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NATA Transformation Is Underway

By John LeGear

It's become apparent that sparkling new national headquarters opened in Dallas this year was only the start of an entirely new look for the NATA.

The association is being re-tooled, reorganized and, where necessary, rebuilt to accommodate 46 percent membership growth and a 100 percent increase in the organization's net worth since 1985.

The NATA has grown during the 1980s from a fledgling association of allied health care professionals to what one management consultant described succinctly as a "\$2 million dollar business."

"The members of our association have worked long and hard to earn a place of distinction in the allied health care field," said NATA President Mark Smaha. "When you look at the progress we've made, especially in recent years, I think we're succeeding. The NATA is coming into its own."

Smaha said no stone will be left unturned as he and NATA Executive Director Otho Davis work with the Board of Directors to update and augment virtually every aspect of the organization. The restructuring plan, Smaha said, is "designed to cover all the bases."

After convening with Davis and the Board of Directors in late June to map the NATA's strategy for the next five years, Smaha presented a brief overview of what was decided.

He said the NATA's constitution will be re-examined, and by-laws will almost certainly be revised; a new financial plan is being drafted; and some outside services will be brought in-house. Smaha added that plans were approved that address the issues of credibility and accreditation; and the Board is searching for methods to work more cohesively with state trainers' associations.

The most significant change, of course, is being made at the top. NATA Executive Director Otho Davis, lauded during ceremonies at the 40th clinical symposium in June, will step aside next spring to let a full-time administrator direct operations out of the new home office in Dallas. Davis is currently in his 19th year at the helm of the association.

"Anytime an organization endures this kind of transition, there will be pain associated with it," said Smaha, referring to Davis' impending departure. "I think we've all felt that pain.

"We're moving into a new phase of development now. We're going through a challenging and sometimes stressful period of change."

Davis has handled stress before.

"Everything will be fine," he said matter of factly. "The business at hand is to do what's best for the members of the NATA. It's that simple, and that's what I'm going to do."

Goal-Oriented Board

The framework for the NATA's future was crafted at what Smaha called "an intense, well orchestrated two-day meeting" in Dallas that took place two weeks after the Board's annual session adjourned. Board members were joined by Past-President Bobby Barton, PEC committee chairman Bob Behnke, and Paul Grace, chairman of the Board of Certification. Also contributing were four members of the NATA's long-range planning committee: former PEC chairman Gary Delforge; Princeton head trainer Dick Malacrea; Columbia (S.C.) Clinic trainer Debra Granner; and Portage (Ind.) High School trainer Bob Kerns. cont'd on page 11

Jury Clears Kent State ATC On Charges of 'Practicing Medicine'

Michele Faulstick was fighting hard to hold back the tears moments after the verdict was announced, but she couldn't. It was as if she had been holding her breath since her husband was charged two months earlier with practicing medicine without a license.

A jury of eight women and four men deliberated just 27 minutes on August 16 before finding Michele's husband, Kent State University athletic trainer John Faulstick, not guilty. Thus ended a tense drama for KSU's 35-year-old head trainer of nine years.

Testimony during the two-day trial revealed Faulstick was guilty of nothing more than being a thorough, well prepared allied health care professional. Even two witnesses summoned by the prosecuting attorney, both KSU student athletes, portrayed Faulstick as a textbook ATC.

Asked to describe the treatment he received after an injury last fall, sophomore football player Scott Fortkamp testified that Faulstick evaluated the injury and referred him to the team physician for diagnosis. A second athlete who suffered an elbow injury reaffirmed Faulstick always administered quality care and showed genuine concern for KSU players.

The students' testimony seemed to leave courtroom observers wondering why Faulstick was on trial in the first place.

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Charges that Kent State trainer John Faulstick "practiced medicine" were off the mark.

'Training' Bills Pass in Idaho, Delaware

When the Idaho legislature passed Senate Bill Number 1184 earlier this year, it culminated 12 years of lobbying, revising legislation, negotiating with other allied health professions and rallying certified athletic trainers in the state, all 38 of them.

The Idaho Athletic Trainers' Association identified 79 people in January who were practicing athletic training. Of those, less than half were NATA-certified. That fact alone illustrated why Gary Craner, head trainer at Boise State University, introduced legislation in 1977, and why Tom Koto, chairman of IATA's legislative committee, carried the baton since 1987 over the last leg of the long journey.

"Our people did a helluva job," Koto said. "We showed legislators the potential of public harm unless the profession

was regulated."

In Delaware this summer, State Representative Bruce Reynolds literally rewrote an athletic training bill during the final hours of the last day legislators were in session. He got the bill passed by the House and Senate at the stroke of midnight, and signed into law by the governor within a matter of weeks.

"I don't want someone in the role of athletic trainer who does not have the proper education and training," said Reynolds, a high school football coach.

Idaho and Delaware thus became the 18th and 19th states to regulate the practice of athletic training since Texas was the first to do it in 1973. Only four states—Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri and Nebraska—passed athletic training legislation between 1985 and 1988.

Idaho legislators passed a bill that requires registration of anyone practicing as an athletic trainer. Delaware passed a law that requires anyone using the title athletic trainer to be licensed by the state.

How does "registration" differ from "licensing?"

"We feel it's semantics," Koto said. "I feel we got everything we wanted out of this bill. You can build into a bill whatever you want. We think our registration bill may be more effective than some states' licensure bill. Ed Crowley seemed to think it was a good bill."

"It looks very good," said Crowley, who was chairman of the NATA's Licensure Committee at the time the Idaho bill was signed. "But the trainers in Idaho and Delaware aren't done yet. They must write effective rules and regulations, which include a good grandfather clause and a format for maintaining continuing education credits."

Crowley withheld judgment of the Delaware bill, since it was enacted a month after he stepped down from the licensure committee. But he cited several strengths in the Idaho bill.

"The definition of athletic training is compatible with the NATA's," Crowley explained. "The bill allows for athletic trainers to work in schools, professional sports, and clinical settings. It makes it legal for ATCs to use modalities. And athletic trainers will be required to work under the direction of a physician, as opposed to an allied health occupation such as physical therapy."

"We're glad the lobbying effort is over." Koto said. "And we realize more work is just starting. Creating rules and regulations has already become a headache. And then we have to administer the registration itself."

Applicants will pay a \$100 fee to sit for the Idaho exam. Koto plans to contract with Columbia Assessment Services, the same testing service used by the NATA's Board of Certification. Annual dues for registered trainers in Idaho will be \$80 in the first year and \$40 per year thereafter, a relatively modest fee compared to some other states.

Athletic trainers in Nebraska, for instance, pay an initial fee of \$300 for their license, and \$400 every two years for license renewal.

"The bill is working out fine for us," said Nebraska's Guy Shelton, former chairman of the athletic trainers' licensing committee. "But it's awfully expensive."

The high cost is attributed to state law that requires every licensing board in Nebraska to be self-supporting. In contrast, the four-person Board of Athletic Trainers in Idaho works within the framework of the State Medical Board. That substantially reduces overhead and administrative costs.

Being There

Delaware's bill was subject to criticism because it was written under the Physical Therapy Practice Act. Like the Idaho bill, it properly defines the role of an athletic trainer, and it permits trainers to work freely in traditional training room settings. Unlike Idaho, however, athletic trainers in Delaware can work under the supervision of physical therapists in clinical settings. cont'd on page 3



Dignitaries on hand to witness the signing of the athletic training bill in Idaho were (from left) Idaho High School Athletic Association president Ben Kerfoot; Representative Jim Hansen; IHSAA associate director Myrna Johns; IHSAA executive director Bill Young; State Board of Medicine executive director Don Deleski; Idaho governor Cecil Andrus (seated); Idaho Athletic Trainers' Association board member Nathan Yearsley; IATA president Gary Craner; IATA legislative committee chairman Tom Koto; IATA board member Richard Leander; and the bill sponsor, Senator Herb Carlson.

Bills Pass

"We came under criticism by some NATA members for the way our bill was written," said DATA president Lois Impagliazzo, ATC, PT. "But until people walk a mile in our shoes in this little state, they can't understand what it takes to get athletic training regulated here."

Impagliazzo, who credited past-president Joan Couch for spearheading the licensure effort, said supervision of an athletic trainer by a physical therapist, and not a physician, was a necessity due to pre-existing state law regarding physician-owned physical therapy practices.

"We asked the physicians to let us work under their practice act several years ago," Impagliazzo said. "But they didn't respond until the eleventh hour, when it became apparent that the bill was going to be passed. By that time, it was too late. We worked seven years on this bill."

A New Beginning

Passage of the Idaho and Delaware bills may be the start of a new beginning for athletic training.

"Right now, the trend is for state trainers' associations to push for licensure again," said Crowley, who was succeeded in June by Dan Campbell from Madison, Wis.

"We were at a standstill for awhile, because some state organizations were trying to get licensure just for licensure's sake. Everyone wasn't thinking the process through. Right now, the general feeling is that if a bill isn't strong enough, don't even try to pass it. Wait for the right time."

Regulating the practice of any profession, especially one like athletic training, which has no more than 500 nationallycertified members in any state, is a long. painstaking ordeal. ATCs in Illinois, for instance, worked seven years before their bill was enacted in 1986. Members of the Indiana Athletic Trainers Association have been lobbying eight years, but at least their labor is beginning to show signs of bearing fruit.

