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Abstract

Purpose: Athletic training student aides (SA) are minors in high school that participate in an athletic training experience under the supervision of secondary school athletic trainers (SSAT). The NATA published an official statement on the proper supervision of SAs related to task allowance. As SSATs may also supervise athletic training students (ATs), it is important to understand the differences in both. Therefore, the objective was to explore the training, task allowance, and perspectives of SAs and ATs by SSATs during clinical experiences. Methods: We used a cross-sectional, web-based survey for this study. SSATs (n=3,567) from the ATLAS database were recruited and 614 participants (age=39±11years, years credentialed=12±9years) completed the study. **An online survey was developed to reflect the NATA official statement for task allowance and supervision of SAs and ATs.** Dependent variables included requirements and task allowance of the SA and AT based on supervision (direct, autonomous, and restricted), and the personal perceptions from SSATs. Results: 76.5% of SSATs reported having SAs involved in their clinical practice. Less than 50% of SSATs implemented recommended trainings related to emergency preparedness, first aid, and patient privacy. When exploring task allowance, most SSATs were following best practice guidelines for job-related tasks. Additionally, SSATs were allowing ATs to perform more tasks autonomously as compared to SAs. **Conclusions:** SSATs are mostly following best practice recommendations for task allowance, whereby they are providing supervision to SAs in the appropriate areas and not allowing certain duties. However, 100% compliance was not met, thus increasing risks to patients and the profession. SSATs should improve training and preparedness for the SAs involved in their clinical practice. Additionally, SSATs are allowing ATs to perform job-related tasks autonomously or with directed supervision during clinical experiences with the exception to administrative tasks and autonomous clinical-decision making.

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Athletic training student aides (SA) are minors in high school that participate in an athletic training experience under the supervision of secondary school athletic trainers (SSAT). The NATA published an official statement on the proper supervision of SAs related to task allowance. As SSATs may also supervise athletic training students (ATs), it is important to understand the differences in both. Therefore, the objective was to explore the training, task allowance, and perspectives of SAs and ATs by SSATs during clinical experiences. **Methods:** We used a cross-sectional, web-based survey for this study. SSATs (n=3,567) from the ATLAS database were recruited, and 614 participants (age=39±11years, years credentialed=12±9years) completed the study. An online survey was developed to reflect the NATA official statement for task allowance and supervision of SAs and ATs. Dependent variables included requirements and task allowance of the SA and AT based on supervision (direct, autonomous, and restricted), and the personal perceptions from SSATs. **Results:** 76.5% of SSATs reported having SAs involved in their clinical practice. Less than 50% of SSATs implemented recommended trainings related to emergency preparedness, first aid, and patient privacy. When exploring task allowance, most SSATs were following best practice guidelines for job-related tasks. Additionally, SSATs were allowing ATs to perform more tasks autonomously as compared to SAs. **Conclusions:** SSATs are mostly following best practice recommendations for task allowance, whereby they are providing supervision to SAs in the appropriate areas and not allowing certain duties. However, 100% compliance was not met, thus increasing risks to patients and the profession. SSATs should improve training and preparedness for the SAs involved in their clinical practice. Additionally, SSATs are allowing ATs to perform job-related tasks autonomously or with directed supervision during clinical experiences with the exception of administrative tasks and autonomous clinical-decision making.

Keywords: high school, risk management, professional issues, clinical education

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, the expansion of athletic training services in the secondary school setting has improved the access to patient care for millions of student-athletes.^{1,2} The athletic trainers working in the secondary school setting serve as one of the only primary healthcare providers, alongside secondary school nurses, for these educational campuses.³ In addition, the secondary school athletic trainer (SSAT) often experiences a high provider to patient ratio with previous research identifying that most of these individuals are the sole athletic trainer for all student-athletes at the school.^{4,5} When further examining the patient load for secondary schools with athletic training services, previous research identified an average of 432 student-athletes in the public school setting and 268 student-athletes in the private school setting.^{2,6} The potential number of patients for the SSAT has led to a role strain as a result of long work hours and understaffing.^{7,8} Nevertheless, the secondary school setting affords many opportunities for the athletic trainer to create and foster relationships for their patients, parents, and school officials alike that have resulted in high job satisfaction.^{4,9}

While the primary job description for many athletic trainers is to provide healthcare services, the SSAT may have additional teaching responsibilities at the secondary school because of the structure of human resources for many school districts.^{10,11} For those who have additional teaching responsibilities, the SSAT will typically teach a sports medicine, health or physical education, and/or a first aid course to the secondary school students. The course itself exposes the secondary school student to the field of medicine and the specialty of sports medicine. Outside of the formal course load that may be required to be facilitated at the school, SSATs may also serve as a liaison or coordinator of before, during, or after school extra-curricular activities. While this additional role may include a variety of clubs and organizations, one method SSATs serve in this leadership capacity is to incorporate the secondary school students into their athletic training facility to allow an opportunity for job shadowing of work experiences. These individuals, student aides (SAs), are secondary school students between 12-18 years old, most often considered minors in each state, that participate in an athletic training experience at their secondary school typically under the supervision of the SSAT.^{12,13} The SAs are prohibited from participating in some of the duties of a credentialed athletic trainer.¹³ At the same time, the SSAT may also serve as a formal clinical teacher, known as a preceptor, for an accredited athletic training program.

