



**Athletic Participation Information 2021-22**  
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**Kyra Weren, Athletic Trainer - [werenk@wctech.org](mailto:werenk@wctech.org)**

All forms should be submitted to the main office or by email to the Athletic Trainer by the appropriate date.

To participate in any sport at Warren Tech the following steps must be taken.

1. Submit a current physical on the NJSIAA Physical Form.
2. Submit an Updated Health History Form
3. Submit all other participation forms with the appropriate signatures.

1. Physical - A current Pre-Participation Physical must be handed in on the **NJSIAA physical form**. One physical exam is needed every 365 days. Athletes will not be allowed to participate in any way without a completed physical form. **Incomplete forms will NOT be accepted**. This means all sections of the physical must be completed. **(Vision screening must be written on the physical form. If you see an eye doctor and do not receive your eye exam from your primary care physician, a print out with your vision exam must be attached and signed by the eye doctor who did the exam.)** All answers that have been checked off as “yes” on page 1 must have an explanation written on the bottom of page 1. Once the physicals are received by the school they must then be signed off by the school physician for official clearance to participate in sports.

2. Updated Health History Form - This form must be completed before each season unless you are handing in a new physical. This form is to explain any medical issues that may have occurred since your last athletic physical.

3. The following forms must be filled out and signed by a parent/guardian and the student athlete. All forms can be found on the school’s website under the Athletics’ page or in the Athletic Trainer’s office.

- Medical Release Form
- Concussion Fact Sheet & Sign Off Form
- Sudden Cardiac Death Pamphlet & Sign Off Form
- Opioid Use / Fact Sheet & Sign Off Form
- NJSIAA Steroid Testing & Sign Off Form
- HIPPA Form
- Consent To Treat Form
- COVID-19 Permission Form
- Eye Injury Fact Sheet (No Signature Needed)

All forms must be handed in to the main office or the Athletic Trainer by the designated due date.

**Paperwork Due Dates for Each Season:**

**Fall: August 1, 2021**

**Winter: October 22, 2021**

**Spring: February 4, 2022**

# PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION HISTORY FORM

*(Note: This form is to be filled out by the patient and parent prior to seeing the physician. The physician should keep a copy of this form in the chart.)*

Date of Exam \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Sport(s) \_\_\_\_\_

**Medicines and Allergies:** Please list all of the prescription and over-the-counter medicines and supplements (herbal and nutritional) that you are currently taking

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Do you have any allergies?  Yes  No If yes, please identify specific allergy below.

Medicines  Pollens  Food  Stinging Insects

Explain "Yes" answers below. Circle questions you don't know the answers to.

GENERAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No	MEDICAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
1. Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?			26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
2. Do you have any ongoing medical conditions? If so, please identify below: <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma <input type="checkbox"/> Anemia <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes <input type="checkbox"/> Infections Other: _____			27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?		
3. Have you ever spent the night in the hospital?			28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma?		
4. Have you ever had surgery?			29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
<b>HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise?			31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?		
6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?			32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems?		
7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?			33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection?		
8. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems? If so, check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure <input type="checkbox"/> A heart murmur <input type="checkbox"/> High cholesterol <input type="checkbox"/> A heart infection <input type="checkbox"/> Kawasaki disease Other: _____			34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		
9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG, echocardiogram)			35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise?			36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder?		
11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure?			37. Do you have headaches with exercise?		
12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise?			38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
<b>HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
13. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or had an unexpected or unexplained sudden death before age 50 (including drowning, unexplained car accident, or sudden infant death syndrome)?			40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
14. Does anyone in your family have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Marfan syndrome, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia?			41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising?		
15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator?			42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning?			43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		
<b>BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	44. Have you had any eye injuries?		
17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game?			45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?		
18. Have you ever had any broken or fractured bones or dislocated joints?			46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield?		
19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches?			47. Do you worry about your weight?		
20. Have you ever had a stress fracture?			48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
21. Have you ever been told that you have or have you had an x-ray for neck instability or atlantoaxial instability? (Down syndrome or dwarfism)			49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		
22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device?			50. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you?			51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?		
24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red?			<b>FEMALES ONLY</b>		
25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease?			52. Have you ever had a menstrual period?		
			53. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?		
			54. How many periods have you had in the last 12 months?		

Explain "yes" answers here

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the above questions are complete and correct.

Signature of athlete \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of parent/guardian \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# ■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

## THE ATHLETE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORY FORM

Date of Exam \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Sport(s) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Type of disability		
2. Date of disability		
3. Classification (if available)		
4. Cause of disability (birth, disease, accident/trauma, other)		
5. List the sports you are interested in playing		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
6. Do you regularly use a brace, assistive device, or prosthetic?		
7. Do you use any special brace or assistive device for sports?		
8. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or any other skin problems?		
9. Do you have a hearing loss? Do you use a hearing aid?		
10. Do you have a visual impairment?		
11. Do you use any special devices for bowel or bladder function?		
12. Do you have burning or discomfort when urinating?		
13. Have you had autonomic dysreflexia?		
14. Have you ever been diagnosed with a heat-related (hyperthermia) or cold-related (hypothermia) illness?		
15. Do you have muscle spasticity?		
16. Do you have frequent seizures that cannot be controlled by medication?		

**Explain "yes" answers here**

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**Please indicate if you have ever had any of the following.**

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Atlantoaxial instability		
X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability		
Dislocated joints (more than one)		
Easy bleeding		
Enlarged spleen		
Hepatitis		
Osteopenia or osteoporosis		
Difficulty controlling bowel		
Difficulty controlling bladder		
Numbness or tingling in arms or hands		
Numbness or tingling in legs or feet		
Weakness in arms or hands		
Weakness in legs or feet		
Recent change in coordination		
Recent change in ability to walk		
Spina bifida		
Latex allergy		

**Explain "yes" answers here**

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**I hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the above questions are complete and correct.**

Signature of athlete \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of parent/guardian \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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New Jersey Department of Education 2014; Pursuant to P.L.2013, c. 71

**NOTE:** The preparticipation physical examination must be conducted by a health care provider who 1) is a licensed physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant; and 2) completed the Student-Athlete Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module.

# PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

## PHYSICIAN REMINDERS

- Consider additional questions on more sensitive issues
  - Do you feel stressed out or under a lot of pressure?
  - Do you ever feel sad, hopeless, depressed, or anxious?
  - Do you feel safe at your home or residence?
  - Have you ever tried cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
  - During the past 30 days, did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
  - Do you drink alcohol or use any other drugs?
  - Have you ever taken anabolic steroids or used any other performance supplement?
  - Have you ever taken any supplements to help you gain or lose weight or improve your performance?
  - Do you wear a seat belt, use a helmet, and use condoms?
- Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5–14).

