

# Patient 10

- 16 y/o male
- Trec 104.6°F (40.3°C)

# Patient 11

- 50 y/o male
- Trec 107.1°F (41.7°C)

# Patient 12

- 25 y/o female
- Trec 107.9°F (42.2°C)

# Patient 13

- 23 y/o male
- Trec 107.3°F (41.8°C)



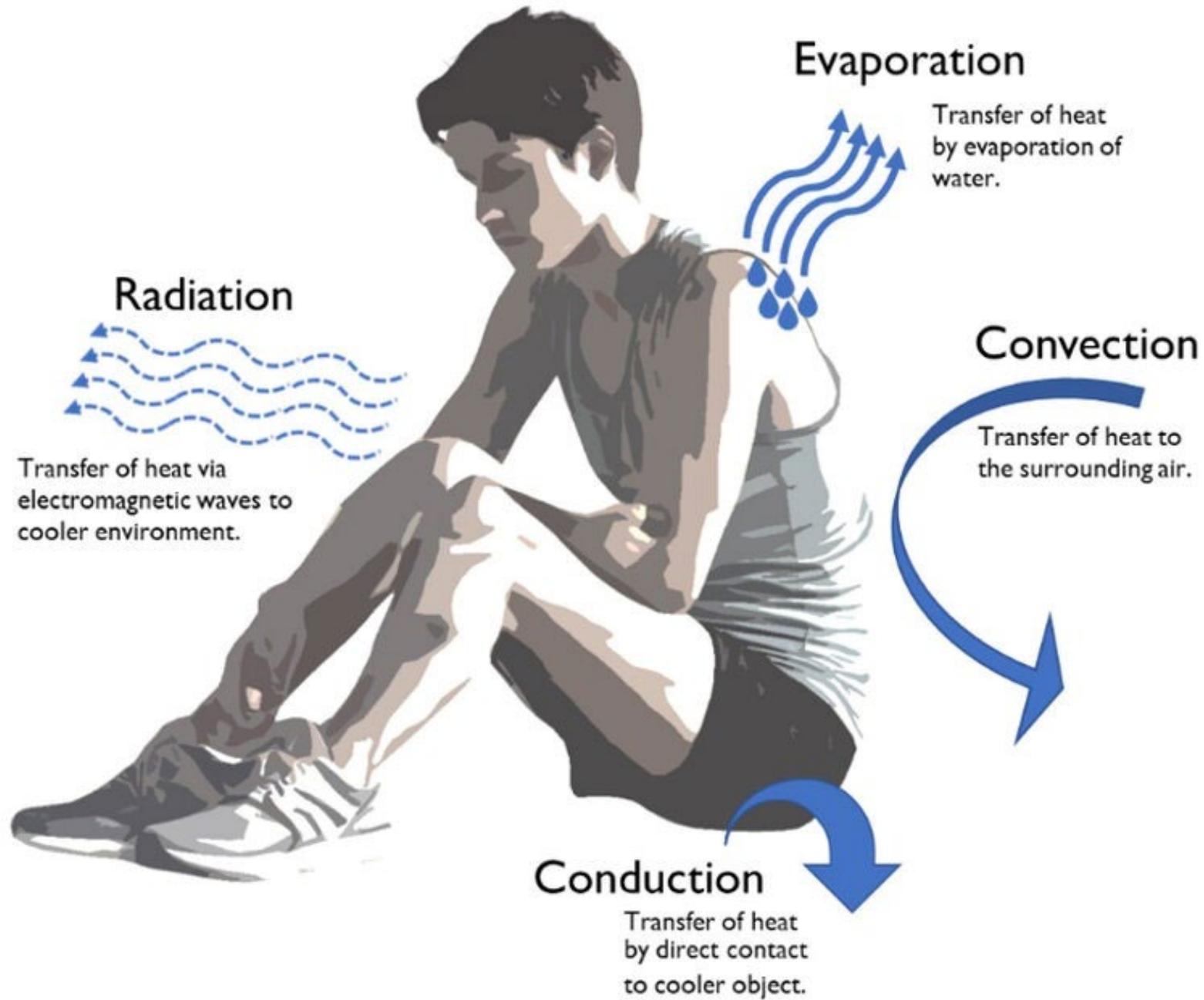
# Neurological dysfunction review

- Cerebellar ataxia/Unsteadiness
- Cognitive dysfunction
- Agitation
- Seizures
- Disturbance of consciousness from lethargy to coma