In this role as a preceptor, the SSAT teaches and evaluates college/university students referred to as athletic training students (ATS), which is a student enrolled in a CAATE accredited professional athletic training program, for a period to learn and provide actual patient care. The ATSs are required to complete a "progression of increasingly complex and autonomous patient-care and client-care experiences" through "clinical practice opportunities...with real client/patients in settings where athletic trainers commonly practice."¹⁴ As a result, the SA (minor; secondary school student) and ATS (adult; college/university student) have different requirements and expectations during their time spent under the supervision of the SSAT. Because of the potential misinterpretation between the students, the National Athletic Trainers' Association (NATA) has published three resource documents related to SAs.^{13,15,16} The *Official Statement on Proper Supervision of Secondary School Student Aides*, the *Secondary School Student Aide Q&A*, and the *Student Aide Response Letter* each seek to provide regulation expectations as it relates to SAs in athletic training facilities.

The relationship between the preceptor and ATS is formally supervised by the athletic training program that is regulated by the Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education (CAATE). CAATE protects the role and tasks of each party as it relates to direct supervision of ATS task performance.¹⁴ Direct supervision, as defined by the CAATE in the 2012 standards, is being physically present with the ability to intervene on behalf of the student and the patient.¹⁷ Updated in the 2020 CAATE standards, supervision is described as a continual process "that allows a student to move from interdependence to independence based on the student's knowledge and skills as well as the context of care," while still being "on-site and [with] the ability to intervene on behalf of the athletic training student and the patient."¹⁴ Interestingly, the formal regulation and quality assurance checks for an ATS in contrast to the lack of professional accountability for an SA may create discord and confusion about the tasks allowed, regardless of age, training, and formal education related to athletic training. In addition, the public image may suggest there is an interchangeability between SAs, ATSs, and SSATs, which may compromise our professional identity. In addition, there may be a potential risk to a patient's safety during clinical care if they are receiving recommendations and interventions from an untrained minor compared to a supervised student in training versus a credentialed healthcare provider. As a result, there is a need delineate the distinct differences between SAs and ATSs task allowance during clinical experiences.

From the resource documents on SA supervision, several daily tasks of athletic training clinical practice are identified in terms of what may or may not be performed. The NATA states that "student aides must only observe the licensed/certified trainer outside of the educational environment."¹³ The NATA has clearly delineated that an SA should not interpret referrals, perform evaluations, make intervention decisions, plan patient care, or independently travel to provide patient care for athletic teams.¹³ Contrastingly, an ATS should be able to perform all of the previously mentioned tasks, minus independent travel, as part of their clinical experience

with proper supervision. The justification for these differences is linked to the educational preparation of an ATS, whereby the athletic training program has a requirement to “determine that students are ready to engage in clinical experiences and are competent and safe to perform skills on a client/patient population.”¹⁴

Although there are challenges when SAs are within an athletic training facility, there are even more concerns when both SAs and ATSs are concurrently present in the same facility, specifically as it relates to delineating tasks. As such, there is a need to examine the task allowance of SAs and ATSs relative to supervision, training, and rationale during clinical experiences from the lens of the SSAT. The significance of this project is its assessment of the risk mitigation behaviors of SSATs related to the NATA advisory documents associated with having SAs and ATSs participating in clinical learning activities within their athletic training facilities. Specifically, we aimed to explore three objectives:

1. To examine the background and duties of the SSATs that serve as a CAATE preceptor and/or support of a high school athletic training experience.
2. To examine the requirements of (risk management trainings, terminology of students, dress code for students and feelings about SAs and ATSs in the secondary school setting.
3. To examine the tasks SAs and ATSs completing clinical rotations are allowed to perform relative to the NATA resource guide for secondary school athletic trainers.

METHODS

Design

This study used a cross-sectional design with a web-based survey to explore the task allowance of SAs and ATSs as self-reported by SSATs. This study was deemed to be exempt research by the Institutional Review Board.

Respondents

We recruited a national sample of prospective subjects ($n=3,567$) that identified as a SSAT through the Korey Stringer Institute's Athletic Training Locations and Services (ATLAS) Database.¹⁸ A total of 819 individuals started the survey (23% survey access rate) with 614 participants (age = 39 ± 11 years, years credentialed = 12 ± 9 years) classified as complete responders or item non-responders that were included in the analysis (75% survey completion rate).¹⁹ Demographic data including the school type (public vs. private), teaching responsibilities, state of practice, and number of SSATs at the school were collected and matched for each participant from the ATLAS Database (2016 version). Most participants worked in a public secondary school ($n = 490/614$, 79.8%), and were from Texas ($n = 83/614$, 13.5%), Pennsylvania ($n = 31/614$, 5.0%), and South Carolina ($n = 31/614$, 5.0%). Most of the participants did not have teaching responsibilities ($n = 361/614$, 58.8%) and worked as the only SSAT ($n = 362/614$, 59.0%) at their secondary school.

Instrumentation

A web-based survey was developed to reflect the NATA official statements for task allowance and supervision of SAs.¹³ The survey was pilot tested for face validity by three practicing SSATs (one AT with SAs, one AT with ATSs, and one AT with neither), prior to distribution with no major changes to the instrument.²⁰ Because of the demographic nature of the survey items, other assessments of validity and reliability were not warranted. The survey contained two personal background questions followed by two additional sections relative to what level of students (SAs and/or ATSs) are completing clinical experiences within their athletic training facility. The items for each section were displayed if the participant identified that they currently integrated either of these student populations in their clinical practice. The questions per student group were the same focusing on number of students (2 questions), trainings and requirements (8 questions), tasks allowance (24 questions), and perceptions of supervising the students from the athletic trainer's point of view (1 question). In the task allowance section of the survey, the participant was presented with a list of clinical tasks (e.g. - interpret referrals from other healthcare providers) and asked to identify if they allowed the SA or ATS to perform the task 1) autonomously, 2) with direct supervision, 3) with both direct and indirect supervision, or 4) not allowed to perform the task. An operational definition of direct and indirect supervision were provided to the participants in the survey. Following data collection but prior to analysis, seven practicing SSATs that did not participate in this study classified each of the 24 tasks either as a low, moderate, or a high-risk activity using consensus agreement by the research team.²⁰ Risk was operationally defined for the consensus panel as “exposing danger to patients or themselves if completed autonomously.” Finally, the participants that neither integrated SAs or ATSs in their clinical practice received two questions related to their reasoning on why they opted to not partake in this role as a clinical teacher.

