

Ringside Physician Job Task Analysis

This Document represents a delineation of the tasks (T) performed and knowledge (K) applied by Ringside Physicians in the practice of their profession. Ringside Physicians use their medical knowledge and skills to protect the participants in events from undue primary and incidental harm that can result from their own actions, the actions of their opponents and the inherent risks of the sport. They achieve this goal through continuous monitoring of participants and, when and where necessary, taking action to minimize or mitigate risk and its potential effects.

(%) DOMAIN I - PRE-EVENT

T-A Review participants' sporting records, medical records and test results.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Medical tests and the implications of positive findings (e.g., HIV, hepatitis B&C, EKG, hydration, CAT scan/MRI of the brain, ophthalmology tests).
- K-b Physical examination and the implications of positive findings (e.g., age, heart murmur, vital signs, breath sounds, fever, skin infections, facial tenderness, swollen joints).
- K-c Pre-fight questionnaires and the implications of significant findings (e.g., recent illness, recent injury, medications, medical suspensions).
- K-d Elements of medical record and the implications of significant findings.
- K-e Elements of a sporting history and the implications of significant findings (e.g., overall win/loss record, recent win/loss record, number and frequency of events)

T-B Evaluate the venue and emergency preparedness.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Effective locations within venue for physician observation and access
- K-b Basic safety of the ring (e.g., ropes, spacer ties, pads, apron, obstructions)
- K-c Emergency equipment (e.g., oxygen, C-spine collar, backboard)
- K-d Characteristics of effective evacuation routes

- K-e Appropriate hospital and medical resources
- K-f Roles, responsibilities and medical capabilities of other personnel in attendance

- T-C Identify and establish communication with other ringside personnel (e.g., referee, participants' corner staff, commission members, security, ringside physicians, EMS).

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Roles, responsibilities and medical capabilities of other personnel in attendance
- K-b Communication techniques
- K-c Ringside medicine standards of care

(%)DOMAIN II - INTRA-EVENT

- T-A Observe the event for significant medical occurrences.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Significant signs or indications of injury or fatigue (e.g., concussive events, lacerations, orthopedic injuries (fractures/dislocations), respiratory distress, cardiac event, ocular injuries, fatigue, psychological events)

- T-B Evaluate the condition of and risks to participants to determine if the event can continue with acceptable risk.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Significant signs or indications of injury or fatigue (e.g., concussive events, lacerations, orthopedic injuries (fractures/dislocations), respiratory distress, ocular injuries, psychological events)
- K-b Consequences of injury and fatigue
- K-c Criteria for terminating the event based on the participant's condition, injury, age and skill level.

T-C Stabilize the participant and determine disposition including the need to transport for higher-level care.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Significant signs or indications of injury or fatigue (e.g., concussive events, lacerations, orthopedic injuries (fractures/dislocations), respiratory distress, ocular injuries, psychological events)
- K-b Consequences of injury and fatigue
- K-c Management techniques for the neurologically compromised participant
- K-d Initial emergency management
- K-e Criteria for immediate transfer to higher-level care

(%) DOMAIN III - POST-EVENT

T-A Determine participant disposition by conducting post-event interview.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Significant signs or indications of injury or fatigue (e.g., concussive events, lacerations, orthopedic injuries (fractures/dislocations), respiratory distress, ocular injuries, psychological events)
- K-b Consequences of injury and fatigue
- K-c Interviewing techniques

T-2 Determine participant disposition by performing a reactive (focused) physical examination (including neuro-cognitive assessment).

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

- K-a Physical examination and the implications of positive findings (e.g., age, heart murmur, vital signs, breath sounds, fever, skin infections, facial tenderness, swollen joints).
- K-b Significant signs or indications of injury or fatigue (e.g., concussive events, lacerations, orthopedic injuries (fractures/dislocations), respiratory distress, ocular injuries, psychological events)

K-c Consequences of injury and fatigue

K-d Interviewing techniques

T-C Determine the need for and timing of further treatment or observation.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

K-a Significant signs or indications of injury or fatigue (e.g., concussive events, lacerations, orthopedic injuries (fractures/dislocations), respiratory distress, ocular injuries, psychological events)

K-b Consequences of injury and fatigue

K-c Criteria for immediate transfer to higher-level care

K-d Criteria for onsite treatment

K-e Criteria for and timing of subsequent specific assessment and/or care

T-D Educate participants and responsible parties and provide post-event instructions.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

K-a Criteria for onsite treatment

K-b Criteria for and timing of subsequent specific assessment and care

T-E Determine formal post-event restrictions.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

K-a Criteria for and timing of subsequent specific assessment and care

K-b ARP guidelines and criteria for return to contact

T-F Perform final check of participants to determine if additional medical needs have arisen.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

K-a Consequences of injury and fatigue

K-b Criteria for onsite treatment

T-G Complete required post-event documentation.

K-a Required post-event documentation

(%) DOMAIN VI – ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

T-A Practice in accordance with Association of Ringside Physicians (ARP) Code of Ethics.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

K-a ARP Code of Ethics

T-B Engage in continuing education studies to maintain currency of knowledge and skills.

The safe and effective performance of this task requires knowledge of:

K-a Available resources for continuing education