

Physical Packet Instructions:

Page 1: History Form – Fill out the entire history form and EXPLAIN YES ANSWERS at the bottom in the space provided. Make sure you and your parent sign the bottom of the sheet. Only fill out the back of this page if it applies to you.

*Page 2: Physical Examination Form - Your doctor must complete this form including the section that asks for Height/ Weight/ Gender/ Blood Pressure/ Pulse/ and Vision (If you wear glasses/contacts the vision listed MUST be what your vision is WITH YOUR GLASSES)

The doctor must sign their name on both front and back of page 2 as well as their official stamp and NPI number.

- o Your physical must be conducted by a physician who has taken the Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module. Doctors who have completed this course receive a certificate and an NPI number. If your doctor has not completed this course, you must see a doctor who has taken this course. Any physical completed by a doctor without this accreditation will not be accepted.

Page 3: Concussion Policy- Read the Concussion Policy and you and your parent must sign the back of the sheet at the bottom.

Page 4&5: Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes- Read and detach the sudden cardiac death pamphlet and keep for your records. Then you and your parent must fill out and sign page 5 that you have read and understand the information.

Page 6: Steroid Testing Policy – Read the Steroid Testing Policy and Consent to Random Testing. Then you and your parent must sign the sheet.

*Page 7: Emergency Contact Information – Completely and legibly fill out the entire form. If you are putting phone numbers for 2 different parents/guardians in the 3 spots available please identify which number goes to which person. REMEMBER this is what coaches and the athletic trainer will use to call your parent in the case of an emergency. Then your parent must sign the bottom of the sheet.

Page 8: Lastly please read and detach the last page on eye injuries and keep for your records

Note: If everything is not completed as per the instructions, it will delay the final clearance process.

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 _____ Date of birth _____

Name _____

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? | | |
| HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU | Yes | No | 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? | | |
| HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY | Yes | No | 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? | | |
| BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS | Yes | No | 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 twin/twin) | | | 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? | | | FEMALES ONLY | | |
| 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 | | |
| | Yes | No |
| 6. Do you regularly use a brace, assistive device, or prosthesis? | | |
| 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

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

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| 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

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 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 6-14).

| 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 • Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span > height, hyperexty, myopia, MVP, aortic insufficiency) | | | |
| Eyes/ears/nose/throat • Pupils equal • Hearing | | | |
| Lymph nodes | | | |
| Heart* • Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva) • Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI) | | | |
| Pulses • Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses | | | |
| Lungs | | | |
| Abdomen | | | |
| Genitourinary (males only) [†] | | | |
| Skull • HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis | | | |
| Neurologic [‡] | | | |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL | | | |
| Neck | | | |
| Back | | | |
| Shoulder/arm | | | |
| Elbow/forearm | | | |
| Wrist/hand/fingers | | | |
| Hip/thigh | | | |
| Knee | | | |
| Leg/ankle | | | |
| Foot/toes | | | |
| Functional • Duck-walk, single leg hop | | | |

*Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.
[†]Consider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.
[‡]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 _____
 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 _____

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 _____



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

NJSIAA PARENT/GUARDIAN CONCUSSION POLICY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

In order to help protect the student athletes of New Jersey, the NJSIAA has mandated that all athletes, parents/guardians and coaches follow the NJSIAA Concussion Policy.

A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They may be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force transmitted to the head. They can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Even though most concussions are mild, all concussions are potentially serious and may result in complications including prolonged brain damage and death if not recognized and managed properly. In other words, even a "ding" or a bump on the head can be serious. You can't see a concussion and most sports concussions occur without loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child/player reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

Symptoms may include one or more of the following:

1. Headache.
2. Nausea/vomiting.
3. Balance problems or dizziness.
4. Double vision or changes in vision.
5. Sensitivity to light or sound/noise.
6. Feeling of sluggishness or fogginess.
7. Difficulty with concentration, short-term memory, and/or confusion.
8. Irritability or agitation.
9. Depression or anxiety.
10. Sleep disturbance.

Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:

1. Appears dazed, stunned, or disoriented.
2. Forgets plays or demonstrates short-term memory difficulties (e.g. is unsure of the game, score, or opponent)
3. Exhibits difficulties with balance or coordination.
4. Answers questions slowly or inaccurately.
5. Loses consciousness.
6. Demonstrates behavior or personality changes.
7. Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit.

What can happen if my child/player keeps on playing with a concussion or returns too soon?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even to severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often under report symptoms of injuries. And concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key for student-athlete's safety.

If you think your child/player has suffered a concussion

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. No athlete may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours.

An athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time and may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a medical doctor or doctor of Osteopathy, trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

You should also inform you child's Coach, Athletic Trainer (ATC), and/or Athletic Director, if you think that your child/player may have a concussion. And when it doubt, the athlete sits out.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/>

www.nfhslearn.com

Signature of Student-Athlete

Print Student-Athlete's Name

Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Print Parent/Guardian's Name

Date

Please keep this form on file at the school. Do not return to the NJSIAA. Thank you.

Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes
www.cardiohealth.org/sudden-death-in-athletes
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association
www.4hcm.org
- American Heart Association www.heart.org

Collaborating Agencies:

American Academy of Pediatrics

New Jersey Chapter
3836 Quakerbridge Road, Suite 108
Hamilton, NJ 08619
(p) 609-842-9014
(f) 609-842-0015
www.aapnj.org



American Heart Association

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



New Jersey Department of Education

PO Box 500
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500
(p) 609-292-5935
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

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SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

The Basic Facts on

Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

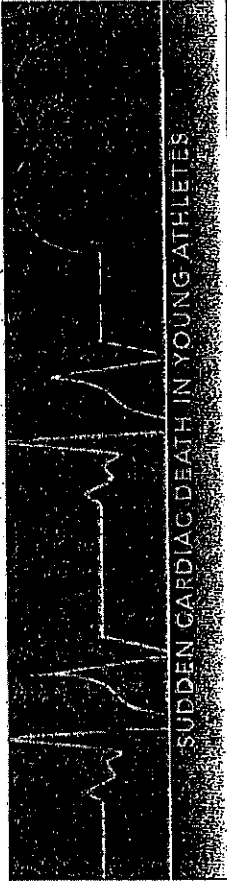


STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

American Heart
Association



Learn and Live



SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Sudden 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 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-you-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.

What is sudden cardiac death in the young athlete?

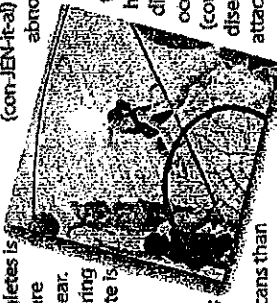
Sudden cardiac death is the result of an unexpected failure of proper heart function, usually (about 60% of the time) during or immediately after exercise without trauma. Since the heart stops pumping adequately, the athlete quickly collapses, loses consciousness, and ultimately dies unless normal heart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

The second most likely cause is congenital (con-JEN-it-al) (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.

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 Annual Athletic Pre-Participation Physical Examination Form.

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 healthcare 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.

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). Effective September 1, 2014, the New Jersey Department of Education requires that all public and nonpublic schools grades K through 12 shall:

- Have an AED available at every sports event (three minutes total time to reach and return with the AED);
- Have adequate personnel who are trained in AED use present at practices and games;
- Have coaches and athletic trainers trained in basic life support techniques (CPR); and
- Call 911 immediately while someone is retrieving the AED.

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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: _____

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. 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 |

Emergency Information

Student Name: _____ Sport: _____
Date of Birth: _____ Student Phone #: _____
Address: _____

1. Parent/Guardian's Name: _____
(circle one) Home / Cell / Work - Phone #: _____ - _____ - _____
(circle one) Home / Cell / Work - Phone #: _____ - _____ - _____

2. Parent/Guardian's Name: _____
(circle one) Home / Cell / Work - Phone #: _____ - _____ - _____
(circle one) Home / Cell / Work - Phone #: _____ - _____ - _____

3. Emergency Contact Name: _____
Relationship: _____ Phone #: _____
Allergies: _____
Medications: _____
Other relevant information: _____

Permission to Provide Medical Treatment Agreement

I HEREBY give my permission for my son/daughter _____, to undergo medical treatment for any injury or illness he/she may sustain or acquire while engaged in interscholastic athletics at Bloomfield High School. I understand that the medical personnel of Bloomfield High School, including athletic trainers, nurses, and team physicians will perform only those procedures that are within their training, credentialing, and scope of professional practice to prevent, care for, and rehabilitate athletic injuries. In the event that more serious medical procedures are required, such as surgery or invasive procedures, I understand that attempts will be made to contact me for my consent. I understand that if my child suffers potentially life threatening injury or illness, and in the event that I am unable to be contacted within a reasonable period of time, that I authorize any duly licensed medical practitioner to perform such procedures as may be medically necessary to alleviate the problem.

I have had the opportunity to ask questions regarding this release and all of my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. Having understood the above agreement, I freely sign this Permission to Provide Medical Treatment Agreement.

Date

Signature of Parent or Legal Guardian

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.⁴

- Pain when looking up and/or down or difficulty seeing
- Tenderness
- Stinkiness
- Double vision
- Swollen eyelids and facial swelling
- Difficulty tracking

Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury



- The eye looks sunken and is difficult to close
- Blood in the sclera or in the eye
- Numbness of the upper cheek and gums and/or
- Severe redness around and 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://see.nei.nih.gov> and <http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports>.