SHELBYVILLE DRAGON ATHLETICS CONTACT FORM

PRINT ALL INFORMATION

2019 – 2020 Grade:	Graduation Year:
Date of Birth:	
Athlete Name:	
Address:	
Athlete Cell Phone:	
Home Phone:	
Father's Name:	
Father's Cell:	
Mother's Name:	
Other Contact:	
Other Call:	

•	s are designed to determine if the Name: (print)	•				•	•			_
	u /									_
Grade		School					<u> </u>			
Personal	Physician						Phone			-
In case of	f emergency, contact:									
Name		Relationship			Phone (H)	(W)			-
xplain "Yes'	'answers in the box below**. Cir	rcle questions you don't	know	the ans	swers to.					
11	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 . 1 1	Yes	No		***	. 11 1	at 2at	Yes	No
up or phy	had a medical illness or injury si	nce your last check			13.	exercise?	unexpectedly short of b	reath with		
1 1 2	been hospitalized overnight in th	e nast vear?				Do you have asthma)			
	ever had surgery?	e pust your.				•	l allergies that require m	edical treatment?		
	ever had prior testing for the hea	art ordered by a			14.	Do you use any speci	ial protective or corrective	e equipment or		
physician			_				ually used for your activi			
	ever passed out during or after e					-	race, special neck roll, fo	ot orthotics,		
	ever had chest pain during or aft				15.	retainer on your teeth		6 ii0		_
Do you go exercise?	et tired more quickly than your fr	ienas ao auring	ш	ш	13.		sprain, strain, or swellin fractured any bones or di			
	ever had racing of your heart or	skinned heartheats?				ioints?	mactured any bones of di	isiocated arry	ш	ш
-	had high blood pressure or high	11				J	ther problems with pain	or swelling in		
	ever been told you have a heart i					muscles, tendons, bo			_	_
-	amily member or relative died of nexpected death before age 50?	heart problems or of					riate box and explain bel	ow:		
	amily member been diagnosed w					☐ Head	□ Elbow	☐ Hip		
	ardiomyopathy), hypertrophic ca					□ Neck	☐ Forearm	☐ Thigh		
	ome or other ion channelpathy (I					□ Back	□ Wrist	□ Knee		
	fan's syndrome, or abnormal hear had a severe viral infection (for		_	_		□ Chest	☐ Hand	☐ Shin/Calf		
	tis or mononucleosis) within the	* '				☐ Shoulder ☐ Upper Arm	☐ Finger ☐ Foot	☐ Ankle		
Has a phy	sician ever denied or restricted y for any heart problems?				16. 17.		gh more or less than you	do now?		
	ever had a head injury or concus				18.	-	diagnosed with or treate	ed for sickle cell		
-	ever been knocked out, become	unconscious, or lost			10.	trait or sickle cell di	•	d for siekie een	ш	ш
your men					Females O	nly				
	w many times? s your last concussion?					en was your first menst	trual period? nt menstrual period?			
	ere was each one? (Explain below	7)					ually have from the start		ctart o	f
	ever had a seizure?	,				ther?	uany have nom me start	of one period to the	start 0	1
Do you ha	ave frequent or severe headaches	?			Но	w many periods have yo	ou had in the last year?			
-	ever had numbness or tingling ir	your arms, hands,					between periods in the l	ast year?		
legs or fee		1 1 0		_	Males On	ly				
•	ever had a stinger, burner, or pin	iched nerve?				you have two testicles				
•	nissing any paired organs? under a doctor's care?			21. Do you have any testicular swelling or masses?						
	currently taking any prescription of	or non-prescription			An ind	vidual answering in the affiri	mative to any question relating	to a possible cardiovascu	lar healt	h
(over-the-	-counter) medication or pills or us	sing an inhaler?	_	_		_	ified on the form, should be res	=		
-	ave any allergies (for example, to	pollen, medicine,			until th		cleared by a physician, physici	an assistant, chiropractor	, or nurs	e
	tinging insects)?			_	praette	oner.				1
	ever been dizzy during or after o				**EXI	PLAIN 'YES' ANSWERS	IN THE BOX BELOW (atta	ach another sheet if nec	essary):	
	ave any current skin problems (forne, warts, fungus, or blisters)?	example, itening,								
	ever become ill from exercising									_
2. Have you	had any problems with your eye	es or vision?								
	stood that even though protective equool assumes any responsibility in case		es, whe	never ne	eeded, the pos	sibility of an accident still	l remains. Neither the Uni	versity Interscholastic	League	
consent to	udgment of any representative of the such care and treatment as may be I any school or hospital representative	given said student by any	physic	ian, ath	letic trainer, n	urse or school representat	ive. I do hereby agree to i			
If, between injury.	n this date and the beginning of partici	pation, any illness or injur	y should	d occur t	that may limit	this student's participation	, I agree to notify the school	authorities of such illn	ess or	
	state that, to the best of my known he student in question to penalt			bove q	uestions ar	e complete and correct	t. Failure to provide tr	uthful responses co	uld	
Student Sig	·			dian Sig			Da			
assistant, o	nswer to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 chiropractor, or nurse practitioner PATION IN ANY PRACTICE, SCR	is required before any pa	ırticipa	tion in	UIL practices	s, games or matches. TH	IS FORM MUST BE ON F		an	
or School U This Med	<i>se Only:</i> ical History Form was reviewed l	ov. Printed Name				Date	Signature			

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION -- PHYSICAL EXAMINATION Student's Name _____ Sex ____ Age ____ Date of Birth___ Height _____ Weight____ % Body fat (optional) _____ Pulse ____ BP___/__(_/__, __/__) brachial blood pressure while sitting Vision: R 20/____ L 20/___ Corrected: □ Y □ N Pupils: □ Equal □ Unequal As a minimum requirement, this Physical Examination Form must be completed prior to junior high participation and again prior to first and third years of high school participation. It must be completed if there are yes answers to specific questions on the student's MEDICAL HISTORY FORM on the reverse side. * Local district policy may require an annual physical exam. NORMAL ABNORMAL FINDINGS MEDICAL Appearance Eyes/Ears/Nose/Throat Lymph Nodes Heart-Auscultation of the heart in the supine position. Heart-Auscultation of the heart in the standing position. Heart-Lower extremity pulses Pulses Lungs Abdomen Genitalia (males only) Marfan's stigmata (arachnodactyly, pectus excavatum, joint hypermobility, scoliosis) MUSCULOSKELETAL Neck Back Shoulder/Arm Elbow/Forearm Wrist/Hand Hip/Thigh Knee Leg/Ankle Foot *station-based examination only **CLEARANCE** □ Cleared ☐ Cleared after completing evaluation/rehabilitation for: □ Not cleared for: Reason: Recommendations: The following information must be filled in and signed by either a Physician, a Physician Assistant licensed by a State Board of Physician Assistant Examiners, a Registered Nurse recognized as an Advanced Practice Nurse by the Board of Nurse Examiners, or a Doctor of Chiropractic. Examination forms signed by any other health care practitioner, will not be accepted. Name (print/type) _____ Date of Examination: _____ Address: ____ Phone Number: _____

Must be completed before a student participates in any practice, before, during or after school, (both in-season and out-of-season) or performance/

games/matches.

CONCUSSION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

Name of Student	NT C C (1 (
	Name of Student	

Definition of Concussion - means a complex pathophysiological process affecting the brain caused by a traumatic physical force or impact to the head or body, which may: (A) include temporary or prolonged altered brain function resulting in physical, cognitive, or emotional symptoms or altered sleep patterns; and (B) involve loss of consciousness.

Prevention – Teach and practice safe play & proper technique.

- Follow the rules of play.
- Make sure the required protective equipment is worn for all practices and games.
- Protective equipment must fit properly and be inspected on a regular basis.

Signs and Symptoms of Concussion – The signs and symptoms of concussion may include but are not limited to: Headache, appears to be dazed or stunned, tinnitus (ringing in the ears), fatigue, slurred speech, nausea or vomiting, dizziness, loss of balance, blurry vision, sensitive to light or noise, feel foggy or groggy, memory loss, or confusion.

Oversight - Each district shall appoint and approve a Concussion Oversight Team (COT). The COT shall include at least one physician and an athletic trainer if one is employed by the school district. Other members may include: Advanced Practice Nurse, neuropsychologist or a physician's assistant. The COT is charged with developing the Return to Play protocol based on peer reviewed scientific evidence.

Treatment of Concussion - The student-athlete/cheerleader shall be removed from practice or participation immediately if suspected to have sustained a concussion. Every student-athlete/cheerleader suspected of sustaining a concussion shall be seen by a physician before they may return to athletic or cheerleading participation. The treatment for concussion is cognitive rest. Students should limit external stimulation such as watching television, playing video games, sending text messages, use of computer, and bright lights. When all signs and symptoms of concussion have cleared and the student has received written clearance from a physician, the student-athlete/cheerleader may begin their district's Return to Play protocol as determined by the Concussion Oversight Team.

