Unit 1: Working for Success

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s): **Sports Medicine**
Time Period: **September**
Length: **8 Blocks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer

Working for Success: Team Management and Organizational Skills

Enduring Understandings

Athletic trainers are health care professionals who specialize in preventing, recognizing, managing, and rehabilitating sports injuries.

The administration of a program of health care depends, in large part, on administrative abilities and clinical skills.

A great deal of care must be taken in following athletic training procedures that conform to the legal guidelines governing liability for negligence.

Essential Questions

What are the primary roles of the athletic trainer?

To what degree do athletic trainers consult with both medical and nonmedical personnel to obtain help and advice?

How can a health care program best serve the needs of the athlete?

What steps can the athletic trainer take to significantly reduce the risk of litigation?

Content

Vocabulary

patient, evidence-based medicine, accident, injury, epidemiology, liability, negligence, torts, malfeasance, good Samaritan law, assumption of risk

Learning Objectives

Define the umbrella term “sports medicine”.

Identify the various professional organizations dedicated to athletic training and sports medicine.

Plan a functional, well designed athletic training complex for a secondary-school, collegiate, or professional setting.

Discuss issues relative to operating a successful sports medicine program.

Define the legal concepts of torts, negligence, and assumption of risk.

Standards

SEP.1.a	Ask questions
CCC.1.1	students observe patterns in systems at different scales and cite patterns as empirical evidence for causality in supporting their explanations of phenomena. They recognize classifications or explanations used at one scale may not be useful or need revision using a different scale; thus requiring improved investigations and experiments. They use mathematical representations to identify certain patterns and analyze patterns of performance in order to reengineer and improve a designed system.
SEP.1.a.1	that arise from careful observation of phenomena, or unexpected results, to clarify and/or seek additional information.
	Events have causes, sometimes simple, sometimes multifaceted. A major activity of science is investigating and explaining causal relationships and the mechanisms by which they are mediated. Such mechanisms can then be tested across given contexts and used to predict and explain events in new contexts.
SEP.2.b	Design a test of a model to ascertain its reliability.
SEP.2.e	Develop a complex model that allows for manipulation and testing of a proposed process or system.
SEP.3.d	Select appropriate tools to collect, record, analyze, and evaluate data.
HPE.2.1.12.A.CS1	Developing and maintaining wellness requires ongoing evaluation of factors impacting health and modifying lifestyle behaviors accordingly.
HPE.2.1.12.B.CS1	Applying basic nutritional and fitness concepts to lifestyle behaviors impacts wellness.
HPE.2.1.12.D.CS1	Evaluating the potential for injury prior to engaging in unhealthy/risky behaviors impacts choices.
SCI.9-12.3.2	Some systems can only be studied indirectly as they are too small, too large, too fast, or too slow to observe directly.
SCI.9-12.4.2	When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models.

9-12.HS-LS1-1.6	Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions
9-12.HS-LS1-1.LS1.A.1	Systems of specialized cells within organisms help them perform the essential functions of life.

Resources

Text: Essentials of Athletic Injury Management Copyright: 2010

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Sports Management Degree Guide

A History of Sports Medicine: A Sports Physician's Perspective

Assessments

Assessments:

Class Discussions

Q&A

Quiz

Career Infusion Project

Unit Test