Still, Crowley and Campbell have good reason to be optimistic. New York and Florida have been making significant strides, and at least six states are preparing strategy. In Ohio, the Senate passed a bill in June. It will go through committee

"We need to know those who (call themselves) athletic trainers are well certified to treat our athletes," said State Senator Richard Schafrath, sponsor of the Ohio bill.

Schafrath, citing an NATA study that showed 36 percent of high school football players are injured annually, said that statistic alone underscores the importance of having a qualified athletic trainer for student athletes.

The ongoing struggle for legislation in New York, where some thought it might never be possible, took a turn for the better in May when the State Medical



Among the leading California ATCs working to re-introduce an athletic training bill into the state legislature are (from left) Jeff Hogan, CATA licensing chairman; Lino Cedros, Political Action Committee chairman and chief fund-raiser; Brian Barry, CATA president; and George Anderson, chairman of the CATA public relations committee.

Society wrote an encouraging letter endorsing regulation of athletic training.

"I think people underestimate the importance of being a professional within a state," said Lou DiNitto, the fiery ATC from Long Island who serves as Executive Director for two sports medicine centers.

"Technically, until we have legislation, we're not profession-als," DiNitto said. "It's imperative that we be legally recognized as professionals in all 50 states. Basically, we don't have anything to stand on in New York. Athletic trainers don't exist here."



Louis DiNitto

Idaho's Koto drew from the same base of logic.

"The significance of having a bill is that it sets standards," Koto said. "We needed something on the books that set legal parameters. A bill brings athletic trainers up to the level of other allied health professions. It makes us a legitimate profession."

Until the law was passed in Delaware, athletic trainers working in clinics were classified as physical therapy aids. Their roles were severely limited.

"Athletic trainers were allowed to set up and clean up an area, do gait training and perhaps apply heat and ice," explained Impagliazzo, "The major impact of our law is that it elevates athletic trainers to a professional level.'

Highly Motivated

As with most worthwhile endeavors, there is usually one or two champions and a small circle of loyal assistants who nurture and cultivate an athletic training bill from concept to law. Often, as was the case in Idaho, the bill is passed from one champion to another. Such is the case almost everywhere.

In 1986, the California Athletic Trainers Association stunned NATA leaders when, in only one year, both the House and Senate passed an athletic training bill on to the governor's desk. Gary Lang, chairman of the CATA's licensure committee at the time, led a team that included District Eight Director Janice Daniels, legislative advocate Aaron Read and a few other CATA members. Regrettably, the governor never signed the bill.

Like other states associations that suffered setbacks, California circled the wagons to draft plans for another attempt. This summer, new strategies were hammered out under the direction of CATA President Brian Barry. They call for coordinating fund-raising activities and soliciting volunteer support from CATA members to mobilize public support. CATA members learned from their experiences in 1986, and they're pledging to take every measure this time around to ensure they get a bill signed.

Even so, Californians will be hardpressed to match New York's leading crusader, DiNitto. He personally drafted several different versions of a letter aimed at 150 state senators and assemblymen. He sent copies of the letters. asking for support of the bill, to each of six members of his credentialing committee. They, in turn, asked 15 athletic trainers to obtain signed copies of the letters and mail them to the statehouse. The program snowballed.

"We generated 15,000 letters to the senate and assembly," DiNitto said. "It had a powerful impact. And when the time comes, we're going to do it again."

That's lobbying, American-style.

High Schools Offer 'Best Job' for 3 Ex-College ATCs

By David Mooney

Three athletic trainers from the Philadelphia area left behind friends, hightech equipment and the relative "glamor" of their jobs in college sports last year to work full-time at high schools near their homes.

All three were seasoned ATCs who had been content in their college positions. None actively sought change. But each one stumbled upon a new opportunity that paid a higher salary and provided better working conditions. Here are their stories:



Steve Bair

Steve Bair, 40, was head trainer at Temple University for nine years before he received a phone call asking if he could recommend any qualified trainers to fill a position with the Lower Camden County (N.J.) Regional School District.

"A friend referred the district to me to find applicants because I was supervising 15 student trainers," Bair said. "The district advertised for months in the local paper without any luck. They wanted an experienced trainer to fill a newly-created position. After learning more about the job, I didn't bother to tell anyone else. I applied for it myself. They gave me an interview and offered me the job."

Bair was hired as the first athletic trainer at Overbrook Regional High School in Pine Hill, N.J. in January of 1988. He received a full-time teacher's salary without having any teaching responsibilities. His salary was commensurate with his years of experience at Temple.

"I received a substantial salary increase from the college position plus a 10 percent increase prior to 1989," said Bair. "Another possible 10 percent increase is being considered for the upcoming contract. I work about 36 hours a week and my workday doesn't begin until 11:00 a.m."



Joe Iezzi, 36, was the head trainer at Cheyney (Penn.) University for 10 years before assuming the same position at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences in 1986.

"I met a friend who is an athletic trainer and assistant coach at a near-

by high school," Iezzi said. "She asked if any of my student trainers would be in-

terested in interviewing for a job at a rienced trainer with a master's degree." local high school.

'Since I helped place my student trainers, I asked about the details. Although she didn't have the specifics, she told me what her school pays its trainer, who only works 10 months a year. I just couldn't believe it. She thought the high school recruiting the new trainer probably paid better than her school.

"Kiddingly I said, 'maybe I'll take it,'" Iezzi continued. "The next morning I got the message that the athletic director from the school called me. When I called him back, he asked me to come in for an interview. It was obvious my friend had a hand in it."

According to Iezzi, the athletic director made him an offer he couldn't refuse. In August of 1988, he was hired as head athletic trainer and health/physical education teacher at Downingtown (Pa.) High School, 30 miles southwest of Philadelphia.

He teaches only a half-load of classes and receives a full-time teacher's salary, along with a stipend for his athletic training duties. His contract calls for him to work from 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., but he puts in more time than that.

"I work about 50 hours a week now versus the 70-plus hours I was putting in at the college position," Iezzi said, "In one year, I've been able to earn nine credit hours toward an advanced degree in my spare time. That's more than I've been able to accumulate in all my years at the college level."



John Laird

John Laird, 38. was head trainer at St. Joseph's University for 12 years before his assistant resigned, forcing him to hire a replacement.

After months had gone by without any applicants, Laird was compelled to check the job market to see what other

positions were paying.

"It was already August and I was preparing to do some research on what high schools and clinics in the area were paying," Laird said. "I was going to take the information to the administration and propose improving our offer for an assistant.

Laird conferred with a local high school administrator who was looking for a certified trainer several months

"I was surprised to find the large salary being offered by the high school for an entry-level applicant with an undergraduate degree and no previous experience," Laird explained, "Finding the position still available, I curiously asked what the school would pay an expe-

Laird expressed interest and left his phone number. He received a phone call an hour later for an interview. Cherry Hill (N.J.) High School West offered him the position in September, 1988.

"The financial improvement was unbelievable because I was put on a teacher's salary which reflected all my years of experience at St. Joseph's," he said.

Laird was so used to working seven days a week at the college level, he was elated to learn the high school position guaranteed him Sunday off. He appreciates being at home more with his wife BettyLou, and sons Shane, 10, and Keenan, 7.

"For the first three months, I couldn't believe I had a day off," Laird said. "I actually sat at home watching football without worrying if someone got hurt. The time I spend with my family increased greatly. I even got to see my son play soccer last fall, which was a first."

Laird currently receives full medical, dental and prescription coverage for his entire family instead of just himself. He's also enrolled in a better pension plan.

Regrets of Leaving

Although all three ATCs admitted there were some disadvantages to working in a secondary school, each one felt the positives outweighed the negatives.

At Temple, Bair evaluated and treated injured athletes on the spot. Medical procedures were carried out immediately, either at the hospital or by one of the university's physicians.

"I miss having the patient control at the college setting," Bair related. "When high school athletes are injured, I have to call their parents. I can suggest what physician to see but it's ultimately up to the parents. If the high school athlete needs a special test, it can take weeks before it is taken care of."

Iezzi misses some of the camaraderie he left behind at his collegiate job.

"One of the few things I miss is the relationship with people that I developed over the years," Iezzi said. "I miss the excitement of the competition and the large college arenas and stadiums."

Laird has worked his way around the absence of quality equipment more commonly available at the college level.

"You won't find high-tech modalities at most high schools," Laird said. "But it forces me to be more creative and use simpler means of rehabilitation. Plus the high school administrators are receptive to my needs and willing to improve the facility. We'll gradually add the necessary equipment.'

The Place To Be

After enduring years of heavy workloads, small salary increases and infrequent off days at the college setting, Bair, Iezzi and Laird project a genuine

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Kutsher's

PEC chairman Bob Behnke is seeking formal recognition from the AMA to enhance athletic training's credibility.

PEC Seeks AMA Recognition to Enhance Credibility

The American Medical Association holds one of the most important keys to athletic training's ongoing quest for growth and greater credibility—formal recognition as an allied health care profession.

Professional Education Committee Chairman Robert Behnke, H.S.D., said that while athletic training has made progress in recent years, it has never been recognized formally as a member of the allied health care field. Behnke contends that recognition by the AMA would help firmly establish athletic training as a true profession. In addition, Behnke said, AMA acceptance would lay the groundwork for an equally important component of credibility: formal, nationally-accepted accreditation of the NATA's professional education programs.

