

ANNUAL SURVEY OF FOOTBALL INJURY RESEARCH

1931 - 2020

Kristen L. Kucera, MSPH, PhD, ATC
Director, National Center for Catastrophic Sport Injury Research
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

David Klossner, PhD, ATC
Associate Athletics Director/Sports Performance
University of Maryland

Bob Colgate
Director of Sports and Sports Medicine, National Federation of State High School Associations

Robert C. Cantu, MD
Medical Director, National Center for Catastrophic Sport Injury Research

Prepared for:

American Football Coaches Association, Waco, Texas
National Collegiate Athletic Association, Indianapolis, Indiana
National Federation of State High School Associations,
Indianapolis, Indiana
National Athletic Trainers' Association, Dallas, Texas
National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment

FINAL
March 10, 2021
Report #: 2021-01



Acknowledgements:

We acknowledge the significant contributions of retired Frederick O. Mueller, Ph.D. who directed The National Center for Catastrophic Sport Injury Research (NCCSIR) from 1982 to 2013. Dr. Mueller's work over the past 30 years has improved the safety of football for the participants and these impacts are demonstrated in the pages of this football report.

We also acknowledge NCCSIR staff members Randi DeLong, Garrett Mosely, Jeremy Mercer and members of the Consortium for Catastrophic Sport Injury Monitoring: Drs. Douglas Casa, Jonathan Drezner, Kevin Guskiewicz, Johna Register-Mihalik, Steve Marshall, Dawn Comstock, David Klossner, Tom Dompier, Zack Kerr, Rebecca Stearns, and Christine Collins.

We also thank all the athletes, families, coaches, athletic trainers, medical providers, school staff, state associations, researchers, journalists, and others who have participated in this research and have shared information with the NCCSIR.

Funding & Disclosures:

The National Center for Catastrophic Sport Injury Research is funded by the American Football Coaches Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, National Federation of State High School Associations, National Athletic Trainers' Association, the American Medical Society for Sports Medicine, the National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment, and The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

To learn more about NCCSIR please visit: <http://nccsir.unc.edu/about/>

To learn more about the Consortium please visit: <http://nccsir.unc.edu/consortia-and-partners/>

To access online reports please visit: <http://nccsir.unc.edu/reports/>

All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed in whole or part without express written permission. Contact the National Center for Catastrophic Sport Injury Research for all questions regarding this report at nccsir@unc.edu.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Methods	
Outcome Definitions	2
Data Collection	3
Participation in Football	4
Analysis	4
Results	5
Traumatic Injury (Direct) Fatalities	5
Exertional/Medical (Indirect) Fatalities	6
Non-exertion Related Fatalities	6
Discussion	7
Head and Neck Injury	9
Heat Stroke	16
Recommendations	21
References	25
Case Summaries 2020 Season	28

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
TABLE I: FATALITIES DIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL – 1931-2020	30
TABLE II: FATALITIES INDIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL – 1931-2020	32
TABLE III: DIRECT & INDIRECT FATALITIES INCIDENCE PER 100,000 PARTICIPANTS – 1968-2020	34
TABLE IV: HEAT STROKE FATALITIES 1931-2020	36
TABLE V: CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECT FATALITIES 2020	38
TABLE VI: CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIRECT FATALITIES 2020	39
TABLE VII: CHARACTERISTICS OF NON SPORT-RELATED FATALITIES 2020	40
TABLE VIII: HEAD AND CERVICAL SPINE FATALITIES BY DECADE 1945-2020	41
TABLE IX: DIRECT AND INDIRECT FATALITIES BY 5-YEAR PERIOD, 1970-2020	42

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
FIGURE I. HEAD AND CERVICAL SPINE FATALITIES BY DECADE, 1945 to 2020	43
FIGURE II. DIRECT AND INDIRECT FATALITIES BY 5-YEAR PERIOD, 1970 to 2020	44

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., from Purdue University succeeded Dr. Stevens in 1942 and served through 1964. Carl S. Blyth, Ph.D., of the 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., from the 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 in 1931 that there was not a direct fatality in football at any level of play (Mueller & Schindler 1991). This 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 under direction of Dr. Kristen 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:

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

Exertional/medical (indirect) – 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.” These events were not included in the tables but are described in Table VII and the Case Summary sections.