# Patient 14

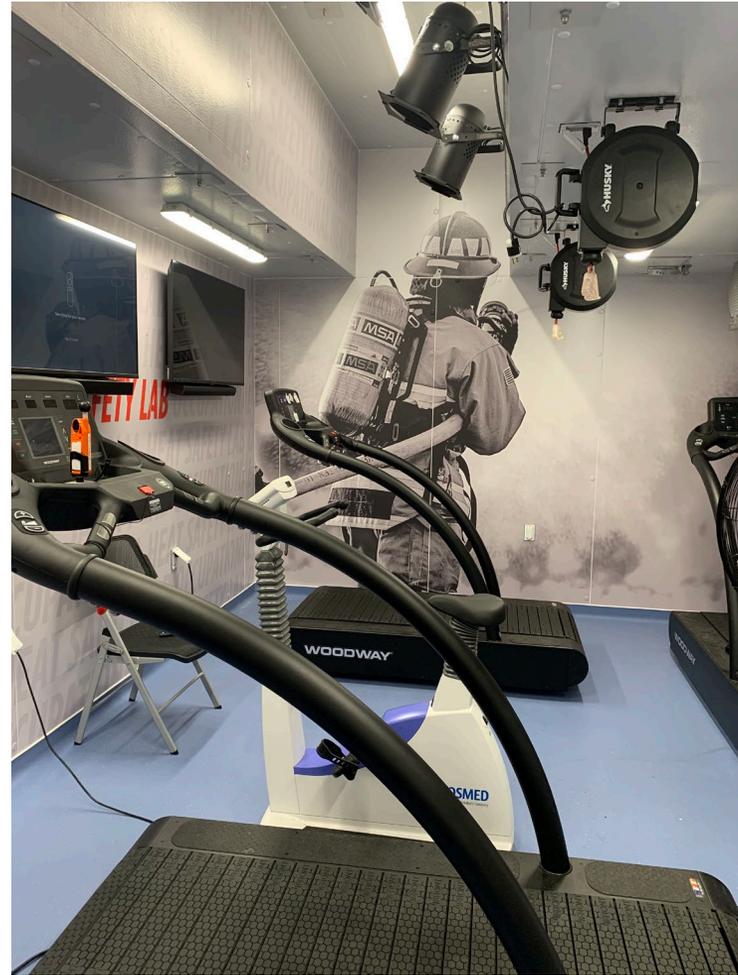
- 41 y/o female
- Trec 111.6°F (44.2°C)