Procedures

In mid-October of 2017, a recruitment e-mail was sent to all registered SSATs in the ATLAS Database that contained a URL for the confidential study that was hosted on a web-based platform (Qualtrics® Inc., Provo, UT). The participants indicated consent and then entered the tool with display logic related to their role as having SAs, ATSs, both, or neither in their athletic training facility.

The study remained open for one month with reminder e-mails sent each week to improve the response rate. Participants were able to skip any question that they wished to ensure voluntariness.

Data Analysis

Data from the survey were analyzed using Microsoft® Excel 2016. We calculated descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, and standard deviations) for each survey item, as well as separated by the participant serving as a clinical teacher for either SAs, ATSS, both, or neither for follow-up comparisons. Item non-responders were included for all analyses whereby they viewed the entire survey but only partially completed all questions, while partial data collected from answering drop-outs were excluded as they quit prior to completing the instrument (final question not displayed).¹⁹

RESULTS

Most participants stated they only supervised SAs (n=302/614, 49.2%), while 27.3% supervised both SAs and ATS (n=168/614) and even less only supervised ATS (n=66/614, 10.7%). Twelve-percent (n=78/614) of the participants stated they had neither SAs nor ATSS involved with their daily athletic training clinical practice. From the total sample, 76.5% of participants (n=470/614) stated their secondary school allowed an SA program in some capacity (before, during, or after school).

Student Aides

For those SSATs that supervised SAs, they averaged 13 ± 25 SAs per year with 6 ± 16 SAs per day involved in their clinical practice. The majority of the participants did not use the correct terminology when referring to the secondary school student as a SA (n=301/470, 64%) with most of the participants identifying they use the term "student athletic trainer" (n=118/301, 39.2%) when referring to high school students involved in their clinical practice. Only 20.9% of participants (n=98/470) provided clothes or attire for the SAs that were a different color from the certified athletic trainer (best practice guideline), but 38.1% of participants (n=179/470) stated they had a dress code without providing clothes or attire for the SA.

With regard to training and preparedness of SAs, we categorized the participant as either meeting all recommended trainings for SAs (n=72/468, 15.4%), meets some (1-3) of the recommended trainings for SAs (n=226/468, 48.3%), or did not meet any of the recommended trainings for SAs (n=170/468, 36.3%). Table 1 contains the frequency breakdown for each training module recommended for SAs. Additionally, most participants (n=217/470, 46.2%) stated that the SAs do not practice the emergency action plans and are not included as part of the emergency personnel team in the document.

Table 1. Frequency of Recommended Trainings for SAs as reported by the SSAT (n=470)

	CPR/AED	First Aid	HIPAA and FERPA	Blood-borne pathogen
Required	223, 47.4%	213, 45.3%	144, 30.6%	169, 36.0%
Not Required	229, 48.7%	238, 50.6%	301, 64.0%	275, 58.5%
Unsure	16, 3.4%	16, 3.4%	22, 4.7%	22, 4.7%
Missing	2, 0.4%	3, 0.6%	3, 0.6%	4, 0.9%

Table 2 depicts the task allowance reported by the SSAT. The respondents reported either allowing the SA to complete the tasks with either autonomous, direct supervision only, indirect and direct supervision, or not permitted to perform. We identified that while 100% compliance is not being met, the majority of SSATs are providing proper supervision and task allowance of the SAs. Specific notable findings include that 63.8% of SSATs report travel to away games is only permitted with direct supervision; while over 90% respondents stated that SAs are not allowed to interpret referrals from other healthcare providers or give a student-athlete over the counter medication. The task with the worst adherence to official statements from the NATA was the allowance of SAs to tape non-injured athletes for preventative measures prior to or during athletic activity with only 180 of the SSATs (38.3%) stating they followed best practice recommendations to not allow SAs to complete this task. The frequency of each task as it relates to the supervisory status of the SSAT for the SA as is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Task Allowance Reported by the SSAT. Participants responded whether the SA could perform the task based on the headings. Data includes the frequency of task allowance. Bold data are the correct choice based on best practice recommendations. (n=470)