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 (<https://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 <https://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 participants in 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

Overall, NCCSIR captured 9 fatalities among football players of all play levels (2 college and 7 high school). Of these 9 deaths, 6 were indirectly related to football participation and 3 deaths were non-sport related. There were no traumatic injury fatalities directly related to football captured in 2020. The overall rate was 0.21 per 100,000 players (95% confidence interval: 0.07 to 0.35). Of the 9 deaths, 4 autopsies were conducted: 2 autopsy reports were available (1 received, 1 pending receipt) and 2 autopsy reports were not available (e.g., require family release).

Traumatic Injury (Direct) Fatalities

There were no traumatic injury fatalities directly related to football captured in 2020.

Note: Stay at home orders went into place for many states beginning March 2020. There were 16 states that cancelled or postponed their fall 2020 football season due to COVID-19. Last year in 2019 there were 3 direct fatalities – all at the high school level and all catastrophic injuries to the brain.

Exertional/Medical (Indirect) Fatalities

In 2020, there were 6 exertional/medical (indirect) fatalities that occurred among football players during football-related activities or physical exertion (Table II). All 6 fatalities (100.0%) were associated with high school football (1 cardiac-related, 1 exertional sickling, 3 heat strokes, and 1 unknown).

For the approximately 4,200,000 participants in 2020, the rate of exertional/medical (indirect) fatalities was 0.14 per 100,000 participants (95% confidence interval: 0.03 to 0.26). The rate of exertional/medical (indirect) fatalities in 2020 for high school (grades 9-12) was 0.55 per 100,000 participants (95% confidence interval: 0.11 to 0.98) (Table III).

All six occurred during practice (100.0%) (Table VI). Two each occurred during July-August and September-October, and one each occurred during May-June and November-December.

Non-exertion Related Fatalities

There were three non-exertion fatalities captured by NCCSIR: two collegiate (one cardiac-related and one related to COVID-19 and pneumonia infection) and one high school (cardiac-related).

DISCUSSION

Fatalities in the sport of football are rare but tragic events. A total of 6 exertional/medical (indirect) fatalities were recorded for the 2020 football season out of 9 fatalities collected by NCCSIR.

There were no traumatic injury fatalities directly related to football captured in 2020. Many schools altered, cancelled, or postponed their 2020 fall football season due to COVID-19; 16 states did not play high school football fall of 2020. In addition to fewer teams and players engaged in football activities, player-to-player contact restrictions to reduce COVID-19 transmission may have reduced the frequency and intensity of football contacts during the season. Last year in 2019 there were 3 direct fatalities – all at the high school level and all catastrophic injuries to the brain. Even though the rate of *direct* traumatic injury fatal injuries is very low on a 100,000 participant basis, the majority 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 2020 report illustrates a 57% decline in direct traumatic injury fatal events from 30 during 2011-2015 to 13 in 2016-2020 (FIGURE II). Roughly 80% of brain football-related fatalities from 1990 to 2010 occurred during competition (Boden et al. 2013) and the recent year's results continue this trend. In 2019, two high school football athletes and one middle school athlete died from direct traumatic brain injuries. There has been no substantial change in the number of direct traumatic injury-related deaths in high school and middle school football the past 10 years from 2011-2020 (43 deaths) compared to the previous 10 years from 2001-2010 (46 deaths each period). However, the past 10 years from 2011-2020, there were 5 direct traumatic injury-related

deaths in college football compared to 3 deaths the previous 10 years from 2001-2010 – an almost two-fold difference between the 2 periods.

There were no fatal traumatic internal organ injuries captured in 2019 or 2020. 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.

Exertional/medical (indirect) fatalities have been in double figures on an annual basis for 13 of past 20 years (range 6-18 per year). Since 1990, exertional/medical (indirect) fatalities have outnumbered direct traumatic injury fatalities on average 3 to 1 (FIGURE II). There were three reported deaths due to heat stroke in 2020—up from 1 in 2019 and 2 in 2018. Continued safety efforts surrounding practicing in hot weather are still needed to continue this trend. Cardiac events (n=10) have been the primary cause of indirect deaths due to exertion which is consistent with published research (Harmon et al. 2011). There was 1 cardiac-related death and 1 death due to exertional sickling at the high school level in 2020. 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. Deaths associated with sickle cell trait in NCAA Division 1 football players has decreased 89% since the NCAA sickle cell trait testing policy

was passed (Buchanan, et al. 2021). At the high school level, there were 10 exertional sickling deaths recorded from 1998-2018 (Boden, et al. 2021).

Beginning in 2014, NCCSIR has been 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 three non-exertion related fatalities in 2020 and 2019 and six fatalities in 2018 and 2017. It is important to capture these events because in 2017 and 2018 it more than doubled the number of athletes that died due to cardiac-related causes within a calendar year (i.e. 6 during exertion plus 6 non-exertional for total of 12 cardiac events).

Head and Neck Injuries

In 2019, all direct fatalities in football were the result of traumatic brain injuries (n=3). The 10-year period of 2006-2015 recorded 35 head and neck fatalities compared to when data collection began in 1931 (Table VIII and Figure I). 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).

Head first/head down contact was identified as contributing to eight of the 28 deaths captured in high school and college football from 2005-2014 (Kucera et al. 2017). This emphasizes the importance of instruction in proper tackling techniques (both delivery and receipt of tackles) for all players, but particularly for running backs, linebackers, and defensive backs. Football is a collision sport played at high velocity, and players must act and react quickly. In such situations, new techniques might be difficult to deploy, resulting in players possibly reverting to past behaviors and reactions unless coaches routinely intervene to correct their technique (Kucera et al. 2017). **Coaches who do not correct improper tackling and blocking 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 were the result of brain and neck injuries. Since 1990, 100 of the 110 brain and cervical spine deaths have been brain injuries. 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. Beginning in June 2018, all manufacturers of football helmets have to meet a new NOCSAE standard that includes rotational forces (maximum of 6,000 radians per second squared) if they are to be certified. This change was to address concussion risks. It is imperative that helmets be purchased, fitted, and properly reconditioned by manufacturer standards. Coaches should follow the manufacturer's recommendations for fitting, replacement, and reconditioning. In addition, helmets 10 years or older will not be reconditioned or returned to the team per the guidelines established by the NAERA (National Athletic Equipment Reconditioners Association). 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 acknowledge 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. However, the football community should continue to strive even more to reduce the number of head and neck injuries.

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 be initiated with the top or crown 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 as outlined by the manufacturer.
5. **Limiting Contact:** Recently national and state high school associations have recommended limiting both the frequency and duration of full contact in football practices (NFHS 2014). As of 2016 a total of 44 state high school associations had enacted policies to limit some full-contact football practices (Concussion Legacy Foundation, 2016). Recent research noted a 57% decrease in high school football concussion rates during practice after state athletic association contact limit restrictions were adopted (Pfaller, et al. 2019). Similarly, higher concussion rates were observed during preseason and during fully padded, live contact practices in college football supporting reduced contact as a means to reduce concussions (McCrea, et al. 2021; Wasserman, et al. 2020).
6. **Brain Injury and Concussion:** A brain injury, including concussions, can be caused either by a direct blow to the head, face, neck or elsewhere on the body with an impulsive force transmitted 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 5th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Berlin, October of 2016 (McCrory et al. 2017 available at: <http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/51/11>).

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, (1982-2020). Available at:

<https://www.nfhs.org/media/4119363/1982-2020-nfhs-risk-minimization-rules-final-8-12-20.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. 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. Between 1931 and 1959 there were five cases of heat stroke death reported. However, these events were not routinely monitored during this period. From 1960 through 2020 there have been 152 heat stroke cases that resulted in death (Table IV). Authors believe that heat

stroke deaths are preventable with the proper precautions, early recognition and emergency management. Since 1995, 70 football players have died from heat stroke (51 high school, 14 college, 2 professional, 2 organized youth, and 1 middle school). During the most recent five-year period from 2016-2020, there was an average of 2.2 heat stroke deaths per year compared to 2.2 per year during the previous five-year period 2011-2015. This lack of change 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.

