

## HEAT & HYDRATION



Heat Illnesses	Dehydration
<ul> <li>☐ Heat Exhaustion/Cramp</li> <li>☐ Cramping</li> <li>☐ Red faced</li> <li>☐ Sweating</li> <li>☐ Cold, clammy skin</li> <li>☐ Confusion/dizziness</li> <li>☐ Shallow breathing/rapid pulse</li> <li>☐ Heat Stroke- MEDICAL EMERGENCY</li> <li>☐ Delusion/irritation</li> <li>☐ Loss of Coordination</li> <li>☐ Loss of Consciousness</li> <li>☐ Not sweating and red, dry skin</li> <li>☐ Seizure</li> <li>☐ Vomiting</li> <li>☐ Core temp &gt;104</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ 1% decrease in hydration can result in:</li> <li>□ Decreased cognitive function</li> <li>□ physiological strain on brain, heart, kidneys, muscle tissue</li> <li>□ Check urine color to monitor hydration status</li> <li>□ Dark yellow, orange, or brown-HYDRATE</li> <li>□ 16-24 oz immediately</li> <li>□ Can take up to 36 hours to rehydrate</li> <li>□ Working/Exercising in extreme heat</li> <li>□ Hydrate 8-12 oz every half hour</li> </ul>
Safe Hydration Practices	Safe Hydration Practices Cont.
<ul> <li>Start hydrating days before the event</li> <li>WATER</li> <li>Sports drinks should not replace water, but are beneficial with water</li> <li>Consume electrolytes</li> <li>Sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, chloride, phosphate</li> <li>Body Armour, Gatorade, Coconut Juice</li> <li>Foods with high electrolyte/water content</li> <li>Watermelon, grapes, apples, banana, citrus fruit</li> </ul>	Consume 1-1.5 oz/kg of body weight per day  150 lb = 68 - 102 oz  200 lb = 91 - 136 oz  128 oz = 1 gallon  kg = lbs: Body Weight / 2.2046  Do not drink TOO much water  Hyponatremia Electrolyte abnormality compared to sodium content  Potentially fatal

If Experiencing any Symptoms:

IMMEDIATELY go to a cool zone and notify EMS