Task	Autonomous	Only with Direct Supervision	Direct + Indirect Supervision	Not Permitted to Perform	Missing
Set up and break down of sideline equipment	385, 81.9%	60, 12.8%	11, 2.3%	11, 2.3%	3, 0.6%
Perform a concussion evaluation for an athlete	0, 0%	28, 6.0%	0, 0%	439, 93.4%	3, 0.6%
Recognize an athlete with heat illness (signs/symptoms)	55, 11.7%	191, 40.6%	10, 2.1%	205, 43.6%	9, 1.9%
Perform an orthopedic evaluation of an injured athlete	1, 0.2%	54, 11.5%	0, 0%	405, 86.2%	10, 2.1%
Make and apply ice bags	223, 47.4%	201, 42.8%	18, 3.8%	26, 5.5%	2, 0.4%
Tape non-injured athletes for preventative measures prior to or during athletic activity	65, 13.8%	208, 44.3%	10, 2.1%	180, 38.3%	7, 1.5%
Practice taping on other student aides	187, 39.8%	225, 47.9%	30, 6.4%	27, 5.7%	1, 0.2%
Hydration specialization	202, 43.0%	156, 33.2%	17, 3.6%	86, 18.3%	9, 1.9%
Clear an athlete to return to the game after being hurt	0, 0%	2, 0.4%	0, 0%	465, 98.9%	3, 0.6%
Tape an injured athlete's ankle	14, 3.0%	130, 27.7%	6, 1.3%	311, 66.2%	9, 1.9%
Make up rehabilitation exercises for an injured athlete	0, 0%	111, 23.6%	1, 0.2%	348, 74.3%	9, 1.9%
Travel to away games	60, 12.8%	300, 63.8%	8, 1.7%	94, 20.0%	8, 1.7%
Stocking kits, taping tables, shelves, etc.	285, 60.6%	123, 26.2%	32, 6.8%	26, 5.5%	4, 0.9%
Give a student-athlete over the counter (OTC) medicine	2, 0.4%	21, 4.5%	0, 0%	443, 94.3%	4, 0.9%
Serve as "eyes and ears" at an athletic event using a walkie-talkie to communicate to the ATC located elsewhere	157, 33.4%	85, 18.1%	14, 3.0%	208, 44.3%	6, 1.3%
File patient records	62, 13.2%	156, 33.2%	4, 0.9%	240, 51.1%	8, 1.7%
Perform e-stim or ultrasound on an athlete	2, 0.4%	90, 19.2%	1, 0.2%	370, 78.7%	7, 1.5%
Perform wound care (bandages, stopping blood, etc.)	103, 21.9%	248, 52.8%	25, 5.3%	90, 19.2%	4, 0.9%
Stretching players	83, 17.7%	277, 58.9%	19, 4.0%	83, 17.4%	8, 1.7%
Talk to parents of an injured athlete about their child's injury	0, 0%	5, 1.1%	0, 0%	462, 98.3%	3, 0.6%
Interpret referrals from other healthcare providers	0, 0%	8, 1.7%	0, 0%	459, 97.7%	3, 0.6%
Enforcing athlete sign-in procedures	219, 46.6%	157, 32.1%	32, 6.8%	63, 13.4%	5, 1.1%
Enter injury data into an EMR system	19, 4.0%	98, 20.9%	9, 1.9%	337, 71.7%	7, 1.5%

Finally, the perspectives of the participants with SAs at their clinical site mostly agreed that having the SA involved with the athletic training experience at the secondary school allowed the SSAT to teach and mentor about athletic training (n=423/470, 90%) and allowed the secondary school students to get hands on experience (n=339/470, 72.1%). Contrastingly, only a small percentage of the participants felt having SAs was an extensive time-demand and stressor of the job (n=53/470, 11.3%) or that their presence devalued the role of a SSAT (n=17/470, 3.6%). For the participants who completed the instrument, but did not supervise SAs (n=144/614, 23.5%), most identified either the time to supervise the SA (n=57/144, 39.6%) or legal, ethical and regulatory principles (n=41/144, 28.5%) as the rationale for not involving SAs in their athletic training facility, yet agreed with those who do serve in this supervisory capacity that it would allow them the opportunity to teach and mentor about athletic training (n=117/144, 81.3%).

Athletic Training Students

When exploring the completed instruments, 38.1% of the participants (n=234/614) stated they served a preceptor for a CAATE accredited athletic training program as compared to the 76.5% (n=470/614) of participants that who supervised SAs. This sample reporting to be CAATE preceptors self-reported having 3 ± 2 ATS per year with 1 ± 1 ATS per day. In terms of dress code, participants mostly stated they either did not provide clothes, but enforced a dress code (n=131/234, 56.0%) or they provided clothes that matched the certified athletic trainer (n=84/234, 35.9%). As training and preparedness is not a requirement of the clinical site but of the athletic training program, the SSATs were not asked about CPR/AED, first aid, HIPAA/FERPA, or blood-borne pathogen training of the ATS. Most participants stated the ATs practice the emergency action plans, but are not listed as part of the emergency personnel team in the document (n=127/234, 54.3%). Interestingly, 21.8% (n=51/234) of the participants stated they do not practice their emergency action plan(s) at the secondary school.

While the CAATE regulates tasks using supervisory terms, they do not list specific tasks that an ATS cannot perform. This is because all tasks of the job should be allowed for the student to complete in some nature during their clinical experiences. As such, the accreditor and athletic training program allow for most of the tasks in this study to be performed by an ATS either with some type of supervision or autonomously dependent upon the level of knowledge and training of the student. The frequency of each task as it relates to the supervisory status of the SSATs for the ATS as either autonomous, direct supervision only, indirect and direct supervision, or not permitted to perform is presented in Table 3. Notable findings from these questions include the tasks that the participants stated they are not allowing to be performed that should be allowed under direct supervision which include filing patient record (n=29, 12.4%), performing therapeutic modalities (n=32, 13.7%), entering injury data into an electronic medical record (n=35, 14.9%), interpreting referrals from other healthcare providers (n=84, 35.9%), talking to the parents of an injured athlete about their child's injury (n=87, 37.2%), clearing an athlete to return to the game after being hurt (n=122, 52.1%), and giving a student-athlete over the counter medication (n=208, 88.9%). By way of contrast, 50% (n=119) of SSATs are permitting ATS to serve as the "eyes and ears" at an athletic event using a walkie-talkie to communicate to the certified athletic trainer located elsewhere.