## Occupational Heat Safety Lab



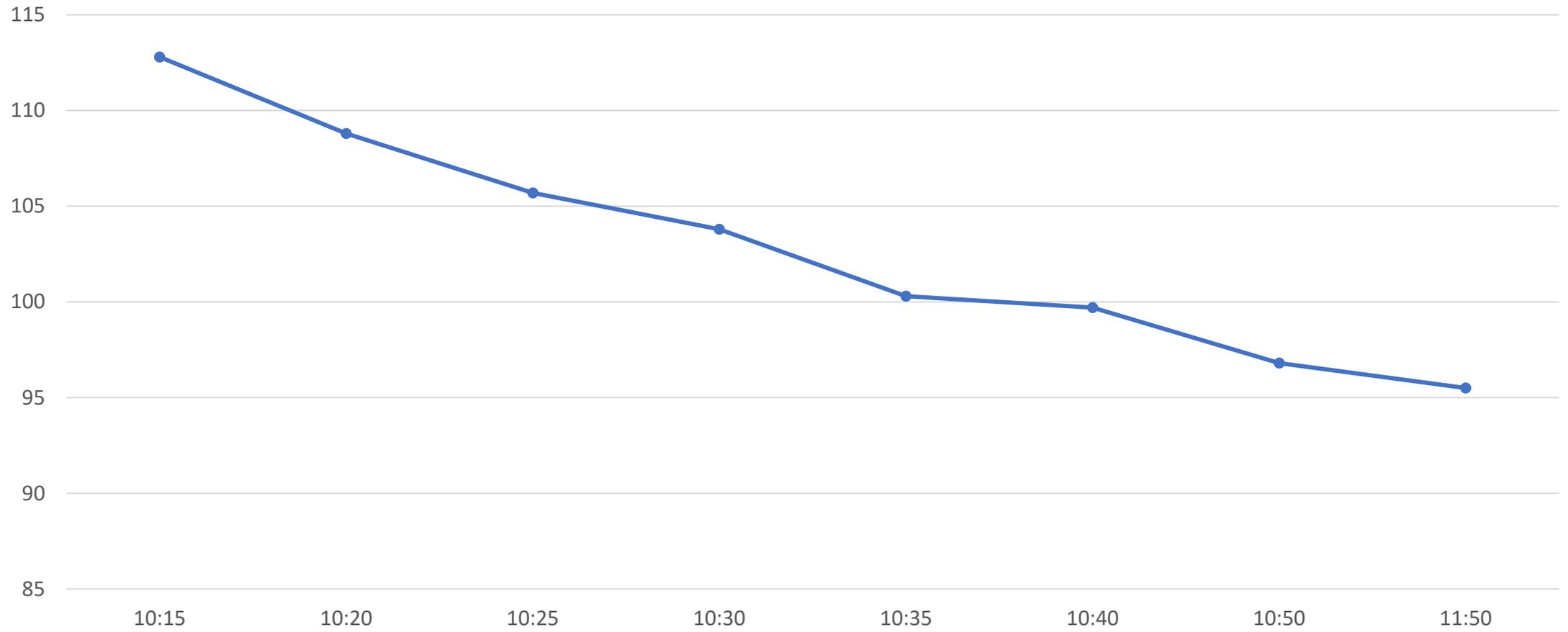


# Patient 15

- 17 y/o male
- Trec 112.8°F (44.9°C)



