



POSITION STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MOUTHGUARD USE IN SPORTS

National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC)

Prior to implementation of the NFHS mouthguard rule an athlete participating in contact sports had a better than 50% chance of sustaining a significant oral-facial injury during his or her secondary school career. Multiple studies by the American Dental Association, the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry, and the American Academy of Sports Dentistry convincingly show the reduction of oral-facial injuries with the use of a properly fitted mouthguard. Prior to the use of properly fitted mouthguards and facemasks, over 50% of football players' injuries were oral-facial. They now represent less than 1% of all injuries.

The NFHS currently mandates the use of mouthguards in football, field hockey, ice hockey, lacrosse and wrestling (for wrestlers wearing braces). The Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC) of the NFHS recommends that athletes consider the use of a properly fitted, unaltered mouthguard for participation in any sport that has the potential for oral-facial injury from body or playing apparatus (stick, bat, ball, etc) contact. Current research does not support the theory that mouthguard use minimizes the risk or severity of concussion. The SMAC encourages further study in this important area.

Mouthguards should include occlusal (protecting and separating the biting surfaces) and labial (protecting the teeth and supporting structures) components covering all of the upper teeth. Mouthguards which cover the lower, rather than the upper, teeth may be used if recommended by a dentist. It is strongly recommended that mouthguards be properly fitted and not be altered in any manner which decreases the effective protection. Proper fit is insured by: (1) being constructed from a model made from an impression of the individual's teeth or (2) being constructed and fitted to the individual by impressing the teeth into the mouthguard itself. Mouthguards used in wrestling must be designed to cover both upper and lower orthodontic appliances (braces). Mouthguards cannot be clear and must be of any visible color other than white to allow for easier rule enforcement by officials in all sports in which their use is mandated (except wrestling).

A properly fitted and unaltered mouthguard has been shown to not impede communication, breathing, or create any hazards to the airway or oral cavity. Types of mouthguards which comply with NFHS rules and the relative advantages and disadvantages of each are listed below.

TYPE OF MOUTHGUARD**ADVANTAGES****DISADVANTAGES****Boil and Bite**Inexpensive
Form-fittedDeteriorates over time
May not last entire season
Pressure on cheeks and gums
if not fitted well**Custom fit**Accurate fit
Comfortable

May offer superior protectionMost expensive
Several trips to dentist may be
required**Stock**

Easily fits over braces

Poor fit and easily dislodged

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