Table 3. Task Allowance Reported by the SSAT for the ATS. Participants responded whether the ATS could perform the task based on the headings. Data includes the frequency of task allowance. Bold data are the correct choice per the CAATE standards for clinical education. (n=234)

Task	Autonomous	Only with Direct Supervision	Direct + Indirect Supervision	Not Permitted to Perform	Missing
Set up and break down of sideline equipment	201, 85.9%	23, 9.8%	7, 3.0%	2, 0.9%	1, 0.4%
Perform a concussion evaluation for an athlete	6, 2.6%	196, 83.8%	2, 0.9%	24, 10.2%	6, 2.6%
Recognize an athlete with heat illness (signs/symptoms)	41, 17.5%	172, 73.5%	17, 7.3%	1, 0.4%	3, 1.3%
Perform an orthopedic evaluation of an injured athlete	9, 3.8%	207, 88.4%	9, 3.8%	3, 1.3%	5, 2.1%
Make and apply ice bags	154, 65.8%	62, 26.5%	16, 6.8%	1, 0.4%	1, 0.4%
Tape non-injured athletes for preventative measures prior to or during athletic activity	82, 35.0%	128, 54.7%	15, 6.4%	6, 2.6%	3, 1.3%
Practice taping on other athletic training students	164, 70.1%	50, 21.4%	18, 7.7%	1, 0.4%	1, 0.4%
Hydration specialization	128, 54.7%	69, 29.5%	15, 6.4%	18, 7.7%	3, 1.3%

Clear an athlete to return to the game after being hurt	2, 0.9%	104, 44.4%	0, 0%	122, 52.1%	6, 2.6%
Tape an injured athlete's ankle	161, 68.8%	48, 20.5%	17, 7.3%	6, 2.6%	2, 0.9%
Make up rehabilitation exercises for an injured athlete	50, 21.4%	168, 71.8%	8, 3.4%	6, 2.6%	2, 0.9%
Travel to away games	5, 2.1%	181, 77.4%	41, 17.5%	2, 0.9%	5, 2.1%
Stocking kits, taping tables, shelves, etc.	179, 76.5%	33, 14.1%	17, 7.3%	4, 1.7%	1, 0.4%
Give a student-athlete over the counter (OTC) medicine	2, 0.9%	23, 9.8%	0, 0.0%	208, 88.9%	1, 0.4%
Serve as "eyes and ears" at an athletic event using a walkie-talkie to communicate to the ATC located elsewhere	49, 20.9%	62, 27.4%	8, 3.4%	108, 46.2%	7, 3.0%
File patient records	98, 41.9%	94, 40.2%	10, 4.3%	29, 12.4%	2, 0.9%
Perform e-stim or ultrasound on an athlete	15, 6.4%	183, 78.2%	3, 1.3%	32, 13.7%	1, 0.4%
Perform wound care (bandages, stopping blood, etc.)	89, 38.0%	130, 55.6%	13, 5.6%	1, 0.4%	1, 0.4%
Stretching players	91, 38.9%	126, 53.8%	15, 6.4%	0, 0%	2, 0.9%
Talk to parents of an injured athlete about their child's injury	2, 0.9%	134, 57.3%	2, 0.9%	87, 37.2%	9, 3.8%
Interpret referrals from other healthcare providers	5, 2.1%	141, 60.3%	1, 0.4%	84, 35.9%	3, 1.3%
Enforcing athlete sign-in procedures	143, 61.1%	65, 27.8%	20, 8.5%	4, 1.7%	2, 0.9%
Enter injury data into an EMR system	59, 25.2%	124, 53.0%	14, 6.0%	35, 14.9%	2, 0.9%

Participants with ATs at their clinical site mostly agreed that having the ATs involved with the athletic training experience at the secondary school allowed the SSAT to teach and mentor about athletic training (n=224/234, 95.7%) and promoted the secondary school employment setting to the ATs (n=207/234, 88.5%). Additionally, several participants (n=149/234, 63.7%) stated having an ATs allowed them more time to work with the patients. For the participants that identified as not serving as a CAATE preceptor in the secondary school setting (n=380/614, 61.9%), we were able to identify that most cited the rationale for not serving in this capacity was either no CAATE accredited athletic training program nearby their secondary school (n=223) or having never been solicited/asked to be a preceptor (n=48).

Comparison of SA and ATSA Task Allowance

When comparing the task allowance of those who supervised both SAs and ATs (n=168/614, 27.3%), we are able to identify that the SSAT is typically allowing the ATs to perform more tasks as compared to the SA. When exploring the frequency of autonomous task allowance by risk activities, we are able to determine that autonomous practice for ATs and SAs is typically for low risk activities, such as setting up the field and stocking kits, while less frequent for high risk activities, such as talking to parents and clearing an athlete to return-to-play. Table 4 shows the comparison between task allowances by supervisory responsibility factor.

Table 4. Task Allowance by Risk Category for those who supervise both SAs and ATs (n=168). Risk categories are color-coded by high risk (red), moderate risk (yellow), and low risk (green).