"We are currently gathering information and documents required to apply to the AMA for formal recognition of athletic training as an allied health care profession," Behnke explained from his office at Indiana State University. "AMA acceptance is crucial to our profession. If approved, we hope that formal recognition will lead to a collaborating agreement between the AMA and the NATA."

In order for the NATA to regulate its 82 college curriculum programs across the U.S., Behnke said the PEC will apply to be formally recognized and approved by the AMA's Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA). The first step is to work out a collaborating agreement with CAHEA to develop and adopt accreditation standards for the NATA education programs.

"Medical schools, dentals schools, nursing schools and the like are accredited by some nationally accepted agency." Behnke said. "At this point, the only recognition of the NATA's education programs is from the NATA."

CAHEA is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education and the Council On Post-secondary Accreditation (COPA). It assures compliance of educational programs with nationally accepted standards.

Behnke said CAHEA's endorsement is highly regarded because CAHEA establishes the ground rules for 26 allied health professions and for the institutions that sponsor their education programs. In doing so, CAHEA protects students in those programs, and the public at large. Behnke has conferred several times with CAHEA representatives.

"They've been very encouraging, very receptive," Behnke said. "At first, they were surprised at how well organized we were, how in-depth our education programs are, and they were impressed with our six-year relationship with the National Commission for Health Certifying Agencies.

Behnke said the PEC committee will apply for recognition of athletic training by the AMA this fall. He'll present a progress report to the Board of Directors in February.

"I don't know how long the process will take," Behnke said. "If we attain recognition from the AMA, the PEC will apply to become a review committee of CAHEA"

CAHEA currently has 19 review committees that evaluate education programs, and forward accreditation recommendations back to CAHEA. If the PEC is accepted by CAHEA as a review committee, it earns irrefutable credibility for NATA athletic training programs.

"The PEC needs that kind of credibility when we walk on a college campus to determine whether or not an athletic training curriculum program will be approved," Behnke said.

PEC Survey Cites Trends; Forecasts Bright NATA Future

Peggy Houglum announced results in July from an annual survey conducted by the Professional Education Committee. Houglum, who represents District 8 on the PEC, took into account discussion and decisions made during the NATA's 40th annual clinical symposium.

She said the NATA currently has a record high 68 undergraduate and 14 graduate curriculum programs. Some 457 students graduated in 1988 from all programs combined. Based on the survey of curriculum program graduates since 1984:

 42 percent of those who receive undergraduate degrees immediately enter athletic training; many others postpone employment to earn their graduate degrees.

• 79 percent who earn a master's degree enter athletic training.

 More than twice as many curriculum graduates are entering the non-traditional work place (clinical, industrial and corporate settings) compared to five years ago.

 60 percent of "clinic" ATCs split time working outside the clinical setting, serving as athletic trainers in the high school setting.

Survey results do not reflect place of employment for athletic training graduates from internship programs.



Peggy Houglum hosted a workshop at the annual District Eight meeting to announce results of the PEC's annual survey of curriculum school graduates.

According to Houglum, trends heading into the 1990s indicate cause for optimism. The PEC reports:

 Athletic training is stable and being recognized as "necessary."

 Cooperation between high school administrators and sports medicine clinics is expected to flourish.

 Athletic training will continue to grow and mature.

 NATA will continue to stress quality education.

 Employment prospects for athletic trainers look favorable as the profession grows steadily with the health care industry.

High School Injury Studies Prove 'Meaningful, Of Public Interest'

The NATA released in June the last of six semi-annual reports containing findings from its 3-year study on athletic injuries in high school sports. NATA leaders, who spent an estimated \$300,000 to conduct the research and disseminate the findings, declared the project an unparalleled success.

John W. Powell, Ph.D., who directed what was known as the "High School Injury Reporting System," was granted funding last June by the Board of Direc-

News Analysis

tors to more closely analyze the data. By next summer, Powell plans to submit separate reports on each of four studies conducted, those pertaining to football, wrestling, boys and girls basketball.

"We revealed previously unknown facts and dispelled some myths about high school sports injuries," said NATA Executive Director Otho Davis. "We set out to prove what most college athletic trainers already knew, which was that high school athletes suffer the same serious injuries and require the same day-to-day care that college and pro athletes receive. I think the findings from this research illustrated those points very well."

NATA President Mark Smaha added

another perspective.

"This research effort, which has meant a great deal to the NATA, would not have been possible without assistance from hundreds of athletic trainers working in high schools across America. Thanks to them, we were able to collect meaningful information about the inherent risks of athletic competition. I like to think we provided a long-awaited service to millions of parents, secondary school administrators and nearly 6 million interscholastic athletes," Smaha said.

The NATA's findings were based on

APTA Membership Is at 49,000

Being in the allied health care field, and one of 12,300 members of the NATA, athletic trainers often hear about the American Physical Therapy Association. For the record, here is how the APTA describes itself:

The American Physical Therapy Association is a national professional association representing more than 49,000 physical therapists, physical therapist assistants, and students throughout the United States. Its goals are to serve its members and the public by increasing the understanding of the physical therapist's role in the health care system and by fostering improvements in physical therapy education, practice, and research.

close scrutiny of time-loss injuries, those that sidelined a player for at least one game or practice. More than 300 NATA-certified athletic trainers maintained medical records for 32,647 interscholastic athletes during the course of the study.

"This particular research program was the first thorough study of high school injuries on a nationwide basis," explained Davis. "We addressed issues that were of public interest and of great importance to school administrators."

Results were tallied and distributed twice annually between 1986 and 1989 to more than 1,000 media outlets. Those findings were published or broadcast an estimated 7,000 times by such distinguished news organizations as The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times, USA Today, the Chicago Sun-Times, U.S. News and World Report, Physician and Sports Medicine, NBC Today Show and The Associated Press.

"I think the research created a positive image for the NATA," said Powell, chairman of the NATA's Research and Injury Committee.

"It seems not only other health care professions, but a larger segment of the general public, developed a better understanding of what the NATA is and the important role athletic trainers play in high school athletic programs."

The study was underwritten by the NATA's three corporate sponsors: Johnson & Johnson's Athletic Products Division; The Quaker Oats Company, maker of Gatorade; and McNeil Laboratories, maker of Medipren.

During a news conference in June, Powell said projections from the findings indicated that 900,000 high school athletes were sidelined each year by injury. When factoring in multiple injuries to individual athletes, Powell said the annual injury toll was conservatively estimated at 1.3 million.

There are 5.8 million interscholastic athletes participating in 20,000 U.S. high schools.

One of several key discoveries that may help reduce sports injuries in the future focused on knee injuries among female basketball players. Overall, girls experienced a projected total of 110,473 injuries per year, 18 percent of which were knee-related. Some 3,700 of all injuries to girls (3.3 percent) required surgery. Of those, 89 percent were to repair knee damage.

In contrast, boys experienced 700 fewer surgical cases per year. Fifty-nine percent of all surgical cases in boys basketball were for knee injuries.

Findings on wrestling showed that 27 percent of the participants, or 73,110 of 278,000 in the sport, were injured at least once per year. Multiple injuries to wrest-

Board Considering Plan to Award Research Grants

Owing in part to the success of recently completed studies on high school sports injuries, the NATA Board of Directors outlined plans in June for a series of new research-related programs.

The Board asked research committee chairman John Powell, Ph.D., to outline procedures for the application and awarding of research grants to NATA members. While it hasn't yet approved the program, the Board is considering a series of grants to be offered on an annual basis to NATA members in good standing who meet prescribed standards. Powell is planning to work with Bob Behnke, chairman of the Professional Education Committee, to design an application and selection process for awarding those grants.

Separately, the Board approved funding for Powell to immediately begin statistical analysis of the 3-year study he supervised on high school sports injuries. While news accounts of the findings have been reported periodically since the study began in 1986, Powell has been asked to examine the results more closely to help NATA leaders present a series of recommendations on how to prevent sports related injuries.

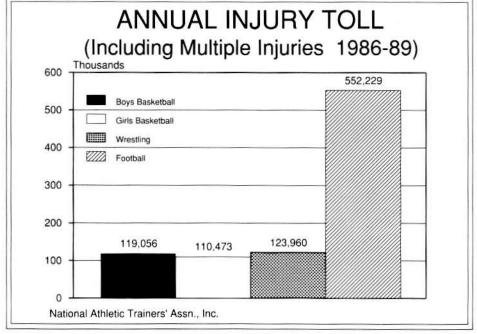
Powell employed a research assistant this summer to help him prepare a series of final reports on studies he directed for high school football, wrestling, and both boys and girls basketball.

In addition, a 3-hour research workshop and forum will be held for the first time at the NATA's 41st annual clinical symposium next June in Indianapolis. Program chairman Tim Kerin, head athletic trainer at the University of Tennessee, recommended holding the workshop. Powell said the workshop would be "a course of instruction" intended to provide direction to NATA members interested in conducting research on their own.

The research committee will invite NATA members to the workshop who have done good clinical studies in the past. Powell said they'll outline methods, and show how thorough research can be done without great expense or high tech equipment.

PEC representatives are expected to attend the research workshop to offer ideas on how educators can earn grants for instructional research. Topics to be explored include better ways of teaching, better learning procedures and better clinical environments.

In addition, the research workshop will offer advice on how graduate students can receive supplemental funding through university matching funds or faculty development grants.