During the most recent five-year period, 7 of the 11 deaths were during conditioning sessions compared to 1 of 11 during the previous five-year period. This highlights the need for appropriate oversight and monitoring of conditioning sessions. In a recent position

statement the NCAA outlined recommendations for conditioning sessions that include:

transition periods, acclimatization, conditioning session activities are evidence-based, monitored and approved by credentialed strength and conditioning professionals or the head coach, performed in locations defined in the emergency action plan, and modifiable in hazardous environmental conditions (Parsons, et al. 2020) (direct link to report:

https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/ssi/injury_prev/SSI_PreventingCatastrophicInjuryBooklet.pdf

f). It is important to note that in addition to the six heat stroke deaths the last three years, there were two deaths in 2015 and one in 2019 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, how to acclimate to the environment, how to acclimate to the addition of equipment, and achieve the appropriate fitness baseline for the intended rigors of practice.

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/10.4085/1062-6050-50.9.07>; Casa et al., 2015). 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, general illness, sickle cell trait, supplements, medications, 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. See recent NCAA statement on preventing sudden death in sport for acclimatization recommendations:

https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/ssi/injury_prev/SSI_PreventingCatastrophicInjuryBooklet.pdf
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. 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 to minimize dehydration throughout a practice session. Athletes should drink water before, during, and after practice. Athletes are also encouraged to weigh in before and after exercise to establish individualized hydration plan to prevent excess dehydration and over-drinking. 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: <https://www.nfhs.org/media/1014745/nfhs-heat-acclimatization-final-april-2018.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. Exertional 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. 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. Tarp-Assisted Cooling with Oscillation (TACO) cooling method is a low-cost evidence-informed practice alternative to cooling tubs (Luhning, et al. 2016). Best practices emphasize core temperature measured rectally as most reliable measure of core body temperature. Reducing core temperature and minimizing the duration of hyperthermia is essential in reducing the risk of potential organ damage or death (i.e., "Cool First, Transport Second") (Casa et al. 2015).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommendations resulting from the 2018 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 access to 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 pages 9-10 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 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. 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. An 89% reduction in sickle cell trait associated death was observed in Division 1 football after NCAA sickle cell

trait screening policy in 2010 (Buchanan, et al. 2021). 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.

REFERENCES

- Boden, B.P., Breit, I., Bechler, J.A., Williams, A., & Mueller, F. O. (2013). Fatalities in High School and College Football Players. *Am J Sports Med*, 41(5):1108-16.
- Boden, B. P., Fine, K. M., Breit, I., Lentz, W., & Anderson, S. A. (2020). Nontraumatic Exertional Fatalities in Football Players, Part 1: Epidemiology and Effectiveness of National Collegiate Athletic Association Bylaws. *Orthopaedic Journal of Sports Medicine*, 8(8), 2325967120942490. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2325967120942490>
- Buchanan, B. K., Siebert, D. M., Zigman Suchsland, M. L., Drezner, J. A., Asif, I. M., O'Connor, F. G., & Harmon, K. G. (2020). Sudden Death Associated With Sick Cell Trait Before and After Mandatory Screening. *Sports Health*, 12(3), 241–245. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1941738120915690>
- Cantu, R.C. & Mueller, F.O. (2002). Brain Injury-Related Fatalities in American Football, 1945-1999. *Neurosurgery* 52:846-853.
- Casa, D., J. DeMartini, M. Bergeron, D. Csillan, E. Eichner, R. Lopez, M. Ferrara, K. Miller, F. O'Connor, M. Sawka and S. Yeargin (2015). National Athletic Trainers' Association position statement: Exertional heat illness. *Journal of Athletic Training* 50(9): 986-1000.
- Casa, D., Guskiewicz, K., Anderson, S., Courson, R., Heck, J., Jimenez, C., et al. (2012). National athletic trainers' association position statement: preventing sudden death in sports. *J Athl Train*, 47(1), 96-118.
- Concussion Legacy Foundation. “High School Football Players Suffering Easily Preventable Concussions, Audit by Parent Advocacy Group Finds.” 11/16/2016. Link: <https://concussionfoundation.org/media/press-releases/high-school-football-players-concussion-risk>
- Harmon, K.G., Asif, I.M., Klossner, D., & Drezner J.A. (2011). Incidence of Sudden Cardiac Death in National Collegiate Athletic Association, *Circulation*, 123(15):1594-600.
- Harmon, K.G., Drezner, J.A., Klossner, D., & Asif I.M. (2012). Sick cell trait associated with a RR of death of 37 times in National Collegiate Athletic Association football athletes: a database with 2 million athlete-years as the denominator. *Br J Sports Med*, 46(5):325-30.
- Harris, K. M., T. S. Haas, E. R. Eichner and B. J. Maron (2012). Sick Cell Trait Associated With Sudden Death in Competitive Athletes. *The American Journal of Cardiology* 110(8): 1185-1188.
- Inter-Association Task Force on Sick Cell Trait and the Athlete. (2007). Consensus Statement: Sick Cell Trait and the Athlete (pp. 5). Dallas, TX: National Athletic Trainers' Association.