Task Allowance for SSATs with both SAs and ATs (n=168)	Autonomously Perform		Not Permitted to Perform Regardless of Supervision	
	Student Aides	Athletic Training Student	Student Aides	Athletic Training Student
Set up and break down of sideline equipment	137, 79.7%	151, 87.3%	6, 3.5%	2, 1.2%
Perform a concussion evaluation for an athlete	0, 0%	5, 2.9%	163, 96.5%	18, 10.4%
Recognize an athlete with heat illness (signs/symptoms)	22, 12.6%	45, 24.6%	87, 50.0%	2, 1.2%
Perform an orthopedic evaluation of an injured athlete	0, 0%	12, 6.8%	156, 92.3%	4, 2.3%
Make and apply ice bags	78, 44.6%	128, 71.5%	16, 9.1%	0, 0%
Tape non-injured athletes for preventative measures prior to or during athletic activity	17, 9.9%	73, 40.3%	80, 46.5%	5, 2.8%
Practice taping on other students	74, 40.9%	134, 72.4%	10, 5.5%	0, 0%
Hydration specialization	81, 46.0%	110, 61.8%	27, 15.3%	10, 5.6%
Clear an athlete to return to the game after being hurt	0, 0%	2, 1.2%	167, 99.4%	83, 48.5%
Tape an injured athlete's ankle	5, 2.9%	43, 24.6%	126, 73.7%	4, 2.3%
Make up rehabilitation exercises for an injured athlete	0, 0%	17, 9.7%	145, 84.3%	4, 2.3%
Travel to away games	25, 14.5%	6, 3.5%	38, 22.0%	34, 19.8%
Stocking kits, taping tables, shelves, etc.	106, 58.9%	141, 78.3%	12, 6.6%	3, 1.7%
Give a student-athlete over the counter (OTC) medicine	0, 0%	2, 1.2%	163, 97.0%	145, 86.8%
Serve as "eyes and ears" at an athletic event using a walkie-talkie to communicate to the ATC located at elsewhere	52, 30.2%	45, 25.7%	91, 52.9%	70, 40.0%
File patient records	29, 17.0%	77, 44.0%	89, 52.1%	22, 12.6%
Perform e-stim or ultrasound on an athlete	0, 0%	15, 8.8%	141, 82.9%	11, 6.5%
Perform wound care (bandages, stopping blood, etc.)	34, 19.4%	78, 43.8%	43, 24.6%	0, 0%
Stretching players	26, 14.8%	85, 46.7%	46, 26.1%	0, 0%
Talk to parents of an injured athlete about their child's injury	0, 0%	3, 1.7%	168, 100%	64, 34.4%
Interpret referrals from other healthcare providers	0, 0%	4, 2.4%	167, 99.4%	58, 34.1%
Enforcing athlete sign-in procedures	86, 48.0%	121, 65.1%	26, 14.5%	4, 2.2%
Enter injury data into an EMR system	11, 6.2%	50, 27.6%	120, 67.8%	24, 13.3%

DISCUSSION

In this exploratory study, we determined the task allowance and supervision of SAs and ATs by SSATs. This area of research was identified as a need in the profession in 2002, specifically with ATs completing clinical experiences in the secondary school setting.²¹ While ATs are protected and regulated by the CAATE and athletic training programs, SSATs are permitting ATs to complete more athletic training service tasks regardless of the risk of the activity as compared to SAs. As the profession has not recorded or tracked the number of SSATs integrating SAs into their clinical practice, this study helps to identify how prevalent this educational sector within athletic training is and frequency to which best practice recommendations are being followed during these clinical experiences.

Terminology and General Descriptors

Depending on the level of supervision and what tasks are permitted by the SSAT, the SA may be perceived as an extension of the SSAT to stakeholders in the community and the school.²² As such, there is a need to distinguish the SA from that of the ATs, as well as the SSAT. Although terminology does not change the acts of an individual, it does assist with the branding and marketing to external stakeholders, and ultimately, the vitality of the profession. The majority of participants in this study utilized the term “student athletic trainer,” which should not be used to describe either a high school or a college student supervised by an athletic trainer. As a profession, we must begin to adhere to terminology changes that we have been discussing for over a decade.²³

Additionally, it is vital that athletic trainers read and comprehend the state practice act from the regulatory agency that legally allows one to practice in that state whether it be licensure, certification, or registration. Previous research by Weidner, Noble, and Pipkin identified that over 21% of ATs completing clinical education assignments in the college and university setting were unfamiliar with their state practice act regarding the limitations related to medical services being provided.²⁴ The authors also suggested that violation of these state practice acts, even from the student perspective, detracts from our professional image and growth within the medical field.²⁴ The rationale for this connection is the inclusion and unregulated task allowance of SAs in clinical practice is violation of many state practice acts including the states of South Carolina, Texas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.²⁵⁻³⁰ When exploring the state practice acts further, several regulatory documents are either using improper terminology or degree distinction to describe ATs that should be able to practice as an exempt provider under the supervision of an athletic trainer. While CAATE provides standards related to supervision, some state practice acts expand on the proper supervision of ATs as exempt providers such as the state of Ohio that states direct supervision as being in the “same location and available to immediately respond to the needs of the individual.” Future efforts from the profession, specifically governmental affairs committees at the state, district, and national level, should seek to rectify terminology issues related to students involved with athletic training clinical practice in the state practice acts similar to the efforts by the state of Ohio.²⁸

While SA programs expose numerous students to the profession of athletic training, the risks of having a minor diagnosing injuries/illnesses and making treatment, return to play, and intervention decisions are very high, specifically through the notion of negligent supervision.³¹ Additionally, it is important to reflect on the time necessary to supervise and monitor students during an athletic trainer’s daily clinical practice. From our sample, SSATs stated they averaged 6 ± 16 SAs and 1 ± 1 ATs per day. While the profession has promoted the inclusion and expansion of SAs, it is important for SSATs to understand their limitations to provide direct supervision and mentoring. As the SSAT has been identified as the main socializing agent for college students pursuing athletic training, there is a need for the athletic trainer to understand the difference in anticipatory socialization for a SA and AT.³² Previous research identified that high school students can gain an introduction to the specialty of sports medicine which may influence future career decisions.³² Contrastingly, the long-hours and attitudes toward the day-to-day services can also be a detractor to the profession, specifically when the SSAT is attempting to replicate clinical education experiences of a professional athletic training program with that of the SA experiences of high school co-curricular activities.³² While the degree transition in athletic training education is seeking to expose undergraduate students to the graduate athletic training degree, previous research has proposed the potential need to accurately (i.e. – knowledge and skills) represent the profession during the high school experience as a potential recruiting mechanism.³² As a profession, we must continue to explore the role of job shadowing and on-the-job learning by SAs through a formalized process following best practice standards set forth in the literature that are widely used in other healthcare professions.^{33,34} While formal coursework and formal clinical experiences are helpful to SAs, SSATs with teaching responsibilities should consider the use of career and technical education to ensure quality of curriculum and career pathways that accompany all before, during, or after school clinical experiences.³⁵