# Trec



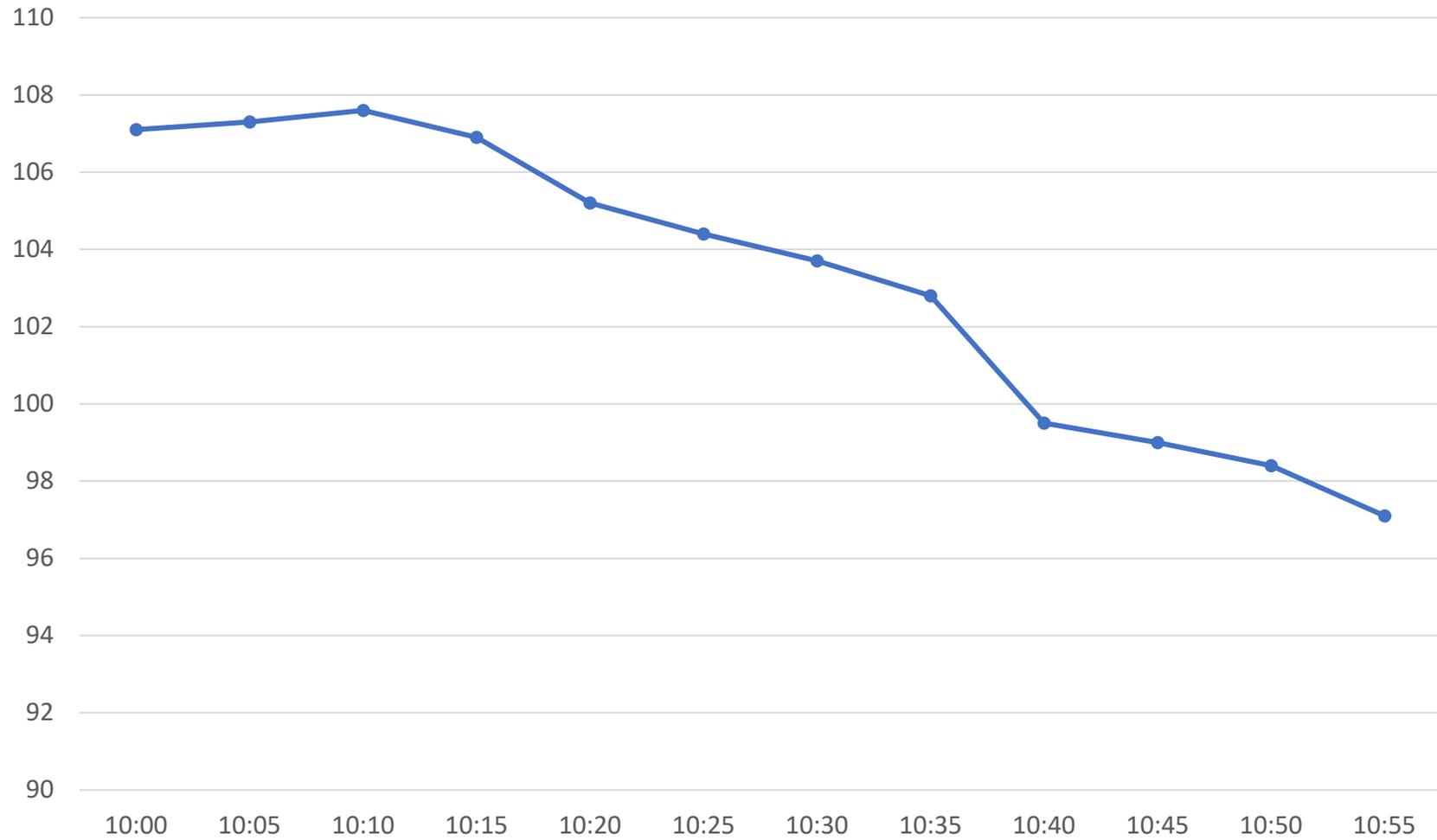
# Falmouth Football team captain 2023



# Patient 16

- 23 y/o female
- Trec 107.1°F (41.7°C)

