

Year 9 Cycle 1 Sport and PE Knowledge Organiser

Week 1 and 2	Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6	Week 7 and 8	Week 9 and 10	Week 11 & 12
Injury Prevention	Treatment - RICE	Environmental risk factors	Acute injuries	Chronic injuries	Symptoms of common conditions
Sports coaches and athletes try to prevent injuries from happening. There are two factors in injury prevention, Extrinsic and Intrinsic. Extrinsic Factors: - Coaching & supervision — following rules and ensuring correct technique. - Equipment — Sport specific protective equipment. - Correct clothing & footwear - Environmental — weather, playing surface and other performers. Intrinsic Factors: - Physical preparation — warming up, being fit to play, balance of muscle strength. - Psychological factors — motivation, aggression level and anxiety level. - Individual factors — gender, age, sleep & nutrition	What do we need to know about treating injuries? The TYPE of injury The CAUSE of injury The SYMPTON(S) of injury The TREATMENT of injury The assessment: S - See A - Ask L - Look T - Touch A - Active movement P - Passive movement S - Strength testing The Types: Heat Massage Bandaging Splints & slings RICE - to treat most injuries; R - Rest I - Ice C - Compression E - Elevation	The type of activity will often present different types and levels of risk - The weather – rain, ice and snow can change the playing surface and fog can affect visibility The playing surface can affect the level of risk: Concrete, astro, ice, wooden floor etc Other participants – sometimes, an individual will have no control over the actions and decisions made by others around them. Good officiating can limit this kind of risk Equipment in the area of play – e.g. football posts or sponsor signage.	Acute injuries are caused as a result of a sudden trauma to the body. Commonalities of acute injuries: - Immediate pain - Swelling - Loss of function - 'hard' tackle or impact with equipment. Examples: - Broken bone - Torn ligament - Instant concussion - Dislocation Acute injuries often include shock of some kind.	These types of injuries occur and develop over a period of time. They are sometimes known as OVERUSE injuries. They are a result of continuous stress on one area of the body. If spotted and diagnosed early, they can be prevented. This will usually involve active rest or complete rest and sometimes a change in technique. Examples: Tendonitis Shin splints Tennis elbow	There are two main medical conditions: Epilepsy: Symptoms: - Seizures and or fits - Blurred vision - Tingling sensations - Sudden emotion - unresponsiveness Treatment: - Follow emergency care plan of individual - Keep calm - Offer reassurance - Keep airway clear Asthma: Symptoms: - Coughing & wheezing - Chest tightness - Pale and clammy skin Treatment: - Reassurance - Inhaler - Emergency services