Kucera, K.L., Yau, R.K., Register-Mihalik, J., Marshall, S.W., Thomas, L.C., Wolf, S., Mueller, F.O., Cantu, R., Guskiewicz, K (2017). Traumatic Brain and Spinal Cord Fatalities Among High School and College Football Players — United States, 2005–2014. *MMWR Morbidity Mortality Weekly Report* 65:1465–1469. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6552a2>.

Luhring, K. E., Butts, C. L., Smith, C. R., Bonacci, J. A., Ylanan, R. C., Ganio, M. S., & McDermott, B. P. (2016). Cooling Effectiveness of a Modified Cold-Water Immersion Method After Exercise-Induced Hyperthermia. *Journal of Athletic Training*, 51(11), 946–951. <https://doi.org/10.4085/1062-6050-51.12.07>

McCrea, M. A., Shah, A., Duma, S., Rowson, S., Harezlak, J., McAllister, T. W., ... Stemper, B. D. (2021). Opportunities for prevention of concussion and repetitive head impact exposure in college football players: A concussion assessment, research, and education (CARE) consortium study. *JAMA Neurology*. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.5193. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33523101; PMCID: PMC7851752.

McCrory, P., W. Meeuwisse, J. Dvořák, M. Aubry, J. Bailes, S. Broglio, R. Cantu, D. Cassidy, R. Echemendia, R. Castellani, G. Davis, R. Ellenbogen, C. Emery, L. Engebretsen, N. Feddermann-Demont, C. Giza, K. Guskiewicz, S. Herring, G. Iverson, K. Johnston, J. Kissick, J. Kutcher, J. Leddy, D. Maddocks, M. Makdissi, G. Manley, M. McCrea, W. Meehan, S. Nagahiro, J. Patricios, M. Putukian, K. Schneider, A. Sills, C. Tator, M. Turner and P. Vos (2017). Consensus statement on concussion in sport—the 5th international conference on concussion in sport held in Berlin, October 2016. *British Journal of Sports Medicine* 51(11): 838-847.

Mueller, F.O. & Cantu, R.C. (2011). *Football Fatalities & Catastrophic Injuries, 1931-2008*. Carolina Academic Press. Durham, NC.

Mueller, F.O. & Schindler, R.D. (1991). *Annual Survey of Football Injury Research: 1931-1990*. American Football Coaches Association, National Collegiate Athletics Association, & National Federation of State High School Associations. Waco, TX, Indianapolis, IN.

Mueller, F.O. & Colgate, B. (2011). *Annual Survey of Football Injury Research: 1931-2010*. American Football Coaches Association, National Collegiate Athletics Association, & National Federation of State High School Associations. Waco, TX, Indianapolis, IN.

Mueller, F.O. & Colgate, B. (2012). *Annual Survey of Football Injury Research: 1931-2011*. American Football Coaches Association, National Collegiate Athletics Association, & National Federation of State High School Associations. Waco, TX, Indianapolis, IN.

Mueller, F.O. & Colgate, B. (2013). *Annual Survey of Football Injury Research: 1931-2012*. American Football Coaches Association, National Collegiate Athletics Association, & National Federation of State High School Associations. Waco, TX, Indianapolis, IN.

National Federation of State High School Associations 2014 NFHS Football Rules Book, Robert B. Gardner (publisher) and Bob Colgate (Editor). Indianapolis, IN. pp 112.

National Federation of State High School Associations 2015 NFHS Football Rules Book, Robert B. Gardner (publisher) and Bob Colgate (Editor). Indianapolis, IN. pp 119.

Parsons, J. T., S. A. Anderson, D. J. Casa and B. Hainline (2020). Preventing catastrophic injury and death in collegiate athletes: Interassociation recommendations endorsed by 13 medical and sports medicine organisations. *British Journal of Sports Medicine* 54(4): 208-215.