# Trec



# Controversy

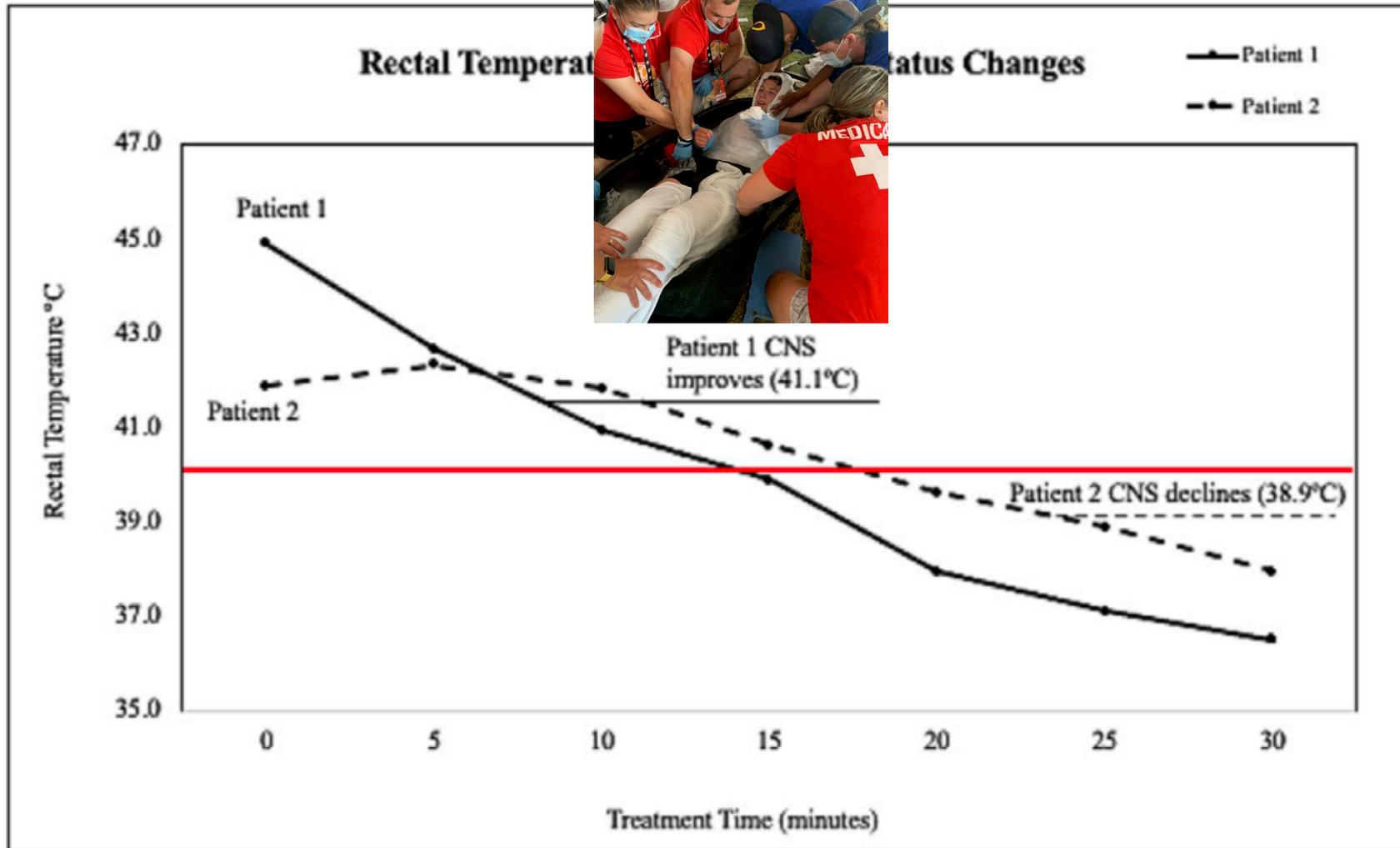
- Patients with indwelling rectal thermistors can be monitored continuously without interrupting body cooling
- When an indwelling thermistor is not available, repeatedly measuring rectal temperature interrupts body cooling and reduces the overall cooling rate
- Simply continuing uninterrupted cooling until the victim clinically demonstrates a return to normal CNS function (e.g., “wakes up” with eyes open, normal behavior, and conversation), heart rate, and blood pressure may be a more effective cooling strategy in this clinical scenario

