Heat Illnesses

Protecting your child during hot weather sports
Children are more susceptible to heat illness than adults. They sweat less, making it harder to cool off. Any child who has a low level of fitness, is sick or has suffered from dehydration or heat illness in the past should be closely watched. But all children who play sports or are physically active in hot weather are at risk ... on the field, in the yard or at the beach. Heat illness causes disabling complications, but it can be prevented and successfully treated.

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<td>Cautions: Fatigue possible</td>
<td>Extreme Cautions: Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible</td>
<td>Danger: Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely</td>
<td>Extreme Danger: Heat Stroke or Sunstroke Likely</td>
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Tips for parents
• Before allowing your children to play any sport, make sure they undergo a physical exam that includes a heat illness history.
• Tell your child’s coach of any history of heat illness.
• Make sure your children are well hydrated before participating and that each has their own water bottle.
• Give your child’s coach your emergency contact numbers.
• Be sure your child’s team has an emergency action plan.

Tips for coaches
• Vary practice length, intensity and equipment according to temperature and humidity levels.
• Make sure your players drink plenty of fluids during practice. Schedule regular drink breaks (more often in high temperature and humidity).
• Develop an emergency action plan for obtaining emergency medical services.
• Always keep parents’ contact information handy.

How much should active children drink?
The best way to tell is to weigh them. Record your child’s weight before and after exercising. Even a 1 percent drop in body weight (due to dehydration) can cause a decrease in performance. Because children may not drink enough water, consider giving them flavored sports drinks instead.

Call 330.835.5533 to make an appointment or visit summahealth.org/sportsmedicine for more information.
Heat Illness Symptoms and Treatments

**Dehydration**
Children become dehydrated if they don’t replace body fluids lost by sweating. Even a low level of dehydration can make a child feel and perform poorly. And it can put them at risk for more dangerous heat illnesses.

**Symptoms:**
- Dry mouth
- Thirst
- Irritability
- Headache
- Boredom or disinterest
- Dizziness
- Cramps
- Excessive fatigue
- Poor physical performance

**Treatment:** Move the child to an air-conditioned or shady area and give him or her plenty of fluids to drink.

**Return to play:** As soon as the child is free of symptoms. But continue to watch him/her carefully.

**Heat Exhaustion**

**Symptoms:**
- Dehydration
- Dizziness, fainting, loss of coordination
- Profuse sweating or paleness
- Headache, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- Stomach or muscle cramps

**Treatment:**
- Move the child to an air-conditioned or shady area.
- Cool as quickly as possible by removing extra clothing and equipment and apply ice bags under the armpits, behind the neck and in the groin area.
- Have the child lie down with legs raised above heart level.
- If nausea permits, let the child drink cold water or a sports drink.
- If you don’t see rapid improvement, take the child for emergency medical treatment.

**Return to play:** Not until all symptoms are gone. Avoid practicing or playing in heat until the next day or longer. Allow 24 to 48 hours minimum for recovery or until released by a medical professional. If taken for emergency medical treatment, the child should not return without a doctor’s approval.

**Heat Cramps**
Heat cramps are intense muscle spasms brought on when an active child sweats away large amounts of fluid and salt. However, it’s considered a mild heat illness that is easily treated. Children who sweat a lot are particularly susceptible. Heat cramps can also occur during swimming or cold-weather sports like hockey.

**Symptoms:**
- Intense muscle spasms, usually in the calf or abdomen (not associated with a pull or strain)
- Persistent muscle spasms during and after activity

**Treatment:** Give the child a sports drink to replace lost fluids and sodium. Try light stretching, relaxation, icing and massage.

**Return to play:** As soon as the cramp is gone. Decrease reoccurrence by making sure the child is adequately conditioned, eats and drinks properly, and acclimates slowly to heat and humidity.

**Heat Stroke**
This severe heat illness occurs when the body creates more heat than it can release, causing a rapid increase in core body temperature. If left untreated, heat stroke can lead to permanent disability or death.

**Symptoms:**
- Altered consciousness, seizures, confusion, emotional instability, irrational behavior, combativeness or decreased mental acuity
- Nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- Headache, dizziness or weakness
- Hot and wet or dry skin
- Increased heart rate, decreased blood pressure or fast breathing

**Treatment:**
- Without on-site medical personnel: Cool the child and call 911 for immediate transport to the nearest emergency facility.
- With on-site medical personnel: Begin aggressive whole-body cooling by immersing the child in a tub of cold water. If no tub is available, use cold water, fans, ice or cold towels placed over as much of the body as possible. Call 911 for immediate transport to the nearest emergency facility.

**Return to play:** No heat stroke victim should return to play without a doctor’s approval and specific return-to-play instructions. Return should be slow and supervised by a certified licensed athletic trainer or other healthcare professional.