Pfaller, A. Y., Brooks, M. A., Hetzel, S., & McGuine, T. A. (2019). Effect of a New Rule Limiting Full Contact Practice on the Incidence of Sport-Related Concussion in High School Football Players. *The American Journal of Sports Medicine*, 47, 2294–2299. doi: 10.1177/0363546519860120.

Wasserman, E. B., Coberley, M., Anderson, S., Grant, M., & Hardin, J. A. (2020). Concussion Rates Differ by Practice Type and Equipment Worn in an Autonomy Five Collegiate Football Conference. *Clinical journal of sport medicine: official journal of the Canadian Academy of Sport Medicine*, 30(4), 366–371. <https://doi.org/10.1097/JSM.0000000000000615>

CASE SUMMARIES CALENDAR YEAR 2020

All summaries compiled from publicly available media sources.

TRAUMATIC INJURY (DIRECT) FATALITIES (n=0)

NONE IN 2020

EXERTIONAL/MEDICAL (INDIRECT) FATALITIES (n=6)

ORGANIZED YOUTH (SANDLOT)

NONE IN 2020

PROFESSIONAL/SEMI-PROFESSIONAL

NONE IN 2020

HIGH SCHOOL

A male 16 year old high school football player died after collapsing on the field during a morning football practice. EMS was immediately called and transported the athlete to the hospital. Cause of death is pending autopsy.

A 16 year old male high school football player suffered a heat stroke during football practice. He had complained to teammates that he didn't feel well and vomited twice before coming off the field. When he came off the field his coach took off his pads, poured water over him, and put ice between his legs. EMS transported him to the hospital where he was placed in a medically-induced coma with kidney and liver failure. He died 5 days later.

A male 18 year old high school football player suffered a heat stroke at practice. He was hospitalized and died at the hospital 11 days later.

A 17 year old male high school football player collapsed at practice. Prior to the collapse, he complained to a teammate of a pain or cramp in his leg. EMS were called and transported the athlete to the hospital where he was pronounced dead. Cause of death was sickle cell crisis.

A 16 year old offensive lineman collapsed during football practice due to heat stroke. Three athletic trainers immediately provided medical attention and called EMS. He was transported to the local hospital via helicopter where his body temperature was 106F. He was later transported to a different hospital where he died three days later from liver and kidney failure.

A freshman male high school football player collapsed at practice. His coaches rushed to him after seeing him struggling to breathe and apparently seizing. They performed CPR and administered a shock with an AED before EMS arrived. EMS transported the athlete to the hospital where he died 8 days later from a cardiac condition.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

NONE IN 2020

COLLEGE

NONE IN 2020

NON EXERTION-RELATED FATALITIES (n=3)

ORGANIZED YOUTH (SANDLOT)

NONE IN 2020

PROFESSIONAL/SEMI-PROFESSIONAL

NONE IN 2020

HIGH SCHOOL

A male 16 year old high school football player died suddenly. Cause of death was sudden cardiac arrest in the setting of a gene mutation, myxoid change of mitral valve, and myocardial fibrosis.

COLLEGE

A male 22 year old collegiate football player was found unresponsive in his dorm room by a teammate. CPR was administered on site before he was transported to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead. Cause of death was sudden cardiac death in the setting of multiple cardiac anomalies.

A male 20 year old college football player died while hospitalized for COVID-19 and pneumonia. The cause of death was pulmonary embolism caused by COVID-19. He also had hypertrophic cardiomyopathy as a complication of COVID-19.

TABLE I. FATALITIES DIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL - 1931-2020¹

Year	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	1	10
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
1995	0	0	4	0	4

Year	Organized youth Direct	Pro & Semi-pro Direct	Middle & High School Direct	College Direct	Total Direct
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	2	6
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
2017	0	0	2	2	4
2018	0	0	2	0	2
2019	0	0	4	0	4
2020	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	179	81	704	96	1,060
Percent:	16.9%	7.6%	66.4%	9.1%	100.0%

¹No study was made in 1942.
²Yearly totals available from past reports.