Case report

## Core temperature and mental status of two runners experiencing exertional heat stroke after a road race

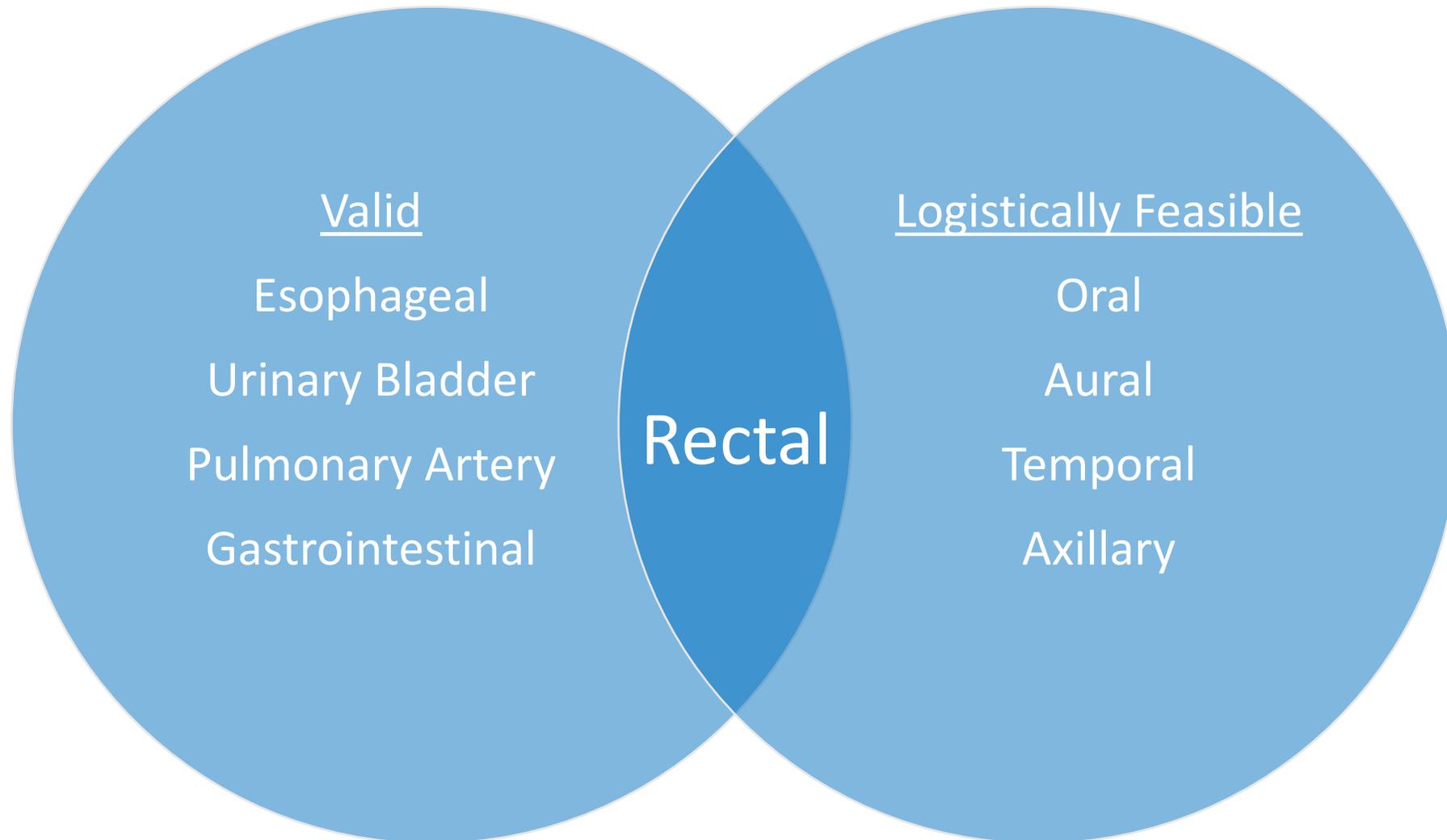
Rebecca M. Lopez <sup>a,\*</sup>, Julie K. Nolan <sup>b</sup>, Susan W. Yeargin <sup>c</sup>, Samantha E. Scarneo-Miller <sup>d</sup>,  
Douglas J. Casa <sup>e</sup>, John Jardine <sup>e</sup>

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# Body Temperature Assessment



# Importance of rectal temperature

- **Determine if it is or is not EHS**

- Is it *heat exhaustion*?
- Is it a *head injury*?
- Is it *hyponatremia*?
- Is it a *blood glucose issue*?
- Is it *something else*?

