Start here.

(a) (i) Female participation in sport can be affected by iron ~~defi~~ deficiency and bone density.
As females ~~require~~ menstrate, ~~iron~~ essential iron is lost through blood loss, therefore a supplement should be taken for iron levels to be at an ~~other~~ suitable level. This iron defiency may lead to a lack of participation in sport due to lethargy and fatigue which may felt by those females low in iron.
As females lose calcium faster than men this leads to bone density being decreased, therefore an approiate supplement for this should also be taken. This decrease in bone density may lead to a lack of participation from females due to a fear of injurying oneself therefore, non contact sports ~~should~~ and aerobic activities such as swimming should be chosen.

(ii) Sports medicine addresses the medical conditions of children and young athletes ~~in condi~~ specifically for those with

asthma and epilepsy.
Asmtahma effects a large proportion of children in society today however this should not ~~disalle~~ ~~prob~~ hinder them for playing sport. An adequate warm up should be partaken in and any ~~prior~~ medication should be taken before the game or training session. Water should be sipped ~~throughe~~ frequently and coaches should be educated in the procedure in the event of an asthma attack. If the enciroment is hazzardous e.g. air is very dusty, to the childs condition then special considiration shoud be made before child plays.

Children with epilepsy can still partake in physical activity however contact ~~Sppo~~ sports such as rugby should be avoided. Childrens ~~per~~ and young peoples parents ~~of~~ carer should be present incase of a ~~sei~~ seziure however, the coach should also be educated in what to do in an emergency.

Through these procedures, children and young people with these conditions shoul still be able to partak in sport. ~~and~~

Additional writing space on back page.