TABLE II. FATALITIES INDIRECTLY DUE TO FOOTBALL - 1931-2020¹

Year	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
1995	0	0	8	1	9

Year	Organized youth Indirect	Pro & Semi-pro Indirect	Middle & High School Indirect	College Indirect	Total Indirect
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	9	3	13
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	2	13
2012	0	0	6	4	10
2013	0	0	10	1	11
2014	1	0	5	3	9
2015	2	1	7	1	11
2016	2	0	5	2	9
2017	0	0	6	2	8
2018	0	0	4	5	9
2019	1	0	10	3	14
2020	0	0	6	0	6
Total:	124	26	555	137	842
Percent:	14.7%	3.1%	65.9%	16.3%	100.0%

¹No study was made in 1942.

²Yearly totals available from past reports.

TABLE III. DIRECT & INDIRECT FATALITIES INCIDENCE PER 100,000 #**PARTICIPANTS – 1968-2020^{1,2}**

Year	<u>Direct</u>		<u>Indirect</u>	
	Middle & high school³	College⁴	Middle & high school³	College⁴
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	1.33	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
1994	0.00	1.33	0.15	2.67

Year	<u>Direct</u>		<u>Indirect</u>	
	Middle & high school ³	College ⁴	Middle & high school ³	College ⁴
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	0.69	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	2.67	0.73	2.67
2012	0.09	0.00	0.55	5.33
2013	0.73	0.00	0.91	1.33
2014	0.45	1.33	0.45	4.00
2015	0.64	0.00	0.64	1.33
2016	0.18	0.00	0.45	2.67
2017	0.18	2.67	0.55	2.67
2018	0.18	0.00	0.36	6.67
2019	0.36	0.00	0.91	4.00
2020	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00

¹No study was made in 1942.

²Yearly totals available from past reports.

³Rates based on 1, 1.3, 1.5 and 1.1 million in 1968-1984, 1985-2010, 2011 and 2012-2020, respectively, for players grades 9-12.

⁴Rates based on 75,000 in all years for college players.

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

TABLE IV. HEAT STROKE FATALITIES – 1931-2020¹

Year	Total
1931-1954 ¹	0
1955	1
1956	0
1957-1959	4
1960	3
1961	3
1962	5
1963	0
1964	5
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

Year	Total
1992	1
1993-1994	0
1995	5
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 ²	5
2011	6
2012	1
2013	0
2014	2
2015	2
2016	2
2017	3
2018	2
2019	1
2020	3
Total since 1996	65
Total, 1931-2020	157

¹No study was made in 1942.

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

TABLE V. CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECT FATALITIES 2020

Characteristics	Organized youth		Pro & Semi-Pro		Middle & High school		College		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Month										
Type of Activity										
Type of Session										
Position	<i>There were no fatal direct traumatic injuries in 2020</i>									
Location of Injury										
Type of Injury										
Suspected Cause										
Total										0

TABLE VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIRECT FATALITIES 2020

Characteristics	Organized youth		Pro & Semi-Pro		Middle & High school		College		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Month										
May-Jun	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Jul-Aug	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%
Sep-Oct	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%
Nov-Dec	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Type of Activity										
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%
Type of Session										
Practice	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%
Position										
Defensive Tackle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Offensive Guard	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Offensive Lineman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	33.3%
Location of Injury										
Competitive Venue	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%
School Athletic Facility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Type of Injury										
Cardiac/Sudden Cardiac Arrest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Environmental - Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Heat-Related Injury	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Suspected Cause										
Cardiac/Sudden Cardiac Arrest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Exertional Sickling	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Heat Stroke	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%

TABLE VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-EXERTION RELATED FATALITIES 2020

Characteristics	Organized youth		Pro & Semi-Pro		Middle & High school		College		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Month										
Jan-Feb	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%
Sep-Oct	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	50.0%	2	66.7%
Type of Activity										
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	100.0%
Type of Session										
Non-athletic activity	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	66.7%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Position										
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	100.0%
Location of Injury										
Athlete's Home	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	50.0%	2	66.7%
Type of Injury										
Cardiac/Sudden Cardiac Arrest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	100.0%
Suspected Cause										
Cardiac/Sudden Cardiac Arrest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	50.0%	2	66.7%
Pulmonary Embolism	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%
Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	100.0%