- **Determine when to stop cooling**

- **Determine if EHS occurred**

- Influence on recovery plans

# Cheers!

- 24 y/o male
- Trec 107.5°F (41.9°C)

# In summary...

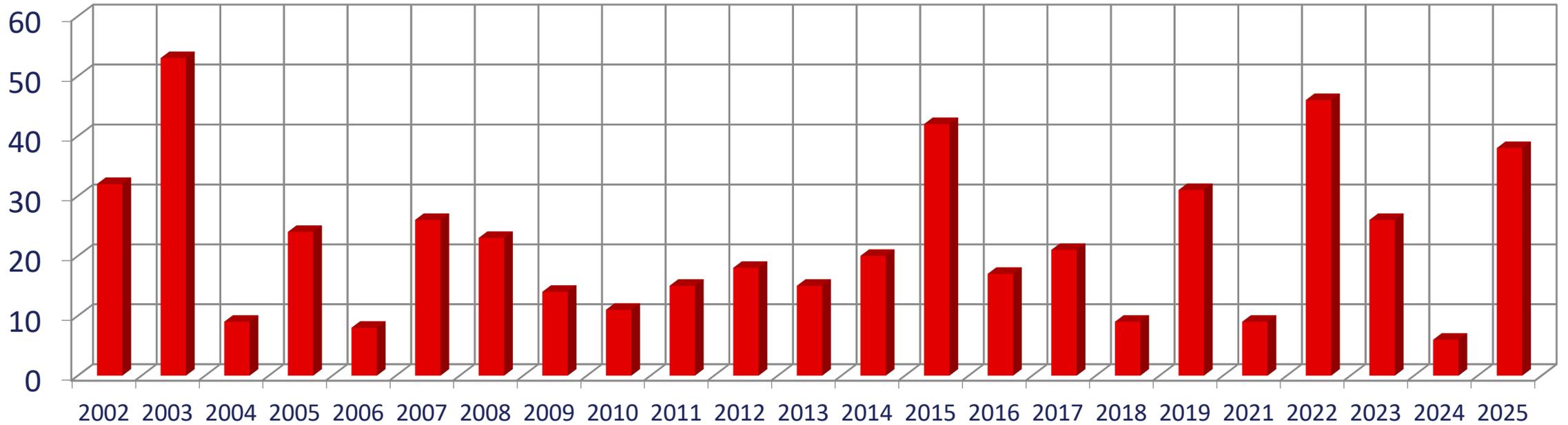
- CNS dysfunction is one of the diagnostic criteria for exertional heat stroke
  - Cerebellum
- An elevated core temperature is the other
  - Rectal thermometry
- The correlation between CNS dysfunction and core temperature can be unpredictable



# In summary...

- CNS dysfunction is one of the diagnostic criteria for exertional heat stroke
  - Cerebellum
- An elevated core temperature is the other
  - Rectal thermometry
- The correlation between CNS dysfunction and core temperature can be unpredictable
- Cold-water immersion is the gold standard for treatment of EHS

n=513



### Effectiveness of Cold Water Immersion in the Treatment of Exertional Heat Stroke at the Falmouth Road Race

JULIE K. DEMARTINI<sup>1</sup>, DOUGLAS J. CASA<sup>1</sup>, REBECCA STEARNS<sup>1</sup>, LUKE BELVAL<sup>1</sup>, ARTHUR CRAGO<sup>2</sup>, ROB DAVIS<sup>2</sup>, and JOHN JARDINE<sup>2</sup>