Jury Clears John Faulstick

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The saga began April 13 when campus police, acting on a tip, asked to interview Faulstick. One police investigator testified he was following up on allegations that prescription drugs were being written and filled at KSU by someone other than a physician. After interviewing Faulstick for nearly two hours, the police confiscated prescription and over-the-counter medication from KSU's two training rooms.

Ohio law stipulates that only a physician can write a prescription and only a physician or pharmacist may dispense

prescription medication.

On June 19, Faulstick was arraigned by a county grand jury on one count of practicing medicine without a license, a misdemeanor in Ohio. He pleaded not guilty.

The same day, KSU's health services director, Dr. Jay Cranston, was charged separately on four felony counts of dispensing drugs without prescriptions to athletes and non-athletes. Cranston also

pleaded not guilty.

Then three days later, KSU pharmacist Edwin R. Ritchey was charged with dispensing prescription drugs. He pleaded not guilty to the misdemeanor charge, which alleged that he filled a KSU student's Tylenol-with-codeine prescription that was not written by a physician. The prescription was written by one of three physician's assistants, not a physician, explained Portage County Assistant Prosecutor Mark Klepatz.

The trials were held separately. One week after Faulstick's case, Ritchey was acquitted after only 20 minutes of deliberation by an eight-member jury. Dr. Cranston's trial was scheduled to begin in mid-September (after "NATA News" went to press).

Former NATA President Bobby Barton, head trainer at Eastern Kentucky University, and Glen Snow, a certified ATC currently working in Ball State University's Office of Development, were among four witnesses who testified in Faulstick's defense. The others were associate team physician Tony Adamle and KSU head football coach Dick Crum.

"The entire athletic training profession is on trial in this case," Barton said a few days before Faulstick's trial began. "It's frightening to think what could happen if John is found guilty of practicing medicine. He's not doing anything that every athletic trainer in the country isn't doing."

During breakfast prior to making his court appearance, Snow was angered that a grand jury indicted Faulstick on what appeared to be little or no evidence.

"There has to be something more going on here than meets the eye," Snow said. "This case should never have gone to trial. John shouldn't have to live through something like this just for doing his job."

Snow said anyone familiar with the role and responsibility of an athletic trainer would not have brought this case to trial. That feeling was shared by Bernard DelGuzzi, Faulstick's capable attorney.

"I think maybe the (campus police) investigators misunderstood what John's duties were," DelGuzzi said.

"Dispensing Drugs"

If county prosecutor Mark Klepatz was to convince the jury that Faulstick was guilty of practicing medicine, he had to show Faulstick committed at least one of the following acts:

 Used the title "doctor" or held himself out to be a medical doctor.

 Examined or diagnosed patients for "compensation of any kind."

 Prescribed, administered or dispensed any kind of drug or medicine.

After hearing all five witnesses presented by the prosecutor, DelGuzzi concont'd on page 15

Injury Studies

cont'd from page 6

lers brought the average annual injury count to 123,960. The study reaffirmed the gruelling nature of wrestling when it found that one-third of all injuries sidelined the athletes for more than a week.

It came as no surprise to athletic trainers who reviewed the results that most basketball injuries were to the lower extremities. Forty-two percent of boys injuries were to the ankle and foot, far outnumbering other injured body categories like hip/thigh (11 percent); forearm/wrist/hand (11 percent) and knee (10 percent).

Complete coverage of the sixth and final report on high school sports injuries will be published in the winter issue of "Athletic Training," the NATA's quarterly journal, due for release in December. Earlier reports have been routinely published in the January.

published in the Journal.

Some key findings from the sixth and final report, which focused primarily on basketball and wrestling, were as follows:

- Twenty-two percent of boys basketball players, and 23 percent of girls, sustained at least one time-loss injury each year. When multiple injuries were included, the injury toll among all 714,000 high school basketball players in the U.S. was 229,529.
- Sixty percent of all injuries in high school basketball games occurred during the second half.
- Two-thirds of 120,000 injuries endured by prep wrestlers each year occurred during practice.
- Thirty-six percent of 1 million high school football players were sidelined by injury each year. The NATA projected 552,229 injuries (which includes multiple injuries to individual players) per year in football.
- Since most teams practice more than they play, and more athletes participate during practice, it wasn't surprising to find that injuries occur more often in practice than in games. Sixty percent of football and boys basketball injuries occurred during practice. The rate was 59 percent among girls basketball players.
- Fifty-nine percent of injuries sustained by boys during games occurred during the second half. Sixty-three percent of game-related injuries among girls happened during the second half. "Fatigue may be a factor here." Powell said, "since 35 percent of boys' injuries were in the fourth quarter compared to 10 percent in the first period, but there's probably more to it than that." Girls sustained 32 percent of game injuries in the third quarter, only 9 percent in the first period.
- Re-injuries are an athletic trainer's nightmare, and they can be minimized, but not prevented entirely. The frequency of re-injury (second injury to the same body part) in basketball was 15 percent; 9 percent in wrestling.

Presidential Election Will Be Held This Fall

The NATA's 11th presidential election, which will take place this fall, features District 9 Director Doug May running against incumbent Mark Smaha.

Smaha, 43, NATA President since June, 1988, and a member of the Board of



Incumbent President Mark Smaha...

President's Responsibilities

In accordance with the NATA's bylaws, the President has the following functions and responsibilities:

- Serves as official spokesman for the Board of Directors and the association.
- Maintains communication with the Executive Director in all matters pertaining to the coordination, management and supervision of the association's affairs.
- Calls all meetings of the Board of Directors as deemed necessary and advisable.
- Presides over all national business meetings.
- Keeps the Board of Directors informed about association affairs between Board meetings.
- Presides over all National Business meetings.
- Represents a tie-breaking vote on the Board of Directors and votes only in the event of an impasse.
- Serves as exofficio member of all committees of the association.
- Upon agreement with the Executive Director and the approval of the Board of Directors, appoints all committee chairmen and all those serving the NATA in a liaison capacity with other organizations.

Directors since 1982, is Director of Athletic Medicine at Washington State University. May, 41, Director of the NATA's Southeast region since 1986, is head athletic trainer at The McCallie School, a secondary school in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The NATA's 7,433 certified members will receive ballots by November 15. They must make their decision and return ballots by December 1 to be counted.

Smaha is the fifth NATA president to run for a second two-year term. All four previous incumbents won their re-election bids. If May receives the majority of votes, he will be the third president from District 9 and the first employed by a secondary school at the time of the election.

Proven Professionals

After earning an undergraduate degree from Iowa State University and his master's degree from Marshall University. Smaha began his professional ca-

NATA Presidents

1988-present:
Mark Smaha,
Washington State University
1986-88:
Jerry Rhea,
Atlanta Falcons
1982-86:
Bobby Barton,
Eastern Kentucky University
1978-82:
William Chambers,
Fullerton Junior College
1974-78:
Frank George,
Brown University

NATA's Chief Executives

Robert H. Gunn (retired),

University and the NFL's

formerly of Lamar Tech

Washington Redskins.

Philadelphia Eagles

1971-present:

Otho Davis.

1968-71:

(deceased)

Jack Rockwell,
formerly with NFL's
St. Louis Cardinals,
now works in clinic
1955-68:
William E. Newell,
formerly of Purdue
University (deceased)
1954-55:
John Cramer,
Cramer Chemical Company
(deceased)
1950-54:
Charles Cramer,
Cramer Chemical Company

reer at Interlake High School in Bellevue, Wash. He served as head trainer at the University of Idaho before accepting the same position at Washington State University in 1978.

May, 41, received his undergraduate degree from the University of Mississippi and a master's degree in physical education from Tennessee Tech University. He served as head trainer at Mississippi State University and Mississippi University for Women. Before coming to The McCallie School in 1988, May ran a sports medicine clinic in Jackson, Miss. for two years, then served five years as head trainer at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

History of Volunteerism

May was elected secretary/treasurer of the Southeast Athletic Trainers Association in 1980. Four years later, he was elected President of District 9, a position he retained until joining the NATA Board of Directors in 1986. May is a former president of the Mississippi Athletic Trainers Association and served as NATA Vice President in 1988.

Smaha was secretary/treasurer of the Northwest Athletic Trainers Association from 1979-82, and he served as NATA liaison to the Canadian Athletic Trainers Association from 1985-88. He was named NATA Vice President in 1986.

More complete background information on both presidential candidates appears in the Fall issue of "Athletic Training," the Journal of the NATA.



and Candidate Doug May.

NATA Adjusting To 'Non-traditional' ATCs

By David Mooney

The clinical/industrial committee is networking with other NATA committees this fall in an effort to accommodate the growing number of athletic trainers currently working in non-traditional settings.

Recently appointed clinical/industrial committee chairman John Lopez estimates that one-quarter of all NATA-certified trainers in the U.S. are working either in clinical, corporate or industrial settings. The Professional Education Committee adds that 26 percent of all graduates from NATA curriculum programs are finding jobs in those non-traditional settings.

As a result, Lopez is asking several NATA committees to review their policies and recommendations to determine if they reflect the changing nature of the profession.

Lopez, who serves as director of Towson (Md.) Sports Medicine Center, is primarily concerned with the licensure, professional education and certification committees.

Only 19 states have bills that regulate the practice of athletic training, and many of those have not taken into account athletic trainers working in a clinical setting. "Many state laws are inadequate and will have to be changed to reflect the increased usage of athletic trainers in the clinical setting," said Lopez.

