiomyopathy	0	0	2	66.7%	1	100.0%	3	75.0%
Unknown ¹			1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
Body part								
Heart	0	0	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%
Location of injury								
Athlete's Home	0	0	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%
Total	0	0	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%

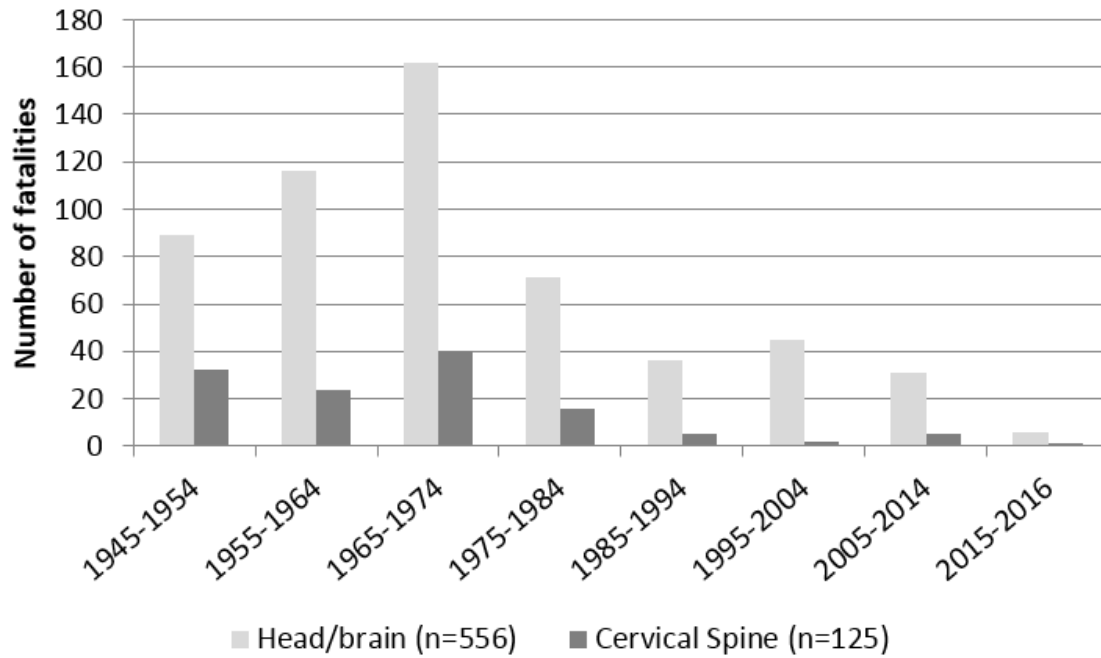
¹Suspected Cardiac

TABLE VIII: HEAD AND CERVICAL SPINE FATALITIES BY DECADE, 1945-2016

Year	Cervical Spine		Head/brain	
	N	%	N	%
1945-1954	32	25.6%	89	16.0%
1955-1964	24	19.2%	116	20.9%
1965-1974	40	32.0%	162	29.1%
1975-1984	16	12.8%	71	12.8%
1985-1994	5	4.0%	36	6.5%
1995-2004	2	1.6%	45	8.1%
2005-2014	5	4.0%	31	5.6%
2015-2016	1	0.8%	6	1.1%
TOTALS	125	100.0%	556	100.0%

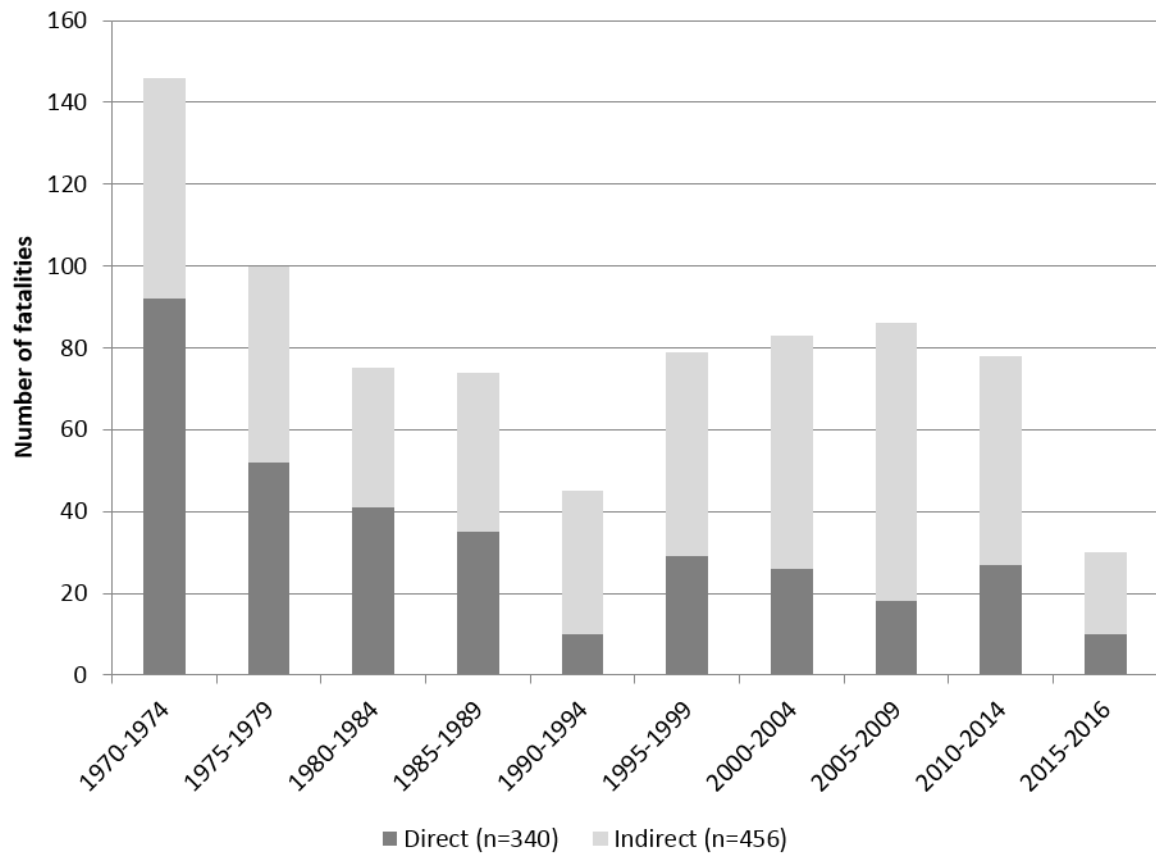
Note: 2015-2016 represents a 2-year period

FIGURE I: HEAD AND CERVICAL SPINE FATALITIES BY DECADE, 1945 to 2016



Note: 2015-2016 represents a 2-year period

FIGURE II: NUMBER OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT FATALITIES BY 5-YEAR PERIOD,
1970 to 2016



Note: 2015-2016 represents a 2-year period