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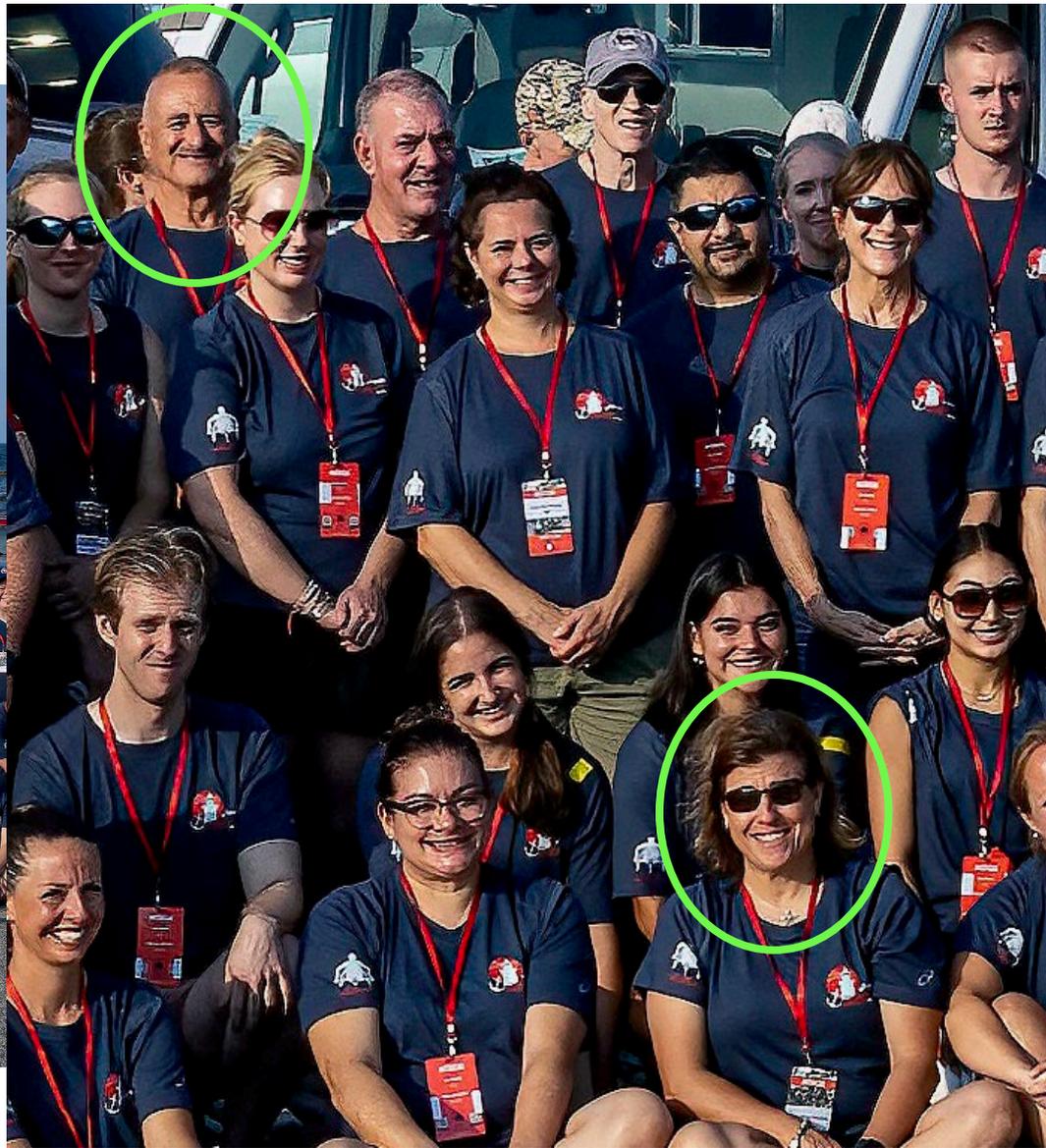
### Exertional Heat Stroke Survival at the Falmouth Road Race: 180 New Cases With Expanded Analysis

Rebecca L. Stearns, PhD, ATC\*; Yuri Hosokawa, PhD, ATC†; Luke N. Belval, PhD, ATC, CSCS‡; David G. Martin, MS\*; Robert A. Huggins, PhD, ATC\*; John F. Jardine, MD\*; Douglas J. Casa, PhD, ATC\*

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n=454





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