BEAT THE HEAT

For Whom
- Players, umpires, coaches, officials, teachers, spectators, sports trainers

What to wear
- Wear light clothing - light in colour and weight
- Wear a hat or visor - a broad brimmed hat is preferred
- Wear a 30+ sunscreen to prevent skin damage and skin cancer
- Wear sunglasses to protect your eyes

SYMPTOMS OF HEAT INJURY OR HEAT STROKE

It is important you are aware of and react quickly to the following symptoms of heat injury:
- Fatigue
- Nausea
- Headache
- Confusion
- Lightheadedness

You should stop activity, drink more fluids and cool down. If the symptoms do not improve rapidly, you should seek medical advice.

For guidelines on cancelling and modifying events, due to hot weather, refer to Hot Weather Guidelines and Wet Bulb Globe Temperature information available from www.smasa.asn.au

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Disclaimer: The information in this brochure is of a general nature. Individual circumstances may require modification of general advice from an appropriate Health Professional e.g. Doctor, Sports Dietitian

Avoid heat stress and poor performance by adequate fluid replacement during your sport or activity.

- Exercise in hot or humid weather will result in additional fluid loss and increase the risk of dehydration
- Dehydration contributes to fatigue and may make you more susceptible to cramps, heat stress and heat stroke.
- Even small degrees of dehydration can cause a decrease in exercise performance
  - Physical and mental performance deteriorates at even 2% of body weight loss (e.g. 1.5 kg for a 75 kg person)
  - If you lose 5% of your body weight (e.g. 3.5kg for a 70kg person) then serious heat injury can occur.
- Children are at much greater risk of heat stress
HOW MUCH FLUID DO I NEED?

- You can assess your fluid requirements by weighing yourself before and after exercise or sport
  - 1kg lost = 1 litre of fluid deficit
  - 2kg lost = 2 litres of fluid deficit etc.
- Aim to keep these fluid losses to a minimum by drinking before, regularly during and then after exercise
- Sweating and fluid losses continue after exercise. After exercise aim to replace at least 1.5 times the amount of fluid deficit, measured at the end of exercise.

“DRINK UP” USING THE FOLLOWING MEASURES

- Drink plenty of fluids!
- Do not wait until you feel thirsty before you drink! Thirst is a poor indicator of fluid needs
- Although water replaces fluids, sports drinks (containing 4-8% carbohydrate and small amounts of electrolytes) provide:
  - additional energy from carbohydrate which can delay fatigue and enhance performance, especially during prolonged events
  - salts (electrolytes) which aid the rehydration process
- Even if you do not need the extra fuel, flavoured drinks such as sports drinks encourage fluid consumption more than plain water, and therefore lead to improved fluid balance
- Sweat is mainly water and very little salt. Some people, however, may require additional electrolytes in their fluids to improve hydration, but should only do so under medical supervision.

DRINK UP ROUTINE

- Avoid starting exercise dehydrated. Drink plenty of fluids for several hours prior to exercise.
- If you are well hydrated you should be able to pass a good volume of clear urine in the hour before exercise
- Drink approximately 500ml (2 glasses) in the two hours prior to exercise
- Drink 500 - 700ml (2-3 glasses) of cool water or sports drink every 60 minutes during exercise
- During exercise take advantage of all breaks in play to drink up
- After exercise, fluid deficits should be replenished to ensure you are re-hydrated but not over-hydrated.

Dehydration, heat and sun injury can be prevented and should be part of a players pre-activity plan, so...

BEAT THE HEAT

Take extreme care if exercising in hot weather

EMERGENCY PLAN

- Lie the victim down
- Loosen and remove excessive clothing
- Cool by fanning
- Give cool water to drink if conscious
- Apply wrapped ice packs to groins and armpits
- SEEK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE