



Concussion Information Sheet

A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They are 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 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:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headaches• “Pressure in head”• Nausea or vomiting• Neck pain• Balance problems or dizziness• Blurred, double, or fuzzy vision• Sensitivity to light or noise• Feeling sluggish or slowed down• Feeling foggy or groggy• Drowsiness• Change in sleep patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amnesia• “Don’t feel right”• Fatigue or low energy• Sadness• Nervousness or anxiety• Irritability• More emotional• Confusion• Concentration or memory problems (forgetting game plays)• Repeating the same question/comment |
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Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:

- Appears dazed
- Vacant facial expression
- Confused about assignment
- Forgets plays
- Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily or displays incoordination
- Answers questions slowly
- Slurred speech
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Can’t recall events prior to hit
- Can’t recall events after hit
- Seizures or convulsions
- Any change in typical behavior or personality
- Loses consciousness



Concussion Information Sheet (Cont.)

What can happen if my child 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 fail to report symptoms of injuries. Concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key to student-athlete's safety.

If you think your child 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, without medical clearance. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours. The Youth Sports Concussion Safety Act requires athletes to complete the Return to Play (RTP) protocols for their school prior to returning to play or practice following a concussion or after being removed from an interscholastic contest due to a possible head injury or concussion and not cleared to return to that same contest.

You should also inform your child's coach if you think that your child may have a concussion. Remember it's better to miss one game than miss the whole season. And when in doubt, the athlete sits out.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:
<http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/>



IHSA Performance-Enhancing Substance Policy

In 2008, the IHSA Board of Directors established the association's Performance-Enhancing Substance (PES) Policy. A full copy of the policy and other related resources can be accessed on the IHSA Sports Medicine website. Additionally, links to the PES Policy and the association's Banned Drug classes are listed below. School administrators are able to access the necessary resources used for policy implementation in the IHSA Schools Center.

As a prerequisite to participation in IHSA athletic activities, we have reviewed the policy agree that I/our student will not use performance-enhancing substances as defined by the policy. We understand that failure to follow the policy could result in penalties being assigned to me/our student either by the my/our student's school or the IHSA.

IHSA PES Policy

<http://www.ihsa.org/documents/sportsMedicine/2017-18/2017-18 PES policy.pdf>

IHSA Banned Drug Classes

<http://www.ihsa.org/documents/sportsMedicine/current/IHSA Banned Drugs.pdf>



IHSA Sports Medicine Acknowledgement & Consent Form

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Acknowledgement and Consent

Student/Parent Consent and Acknowledgements

By signing this form, we acknowledge we have been provided information regarding concussions and the IHSA Performance-Enhancing Substance Policy.

STUDENT

Student Name (Print): _____ Grade (9-12) _____

Student Signature: _____ Date: _____

PARENT or LEGAL GUARDIAN

Name (Print): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Relationship to student: _____

Consent to Self Administer Asthma Medication

Illinois Public Act 098-0795 provides new directions for schools concerning the self-carry and self-administration of asthma medication by students. In order for students to carry and self-administer asthma medication, parents or guardians must provide schools with the following:

- Written authorization from a student's parents or guardians to allow the student to self-carry and self-administer the medication.
- The prescription label, which must contain the name of the asthma medication, the prescribed dosage, and the time at which or circumstances under which the asthma medication is to be administered.

A full copy of the law can be found at <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/98/PDF/098-0795.pdf>.