Training and Preparedness

Professional athletic training programs must retain proper student records verifying several required trainings for the CAATE.¹⁴ As part of this verification process, a criminal background check, an annual blood-borne pathogen training, privacy training related to HIPAA and FERPA, and emergency cardiac care training are required of ATs.¹⁴ These trainings are to ensure the student, as well as the public and patients, are protected. Contrastingly, most SAs do not have a formal curriculum that they follow, nor that SSATs have a formal regulatory body ensuring that best practice principles related to student and patient protection are adhered to. Our study provides evidence to suggest that all of the recommended training areas to prepare for clinical experiences were reported to be required by less than 50% of all SSATs integrating SAs into their athletic training facility. The American Heart Association states that they “[do] not mandate a minimum age requirement for learning CPR.” As such, the ability for a SA or AT to become CPR certified should be something for the SSAT to consider as a training requirement, as the evidence supports that a child as young as 10 years old can learn and accurately complete the compressions associated with CPR.³⁶

The recommended trainings are to ensure patient privacy and quality care. The importance of these trainings are multifaceted, including the general benefit to the American public if more individuals are trained in life saving skills such as emergency cardiac care and blood-borne pathogen training. Additionally, quality care is essential specifically in acute, emergency situations. As emergency cardiac care is not a healthcare profession-specific skill, SAs and ATs should both be able to assist the SSAT in the event of a student-athlete collapse. However, we identified that over half of SSATs report not including ATs they supervise in their emergency action plans. The emergency team should be described and detailed regarding the roles of each member. Currently, recommendations for emergency action plans include members like coaches and athletic directors, yet the absence of ATs in the document, who for face value has training and formal coursework related to emergency preparedness, is alarming, as these individuals are able to assist in a timely emergency response. We urge SSATs to consider updating their emergency preparedness documents to include ATs involved in their clinical practice.

Future efforts related to training and preparedness should begin assessing the curriculum, whether formal or informal, that is provided by either the state, district, secondary school, or SSAT themselves related to sports medicine and athletic training classes for SAs. While this study did not explore the formal teaching processes for SAs, future investigations into the training and preparedness should explore what we are teaching a SA from the didactic and clinical perspectives, as well as begin to explore the role of a regulatory body to ensure SAs are protected and prepared through recommended trainings described in our results.

Task Allowance

The results of our study are indicative that SSATs are restrictive in nature to SAs and allowing more tasks to be completed by ATs. We believe it is important to highlight that none of the SSATs that participated in this study were allowing autonomous SA clinical experiences related to performing a concussion evaluation, clearing an athlete to return to play, creating a rehabilitation program for an injured patient, talking to the parents of an injured athlete, or interpreting referrals. These findings are important to highlight as they are all categorized as high-risk activities in our study. While 100% compliance was not met, other high-risk activities were also not being permitted by the SSAT including 86% restricting the performance of orthopedic evaluations and 66% restricting the taping of an injured athlete’s ankle. ATs were also allowed to perform several of the skills in the task allowance instrument including 97% of SSATs allowing the taping of an injured athlete’s ankle with either direct or indirect supervision, or autonomous practice. The task with the worst adherence to the guidelines for SAs is taping non-injured athletes with 61.7% allowing this to occur. The significance of this in clinical practice is that preventative techniques such as prophylactic taping are not as important as compared to other tasks in that a minor can complete this task. SSATs must be mindful that prevention is one of the domains of clinical practice and taping must be protected as a clinical task in the same manner as environmental monitoring, nutritional considerations, and policy development.

While return-to-play decisions are high-risk situations, they are still tasks that must be completed and practiced during clinical experiences for ATs. In exploring case law, *Rios vs Grossmont Union High School* details several key factors to protect the student and patient during clinical experiences. In this case, a student was “volunteering” at the secondary school while completing his degree at an accredited professional athletic training program. During this clinical experience, the AT was unsupervised, despite the secondary school having a certified athletic trainer on staff, during a football game in which a student-athlete sprained his ankle.²² The AT subsequently evaluated, taped, functionally tested, and returned the patient to activity.¹ On a subsequent play after returning to the game, the student-athlete was severely injured resulting in two fractured vertebrae and partial, temporary paralysis.²² The legal counsel attempted to link the lower extremity injury to the subsequent spinal cord injury through the notion of decreased balance and function predisposing the patient to the secondary situation.²² The jury found that the secondary school was not negligent in this case because of the lack of an established standard of care by the NATA regarding the management of ankle sprains, which interestingly was published months before in August 2013 in the form of a position statement.³⁷ The *Rios vs*

Grossmont Union High School case illustrates the increased risk to the supervising SSAT and the patient through unsupervised task allowance even despite the knowledge and skills that an ATS may have from a professional athletic training program.