Return to Play - According to the Texas Education Code, Section 38.157:

A student removed from an interscholastic athletics practice or competition (including per UIL rule, cheerleading) under Section 38.156 may not be permitted to practice or participate again following the force or impact believed to have caused the concussion until:

- (1) the student has been evaluated, using established medical protocols based on peer-reviewed scientific evidence, by a treating physician chosen by the student or the student 's parent or guardian or another person with legal authority to make medical decisions for the student;
- (2) the student has successfully completed each requirement of the return-to-play protocol established under Section 38.153 necessary for the student to return to play;
- (3) the treating physician has provided a written statement indicating that, in the physician's professional judgment, it is safe for the student to return to play; and
- (4) the student and the student 's parent or guardian or another person with legal authority to make medical decisions for the student:
- (A) have acknowledged that the student has completed the requirements of the return-to-play protocol necessary for the student to return to play;
- (B) have provided the treating physician 's written statement under Subdivision (3) to the person responsible for compliance with the return-to-play protocol under Subsection (c) and the person who has supervisory responsibilities under Subsection (c); and
- (C) have signed a consent form indicating that the person signing:
- (i) has been informed concerning and consents to the student participating in returning to play in accordance with the return-toplay protocol;
- (ii) understands the risks associated with the student returning to play and will comply with any ongoing requirements in the return-to-play protocol;
- (iii) consents to the disclosure to appropriate persons, consistent with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-191), of the treating physician 's written statement under Subdivision (3) and, if any, the return-to-play recommendations of the treating physician; and
 - (iv) understands the immunity provisions under Section 38.159.

Parent or Guardian Signature	Date
Student Signature	Date





University Interscholastic League

Parent and Student Agreement/Acknowledgement Form Anabolic Steroid Use and Random Steroid Testing

- Texas state law prohibits possessing, dispensing, delivering or administering a steroid in a manner not allowed by state law.
- Texas state law also provides that body building, muscle enhancement or the increase in muscle bulk or strength through the use of a steroid by a person who is in good health is not a valid medical purpose.
- Texas state law requires that only a licensed practitioner with prescriptive authority may prescribe a steroid for a person.
- Any violation of state law concerning steroids is a criminal offense punishable by confinement in jail or imprisonment in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT

School Year (to be completed annually)

As a prerequisite to participation in UIL athletic activities, I agree that I will not use anabolic steroids as defined in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol. I have read this form and understand that I may be asked to submit to testing for the presence of anabolic steroids in my body, and I do hereby agree to submit to such testing and analysis by a certified laboratory. I further understand and agree that the results of the steroid testing may be provided to certain individuals in my high school as specified in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol which is available on the UIL website at www.uiltexas.org. I understand and agree that the results of steroid testing will be held confidential to the extent required by law. I understand that failure to provide accurate and truthful information could subject me to penalties as determined by UIL.

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

Student Signature:	Date:
PARENT/GUARDIA	AN CERTIFICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
have read this form asked to submit to submit my child to the results of the s specified in the UII www.uiltexas.org. I the extent required	participation by my student in UIL athletic activities, I certify and acknowledge that I and understand that my student must refrain from anabolic steroid use and may be testing for the presence of anabolic steroids in his/her body. I do hereby agree to such testing and analysis by a certified laboratory. I further understand and agree that steroid testing may be provided to certain individuals in my student's high school as anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol which is available on the UIL website at understand and agree that the results of steroid testing will be held confidential to by law. I understand that failure to provide accurate and truthful information could to penalties as determined by UIL.
Name (Print):	
Signature:	Date:
Dolotionobin to otu	dont



SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST (SCA) AWARENESS FORM

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Website Resources:

American Heart Association: www.heart.org

Lead Author: Arnold Fenrich, MD and Benjamin Levine, MD

Additional Reviewers: UIL Medical Advisory Committee

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

- Occurs suddenly and often without warning.
- An electrical malfunction (short-circuit) causes the bottom chambers of the heart (ventricles) to beat dangerously fast (ventricular tachycardia or fibrillation) and disrupts the pumping ability of the heart.
- The heart cannot pump blood to the brain, lungs and other organs of the body.
- The person loses consciousness (passes out) and has no pulse.
- > Death occurs within minutes if not treated immediately.

What causes Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

Inherited (passed on from family) conditions present at birth of the heart muscle:

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy – hypertrophy (thickening) of the left ventricle; the most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in athletes in the U.S.

Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy – replacement of part of the right ventricle by fat and scar; the most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in Italy.

Marfan Syndrome – a disorder of the structure of blood vessels that makes them prone to rupture; often associated with very long arms and unusually flexible joints.

Inherited conditions present at birth of the electrical system:

Long QT Syndrome – abnormality in the ion channels (electrical system) of the heart.

Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia and Brugada Syndrome – other types of electrical abnormalities that are rare

Brugada Syndrome – other types of electrical abnormalities that are rare but run in families.

NonInherited (not passed on from the family, but still present at birth) **conditions:**

Coronary Artery Abnormalities – abnormality of the blood vessels that supply blood to the heart muscle. This is the second most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in athletes in the U.S.

Aortic valve abnormalities – failure of the aortic valve (the valve between the heart and the aorta) to develop properly; usually causes a loud heart murmur.

Non-compaction Cardiomyopathy – a condition where the heart muscle does not develop normally.

wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome - rean extra conducting fiber is present in the heart's electrical system and can increase the risk of arrhythmias.

Conditions not present at birth but acquired later in life:

Commotio Cordis – concussion of the heart that can occur from being hit in the chest by a ball, puck, or fist.

Myocarditis – infection or inflammation of the heart, usually caused by a virus.

Recreational/Performance-Enhancing drug use.

Idiopathic: Sometimes the underlying cause of the Sudden Cardiac Arrest is unknown, even after autopsy.

What are the symptoms/warning signs of Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

- Fainting/blackouts (especially during exercise)
- Dizziness
- Unusual fatigue/weakness
- Chest pain
- ➤ Shortness of breath
- Nausea/vomiting
- Palpitations (heart is beating unusually fast or skipping beats)
- Family history of sudden cardiac arrest at age < 50

ANY of these symptoms and warning signs that occur while exercising may necessitate further evaluation from your physician before returning to practice or a game.

What is the treatment for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

Time is critical and an immediate response is vital.

- > CALL 911
- Begin CPR
- Use an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

What are ways to screen for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

The American Heart Association recommends a pre-participation history and physical including 14 important cardiac elements.

The UIL <u>Pre-Participation Physical</u> <u>Evaluation – Medical History</u> form includes ALL 14 of these important cardiac elements and is mandatory annually.

What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

The University Interscholastic League requires use of the specific Preparticipation Medical History form on a yearly basis. 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.

It is important to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure. It is also important 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 because it is essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.

The University Interscholastic League requires the Preparticipation Physical Examination form prior to junior high athletic participation and again prior to the 1st and 3rd years of high school participation. 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 additional evaluation or testing is recommended for cardiac issues/concerns.

Are there additional options available to screen for cardiac conditions?

Additional screening using an electrocardiogram (ECG) and/or an echocardiogram (Echo) is readily available to all athletes from their personal physicians, but is not mandatory, and is generally not recommended by either the American Heart Association (AHA) or the American College of Cardiology (ACC). Limitations of additional screening include the possibility (~10%) of "false positives", which leads to unnecessary stress for the student and parent or guardian as well as unnecessary restriction from athletic participation. There is also a possibility of "false negatives", since not all cardiac conditions will be identified by additional screening.

When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

If a qualified examiner has concerns, a referral to a child heart specialist, a pediatric cardiologist, is recommended. This specialist may 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, may also be done. The specialist may also order a treadmill exercise test and/or a monitor to enable a longer recording of the heart rhythm. None of the testing is invasive or uncomfortable.

Can Sudden Cardiac Arrest be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation (Preparticipation Physical Evaluation - Medical History) should find many, but not all, conditions that could 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 a medical history and a review of the family health Signatures history need to be performed on a yearly I certify that I have read and basis. 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).

Texas Senate Bill 7 requires that at any school sponsored athletic event or team practice in Texas public high schools the following must be available:

- An AED is in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium
- All coaches, athletic trainers, PE teacher, nurses, band directors and cheerleader sponsors are certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED.

Each school has a developed safety procedure to respond to a medical emergency involving a cardiac arrest.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in a central location that is accessible and ideally no more than a 1 to 1 1 /2 minute walk from any location and that a call is made to activate 911 emergency system while the AED is being retrieved.

Student & Parent/Guardian

understand the above information.

Parent.	/Guard	lian Si	gnature
arciic	uuaru	man Ji	gnature

Parent/Guardian Name (Print)

Student Signature

Student Name (Print)

Date

Date