

Summary of the amendments

CHAPTER 1.8, 4.3, 5.1.2, 7.2, 11.12

Changes to be made: The non-allowance of Vaseline is already referred to in the AIBA Technical and Competition Rules; it must also be removed from the Medical Handbook (1.8, 4.3, 5.1.2, 7.2, 11.12)

Recommendation: The use of Cavilon should be disallowed since there has been no proof that it has a positive impact to prevent cuts and help in the protection of the boxers' face.

Proposed Amendment:

Non-petroleum skin-protective jelly should replace Cavilon accordingly.

1.8 Comparison between AOB, WSB – Medical Aspects

	AOB	WSB
Dressing of wounds, abrasions, swellings	Liquid skin plasters, strips, Vaseline non-petroleum skin-protective jelly	Liquid skin plasters, strips, Vaseline non-petroleum skin-protective jelly
Skin protection	Vaseline, Cavilon non-petroleum skin-protective jelly (should not be used in a deep cut)	Vaseline, Cavilon non-petroleum skin-protective jelly (should not be used in a deep cut)

4.3 Boxer with a cut at the Medical Check

A bruise or an abrasion can be covered with a cut preventative substance such as ~~Vaseline~~ or ~~Cavilon~~ **non-petroleum skin-protective jelly** (Note: ~~Cavilon~~ **Non-petroleum skin-protective jelly** should not be used in a deep wound)

5.1.2 Adrenalin

Adrenalin (Epinephrine) is a potentially [.....] particularly when mixed with ~~Vaseline~~ **non-petroleum skin-protective jelly** [.....]

For safety purposes, Adrenalin applied topically on a swab or mixed with ~~Vaseline~~ **non-petroleum skin-protective jelly** should not be stronger than 1: 10,000 (0.1 mg/ml). Adrenaline administered intramuscularly for anaphylactic reactions should be 1:1000 (1mg/ml)

7.2 Permitted Accessories for Seconds and Cutmen in the Boxer's Corner:

- Water provided by the LOC
- ~~Vaseline~~ **Non-petroleum skin-protective jelly** [.....]

11.12 ~~Vaseline~~ **Non-petroleum skin-protective jelly**

The use of a small amount of ~~Vaseline~~ **non-petroleum skin-protective jelly** on the forehead and eyebrow to help prevent injury is permitted.

Note: Cavilon was also removed from the Technical and Competition Rules

CHAPTER 5.1: CUTS

Proposed New Rule

5.1.4 **Use of Surgical Glue in the cases of small cuts.**

Recommendation:

Only to be applied by the team doctor during the rest period of a bout. Ringside doctor can follow up post bout. (Team doctor can be seated just out of the FOP, and can switch places quickly with a second to tend to a boxer if necessary)

Rationale:

If the cut is small and not deep, it is possible to close the cut to protect the wound from widening or getting worse.

CHAPTER 6.5: KO AND RSC

Proposed Amendments:

6.5.1 KO-H or RSC-H : Stoppages due to punches to the head

6.5.2 KO-B or RSC-B : Stoppages due to punches to the body

Recommendation:

Clearly Differentiate KO's - Use of 'H' or 'B' to differentiate stoppage to head or body.

Rationale:

Differentiation of KOs can assist the Supervisor/ITOs when making decisions since Swiss Timing just shows "RSC" or "KO", and therefore decisions are sometimes erringly made.

The "H" should be added by the doctor, not the Referee.

Rationale: 1. The doctor knows better when an "H" is totally necessary

2. In the past when it was the responsibility of the Referee, the referee would sometimes arbitrarily add the "H" when it was not necessary. And the reverse would also happen - in some cases the Referee would fail to add the "H" when it was necessary.

Note: KO-H, KO-B, RSC-H, RSC-B was inserted accordingly into the Technical and Competition Rules

CHAPTER 8.5: SUSPENSION PERIODS

Proposed New Rule:

8.5.1: KO or RSC due to a body blow - KO-B or RSC-B

If a Boxer suffers a knockout as a result of a blow/blows to the body or if the bout is stopped by the Referee because the Boxer has received heavy blows to the body, then the restriction periods shall be decided by the ringside doctor.

Rationale: Since stoppages due to punches to the body are not as usually dangerous as those to the head, the restriction period should be different. The doctor should take into consideration that the recovery period for a stoppage to the body is usually much faster than a KO to the head, and therefore the suspension period does not need to be 30 days.

Eg. A boxer may get a low blow and can't respond to the 8 count in the ring. But after even just a few minutes he is good, because there was no injury **or**

Eg. A boxer gets his/her wind "knocked out", it presents a temporary inability to continue boxing right away. But there is no injury.

- In these instances, a very short suspension/rest period can be recommended by the doctor.

BANDAX TECHNOLOGY HANDWRAPS

Recommendation:

Allow the use of the Bandax Handwraps, which are pre-made wraps with or without silicone gel, for AIBA Competitions. It is designed using the method used to wrap pro boxers' hand – made for heavy punching and high impact. A pair of Bandax must also only be used for maximum six (6) official bouts.

Rationale:

- Allows consistency and uniformity in competition handwraps. These pre-made handwraps remove all risks on doubtful and wrongly done bandages by inexperienced "cutmen".
- Bandax has been used (tested) by AOB boxers of all the weight categories, and results indicate that there were no complaints of pain or injury. The boxers felt a greater sense of

safety for their hands when they wore the Bandax Handwraps since their hands were very well-positioned in the boxing glove and therefore they felt a high level of safety in delivering strong and better punches.

- The Bandax Handwrap protects the hands from micro trauma and it is reusable, durable (can last for several months even with regular and intense training), easy and quick to put on, and are available in different sizes (S, M, L, XL) and colours which can be used by both men and women.

Note: Item added in AIBA Technical & Competition Rules

KINESIOLOGY TAPE

Recommendation:

Allow boxers to use Kinesiology taping; but only allowed from waist down, and to the back of the body.

Rationale:

The use of tape on the boxer to the back of the body and waist down does not obstruct his or her opponent and it also does not hamper nor improves the boxer wearing the tape. It is regarded as more a preventative measure of an existing injury or injury prone area.

Note: Item added in AIBA Technical & Competition Rules

MEDICAL CLEARANCE FOR BOXERS

Recommendation:

The Medical Clearance for boxers on national teams should come only from NF Registered Medical/Ringside doctor.

Rationale:

To prevent any misguidance in relation to the boxers' health and eligibility for a competition. There are sometimes instances of boxers not having a full medical check, but still receiving a "fit to box certificate". The registered doctor will be more aware of what has to be done for the boxer to be declared fit, and therefore maintains the safety of the boxer.

Amend Rule 10.1 and 10.2 of AIBA Technical and Competition Rules

10.1. Within 3 months before all AIBA-owned and AIBA-sanctioned Competitions, Boxers must pass a medical examination with ~~a doctor of their choice~~ **the NF Registered**

Medical/Ringside doctor to receive their completed, signed, and stamped AIBA Medical Certificate.

10.2. Within 1 year before all AIBA-affiliated Competitions, Boxers must pass a medical examination with ~~a doctor of their choice~~ **the NF Registered Medical/Ringside doctor** to receive their completed, signed, and stamped AIBA Medical Certificate.