EXAMINATION		
Height _____	Weight _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
BP _____ / _____ ( _____ / _____ )	Pulse _____	Vision R 20/ _____ L 20/ _____ Corrected <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
MEDICAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Appearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span &gt; height, hyperlaxity, myopia, MVP, aortic insufficiency)</li> </ul>		
Eyes/ears/nose/throat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils equal</li> <li>Hearing</li> </ul>		
Lymph nodes		
Heart <sup>a</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva)</li> <li>Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI)</li> </ul>		
Pulses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses</li> </ul>		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Genitourinary (males only) <sup>b</sup>		
Skin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis</li> </ul>		
Neurologic <sup>c</sup>		
MUSCULOSKELETAL		
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder/arm		
Elbow/forearm		
Wrist/hand/fingers		
Hip/thigh		
Knee		
Leg/ankle		
Foot/toes		
Functional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duck-walk, single leg hop</li> </ul>		

<sup>a</sup>Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.

<sup>b</sup>Consider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.

<sup>c</sup>Consider cognitive evaluation or baseline neuropsychiatric testing if a history of significant concussion.

- Cleared for all sports without restriction
- Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for \_\_\_\_\_
- Not cleared
- Pending further evaluation
  - For any sports
  - For certain sports \_\_\_\_\_
- Reason \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendations \_\_\_\_\_

**I have examined the above-named student and completed the preparticipation physical evaluation. The athlete does not present apparent clinical contraindications to practice and participate in the sport(s) as outlined above. A copy of the physical exam is on record in my office and can be made available to the school at the request of the parents. If conditions arise after the athlete has been cleared for participation, a physician may rescind the clearance until the problem is resolved and the potential consequences are completely explained to the athlete (and parents/guardians).**

Name of physician, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) (print/type) \_\_\_\_\_ Date of exam \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of physician, APN, PA \_\_\_\_\_



# ■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION CLEARANCE FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Sex  M  F Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Cleared for all sports without restriction  
 Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for \_\_\_\_\_

Not cleared  
 Pending further evaluation  
 For any sports  
 For certain sports \_\_\_\_\_  
Reason \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendations \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other information \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## HCP OFFICE STAMP

## SCHOOL PHYSICIAN:

Reviewed on \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Not Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**I have examined the above-named student and completed the preparticipation physical evaluation. The athlete does not present apparent clinical contraindications to practice and participate in the sport(s) as outlined above. A copy of the physical exam is on record in my office and can be made available to the school at the request of the parents. If conditions arise after the athlete has been cleared for participation, the physician may rescind the clearance until the problem is resolved and the potential consequences are completely explained to the athlete (and parents/guardians).**

Name of physician, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of physician, APN, PA \_\_\_\_\_

## Completed Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# New Jersey Department of Education Health History Update Questionnaire

Name of School: \_\_\_\_\_

To participate on a school-sponsored interscholastic or intramural athletic team or squad, each student whose physical examination was completed more than 90 days prior to the first day of official practice shall provide a health history update questionnaire completed and signed by the student's parent or guardian.

Student: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Last Physical Examination: \_\_\_\_\_ Sport: \_\_\_\_\_

### Since the last pre-participation physical examination, has your son/daughter:

1. Been medically advised not to participate in a sport? Yes  No

If yes, describe in detail:

2. Sustained a concussion, been unconscious or lost memory from a blow to the head? Yes  No

If yes, explain in detail:

3. Broken a bone or sprained/strained/dislocated any muscle or joints? Yes  No

If yes, describe in detail:

4. Fainted or "blacked out?" Yes  No

If yes, was this during or immediately after exercise?

5. Experienced chest pains, shortness of breath or "racing heart?" Yes  No

If yes, explain

6. Has there been a recent history of fatigue and unusual tiredness? Yes  No

7. Been hospitalized or had to go to the emergency room? Yes  No

If yes, explain in detail

8. Since the last physical examination, has there been a sudden death in the family or has any member of the family under age 50 had a heart attack or "heart trouble?" Yes  No

9. Started or stopped taking any over-the-counter or prescribed medications? Yes  No

10. Been diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19)? Yes  No

If diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19), was your son/daughter symptomatic? Yes  No

If diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19), was your son/daughter hospitalized? Yes  No

11. Has any member of the student-athlete's household been diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19)? Yes  No

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of parent/guardian: \_\_\_\_\_

Please Return Completed Form to the School Nurse's Office

Warren County Technical School  
Coach's Medical Release Form

**Player's Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Sport(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security# \_\_\_\_\_

**Parent/Guardian Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Parent/Guardian Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_

Home phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Home phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Alternate Emergency Contact Person:** \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to Athlete: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact # \_\_\_\_\_

**Insurance Coverage** (must have insurance to participate in school sports)

Insurance Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Policy # \_\_\_\_\_ Group # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Care Physician: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Policy Holder: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to Athlete: \_\_\_\_\_

**Any Known Allergies/Pertinent Medical Information:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Realizing that such activity involves the potential for injury, which is inherent in all sports. I, Parent/Guardian acknowledge that even the best coaching, use of the most advanced protective equipment and strict observance of rules, injuries are still possible. On rare occasions, these injuries can be severe enough to result in complete or partial paralysis or even death. In the event that the above named student is presented for or requires medical treatment, I parent/legal guardian acknowledge that I/We have read and understand this warning.

Therefore, I grant Coach(s) and/or Athletic Trainer permission to act as my surrogate for my child in the area of obtaining, treatment of a doctor of medicine or dentistry. I also assume the financial responsibility for any medical treatment of my child.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Parent/Guardian

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **Sports-Related Concussion and Head Injury Fact Sheet and Parent/Guardian Acknowledgement Form**

A concussion is a brain injury that can be caused by a blow to the head or body that disrupts normal functioning of the brain. Concussions are a type of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), which can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally functions. Concussions can cause significant and sustained neuropsychological impairment affecting problem solving, planning, memory, attention, concentration, and behavior.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 300,000 concussions are sustained during sports related activities nationwide, and more than 62,000 concussions are sustained each year in high school contact sports. Second-impact syndrome occurs when a person sustains a second concussion while still experiencing symptoms of a previous concussion. It can lead to severe impairment and even death of the victim.

Legislation (P.L. 2010, Chapter 94) signed on December 7, 2010, mandated measures to be taken in order to ensure the safety of K-12 student-athletes involved in interscholastic sports in New Jersey. It is imperative that athletes, coaches, and parent/guardians are educated about the nature and treatment of sports related concussions and other head injuries. The legislation states that:

- All Coaches, Athletic Trainers, School Nurses, and School/Team Physicians shall complete an Interscholastic Head Injury Safety Training Program by the 2011-2012 school year.
- All school districts, charter, and non-public schools that participate in interscholastic sports will distribute annually this educational fact to all student athletes and obtain a signed acknowledgement from each parent/guardian and student-athlete.
- Each school district, charter, and non-public school shall develop a written policy describing the prevention and treatment of sports-related concussion and other head injuries sustained by interscholastic student-athletes.
- Any student-athlete who participates in an interscholastic sports program and is suspected of sustaining a concussion will be immediately removed from competition or practice. The student-athlete will not be allowed to return to competition or practice until he/she has written clearance from a physician trained in concussion treatment and has completed his/her district's graduated return-to-play protocol.

### **Quick Facts**

- Most concussions do not involve loss of consciousness
- You can sustain a concussion even if you do not hit your head
- A blow elsewhere on the body can transmit an "impulsive" force to the brain and cause a concussion

### **Signs of Concussions (Observed by Coach, Athletic Trainer, Parent/Guardian)**

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Forgets plays or demonstrates short term memory difficulties (e.g. unsure of game, opponent)
- Exhibits difficulties with balance, coordination, concentration, and attention
- Answers questions slowly or inaccurately
- Demonstrates behavior or personality changes
- Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit or fall

### **Symptoms of Concussion (Reported by Student-Athlete)**

- Headache
- Nausea/vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double vision or changes in vision
- Sensitivity to light/sound
- Feeling of sluggishness or fogginess
- Difficulty with concentration, short term memory, and/or confusion

**What Should a Student-Athlete do if they think they have a concussion?**

- **Don't hide it.** Tell your Athletic Trainer, Coach, School Nurse, or Parent/Guardian.
- **Report it.** Don't return to competition or practice with symptoms of a concussion or head injury. The sooner you report it, the sooner you may return-to-play.
- **Take time to recover.** If you have a concussion your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is healing you are much more likely to sustain a second concussion. Repeat concussions can cause permanent brain injury.

**What can happen if a student-athlete continues to play with a concussion or returns to play too soon?**

- Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the student-athlete vulnerable to second impact syndrome.
- Second impact syndrome is when a student-athlete sustains a second concussion while still having symptoms from a previous concussion or head injury.
- Second impact syndrome can lead to severe impairment and even death in extreme cases.

**Should there be any temporary academic accommodations made for Student-Athletes who have suffered a concussion?**

- To recover cognitive rest is just as important as physical rest. Reading, texting, testing-even watching movies can slow down a student-athletes recovery.
- Stay home from school with minimal mental and social stimulation until all symptoms have resolved.
- Students may need to take rest breaks, spend fewer hours at school, be given extra time to complete assignments, as well as being offered other instructional strategies and classroom accommodations.

**Student-Athletes who have sustained a concussion should complete a graduated return-to-play before they may resume competition or practice, according to the following protocol:**

- **Step 1:** Completion of a full day of normal cognitive activities (school day, studying for tests, watching practice, interacting with peers) without reemergence of any signs or symptoms. If no return of symptoms, next day advance.
- **Step 2:** Light Aerobic exercise, which includes walking, swimming, and stationary cycling, keeping the intensity below 70% maximum heart rate. No resistance training. The objective of this step is increased heart rate.
- **Step 3:** Sport-specific exercise including skating, and/or running: no head impact activities. The objective of this step is to add movement.
- **Step 4:** Non contact training drills (e.g. passing drills). Student-athlete may initiate resistance training.
- **Step 5:** Following medical clearance (consultation between school health care personnel and student-athlete's physician), participation in normal training activities. The objective of this step is to restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching and medical staff.
- **Step 6:** Return to play involving normal exertion or game activity.

For further information on Sports-Related Concussions and other Head Injuries, please visit:

[www.cdc.gov/concussion/sports/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/sports/index.html)

[www.nfhs.com](http://www.nfhs.com)

[www.ncaa.org/health-safety](http://www.ncaa.org/health-safety)

[www.bianj.org](http://www.bianj.org)

[www.atSNJ.org](http://www.atSNJ.org)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Student-Athlete

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Student-Athlete's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Parent/Guardian

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Parent/Guardian's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes  
<http://tinyurl.com/m2gjrhwq>
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association  
[www.4hcm.org](http://www.4hcm.org)
- American Heart Association [www.heart.org](http://www.heart.org)

## Collaborating Agencies:

### American Academy of Pediatrics

#### New Jersey Chapter

3836 Quakerbridge Road, Suite 108  
Hamilton, NJ 08619  
(p) 609-842-0014  
(f) 609-842-0015  
[www.aapnj.org](http://www.aapnj.org)



### American Heart Association

1 Union Street, Suite 301  
Robbinsville, NJ, 08691  
(p) 609-208-0020  
[www.heart.org](http://www.heart.org)



### New Jersey Department of Education

PO Box 500  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500  
(p) 609-292-5935  
[www.state.nj.us/education/](http://www.state.nj.us/education/)



### New Jersey Department of Health

P. O. Box 360  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360  
(p) 609-292-7837  
[www.state.nj.us/health](http://www.state.nj.us/health)



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# SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

## The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes



STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

American Academy of Pediatrics  
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

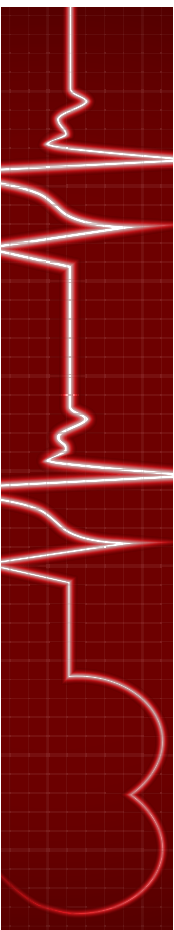


American Heart  
Association



Learn and Live

## SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES



**S**udden death in young athletes between the ages of 10 and 19 is very rare. What, if anything, can be done to prevent this kind of tragedy?

### What is sudden cardiac death in the young athlete?



Sudden cardiac death is the result of an unexpected failure of proper heart function, usually (about 60% of the time) during or immediately after exercise without trauma. Since the heart stops pumping adequately, the athlete quickly collapses, loses consciousness, and ultimately dies unless normal heart rhythm is restored using an automated external defibrillator (AED).

### How common is sudden death in young athletes?

Sudden cardiac death in young athletes is very rare. About 100 such deaths are reported in the United States per year. The chance of sudden death occurring to any individual high school athlete is about one in 200,000 per year.

Sudden cardiac death is more common: in males than in females; in football and basketball than in other sports; and in African-Americans than in other races and ethnic groups.



### What are the most common causes?

Research suggests that the main cause is a loss of proper heart rhythm, causing the heart to quiver instead of pumping blood to the brain and body. This is called ventricular fibrillation (ven-TRICK-yo-lar fib-roo-LAY-shun). The problem is usually caused by one of several cardiovascular abnormalities and electrical diseases of the heart that go unnoticed in healthy-appearing athletes.

The most common cause of sudden death in an athlete is hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (hi-per-TRO-fic CAR-dee-oh-my-OP-a-thee) also called HCM. HCM is a disease of the heart with abnormal thickening of the heart muscle, which can cause serious heart rhythm problems and blockages to blood flow. This genetic disease runs in families and usually develops gradually over many years.

The second most likely cause is congenital (con-JEN-it-ah) (i.e., present from birth) abnormalities of the coronary arteries. This means that these blood vessels are connected to the main blood vessel of the heart in an abnormal way. This differs from blockages that may occur when people get older (commonly called "coronary artery disease" which may lead to a heart attack).



## SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Other diseases of the heart that can lead to sudden death in young people include:

- Myocarditis (my-oh-car-DIE-tis), an acute inflammation of the heart muscle (usually due to a virus).
- Dilated cardiomyopathy, an enlargement of the heart for unknown reasons.
- Long QT syndrome and other electrical abnormalities of the heart which cause abnormal fast heart rhythms that can also run in families.
- Marfan syndrome, an inherited disorder that affects heart valves, walls of major arteries, eyes and the skeleton. It is generally seen in unusually tall athletes, especially if being tall is not common in other family members.

### Are there warning signs to watch for?

In more than a third of these sudden cardiac deaths, there were warning signs that were not reported or taken seriously. Warning signs are:

- Fainting, a seizure or convulsions during physical activity;
- Fainting or a seizure from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled;
- Dizziness or lightheadedness, especially during exertion;
- Chest pains, at rest or during exertion;
- Palpitations - awareness of the heart beating unusually (skipping, irregular or extra beats) during athletics or during cool down periods after athletic participation;
- Fatigue or tiring more quickly than peers; or
- Being unable to keep up with friends due to shortness of breath (labored breathing).

### What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

New Jersey requires all school athletes to be examined by their primary care physician ("medical home") or school physician at least once per year. The New Jersey Department of Education requires use of the specific Preparation Physical Examination Form (PPE).

This process begins with the parents and student-athletes answering questions about symptoms during exercise (such as chest pain, dizziness, fainting, palpitations or shortness of breath); and questions about family health history.

The primary health care provider needs to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure. They also need to know if anyone in the family under the age of 50 had an unexplained sudden death such as drowning or car accidents. This information must be provided annually for each exam because it is so essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.

The required physical exam includes measurement of blood pressure and a careful listening examination of the heart, especially for murmurs and rhythm abnormalities. If there are no warning signs reported on the health history and no abnormalities discovered on exam, no further evaluation or testing is recommended.

### Are there options privately available to screen for cardiac conditions?

Technology-based screening programs including a 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiogram (ECHO) are noninvasive and painless options parents may consider in addition to the required

PPE. However, these procedures may be expensive and are not currently advised by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Cardiology unless the PPE reveals an indication for these tests. In addition to the expense, other limitations of technology-based tests include the possibility of "false positives" which leads to unnecessary stress for the student and parent or guardian as well as unnecessary restriction from athletic participation.

The United States Department of Health and Human Services offers risk assessment options under the Surgeon General's Family History Initiative available at <http://www.hhs.gov/familyhistory/index.html>.

### When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

If the primary healthcare provider or school physician has concerns, a referral to a child heart specialist, a pediatric cardiologist, is recommended. This specialist will perform a more thorough evaluation, including an electrocardiogram (ECG), which is a graph of the electrical activity of the heart. An echocardiogram, which is an ultrasound test to allow for direct visualization of the heart structure, will likely also be done. The specialist may also order a treadmill exercise test and a monitor to enable a longer recording of the heart rhythm. None of the testing is invasive or uncomfortable.

### Can sudden cardiac death be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation should find most, but not all, conditions that would cause sudden death in the athlete. This is because some diseases are difficult to uncover and may only develop later in life. Others can develop following a

normal screening evaluation, such as an infection of the heart muscle from a virus. This is why screening evaluations and a review of the family health history need to be performed on a yearly basis by the athlete's primary healthcare provider. With proper screening and evaluation, most cases can be identified and prevented.

### Why have an AED on site during sporting events?

The only effective treatment for ventricular fibrillation is immediate use of an automated external defibrillator (AED). An AED can restore the heart back into a normal rhythm. An AED is also life-saving for ventricular fibrillation caused by a blow to the chest over the heart (commotio cordis).

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41a through c, known as "Janet's Law," requires that at any school-sponsored athletic event or team practice in New Jersey public and nonpublic schools including any of grades K through 12, the following must be available:

- An AED in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium; and
  - A team coach, licensed athletic trainer, or other designated staff member if there is no coach or licensed athletic trainer present, certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED; or
  - A State-certified emergency services provider or other certified first responder.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in central location that is accessible and ideally no more than a 1 to 1½ minute walk from any location and that a call is made to activate 911 emergency system while the AED is being retrieved.



**Sudden Cardiac Death Pamphlet**  
**Sign-Off Sheet**

Name of School District: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Local School: \_\_\_\_\_

I/We acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes pamphlet.

Student Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent or Guardian  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# OPIOID USE AND MISUSE EDUCATIONAL FACT SHEET

## Keeping Student-Athletes Safe

School athletics can serve an integral role in students' development. In addition to providing healthy forms of exercise, school athletics foster friendships and camaraderie, promote sportsmanship and fair play, and instill the value of competition.

Unfortunately, sports activities may also lead to injury and, in rare cases, result in pain that is severe or long-lasting enough to require a prescription opioid painkiller.<sup>1</sup> It is important to understand that overdoses from opioids are on the rise and are killing Americans of all ages and backgrounds. Families and communities across the country are coping with the health, emotional and economic effects of this epidemic.<sup>2</sup>

This educational fact sheet, created by the New Jersey Department of Education as required by state law (N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41.10), provides information concerning the use and misuse of opioid drugs in the event that a health care provider prescribes a student-athlete or cheerleader an opioid for a sports-related injury. Student-athletes and cheerleaders participating in an interscholastic sports program (and their parent or guardian, if the student is under age 18) must provide their school district written acknowledgment of their receipt of this fact sheet.

### How Do Athletes Obtain Opioids?

In some cases, student-athletes are prescribed these medications. According to research, about a third of young people studied obtained pills from their own previous prescriptions (i.e., an unfinished prescription used outside of a physician's supervision), and 83 percent of adolescents had unsupervised access to their prescription medications.<sup>3</sup> It is important for parents to understand the possible hazard of having unsecured prescription medications in their households. Parents should also understand the importance of proper storage and disposal of medications, even if they believe their child would not engage in non-medical use or diversion of prescription medications.

### What Are Signs of Opioid Use?

According to the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 12 percent of male athletes and 8 percent of female athletes had used prescription opioids in the 12-month period studied.<sup>3</sup> In the early stages of abuse, the athlete may exhibit unprovoked nausea and/or vomiting. However, as he or she develops a tolerance to the drug, those signs will diminish. Constipation is not uncommon, but may not be reported. One of the most significant indications of a possible opioid addiction is an athlete's decrease in academic or athletic performance, or a lack of interest in his or her sport. If these warning signs are noticed, best practices call for the student to be referred to the appropriate professional for screening,<sup>4</sup> such as provided through an evidence-based practice to identify problematic use, abuse and dependence on illicit drugs (e.g., Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)) offered through the [New Jersey Department of Health](#).

## What Are Some Ways Opioid Use and Misuse Can Be Prevented?

According to the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) Sports Medical Advisory Committee chair, John P. Kripsak, D.O., "Studies indicate that about 80 percent of heroin users started out by abusing narcotic painkillers."

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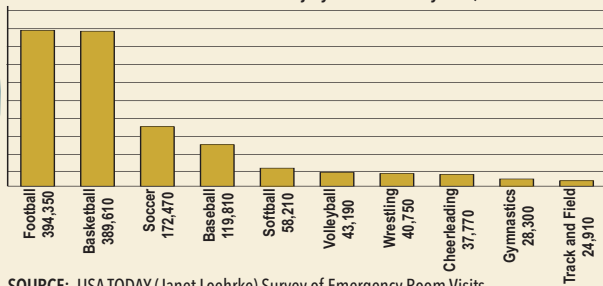
The Sports Medical Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of NJSIAA member schools as well as experts in the field of healthcare and medicine, recommends the following:

- The pain from most sports-related injuries can be managed with non-narcotic medications such as acetaminophen, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications like ibuprofen, naproxen or aspirin. Read the label carefully and always take the recommended dose, or follow your doctor's instructions. More is not necessarily better when taking an over-the-counter (OTC) pain medication, and it can lead to dangerous side effects.<sup>4</sup>
- Ice therapy can be utilized appropriately as an anesthetic.
- Always discuss with your physician exactly what is being prescribed for pain and request to avoid narcotics.
- In extreme cases, such as severe trauma or post-surgical pain, opioid pain medication should not be prescribed for more than five days at a time;
- Parents or guardians should always control the dispensing of pain medications and keep them in a safe, non-accessible location; and
- Unused medications should be disposed of immediately upon cessation of use. Ask your pharmacist about drop-off locations or home disposal kits like Deterra or Medsaway.



### Number of Injuries Nationally in 2012 Among Athletes 19 and Under from 10 Popular Sports

(Based on data from U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System)



SOURCE: USA TODAY (Janet Loehrke) Survey of Emergency Room Visits

## Even With Proper Training and Prevention, Sports Injuries May Occur

There are two kinds of sports injuries. Acute injuries happen suddenly, such as a sprained ankle or strained back. Chronic injuries may happen after someone plays a sport or exercises over a long period of time, even when applying overuse-preventative techniques.<sup>5</sup>

Athletes should be encouraged to speak up about injuries, coaches should be supported in injury-prevention decisions, and parents and young athletes are encouraged to become better educated about sports safety.<sup>6</sup>

## What Are Some Ways to Reduce the Risk of Injury?<sup>7</sup>

Half of all sports medicine injuries in children and teens are from overuse. An overuse injury is damage to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon caused by repetitive stress without allowing time for the body to heal. Children and teens are at increased risk for overuse injuries because growing bones are less resilient to stress. Also, young athletes may not know that certain symptoms are signs of overuse.

The best way to deal with sports injuries is to keep them from happening in the first place. Here are some recommendations to consider:



**PREPARE** Obtain the preparticipation physical evaluation prior to participation on a school-sponsored interscholastic or intramural athletic team or squad.



**CONDITIONING** Maintain a good fitness level during the season and offseason. Also important are proper warm-up and cooldown exercises.



**PLAY SMART** Try a variety of sports and consider specializing in one sport before late adolescence to help avoid overuse injuries.



**ADEQUATE HYDRATION** Keep the body hydrated to help the heart more easily pump blood to muscles, which helps muscles work efficiently.



**TRAINING** Increase weekly training time, mileage or repetitions no more than 10 percent per week. For example, if running 10 miles one week, increase to 11 miles the following week. Athletes should also cross-train and perform sport-specific drills in different ways, such as running in a swimming pool instead of only running on the road.



**REST UP** Take at least one day off per week from organized activity to recover physically and mentally. Athletes should take a combined three months off per year from a specific sport (may be divided throughout the year in one-month increments). Athletes may remain physically active during rest periods through alternative low-stress activities such as stretching, yoga or walking.



**PROPER EQUIPMENT** Wear appropriate and properly fitted protective equipment such as pads (neck, shoulder, elbow, chest, knee, and shin), helmets, mouthpieces, face guards, protective cups, and eyewear. Do not assume that protective gear will prevent all injuries while performing more dangerous or risky activities.

## Resources for Parents and Students on Preventing Substance Misuse and Abuse

The following list provides some examples of resources:

**National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence – NJ** promotes addiction treatment and recovery.

**New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services** is committed to providing consumers and families with a wellness and recovery-oriented model of care.

**New Jersey Prevention Network** includes a [parent's quiz](#) on the effects of opioids.

**Operation Prevention Parent Toolkit** is designed to help parents learn more about the opioid epidemic, recognize warning signs, and open lines of communication with their children and those in the community.

**Parent to Parent NJ** is a grassroots coalition for families and children struggling with alcohol and drug addiction.

**Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey** is New Jersey's anti-drug alliance created to localize and strengthen drug-prevention media efforts to prevent unlawful drug use, especially among young people.

**The Science of Addiction: The Stories of Teens** shares common misconceptions about opioids through the voices of teens.

**Youth IMPACTing NJ** is made up of youth representatives from coalitions across the state of New Jersey who have been impacting their communities and peers by spreading the word about the dangers of underage drinking, marijuana use, and other substance misuse.

<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts Technical Assistance Partnership for Prevention

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<sup>3</sup> New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic

Association (NJSIAA) Sports Medical Advisory Committee (SMAC)

<sup>4</sup> Athletic Management, David Csilan, athletic trainer, Ewing High School, NJSIAA SMAC

<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

<sup>6</sup> USA TODAY

<sup>7</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics



# WARREN COUNTY TECHNICAL SCHOOL

1500 Route 57 Washington, NJ 07882  
Jeff Tierney, Assistant Principal/Athletic Director  
Phone: 908-835-2850  
Fax: 908-689-7699

## Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs Fact Sheet Student-Athlete and Parent/Guardian Sign-Off

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41.10, public school districts, approved private schools for students with disabilities, and nonpublic schools participating in an interscholastic sports program must distribute this [Opioid Use and Misuse Educational Fact Sheet](#) and the [NJ CARES education video](#) to all student-athletes and cheerleaders. In addition, schools and districts must obtain a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the fact sheet from each student-athlete and cheerleader, and for students under age 18, the parent or guardian must also sign.

This sign-off sheet is due to the appropriate school personnel as determined by your district prior to the first official practice session of the athletic season and annually thereafter prior to the student-athlete's first official practice of the school year.

**NJ CARES EDUCATION VIDEO:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Rz6rkwpAx8>

### Warren County Technical School

I/We acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Educational Fact Sheet on the Misuse of Opioid Drugs.

_____	_____	_____
Printed Student Name	Student Signature	Date

_____	_____	_____
Printed Parent/Guardian Name	Parent/Guardian Signature	Date

I/We have viewed the NJ CARES educational video on the risks of opioid use for high school athletes. We understand the NJSIAA policy that requires students, and their parent(s)/guardian(s) if a student is under the age of 18, to view this video and sign the acknowledgement.

_____	_____	_____
Printed Student Name	Student Signature	Date

_____	_____	_____
Printed Parent/Guardian Name	Parent/Guardian Signature	Date



1161 Route 130, P.O. Box 487, Robbinsville, NJ 08691 609-259-2776 609-259-3047-Fax

## **NJSIAA'S STEROID TESTING POLICY**

In accordance with Executive Order 72, issued by the Governor of the State of New Jersey, Richard J. Codey, on December 20, 2005, the NJSIAA will test a random selection of student athletes, who have qualified, as individuals or as members of a team, for state championship competition.

1. List of banned substances: A list of banned substances shall be prepared annually by the Medical Advisory Committee, and approved by the Executive Committee.
2. Consent form: Before participating in interscholastic sports, the student-athlete and the student-athlete's parent or guardian shall consent, in writing, to random testing in accordance with this policy. Failure to sign the consent form renders the student-athlete ineligible.
3. Selection of athletes to be tested: Tested athletes will be selected randomly from all of those athletes participating in championship competition. Testing may occur at any state championship **site or at the school whose athletes have qualified for championship competition**
4. Administration of tests: Tests shall be administered by a certified laboratory, selected by the Executive Director and approved by the Executive Committee.
5. Testing methodology: The methodology for taking and handling samples shall be in accordance with current legal standards.
6. Sufficiency of results: No test shall be considered a positive result unless the approved laboratory reports a positive result, and the NJSIAA's medical review officer confirms that there was no medical reason for the positive result. A "B" sample shall be available in the event of an appeal.
7. Appeal process: If the certified laboratory reports that a student-athlete's sample has tested positive, and the medical review officer confirms that there is no medical reason for a positive result, a penalty shall be imposed unless the student-athlete proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation. Appeals shall be heard by a NJSIAA committee consisting of two members of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director/designee, a trainer and a physician. Appeal of a decision of the Committee shall be to the Commissioner of Education, for public school athletes, and to the superior court, for non-public athletes. Hearings shall be held in accordance with NJSIAA By-Laws, Article XIII, "Hearing Procedure."

8. Penalties. Any person who tests positively in an NJSIAA administered test, or any person who refuses to provide a testing sample, or any person who reports his or her own violation, shall immediately forfeit his or her eligibility to participate in NJSIAA competition for a period of one year from the date of the test. Any such person shall also forfeit any individual honor earned while in violation. No person who tests positive, refuses to provide a test sample, or who reports his or her own violation shall resume eligibility until he or she has undergone counseling and produced a negative test result.
9. Confidentiality: Results of all tests shall be considered confidential and shall only be disclosed to the individual, his or her parents and his or her school.
10. Compilation of results: The Executive Committee shall annually compile and report the results of the testing program.
11. Yearly renewal of the steroid policy: The Executive Committee shall annually determine whether this policy shall be renewed or discontinued.

June 1, 2007

*NJSIAA*



1161 Route 130, P.O. Box 487, Robbinsville, NJ 08691 609-259-2776 609-259-3047-Fax

## **NJSIAA STEROID TESTING POLICY**

### **CONSENT TO RANDOM TESTING**

In Executive Order 72, issued December 20, 2005, Governor Richard Codey directed the New Jersey Department of Education to work in conjunction with the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) to develop and implement a program of random testing for steroids, of teams and individuals qualifying for championship games.

Beginning in the Fall, 2006 sports season, any student-athlete who possesses, distributes, ingests or otherwise uses any of the banned substances on the attached page, without written prescription by a fully-licensed physician, as recognized by the American Medical Association, to treat a medical condition, violates the NJSIAA's sportsmanship rule, and is subject to NJSIAA penalties, including ineligibility from competition.

Athletes may submit supplements and medications to Drug Free Sport AXIS to receive information regarding banned substances or safety issues. Athletes or parents may login to the NJSIAA account at [www.dfsaxis.com](http://www.dfsaxis.com) using the password "njsports".

The NJSIAA will test certain randomly selected individuals and teams that qualify for a state championship tournament or state championship competition for banned substances. The results of all tests shall be considered confidential and shall only be disclosed to the student, his or her parents and his or her school. No student may participate in NJSIAA competition unless the student and the student's parent/guardian consent to random testing.

By signing below, we consent to random testing in accordance with the NJSIAA steroid testing policy. We understand that, if the student or the student's team qualifies for a state championship tournament or state championship competition, the student may be subject to testing for banned substances.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Student-Athlete

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Student-Athlete's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Parent/Guardian

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Parent/Guardian's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



St. Luke's University Health Network  
HIPAA Privacy Authorization Form  
Sports Medicine

**Authorization for Use or Disclosure of Protected Health Information**

(Required by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, 45 C.F.R. Parts 160 and 164)

1. **Authorization to Disclose.** I authorize St. Luke's University Health Network and its affiliates ("St. Luke's") to use and disclose to \_\_\_\_\_, health information about my child, obtained by St. Luke's in providing health services to my child during participation in practices and games. The purposes of such uses and disclosures may include communicating with the Program's coaches and team/organization administrative staff, athletic trainers, school nurse, guidance counselor and other individuals that are affiliated with the Program about my child's: (i) prognosis and recommended activities following an injury; (ii) ability to participate in training, practices, games, and other team activities; and (iii) other matters related to my child's activities with the Program.

I understand and authorize the release of medical records, including all diagnostic images and other medical reports, except as noted below:

**EXCEPTION: I do not give permission to release (please specify):**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Refusal to Sign.** I understand that I may refuse to sign this authorization. St. Luke's may not refuse to treat my child based on my refusal to sign this Authorization.
3. **Expiration of Authorization.** This Authorization shall be in force and effect for a period of one year from the date this form is signed, at which time this Authorization expires. Once this Authorization has expired, St. Luke's may no longer use or disclose my child's health information for the purposes listed in this Authorization unless I sign a new Authorization. However, materials that were created prior to the expiration of this Authorization may continue to be used or disclosed for the purposes listed in this Authorization.
4. **Revocation of Authorization.** I understand that I may revoke this authorization at any time, in writing, except to the extent that St. Luke's has already relied on it in making a disclosure. If I wish to revoke this Authorization, I will send a written request to: St. Luke's, 1441 Schoenersville Road, Bethlehem, PA 18018, Attention: Senior Director, Sports Medicine Relationships.
5. **Further Disclosure.** I understand that information used or disclosed pursuant to this Authorization may be further reproduced, copied or disclosed by those who receive or view the information, and the laws governing patient privacy may no longer protect the information.

X \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of parent or legal guardian

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed name of parent or guardian and  
His/her relationship to child

\_\_\_\_\_  
Child's name



## Consent to Treat Patient

*St. Luke's University Health Network: Sports Medicine Relationships*

### **CONSENT TO TREAT:**

I am the parent/legal guardian of the child named below and have the legal right to consent to permit St. Luke's University Health Network and its personnel to deliver health care and treatment to my child at \_\_\_\_\_ (“Program”) and any of its practices, games, Care Now Facilities, Emergency Departments or other St. Luke's Facilities by its athletic trainers, physical therapists and physicians. Such health care and treatment may include medical evaluation of injuries, administration of first aid for athletic injuries, and providing initial treatment and management of injuries, as may be deemed necessary or advisable by St. Luke's personnel in the treatment and diagnosis of my child. I understand that this consent will remain in effect until my child ceases to be a member of the Program or until this consent is revoked by me by sending a written notification to St. Luke's, 1441 Schoenersville Road, Bethlehem, PA 18018, Attention: Senior Director, Sports Medicine Relationships.

Child's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

### **AUTHORIZATION:**

I authorize the school/program Athletic Trainer to deliver healthcare and treatment to my child at Warren County Technical School and any of its practices and games.

YES:  NO:

If in the event I cannot attend any medical visit, I authorize the School/Program Athletic Trainer or my designee \_\_\_\_\_ to be present in my absence at any medical visit.

YES:  NO:

### **LIMITATIONS:**

Identify any specific limitations or exclusions for which this consent is given. (If none, state “none”.)

---

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent/Guardian Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Parent/ Guardian Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Relationship to Student

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Student Name

COVID-19 - School Activities Student Permission Form, Release and Hold Harmless (PAGE 1)

In consideration of \_\_\_\_\_ (NAME OF STUDENT) (hereinafter "Student") being allowed to attend and participate in-person in \_\_\_\_\_ (NAME OF SCHOOL) (hereinafter "School") school related activities (hereinafter "Activities"), to include but not limited to educational, co-curricular, and extracurricular programs, the undersigned acknowledges and agrees that:

1. The risk to have contact with individuals, who have been exposed to and/or have been diagnosed with one or more communicable diseases, including but not limited to Corona Virus Disease 2019 (hereinafter "COVID-19") or other medical conditions, diseases, or maladies does exist, and, despite School's good faith implementation of the Iowa Department of Education's recommended health, hygiene, and social distancing best practices, it is impossible to eliminate the risk that Student might be exposed to and/or become infected through contact with or close proximity with an individual with a communicable disease. Risk from contracting such communicable disease might include illness, permanent disability, or death.

2. COVID-19 is a new disease and there is limited information regarding risk factors for severe disease. Based on currently available information and clinical expertise, **older adults, and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions** might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

Based on Center for Disease Control (hereinafter "CDC") guidance, those at high-risk for severe illness from COVID-19 are people 65 years and older; people who live in a nursing home or long-term facility.

Those at severe risk also include people of all ages with underlying medical conditions, particularly if not well controlled, including, but not limited to: chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma; serious heart conditions; those who are immunocompromised (many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including cancer treatment, smoking, bone marrow or organ transplantation, immune deficiencies, poorly controlled HIV or AIDS, and prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications); severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher); diabetes; chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis; and, liver disease.

3. By signing below the undersigned acknowledges that Student does not have an underlying medical condition, as referenced herein, or that if Student has such underlying medical condition that the undersigned will first obtain written permission from a licensed healthcare professional prior to Student attending or participating in School Activities, which written approval will be provided to School in advance of attendance or participation.

4. People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear **2-14 days after exposure to the virus**. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19: cough; shortness of breath or difficulty breathing; fever of 100.3 degrees Fahrenheit or above; chills; muscle pain; sore throat; new loss of taste or smell. This list is not all possible symptoms. Other less common symptoms have been reported, including gastrointestinal symptoms like nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

5. Student will not attend School Activities and Student, or Student's parent or guardian will notify School officials if Student currently has symptoms or have been in contact with anyone with a confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis in the last 14 days.

6. If student has been diagnosed with COVID-19, Student will not attend or participate in School Activities until they have received written medical approval from a licensed health care professional, which approval will be provided to School prior to Student's attendance.

7. Student will not attend or participate in School Activities if they are subject to state or federal government directed quarantine or isolation.

8. School retains the right to deny Student's attendance or participation in School Activities if School determines that such attendance or participation is an undue health risk to Student or others. School similarly has the right to deny any other individual from attending School Activities if said individual's attendance poses an undue health risk to that individual or others. School reserves the right to conduct screening measures, including but not limited to, taking Student's temperature, and inquiring about current symptoms, before Student may attend a school practice or event.

9. **THE UNDERSIGNED KNOWINGLY AND FREELY ASSUMES ALL SUCH RISKS** for Student's attendance or participation in School Activities.

10. The undersigned agrees that the undersigned and Student will comply with any safety or health related rules, terms, or conditions for participation in School Activities.