Clinical/industrial trainers will be providing input into NATA educational programs, according to Lopez.

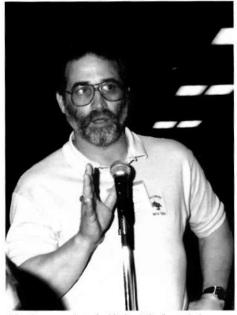
"Bob Behnke, chairman of the PEC, has expressed a willingness to develop more sound educational goals that simulate aspects of the clinical setting," Lopez said.

The role delineation survey being conducted by Board of Certification chairman Paul Grace will seek input from the clinical/industrial committee to define the responsibilities and domains of nontraditional clinical trainers.

"The Board of Certification indicated it would like a clinical specialist to help write questions and set guidelines for the role delineation study," Lopez said.

With NATA approval, allied clinical settings give undergraduate curriculum and apprenticeship students the opportunity to earn hours toward certification at the clinical setting.

"We want students to be able to experience and interact with the allied clinical setting," Lopez said. "The more clinics receiving approval, the more op-



Newly appointed clinical/industrial committee chairman John Lopez is asking other NATA committees to review their policies to determine if "non-traditional" ATCs are being adequately represented.

portunities we can provide for our undergraduate students."

Currently, 159 sports medicine clinics are distinguished as NATA-approved clinical settings. To apply for this distinction, contact allied clinical settings coordinator Jeffrey Beamer at NATA headquarters in Dallas.

The clinical/industrial committee is comprised of one representative from each district, two at-large members representing industrial and corporate settings and several state representatives. For more information on the committee, contact your district representative.

District 1—Robert Worden, Therafit, Tyngsborough, Mass., 508/452-9252 District 2—Chuck Livingston, Athletic Training/Rehab. Assn., Paramus, NJ, 201/587-8558

District 3—Chariman—John Lopez, Towson (Md.) Sports Medicine Center, 301/337-8847

District 4—Robert Gray, Sports Medicine Center, Lorain, Ohio, 216/985-3510 District 5—Randy Biggerstaff, St. Louis Orthopedic Sports Medicine Clinic, 314/878-4446

District 6—Larry Gardner, Sports Medicine Clinic of North Texas, 214/349-7219
District 7—Carol Kishiyama, Colorado
Athletic Cond. Clinic, 303/680-6121
District 8—Jack Rockwell, Santa Rosa

Sports Medicine Center, 707/527-1229 **District 9**—John Behrens, Medical Rehab. Center of Jacksonville, 904/268-3714

District 10—Stephen Tollefson, Seattle Pro Sports Medicine, 206/822-2966 At-Large—Martin Daniel, Walboro Corp., Cass City, Mich., 517/872-2131 At-Large—Joseph Vegso, Phoenix Orthopaedic Surgeons Sports Medicine Inst., 602/938-9696

Ballots will arrive by Nov. 15

Independent Agency To Conduct NATA Presidential Election

Following the recommendation of management consultants, the NATA retained the Independent Election Corporation of America (IECA) to mail ballots and tally returns for the NATA presidential election this fall.

NATA members must return their ballots almost immediately, however, if they want their vote to count. The IECA will mail ballots with postage-paid return envelopes to all NATA-certified members by November 15. Ballots postmarked after December 1 will not be counted.

The New York-based IECA will provide a thorough breakdown of the returns using a computer-coded balloting procedure. For the first time, election results will be tabulated by state and by district.

The NATA's top two posts are those of President and Executive Director. Smaha is the sixth NATA President since the office was created in 1970. The office of President is a non-paying position. Each President serves for two years, and for a maximum of two terms.

Between 1953-1970, 14 people served in a similar capacity, under the title "Chairman of the Board of Directors." Among them were Dr. Joe Gieck, currently in his 28th year at the University of Virginia; former PEC committee chairman Dr. Gary Delforge from the University of Arizona; National Convention Chairman Fred Hoover of Clemson University; and Tom Healion, the former head trainer of the New England Patriots who now works with the National Football League in evaluating college football players.

Otho Davis is currently in his 19th year as Executive Director. The head trainer of the NFL's Philadelphia Eagles succeeded Jack Rockwell, who served in the same capacity under the title "Executive Secretary" between 1968 and 1971. Rockwell was head trainer for the St. Louis Football Cardinals at the time. From 1955-1968, the legendary William E. "Pinky" Newell laid the groundwork for the NATA as we now know it during his term as Executive Secretary.

New Licensing Chair Eyes Strategies To Aid States

Idaho and Delaware became the first states in two years and the 18th and 19th overall to pass a bill that regulates the practice of athletic training. Legislators in Texas passed the first athletic training bill in 1973.

While pleased with recent progress, sentiment among many NATA members—especially those in states that don't have athletic training legislation—is that more can and should be done by the NATA to assist state associations lobbying for regulation.

The Board of Directors charged new Licensure Committee Chairman Dan Campbell in June with one mission: assist state associations that are working to regulate the profession.

"We're not a profession—we simply don't meet the qualifications of a profession—in states that don't regulate athletic training," declared Lou DiNitto, chairman of the state licensing committee in New York.

Board members asked NATA legal counsel Kim Zeitlin and accountant Brooks McIntyre to find the "proper

NATA Membership Climbs To Record High

NATA office manager Nancy Patterson reported in August that the association's membership increased 46 percent since 1985, from 8,400 to a record high level of 12,354.

NATA membership increased consistently, at or near 10 percent, in each of the past four years.

In a separate announcement, Membership Committee Chairman Don Lowe reported a shift in the membership breakdown, prompted by NATA by-laws that prescribe a 5-year limit for members classified as students. Lowe, head athletic trainer at Syracuse University, said 960 members formerly classified as students have been transferred to the NATA's "affiliate" category due either to graduation or as a result of the five-year rule. Here is a breakdown of the NATA membership as of August 15, 1989:

Certified	7,081
Certified Students	199
Certified-Retired	153
Associate	809
Affiliate	1,329
Advisory	150
Allied	50
Honorary	101
Retired	35
Affiliate International	12
Post-Graduate Students	120
Students	2,315
Total NATA Members	12.354

10

mechanism" that would enable the national association to assist members on the state level. Outright financial aid to state associations is not permitted because of the NATA's tax-exempt status.

The licensure committee is already making plans to revise and update existing model legislation as needed.

"The current model legislation is good," explained Campbell, District 4 representative on the licensure committee since 1985. "It's just a matter of making sure the changing role of athletic training is reflected in the model's language."

Campbell, who is manager of athletic training services in the Sports Medicine Center at the University of Wisconsin Hospital, said efforts to promote regulatory action could be strengthened by opening channels of communication between key NATA committees. He wants to assemble a blue ribbon panel to assist and advise on the credentialling process.

"A formal gathering of committee leaders from professional education, certification, public relations, continuing education and perhaps elsewhere would go a long way toward solving licensure problems and opening paths for the passage of more state laws," Campbell said. "We're planning to schedule such a meeting in Indianapolis at the annual clinical symposium next June."

The Licensure Committee is composed of one representative from each NATA district. Committee members are responsible for maintaining communication with liaisons for all 50 states. NATA members seeking advice or more information on licensure issues should contact their district representative:

District 1—Elwood "Ike" Isley, University of Vermont Sports Therapy, 802/656-7750

District 2—Don Lowe, Syracuse University, 315/423-2384

District 3—John Bush, University of Maryland, 301/454-4819

District 4—Chairman Dan Campbell, University of Wisconsin Hospital, 608/263-8850

District 5—Mark Amundson, Brookings Sports Medicine Center, 605/697-7336

District 6—Spanky Stevens, University of Texas, 512/471-5513

District 7—Ed Seiler, St. Luke's Hospital Sports Medicine Center (Wheat Ridge, Colo.), 303/425-8838

District 8—Gary Lang, Foothill College (Los Altos Hills, Calif.), 415/949-7324

District 9—Keith Webster, Morehead (Ky.) State University, 606/783-2392

District 10—Jan Howell, Yelm (Wash.) P.T. Clinic, 206/458-2444

States Regulating 'Training' Up To 19...and Counting

Texas became the first state to regulate the practice of athletic training in 1973. Legislators in Idaho and Delaware enacted laws earlier this year, bringing the total number of states to 19. Here are the states that regulate athletic training, followed by the year legislation became effective:

Delaware (1989) Georgia (1978) Idaho (1989) Illinois (1986) Kentucky (1978) Louisiana (1986) Massachusetts (1983) Missouri (1986) Nebraska (1988) New Jersey (1984) New Mexico (1983) North Dakota (1983) Oklahoma (1981) Pennsylvania (1984) Rhode Island (1984) South Carolina (1984) South Dakota (1984) Tennessee (1983) Texas (1973)

Study: Shortage Of College Teachers Has Arrived Early

The Associated Press reported in July that a shortage of higher-education faculty anticipated for the mid-1990s already has arrived in fields from health to computer science, according to an annual survey of colleges and universities.

Half the institutions in the survey, conducted by the American Council on Education, said it is now taking them longer to find qualified people for full-time faculty positions.

Half also said they are having greater difficulty getting top applicants to accept positions when they are offered, up from 25 percent who gave that response in 1987

Factors contributing to the problem include an inadequate number of doctorate holders, an increasing number of Ph.D.s going into private industry, a greater proportion of doctoral degrees earned by foreigners, accelerating retirement of faculty members and expanding student enrollment.

