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Kassidy Esser  
*Wilmington College*, kassidy.l.esser@wilmington.edu

Erika Smith-Goodwin  
*Wilmington College*

Jennifer Walker  
*Wilmington College*

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The Comfort Level of High School Athletic Trainers When Dealing with Mental Health Conditions

Kassidy Esser; Erika Smith-Goodwin PhD, AT, ATC; Jennifer Walker MA, AT, ATC
Wilmington College; Sport Sciences Department

OBJECTIVE
The purpose of this study was to investigate the comfort level of high school athletic trainers in dealing with mental health conditions/situations.

DESIGN AND SETTING
The instrument was sent to high school athletic trainers in southwest Ohio using SurveyMonkey. I attained a list of high school athletic trainers from the Ohio Athletic Trainers’ Association and surveyed OATA Southwest District athletic trainers. 237 instruments were emailed with a return rate of 35.4% (n=84).

PARTICIPANTS
My first independent variable was gender. 32.1% (n=27) were male and 67.9% (n=57) were female. My second independent variable was work experience. If they have worked as an athletic trainer for five years or less, they were declared as a young professional. If they have worked as an athletic trainer for six years or more, they were declared as a veteran. There were 45.2% (n=38) athletic trainers that were considered young professional. 54.8% (n=46) were considered veteran. The dependent variables were the different mental health conditions such as anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), eating disorders, and suicidal thoughts.

INTERVENTION
Question one covers the topic of participation of mental screening. Question two covers how often athletic trainers work with mental health conditions. Questions three through eight go over the recognition of signs and symptoms. The topic of referring to the correct medical professional is covered by questions nine through fourteen. Lastly, questions 15 through eighteen cover demographics: formal education, years of work experience, gender, and age. The content validity is provided by the Table of Specifications (ToS). The face validity was established a panel of experts as exempted research. To analyze my data, I used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 24.0. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASUREMENT
Question one uses a two-point Likert scale with the answers being yes1 or no2. Question two covers a four-point Likert scale with the choices being ‘once a day1’, ‘once week2’, ‘once a month3’, and ‘once a year4’. A five-point Likert scale will be used for questions three through fourteen. The given choices are ‘strongly agree1’, ‘agree2’, ‘neutral3’, ‘disagree4’, and ‘strongly disagree5’. For question fifteen, I used a two-point Likert scale with the choices being true1 or false2. Question sixteen is another five-point Likert scale with the answer choices being ‘less than five years1’, ‘six to ten years2’, ‘eleven to fifteen years3’, ‘sixteen to twenty years4’, and ‘twenty-one years or more5’. Question seventeen uses a two-point with the choices being male1 or female2. Descriptive statistics (frequency counts and percentages) were calculated for every applicable item on my survey. To analyze my data, I used Chi Square test with the grouping variables being gender and work experience (young professional vs. veteran). The alpha levels were set to .05 a priori to determine a significant statistical difference.
RESULTS
One question that I found interesting and caught my attention states, “I have received formal training on mental health,” with the choices being true or false. 50% (n=42) of the participants chose true and 48.9% (n=41) people chose false. One person chose not to answer the question. What this means is that almost half of the participants have not had training on mental. As mental health becomes more prevalent in our schools, we need to know how to take care of our patients and/or athletes. 81.0% (n=68) chose false when asked about mental health screenings being conducted in their workplace at a high school. 32.1% (n=27) chose ‘once a week’ when asked how often they work with athletes with mental health conditions. 40.3% (n=34) chose a negative answer when asked about recognition of symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. The statement was “I work at a high school that conducts mental health screenings,” with the choices being true or false ($X^2=5.598$, df=1, $p=.018$). The top answer was false with 92.1% (n=35) young professionals and 71.7% (n=33) veteran athletic trainers. 22.6% (n=19) chose neutral when questioned about their ability to recognize signs and symptoms of anxiety, depression, PTSD, anorexia, bulimia and suicide, there were still some that were not comfortable and even more that felt less confident in referring athletes with these conditions. More specific and detailed education on mental health issues need to be better implemented in athletic training programs and at professional conferences. This will ensure that athletic trainers are able to recognize the signs and symptoms and can refer athlete’s with mental health issue.

CONCLUSION
Only half of the participants of this study had formal training in mental health situations. 81% (n=68) of the participants did not do mental health screenings at their high school. While the majority felt comfortable recognizing the signs and symptoms of anxiety, depression, PTSD, anorexia, bulimia and suicide, there were still some that were not comfortable and even more that felt less confident in referring athletes with these conditions. More specific and detailed education on mental health issues need to be better implemented in athletic training programs and at professional conferences. This will ensure that athletic trainers are able to recognize the signs and symptoms and can refer athlete’s with mental health issue.

KEY WORDS: Mental Health, Athletic Trainers, High School, Depression, Anxiety, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder