# Unit 1: Introduction to Sports Medicine

#### **Athletic Training: The Profession and Its History**

#### **Sports Medicine 1**

#### What is a Profession?\*\*\*

- A <u>profession</u>, by definition, involves six <u>essential components</u>:
  - Skills based on theoretical **knowledge**
  - Skills requiring training and education
  - Demonstrated competence through formal <u>testing</u>
  - <u>Integrity</u> maintained by adherence to a formal, written code of conduct/ethics
  - Service is provided for the **public good/people**
  - Formal organization through a professional body

## **The Field of Sports Medicine**

- Generic term that includes many aspects of athletic healthcare
- What fields could be considered part of sports medicine?

#### **Sports Medicine**

 May include athletic training, biomechanics, exercise physiology, the practice of medicine (including numerous surgical specialties), physical therapy, sports nutrition, and sports psychology

## **Athletic Training**

- <u>Specialization within the field of sports</u> <u>medicine</u> responsible for the direct administration of <u>injury prevention</u>, treatment, <u>and rehabilitation</u>
- Certification obtained through Board of Certification (BOC)
- Licensure & registration varies by state

- 1930s & 1940s: Initial organization efforts
  - Athletic trainers at 1938 Drake Relays realized the need for an association
  - Cramer brothers and others established such an organization
  - This <u>early phase of the NATA</u> <u>continued until 1944</u>



- 1950s: Formation of the NATA
  - Increased number of schools employed athletic trainers
  - <u>1950: First national meeting of the</u> <u>NATA</u>
  - <u>1956: Journal of the National Athletic</u> <u>Trainers' Association began</u> <u>publication</u>
  - <u>1959: Code of ethics adopted</u>
  - \*\*First approved undergraduate programs at Indiana State, New Mexico, Lamar, and Mankato State



- 1960s: Continued growth
  - <u>1969: The American Medical Association (AMA)</u> <u>acknowledged the importance of the role of the</u> <u>athletic trainer</u> and commended the NATA for its role in developing professional standards



- 1970s: More formalized education
  - Development of standards for certification and educational programs continued through the decade
  - <u>1970: First NATA certification</u>
    <u>examination</u>
  - 1972: First graduate athletic training curricula approved
  - By <u>1979, the NATA had established</u> <u>continuing education requirements for all</u> <u>certified athletic trainers</u>



#### The 1990s: Becoming a recognized allied health profession

- Tremendous growth of association membership and status in the medical community
- June 22, 1990: AMA officially recognized athletic training as an allied health profession
- Athletic trainers found not only in school and team environments but also in clinical and workplace settings
- More than 23,000 certified and student members worldwide



- National Athletic Trainers' Association
- Formally established in 1950
- Currently nearly 30,000 members





Two professional publications
 *Journal of athletic training*

- <u>NATA news</u>
- Central offices located in Dallas, TX
- www.nata.org

- Skill-based theoretical knowledge
  - Involves the skill of evaluating a patient's problem
  - Evaluation is based on theoretical knowledge—knowledge drawn from sound scientific information
  - Strong research emphasis



Training and education

- CAATE-accredited athletic training education programs (undergraduate and entry-level master's degrees)
- Hands-on practice in the evaluation, prevention, and management of athletic injuries
- Coursework must be completed in a specified period of time
- A person must accumulate a set number of clinical hours under the guidance of a certified athletic trainer to become certified by the BOC (Board of Certification)





#### Certification

- A person must pass a national certification exam, which includes the following:
  - Written questions
  - Skills application questions
  - Scenario questions
  - Now completely on-line through ACT testing centers
- Maintenance of BOC certification
  - Continuing education units
  - Three-year cycle
  - BOC Standards of Professional Practice

#### Code of ethics

#### NATA has a well-established code of ethics

- The code was written by athletic trainers and is enforced by fellow members of the organization
- The NATA code of ethics includes a system of evaluating infractions, which may result in the loss of certification privileges

#### Public good

 Broadening focus into workplace and industrial settings, expanding role in physical therapy service, maintaining strong base in school and professional athletic programs

#### Organization

#### NATA governmental structure

- Ten districts
- Reporting structure: State organizations report to the district level, and district organizations report to the national level
- Research, scholarship programs, educational programs, and a multitude of committees operate throughout the various levels in the NATA