The council's sixth annual survey of senior academic administrators at 366 institutions found that 40 percent are having trouble finding qualified people for full-time positions in computer science. One in three colleges reported similar problems in the business area. Mathematics and health professions were cited by one in four schools.

Transformation

With counsel from Gary LaBranche of Lawrence-Leiter Company, a Kansas City-based management consulting firm, the group sorted through a maze of ideas, concepts and proposed plans to map strategies and hammer out a workable action plan. The Board laid out a five-year road map and, within that, a two-year action plan that will help it achieve the objectives.

We met for 16 hours and came away with a clear vision of where we want to take this association, and what we must do to get there." Smaha said. "I feel very good about the progress we made. and I'm extremely optimistic about

our future.'

The objectives, while not prioritized, contain both short-term and long-range

 Hire a full-time executive director by the start of the next fiscal year, which is May 1, 1990.

· Provide a professional staff that will supervise NATA headquarters personnel and NATA research efforts.

· Develop a staff of professionals who will work with the NATA's strong volunteer leaders and harness the energy of the NATA's broad base of volunteer

 Bring the public relations program in house where it can be operated out of the NATA's national headquarters.

 Foster closer relationships between the NATA and state athletic training organizations; assist state organizations as appropriate.

Obtain formal recognition of the NATA's college curriculum

programs.

 Develop a sound, but flexible, financial plan; evaluate the impact of, and need for, increasing membership fees.

· Re-evaluate the structural and procedural aspects of the NATA to promote a more significant role for the membership in the decision-making process.

Review and revise methods of attaining state regulation for athletic training, and educate NATA members regarding these methods. If possible, target two or three states per year to provide assistance for their "regulatory" action.

 Examine and revise as necessary the constitution and by-laws.

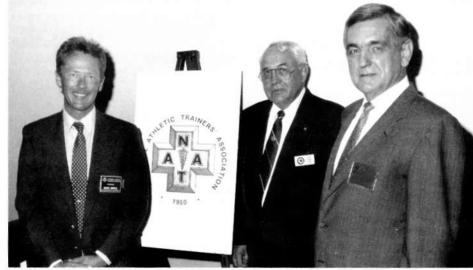
Financially Sound

Based on accountant Brooks McIntyre's financial report announced at the annual business meeting, the NATA can afford to reach its goals. McIntyre reported assets in excess of \$3 million, a net worth of \$2 million, and income last year of more than \$500,000.

"We're on sound financial ground."

confirmed Smaha.

McIntyre credits the NATA's prosperity to Davis' notoriously tight fiscal



Mayor pro tem John Evans (center) was on hand to officially welcome the NATA to Dallas during opening ceremonies held at the new national headquarters June 11. Mark Smaha (left) and Otho Davis accepted the key to the city on behalf of the members of the association.

Here Are Some Other Actions Taken by Board

The Board of Directors acted on a variety of other issues during its meeting in conjunction with the 40th annual clinical symposium June 9-14 in Dallas. What follows are actions taken on some key issues:

· The Board voted unanimously to reappoint Otho Davis as Executive Director for his 19th consecutive oneyear term, which extends through June, 1990.

 District Five Director Jerry Weber was elected Vice President of the

· Any further action in relation to the proposed "Executive Coordinator" position was "tabled indefinitely."

The Continuing Education Committee was directed by the Board to prepare a

report by the mid-year meeting (February, 1990) on methods to improve the process of obtaining CEU's at district and national meetings.

John Lopez, Director of Towson Sports Medicine Clinic in Maryland, suc-ceeded Roy Don Wilson as Chairman of the NATA Clinic/Corporate Athletic Trainer Committee.

 Sally Eaves Nogle succeeded Bruce Kola as Chairperson of the Interna-

tional Games Committee.

Rod Compton, head trainer at East Carolina University, was accepted as Co-Chairman representing athletic trainers on the Physician-Athletic Training Advisory Council.

The Board approved Lesley Karen Rogan, ATC, from Bromall, Pa., as liaison to the National Athletic Head

and Neck Registry.

The Board decided to continue publishing "Athletic Training," the Journal of the NATA, out of its current offices in Winterville, N.C.

policies, combined with corporate support programs formulated in 1985 with the maker of Gatorade Thirst Quencher and the Athletic Products division of Johnson & Johnson. In 1988, McNeil Laboratories, maker of Medipren, became the NATA's third corporate sponsor.

"Full-time" Executive Director

Davis has been masterful in leading the NATA from obscurity in 1971 to vitality and sound financial health in the late 1980s. While the most recent years were perhaps his most demanding, they also bore the sweetest fruit.

The Board rewarded Davis for outstanding service to the athletic training profession on June 11, 1989, when the NATA's new headquarters were officially named in his honor.

Davis' achievements are all the more remarkable when one considers he directed NATA operations from Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, where he has been head athletic trainer for the NFL's Eagles since 1973.

Davis was reluctant to leave his NFL post for the full-time NATA position in Dallas. He is highly regarded by players and the coaching staff, and respected by team owner Norman Braman and President Harry Gamble.

For more than 18 years, the 55-yearold Davis has been managing two careers, either of which would have been enough to exceed most anyone's career goals. Davis has been enormously successful in both. And Smaha noted that it was Davis who went to the management consulting firm and asked for recommendations on how to best manage the NATA in coming years.

'Otho directed us to assess the situation and let the chips fall where they

cont'd on page 16

Commentary

Price of Progress

Call it coincidence, but athletic trainers seem to have a tendency to shake things up every 20 years or so. It began in 1950, when a handful of men wrote the constitution and bylaws to formally create the NATA. In 1970, action was taken to institute a nationally-accepted certification system and a professional education program, both of which served ever since as pillars of the NATA infrastructure.

And now the Board of Directors is acting on a long-range plan adopted this summer that calls for re-evaluating every aspect of the organization and restructuring wherever necessary. Specific plans call for employing a full-time, salaried executive director by next May to run the association out of our new head-quarters in Dallas. Other actions approved by the board, and there appear to be many, will be carried out once the new chief executive is in place.

The decision to bring aboard a full-time administrator came after many years of discussion and planning. Even so, it was an emotionally trying experience for the Board of Directors. Everyone with any knowledge of the NATA's internal affairs acknowledges Otho Davis' passion for the profession and the tireless manner in which he carries out his responsibilities as Executive Director. But the Board decided that despite Davis' impressive record of achievements, all attained while he was serving double-duty as head trainer for an NFL football club, the time had come for a change. Conventional wisdom was that the job demanded more than one person could handle, much less someone who worked a separate full-time position as a high-profile ATC for the Philadelphia Eagles.

The Board is to be commended for having the courage to make a decision as tough as this one. At the same time, Davis has to be admired for exhibiting grace and dignity in the face of overwhelming pressure. After 18-plus years on the job, it cannot be easy to accept the reality that someone else will be sitting behind your desk. In football parlance, recent developments have amounted to a heckuva gut check for Davis. It prompts you to ask if you would have

the intestinal fortitude to bear it. While most of us may never know the answer, Davis is showing us he's plenty tough enough.

During Jerry Rhea's final address to the membership as NATA President in 1988, he said, "When you stop growing, you start dying." Rhea was referring to every ATC's personal career growth, but the same rule applies to growth of the association as a whole.

To grow is to change and, in most cases, to change is to grow. Hiring a full-time administrator to direct operations from the home office is further evidence that the NATA is willing to pay a price for progress. But now that they've made the decision, the 10 members of the Board have another form of pressure to handle. Between now and next spring, they have to find someone capable enough to fill Davis' shoes. The next seven months should be very interesting.

ATC Appointed To USOC's Sports Medicine Committee

The athletic training profession took another step forward in June when the United States Olympic Committee appointed an ATC to serve on its sports medicine and science committee.



Tim Garl

Dr. Robert Leach, Chairman of the USOC Sports Medicine and Science Committee, appointed Tim Garl, head basketball trainer and associate director of athletics for basketball at Indiana University, to add an ATC's perspective to the committee's panel of me-

dical experts.
"The hard work as

"The hard work and dedication of more than 2,000 athletic trainers who have volunteered since the 1918 Olympic Games has paid off," said Bob Beeten, manager of USOC clinical services.

"Tim's appointment is significant because it demonstrates that the USOC recognizes athletic training as one of several medical professions necessary to implement successful sports medicine programs."

Other sports medicine domains represented on the USOC committee include orthopaedic surgery, family practice medicine, physical medicine, exercise physiology and sports psychology.

"USOC realizes the importance of hav-

A Matter of Fairness

It was more apparent than ever this year that registration at annual district meetings doesn't necessarily translate into attendance at the scheduled clinics, workshops or business meetings. It wasn't uncommon in several districts with 300 or more registrants to have only 40 or 50 people attend some of the clinical sessions. What gives?

Some people suggested that local attractions—the beach, swimming pool, amusement parks or sporting events—lured people outdoors. Others say members judge clinical presentations by their title and often choose not to attend if they think they've covered the ground before. Neither excuse is acceptable.

Aside from the national clinical symposium, NATA district meetings provide athletic trainers with the best opportunity to acquire knowledge. It is rare indeed to attend any of the workshops and not come away learning something new, something significant.