TABLE VIII: HEAD AND CERVICAL SPINE FATALITIES BY DECADE, 1946-2020

Year	Cervical Spine		Head/brain	
	N	%	N	%
1946-1955	32	25.6%	91	16.2%
1956-1965	30	24.0%	128	22.8%
1966-1975	37	29.6%	155	27.6%
1976-1985	13	10.4%	65	11.6%
1986-1995	4	3.2%	34	6.1%
1996-2005	2	1.6%	43	7.7%
2006-2015	6	4.8%	35	6.2%
2016-2020	1	0.8%	10	1.8%
Totals	125	100.0%	561	100.0%

TABLE IX: DIRECT AND INDIRECT FATALITIES BY 5-YEAR PERIOD, 1971-2020

Year	Direct		Indirect	
	N	%	N	%
1971-1975	78	24.2%	48	9.9%
1976-1980	48	14.9%	44	9.1%
1981-1985	37	11.5%	32	6.6%
1986-1990	28	8.7%	43	8.9%
1991-1995	14	4.3%	38	7.9%
1996-2000	28	8.7%	54	11.2%
2001-2005	26	8.1%	57	11.8%
2006-2010	20	6.2%	67	13.9%
2011-2015	30	9.3%	54	11.2%
2016-2020	13	4.0%	46	9.5%
Totals	322	100.0%	483	100.0%

FIGURE I: HEAD AND CERVICAL SPINE FATALITIES BY DECADE, 1946-2020

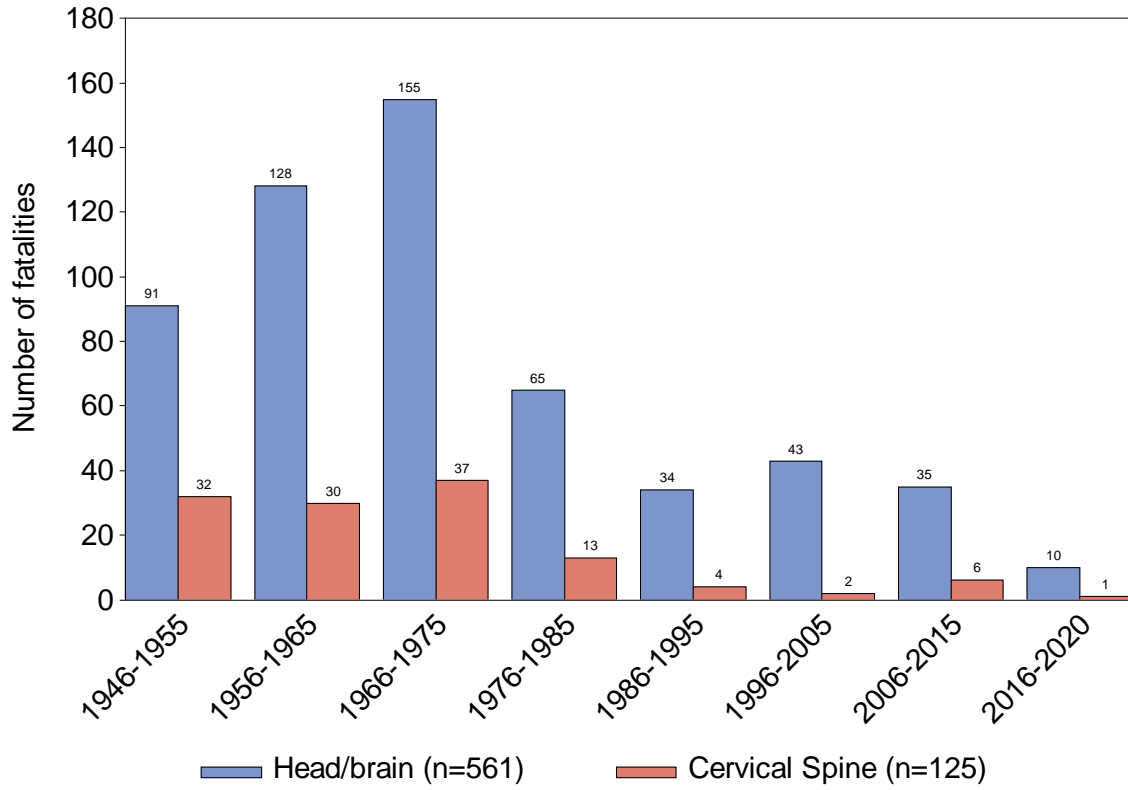


FIGURE II: DIRECT AND INDIRECT FATALITIES BY 5-YEAR PERIOD, 1971-2020