While the current structure is mostly successful in preparing ATSs, novice athletic trainers and employers have identified the tasks associated with healthcare administration as deficient areas in the transition to practice.^{38,39} In our study, we identified that ATSs are not permitted to practice the skills of medical documentation, using patient management systems, and talking to parents of patients. Additionally, SSATs are not allowing the ATSs to make return-to-play decisions under their direct supervision. Walker, Thrasher, and Mazzerole discussed a similar finding that newly credentialed athletic trainers feel more prepared for the job during the transition to practice if they were allowed to communicate with external stakeholders, make clinical decision, and manage a patient independently.⁴⁰ If we combine these two findings together, the role of the SSAT as a preceptor is critical to the retention of ATSs in the profession specifically within the secondary school setting. When compared to ATSs, 68% of SSATs reported not permitting the SAs to complete administrative tasks related to patient records and medical documentation such as entering data into an electronic medical record. Filing patient records and medical documentation is an ill-defined situation within the best practice documents for SAs. We recommend that if a SA is allowed to complete these tasks, HIPAA and FERPA training is essential. Privacy concerns in the digital age are a growing issue in the healthcare industry due to the rise of social media and bait clicking.^{41,42} It is vital that we are teaching SAs and ATSs, currently reflected in the population as digital natives, the proper access to and dissemination of student health and educational records.^{43,44}

One aspect of supervision throughout the state practice acts and CAATE standards is the idea of being able to intervene for the student and patient during the encounter. In our study, 50% of SSATs permitted an ATS to serve as the "eyes and ears" at an athletic event using a walkie-talkie to communicate to the certified athletic trainer located elsewhere. We identified similar results with 54% of SSATs allowing a SA to serve in the same capacity regardless of supervision status. Previous research identified that using walkie-talkie does not meet the CAATE standard for direct supervision.⁴⁵ While the principle of direct supervision has been discussed throughout the athletic training literature as it relates to ATSs, our findings are comparable to previous research completed in 2006 regarding ATS in the college and university setting that identified that ATSs were not receiving the appropriate supervision by the preceptor.^{24,45-48}

One interesting finding from our study was the limitation of both SAs and ATCs in dispensing over-the-counter medication. Additionally, we identified those SSATs that have both SAs and ATSs involved in their clinical practice both restricted the dispensing of over-the-counter medication and return-to-play decisions for both parties, but did allow the ATSs to perform both of these skills more frequently as compared to a SA. While we believe it is important to highlight the adherence to best practices for SAs, the ATSs may be involved in the conveyance of these medications to the patients.⁴⁹ Although there are findings that display an issue within ATS task allowance, we believe it is important to also describe rationale behind this decision. Rather than the task allowance, the SSAT may have perceived this item from a different perspective. According the consensus statement, it is common practice to not provide over-the-counter medications to minors without previous parental consent.⁴⁹ Therefore, the findings may not be accurate in stating that students cannot perform the skill of dispensing medication, but rather a limitation of the secondary school setting.⁴⁹ We believe it is also important to note that with only 27.3% of respondents reporting they supervised both SAs and ATSs, the confusion of each student groups' roles and task allowance may be a limited issue. With that in mind, the SSAT that have identified the distinction through the task allowance must continue to be an advocate for the profession through promotion of patient safety and the brand of athletic training as a vital member of the healthcare team, not simply a skill set that is equitable of an extracurricular high school program.

Limitations and Future Direction

This study is not without limitations. First, we explored the self-reported clinical experience task allowance from the SSATs perspective. Therefore, the results of this study can only describe what the SSAT believes they are allowing and limiting during the experiences. This lends to the idea that some clinical tasks may be performed by SAs and ATSs without the explicit grasp by the SSAT about what this looks like when placed as the "eyes and ears" at athletic events. Thus, it remains unclear what those duties look like outside of the supervised time, creating a conscious (knowledge of proper task allowance) incompetence (lack of implementation) from the lens of the SSAT. Many of the participants stated they had ATSs involved in their clinical practice, but the survey did not specifically acknowledge the progression of clinical experience supervision related to the knowledge and skills of the ATS. Therefore, future studies should attempt to provide a continuum of task allowance throughout the ATS educational progression to address when and why the SSAT may shift their supervision strategies. Specific questions in the survey addressed their teaching responsibilities and the role the SA had in the extracurricular activities, but did not address if the clinical experience were directed, monitored, or maintained by organizations such as HOSA-Future Health Professionals or The Association for Career and Technical Education. It is possible that the clinical experiences afforded by the SSAT may be supervised by an overarching body, rather than dictated by the SSAT themselves, and should be explored in future detail.

Future directions related to this study should seek to identify the perceived and actual task performance of SAs and ATs involved in clinical practice, specifically comparing secondary schools that incorporate both students in athletic training clinical experiences. Currently, we are unable to directly measure what the student is being allowed to complete. While the NATA provides guidelines, we as a profession assume that implementation is occurring because the documents are available. Future research should seek to understand the SSAT's perspective regarding what and why they allow a student to complete specific to the latitude of SAs compared to the restriction of ATs from regulatory agencies. Finally, we must consider the current direction of the athletic training education during the degree elevation. The role of the SA has created a desire to seek a professional undergraduate athletic training program. With the change to the professional degree at the graduate level, we may see a similar elevation of interested individuals in the field of athletic training performing tasks, where previously this was SAs and could become student observers or interns that are non-matriculating athletic training students completing an undergraduate degree. Research should explore colleges and universities that have this dynamic to ensure roles and responsibilities amongst all members is understood by the public including internal and external stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

Most SAs are not prepared to enter the athletic training facility without the proper training including emergency cardiac care and first aid. Additionally, the terminology of SAs continues to be an issue for the profession. Overall, the SSATs are following most of the best practice guidelines related to the task allowance of SAs, while also allowing ATs clinical experiences and patient encounters that will prepare them for future practice. However, a major area of concern is that these findings are not in 100% compliance with some CAATE standards and NATA supervision standards. As such, the proper supervision and task allowance of both ATs and SAs in the secondary school setting is simultaneously an education and clinical practice issue. The public image of the profession is at risk by having SAs complete the job-specific tasks of a healthcare provider, specifically an athletic trainer. Secondly, the vitality of the profession is at risk if SSATs serving as preceptors are not exposing ATs to key determinants related to the transition to practice while concurrently protecting the student and public through risk mitigation.

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