In past years, athletic trainers so hungered knowledge that "registration" and "attendance" at clinical sessions were almost synonymous. For that reason, continuing education credits were awarded upon registration. That constitutes an honor system which, unfortunately, isn't working anymore in some districts. Abuse of that honor system is more than unfortunate, it's unfair. More important, it undermines the spirit and intent of the NATA's continuing education program.

Several leading members of the profession are studying remedies to the problem, so it shouldn't come as a surprise if recommendations are made sometime soon to impose alternate methods of awarding CEUs. Judging from the anger expressed by some top district officers at poorly attended clinical sessions this year, we're confident fairness will prevail.

ing an athletic trainer's viewpoint when administering athletic health care," said Garl, who has volunteered his services to USOC since 1980. "I'm honored to represent the athletic training profession in this capacity."

The 15-member committee is the governing body for medical care services provided to U.S. athletes at Olympic Sports Festivals, The Pan American Games, World University Games and the summer and winter Olympic Games.

QUOTABLES

"...the National Athletic Trainers' Association desires to emphasize its complete condemnation of the use of ergogenic aids—particularly stimulants, depressants, and anabolic steroids—in attempts to gain advantage in sports performances."

—The Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 16, 1989

Quoting the NATA policy statement written 20 years earlier.

"If any school doesn't believe drugs are a problem, they're crazy. Even kids you wouldn't suspect are sometimes involved. The only way to prove it is to test them because they'll deny it to your face." Homewood-Flossmoor High School football coach John Wrenn, supporting his proposal for mandatory drug testing of his players. If the proposal is adopted by the school district. Wrenn's athletes would be the first in Illinois to be used as drug-free role models.

-Chicago Sun-Times, August 1, 1989

"This low rate of compliance places many high school athletes at a significantly high risk of personal injury. In addition, the situation increases municipal exposure to potentially costly lawsuits should a serious injury be treated inappropriately by an unlicensed individual." A portion of the 1989 study by the Massachusetts State Auditor's Office, citing possible consequences of not abiding by the six-year-old law requiring state licensure for athletic trainers.

-Mass. Public Spirit Times Free Press, April 7, 1989

"The lack of trainers at the high school level is a major problem. (Having one is) like buying an insurance policy. It's like wearing a seat belt. It's part of the cost of doing business."

Roanoke orthopedist George Henning reacting to a southwest Roanoke County secondary school's decision to deny funding for athletic training services.

-Roanoke Va. Times and World-News, May 21, 1989

"When he's had concussions, I've had to hide his helmet so he couldn't return (to the game). I'm a health professional first."

New York Giants head athletic trainer Ronnie Barnes, describing one tactic he's used to keep linebacker Lawrence Taylor out of a game to prevent further injury.

-Ebony Man magazine, July, 1989

"This particular program is more important to me and to our coaches and to our children than supplies, materials and equipment in our athletic budget. I think it has that kind of priority."

* * * *

Neenah High School athletic director Mel Northway expressing the importance of having an athletic trainer.

> -Appleton, Wis. Post Crescent, July 19, 1989

"I've been fortunate over the years to receive several honors, but this is above any I've received. I've given the NATA a lot of time and effort, but there's nothing I can do to pay NATA members back for this."

Lamar University head trainer Paul Zeek, sharing sentiments about being inducted into the NATA Hall of Fame.

-Beaumont Enterprise, June 18, 1989

"Even dad goes to sports medicine clinics when he sprains his ankle when playing basketball and he wonders why it's not available to his kids."

Connecticut College athletic trainer and CATA president Cathy Horne, citing parents' concern for the lack of health care for their children.

-Torrington, Conn. Register Citizen, June 12, 1989

"Girls sports get the short shrift. It's a pretty macho crowd here. As far as I'm concerned, girls volleyball is as much a contact sport as you're going to find."

Donna Knapp, Director of Health Services for the Austin (Texas) Independent School District, reporting that female sports are virtually neglected when it comes to providing health care.

> -Austin American-Statesman, June 15, 1989

"People no longer will give it a week or two off, especially your very active people. A runner doesn't want to be told to take (time) off. He'd be glad to swim or ride a bicycle for rehabilitation, to keep his cardiovascular system up. But he won't just do nothing."

* * * *

Citadel head trainer Andy Clawson, comparing health-conscious athletes of today to past years.

-Charleston, S.C. Sunday Post/Courier, June 18, 1989

To Our Readers

The NATA Board of Directors decided in June to increase publication of NATA News from twice to three times per fiscal year. This issue, the first of three to be published during the current school year, will be followed by winter and spring issues to arrive in January and April, 1990.

We remind you that readers can express their opinions about athletic training, the NATA or items that appear in this newsletter by submitting "letters to the editor." Please direct your letters to our post office box in Oak Park, Ill.

In addition, we invite you to contact us anytime to propose story ideas for this publication. Although we reserve the right to select stories, and edit them accordingly, we always like to hear from the people we're writing about. Thank you.

-The Editors

"I start work at 8 a.m. and don't get home until around 10 p.m. (My children) are usually asleep when I get home and sometimes asleep when I leave. I find myself missing out on some of the things they do as they grow."

Douglas High School athletic trainer and fulltime elementary school teacher Carlos Chevez.

-Douglas, Az. Daily Dispatch, April 18, 1989

"As a preventative measure it's still a controversy. In order to mandate the use of braces you need to base it on scientific knowledge that they prevent injuries."

Gilroy High School athletic trainer Steve Orrock.

* * * *

-Gilroy, California Dispatch, July 6, 1989

July 6, 1989

"I encourage any player with any problem or weakness at all to wear the (knee) braces."

Gilroy girls basketball coach Sal Tomasello.
—Gilroy, California Dispatch,

"I think the real serious injuries are starting to decline and I think it's because of education. A lot of people are starting to pay attention to injuries and learn more."

Rick Meeks, head athletic trainer at Orthopedic and Sports Medicine Center in Annapolis, Md.

> -Annapolis Sunday Capital, July 2, 1989

"They know they have to eat because they're hungry but they don't give two cents about what they eat or how they eat. They don't like to look in the mirror." Personal fitness trainer Myrna Haag noting that most people who seek her help are not on good terms with their physical appearance.

-Tampa Tribune and Times, July 9, 1989

"It's great to make a new law like this that will protect kids. I've tried to put an (athletic trainer) in my budget for years. But even though we want one, we cant find one."

Auburn High School athletic director Pete Glanville, complaining that it is hard to find an athletic trainer for his program.

-Southbridge, Mass. News, April 20, 1989

NATA News

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High School Best Job For Some

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sense of satisfaction working in high

school sports.

"From the 15th of June until the first of September, I have no responsibilities, Bair said. "If they need to bring me in for special projects, it's \$18 an hour. I have the best job in the business."

Iezzi enjoys the luxury of having a home only five miles away from his new position, compared to commuting 80 miles a day to Philadelphia through con-

gested traffic.

"I still work long hours with a lot of athletes but I have much more time at home to spend with my wife Marnie and children Michelle and Steven," Iezzi said. "Now I can watch my daughter in junior high school sports. And my family can attend my games.'

When asked by his peers why he made the move to high school, Iezzi replies:

"High schools are where trainers are truly needed and appreciated. Here, I know the parents and school administrators appreciate my work with the kids.

"When I got together with John Laird and Steve Bair at the convention to talk about our move, the same thought kept coming up," Iezzi exclaims. "We should have done this 10 years ago."

Laird sees a greater commitment to the health and well-being of the student

athletes in high school today.

"High school coaches and administrators are good, caring people," Laird said. "They aren't solely concerned about getting athletes back to competition as soon

"Here I know what the practice schedule is going to be. I'm not at the mercy of a college coach who calls a surprise 10 p.m. practice when the team plays poorly.

"Coming to the high school level is the second best thing that I've done in my life," Laird proclaimed, "Number one was marrying my wife BettyLou. The quality of my life has improved dramatically.'

Gaining Leverage

What effect will the competitive wages offered by high schools and sports medicine centers have on college trainers?

"As more and more trainers leave the college setting, colleges will be forced to hire younger and less experienced people," Bair said. "Eventually the health care talent in college will drop off. College and university administrators will be forced to compete for the more experienced trainers.'

Bair said athletic trainers must be on the same page when it comes to salary

negotiations.

"It's important for young trainers to be smart and not accept low-paying positions," Bair said. "If no one applies, the colleges will be forced to sweeten offers before trainers will even consider applying for their positions. Our profession will benefit greatly in the long run.'

NATA Enshrines Six In Hall Of Fame

Six athletic trainers were inducted into the NATA Hall of Fame during the 40th annual clinical symposium in Dallas, bringing to 162 the number of NATA members so honored since it was opened in 1970.

Those inducted as the class of 1989 were: Larry Gardner, from the Sports Medicine Clinic of North Texas; Fred G. Kelley, head trainer at Dartmouth College; the late Charles Martin, former head trainer at Northeast Louisiana University; Chris Patrick, head trainer at the University of Florida; James "Al" Wilson, head trainer at Killeen High School; and Paul Zeek head athletic trainer at Lamar University and Director of NATA District Six.

The 1989 President's Challenge Cup Award was given to J. Pat Evans, M.D., from the Sports Medicine Clinic of North Texas.