11. If Student or Student's parent or legal guardian observe any unusual, significant hazard during their presence or participation in School Activities, Student or Student's parent or guardian will remove Student from participation and bring such observation to the attention of the nearest School employee.

**After fully and carefully considering all the potential risks involved, I hereby assume the same and agree to release and hold-harmless (INSERT SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME) \_\_\_\_\_** and its employees, officers, agents, contractors and vendors ("School") from and against, all claims and liability resulting from exposure to disease-causing organisms and objects, such as COVID-19, associated with Student participating in School Activities, to include, but not limited to educational, co-curricular, or extracurricular programs.

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**Printed Name of Student** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of Student** \_\_\_\_\_

**Printed Name of Student's Parent or Legal Guardian** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of Student's Parent or Legal Guardian** \_\_\_\_\_

# SPORTS-RELATED EYE INJURIES:

## AN EDUCATIONAL FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS



Participating in sports and recreational activities is an important part of a healthy, physically active lifestyle for children. Unfortunately, injuries can, and do, occur. Children are at particular risk for sustaining a sports-related eye injury and most of these injuries can be prevented. Every year, more than 30,000 children sustain serious sports-related eye injuries. Every 13 minutes, an emergency room in the United States treats a sports-related eye injury.<sup>1</sup> According to the National Eye Institute, the sports with the highest rate of eye injuries are: baseball/softball, ice hockey, racquet sports, and basketball, followed by fencing, lacrosse, paintball and boxing.

Thankfully, there are steps that parents can take to ensure their children's safety on the field, the court, or wherever they play or participate in sports and recreational activities.

### Prevention of Sports-Related Eye Injuries

Approximately 90% of sports-related eye injuries can be prevented with simple precautions, such as using protective eyewear.<sup>2</sup> **Each sport has a certain type of recommended protective eyewear, as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Protective eyewear should sit comfortably on the face. Poorly fitted equipment may be uncomfortable, and may not offer the best eye protection. Protective eyewear for sports includes, among other things, safety goggles and eye guards, and it should be made of polycarbonate lenses, a strong, shatterproof plastic. Polycarbonate lenses are much stronger than regular lenses.**<sup>3</sup>

Health care providers (HCP), including family physicians, ophthalmologists, optometrists, and others, play a critical role in advising students, parents and guardians about the proper use of protective eyewear. To find out what kind of eye protection is recommended, and permitted for your child's sport, visit the National Eye Institute at <http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports/findingprotection.asp>. Prevent Blindness America also offers tips for choosing and buying protective eyewear at <http://www.preventblindness.org/tips-buying-sports-eye-protectors>, and <http://www.preventblindness.org/recommended-sports-eye-protectors>.

It is recommended that all children participating in school sports or recreational sports wear protective eyewear. Parents and coaches need to make sure young athletes protect their eyes, and properly gear up for the game. Protective eyewear should be part of any uniform to help reduce the occurrence of sports-related eye injuries. Since many youth teams do not require eye protection, parents may need to ensure that their children wear safety glasses or goggles whenever they play sports. Parents can set a good example by wearing protective eyewear when they play sports.

<sup>1</sup> National Eye Institute, National Eye Health Education Program, Sports-Related Eye Injuries: What You Need to Know and Tips for Prevention, [www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeInjuries.pdf](http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeInjuries.pdf), December 26, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Rodriguez, Jorge O., D.O., and Lavina, Adrian M., M.D., Prevention and Treatment of Common Eye Injuries in Sports, <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2003/0401/p1481.html>, September 4, 2014; National Eye Health Education Program, Sports-Related Eye Injuries: What You Need to Know and Tips for Prevention, [www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeInjuries.pdf](http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeInjuries.pdf), December 26, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, [http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports\\_Injuries.htm](http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm), December 27, 2013.

## Most Common Types of Eye Injuries



The most common types of eye injuries that can result from sports injuries are blunt injuries, corneal abrasions and penetrating injuries.

◆ **Blunt injuries:** Blunt injuries occur when the eye is suddenly compressed by impact from an object. Blunt injuries, often caused by tennis balls, racquets, fists or elbows, sometimes cause a black eye or hyphema (bleeding in front of the eye). More serious blunt injuries often break bones near the eye, and may sometimes seriously damage important eye structures and/or lead to vision loss.

◆ **Corneal abrasions:** Corneal abrasions are painful scrapes on the outside of the eye, or the cornea. Most corneal abrasions eventually heal on their

own, but a doctor can best assess the extent of the abrasion, and may prescribe medication to help control the pain. The most common cause of a sports-related corneal abrasion is being poked in the eye by a finger.

◆ **Penetrating injuries:** Penetrating injuries are caused by a foreign object piercing the eye. Penetrating injuries are very serious, and often result in severe damage to the eye. These injuries often occur when eyeglasses break while they are being worn. Penetrating injuries must be treated quickly in order to preserve vision.<sup>4</sup>

- Pain when looking up and/or down, or difficulty seeing;
- Tenderness;
- Sunken eye;
- Double vision;
- Severe eyelid and facial swelling;
- Difficulty tracking;

## Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury



- The eye has an unusual pupil size or shape;
- Blood in the clear part of the eye;
- Numbness of the upper cheek and gum; and/or
- Severe redness around the white part of the eye.

## What to do if a Sports-Related Eye Injury Occurs



If a child sustains an eye injury, it is recommended that he/she receive immediate treatment from a licensed HCP (e.g., eye doctor) to reduce the risk of serious damage, including blindness. It is also recommended that the child, along with his/her parent or guardian, seek guidance from the HCP regarding the appropriate amount of time to wait before returning to sports competition or practice after sustaining an eye injury. The school nurse and the child's teachers should also be notified when a child sustains an eye injury. A parent or guardian should also provide the school nurse with a physician's note detailing the nature of the eye injury, any diagnosis, medical orders for

the return to school, as well as any prescription(s) and/or treatment(s) necessary to promote healing, and the safe resumption of normal activities, including sports and recreational activities.

## Return to Play and Sports

According to the American Family Physician Journal, there are several guidelines that should be followed when students return to play after sustaining an eye injury. For example, students who have sustained significant ocular injury should receive a full examination and clearance by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. In addition, students should not return to play until the period of time recommended by their HCP has elapsed. For more minor eye injuries, the athletic trainer may determine that

it is safe for a student to resume play based on the nature of the injury, and how the student feels. No matter what degree of eye injury is sustained, it is recommended that students wear protective eyewear when returning to play and immediately report any concerns with their vision to their coach and/or the athletic trainer.



**Additional information on eye safety can be found at <http://isee.nei.nih.gov> and <http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports>.**

<sup>4</sup>Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, [http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports\\_Injuries.htm](http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm), December 27, 2013.