Another highlight of the awards ceremony was presentation of honorary memberships for distinguished service. Recipients were:

- Robert J. Albo, M.D., Piedmont, Calif.
- John P. Albright, M.D., University of
- Champ Leroy Baker, M.D., Columbus,
- Richard T. Ball, risk management consultant, Phoenix, Ariz.
- James A. Bowden, M.D., Waco, Texas
- Mary Edgerley, Dallas, Texas
- Harriet Franklin, Lafayette, Ind.

Mean Salary Of Strength Coach \$30,000: Survey

The average strength coach in NCAA Division I and IAA holds an advanced degree, works 53 hours a week and earns a mean salary of \$30,600, according to a 1989 survey developed by the National Strength and Conditioning Association.

Among the findings: 42 percent of those surveyed received health insurance; 33 percent had use of a car; 22 percent had dental insurance; and 18 percent had a retirement plan.

The anonymous survey was administered by McBride and Co., a Lincoln, Neb.-based public relations agency. Results were based on 67 head strength and conditioning coaches at Division 1 and 1AA institutions.

The coaches surveyed served 5.4 years at their current position and have 9.4 years of experience.

A majority of head strength coaches reported having one assistant working 52.5 hours a week who earned a mean salary of \$20,055. Most institutions didn't have the luxury of graduate assistants.

- John C. Longest, M.D., Mississippi State University
- Robert J. Pierce, M.D., Irving, Texas
- Robert M. Stoltz, M.D., Valparaiso,

Finally, 25-Year Service Award pins were presented to:

- · Cash Birdwell, head trainer at Southern Methodist University
- Paul Bronson, head trainer at Andrews (Texas) High School
- · Roger Bryant, head trainer, University of Vermont
- · Jack Curran, athletic trainer, FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.
- · Allen Eggert, head athletic trainer at Rice University
- · Richard Irvin, head trainer, Oregon State University
- Carl Krein, head trainer at Central Connecticut State University
- Thomas Pike, head trainer at the University of Connecticut
- Gordon Stoddard, athletic training coordinator at the University of Wisconsin
- Roy Don Wilson, president of Sports Rehabilitation Clinic in Houston
- Logan Wood, athletic trainer at the Houston Independent School District

High Schools Hiring More ATCs: Scholastic Coach

One-third of 5,000 football and baseball coaches surveyed this year by Scholastic Coach magazine said their school retains the services of a certified athletic trainer.

While Scholastic Coach Publisher Bruce Weber admitted that 10 percent of the coaches surveyed actually work in colleges, he said the survey findings offer further evidence that an increasing number of high schools are hiring certified trainers.

Citing unpublished survey results conducted by his publication for advertising purposes, Weber said 33.3 percent of baseball coaches and 34 percent of football coaches reported having an athletic trainer. The NATA estimates that 18-20 percent of secondary schools retain the services of certified athletic trainers.

"I was so surprised to see those figures I had to check them again," Weber said. "I think they show that school administrators are addressing the need for more certified trainers in high school sports."

A similar survey conducted four years ago by Scholastic Coach did not ask coaches if their school employed an ATC. However, the survey revealed that 15.8 percent of athletic directors relied on an ATC to purchase athletic training supplies in 1985, compared to 20.8 percent in 1989.

Faulstick Cleared

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tended on Faulstick's behalf that there was no evidence to prove any of the allegations. He filed for a "directed verdict," which empowers the judge to throw the case out of court.

After considering DelGuzzi's request overnight, and before the jury was admitted back into the courtroom, Judge George E. Martin gave his assessment of the evidence.

"I'm not sure what a trainer does," the judge admitted. "I know what I see on TV. I see them come on the field when someone gets hurt, and I know they take the players in for x-rays.

"I am puzzled about this case. I'm tempted to grant the (directed verdict) motion, because there seems to be failure to prove (the defendant) received compensation. That is essential.

"But since (Faulstick) is an employee of the university, he is therefore compensated in some form."

So the trial proceeded into its second day.

The prosecutor seemed to concede Faulstick never "held himself out" to be a doctor. And he presented no evidence to show Faulstick received any compensation from his "patients" who, in this case, were all student athletes.

Faulstick obviously is paid for his work at KSU, but the prosecutor was unable to link Faulstick's salary with "compensation" generated by tuition fees paid by student-athletes.

So the entire case focused on whether or not Faulstick "dispensed" prescription drugs—that is, physically handed the medication—to KSU athletes without a physician present. "Dispensing" was defined during the trial by a member of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy as "putting a prescription drug in a container, labeling it, and handing it to patient." Under Ohio law, only a physician or pharmacist may dispense medication.

Faulstick's attorney asked Barton if it is common for an athletic trainer to hand drugs to his athletes. Barton responded by explaining that everything an athletic trainer does is under the authority of a physician. He added that it is neither possible nor practical for a physician to always be present.

"Physicians don't like to take five- and six-hour bus rides home after an away game," Barton said. "Athletic trainers get their instructions from the doctor before the bus ride begins and give medication to the athletes, as instructed by the doctor. That's all John did. That's what we all do."

Asked by DelGuzzi if he was familiar with an NCAA recommendation, underscoring the word "recommendation," that stipulates "only a physician may dispense medication to a patient," Barton said he was, then added, to the amusement of jurors and courtroom observers alike:



Before taking the witness stand, KSU head football coach Dick Crum is brought up to date on the trial by Faulstick, the school's head trainer since 1980.

"The NCAA also 'recommends' we not practice in hot weather, but we haven't figured out how to get around that yet."

By the time Snow concluded his testimony, it was apparent the case was all but over. Nonetheless, Faulstick took the stand.

After verifying what Barton and Snow had described as normal procedures in the training room, DelGuzzi asked Faulstick, "Do you recall ever giving medication to an athlete without first talking with a doctor?"

"No sir, I don't," he said.

During closing arguments, DelGuzzi told jurors:

"All we're saying is that John operated under orders of a physician. He's not practicing medicine. He can evaluate and rehabilitate. And a doctor can delegate authority (to an athletic trainer) to dispense medication.

"Where is the unauthorized practice of medicine?" DelGuzzi asked. "Where is the crime? What has he done?"

"It's Over"

Michele Faulstick's hands were clasped tightly as the jury filed back into the courtroom. She closed her eyes for several seconds at a time. Her husband sat erect, showing signs of neither hope nor fear. Snow, a longtime friend of the Faulstick family, rested his head in his hands with eyes shut.

The jury's verdict came as a relief. "Yes!" declared Snow. "Whew! Wow!"

"It's finally over," Michele said. "I can open the paper now without reading stories about my husband."

She might have specified "damaging" stories. The outcome of the trial received page-one coverage in all three local newspapers, including the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I'm glad it's over," confirmed John Faulstick. "Now maybe I can get back to life as an athletic trainer, which apparently needs to be better defined in this community." In retrospect, Snow was right when he said this trial should never have come to pass. The case hinged on a technical interpretation of law regarding dispensing of prescription medication.

"I don't think laws were written to make an athlete endure excruciating pain," noted Barton, who earned a doctorate degree in education. "I don't think laws were written with sports medicine in mind."

Food for thought

Both Barton and Snow agreed that Faulstick's trial marked an important event in the 40-year history of the NATA. Because Faulstick was acquitted, the trial will probably fade from most people's memory. If, however, the outcome had been "guilty," Barton said it could have disarmed every ATC in Ohio, perhaps ATCs everywhere.

But Faulstick kept near-perfect records of prescription medication received and administered. He kept track of every athletic injury on computer. He had a mutually respectful relationship with his student-athletes, and he is highly regarded by team physicians and the coaching staff.

In addition, he's a respected member of the community with a wife and two small children. Barton and Snow said the county prosecutor tried to make a case against someone who just happens to be an outstanding ATC and a model citizen.

"I didn't know John Faulstick that well before this whole thing began," confided Barton. "But I've come to have a great deal of respect for him. He's an outstanding athletic trainer.

"I'd like to believe every athletic trainer in the country would be as well prepared going into a situation like this as John was, but I'm not sure I do. I think every member of the NATA can learn something from what happened here. I hope everyone does."



Johnson & Johnson, a founding corporate sponsor of the NATA since 1986, reached a new agreement this summer that calls for providing funding support to a wide range of NATA programs through 1994. Shown here during the annual clinical symposium in June are (from left) Jack Weakley, national sales manager for J & J's Athletic Products Division; Billy Brooks, assistant trainer for the NFL's Atlanta Falcons; Tom Knight, J & J's director of sales and marketing for Athletic and Occupational Health Care; and J & J advertising representative Al Delvecchio.

Transformation

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may," said LaBranche, director of association management for Lawrence-Leiter. Our recommendation was that the NATA needed someone in Dallas to direct operations on a full-time basis.

"The NATA is entering a new level of sophistication," LaBranche continued, adding that demands on the next executive director may be even greater than

those endured by Davis.

"A job like this one requires someone with many skills," LaBranche began. "It demands someone who can get the most from the NATA's volunteer leadership. It takes someone who will be savvy and sophisticated in business operations. After all, the NATA is a \$2 million business now, and it's likely to grow to \$3 or \$4 million before long.

"The executive director will have to be able to manage finances, real estate and people. And he, or she, must be an extremely good communicator—with both internal and external communications. Finally, this person must be able to cope with the changing environment that faces all associations today."

LaBranche's company is assisting the Board in its search for the Executive Director position. The action plan calls for screening candidates this fall, and presentation of finalists to the Board by February, 1990.

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