



Welcome to Elliot Athletics! Please use the checklist below to ensure you have your athletic packet complete. All signed forms must be turned into the Athletic Director prior to participation in the Elliot Sports program.

- Sports Contract signed.
- Physical Exam and Clearance Form completed by a licensed medical provider.
- Athletic Philosophy signed.
- Concussion Information Sheet signed.
- Sudden Cardiac Arrest Information Sheet signed.
- Heat Illness Information Sheet signed.
- Opioids Factsheet signed.
- Sports Fee paid to business office prior to first practice.
- Auto Insurance Verification Form

Your athletes' health is very important to us. Our concussion protocol is located on our website. We follow the recommendations from: California Interscholastic Federation, the National Federation of State High School Associations, and the Center for Disease Control.

In preparation for the upcoming sports season, it is highly recommended that your athlete completes the following online courses, which are free of charge:

***NFHSlearn.org*** (Create a free account)

Sportsmanship

Sports Nutrition

Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Concussion for Students

Heat Illness Prevention

Once you have completed a course, please provide the Athletic Director with a copy of your certificate so it can be added to your athletic file.



Jim Elliot Christian High School  
Sports Participation Contract  
2024-2025

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Home #: \_\_\_\_\_ Mother's Cell #: \_\_\_\_\_ Father's Cell #: \_\_\_\_\_

**PARENTAL CONSENT**

My student (listed above) wishes to participate in athletic activities sponsored and provided by Jim Elliot Christian High School and sanctioned by California Interscholastic Federation.

\_\_\_ I/we understand and acknowledge that athletic activities, by their very nature, pose the potential risk of serious injury/illness to individuals who participate in such activities.

\_\_\_ I/we understand and acknowledge that some of the injuries/illnesses which may result from participating in athletic activities include, but are not limited to, the following: sprains/strains, fractured bones, loss of eyesight, unconsciousness, communicable diseases, head and/or back injuries, paralysis, or death.

\_\_\_ I/we understand, acknowledge, and agree that participation in athletic activities is completely voluntary and as such is not required by the school and that participants must abide by school policy for their voluntary participation.

\_\_\_ I/we understand, acknowledge and agree that in order for my/our student to participate in these activities, I/we agree to assume full responsibility and liability for any and all potential risks which may be associated with participation in such activities.

\_\_\_ I/we understand, acknowledge, and agree to hold harmless the school, it's employees, officers, agents, and volunteers for any injury/illness suffered by my student which is incident to and/or associated with preparing for and/or participating in such activities.

\_\_\_ I/we understand, acknowledge and agree that in order for my student to participate in such athletic activities, he/she must provide a written physical examination clearing him/her for sports and signed by a licensed medical prior to any participation.

\_\_\_ I/we agree and certify that the Medical Release and Authorization to Treat a Minor form, on file with Jim Elliot Christian High School, is current and valid for use with athletic participation.

\_\_\_ I/we understand, acknowledge, and agree that as parents/guardians of Elliot athletes, we are required to participate with Athletic Boosters and assist with events and fundraising activities. Volunteer hours with Athletic Boosters will count toward the parental requirement of 40hrs/year.

\_\_\_ I/we understand, acknowledge, and agree that the non-refundable sports fee, in the amount determined by the Athletic Director, will be paid in full to the business office prior to the first sports competition.

\_\_\_ I/we understand that at the end of each sport season you will be expected to return ALL uniforms. Any uniforms not returned will be charged at their replacement rate at the time of billing. While we do not give away uniforms, we will share our vendor's contact information.

**We (being both parents and student) have read and understand the contents of the SPORTS PARTICIPATION CONTRACT and the ATHLETICS section of the Student Handbook, and agree to abide by the policies, rules, and regulations of Jim Elliot Christian High School sports program both stated and implied. I/we certify that I/we am/are the legal guardian of the above referenced student.**

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## Elliot Athletics Philosophy

At Elliot, we believe that athletics teach many valuable life skills and play a key role in developing a well- rounded student. We also believe that athletics are important in providing a sense of school pride, comradery and positively adding to the overall high school experience.

Athletics teach the skills of discipline, focus and dedication through making and accomplishing goals. Sports teach players to deal with disappointment, be gracious in defeat and humble with success. Competition teaches athletes to respect themselves, other athletes, coaches and officials. Team sports teach the importance of putting the team above oneself for the greater good, and working cooperatively with others to accomplish a common goal. Participation in athletics provides our students with important social skills, as well as makes our students healthier both mentally and physically.

Because of the tremendous benefits that athletics provide, Elliot does not hold tryouts or administer skill cuts. However, team participation is dependent on academic and behavioral standards. Each athlete's skill level will be evaluated by his/her respective coach(es) for the most appropriate team placement. Every student is encouraged to follow their passion and participate in a sport, or two. Every athlete is valued as a part of the team and is expected to give their "Best" at practices and competitions whether on the playing field or sideline.

Elliot recognizes that being competitive in our sports program benefits our school and athletes. The decision of Team and Player management in all competitions is given to the coach of that team. We trust that our coaches will make the best decisions for the team as a whole in order to compete at the highest level possible. Athletes can have significantly less playing time during competition play, based on the needs of the team. Each player will have the opportunity during practices to improve and refine skills for competitions. Each player will reap the rewards of their individual efforts, and the accomplishments of the team as a whole.

Coaches provide their time and talent on a volunteer basis and should be appreciated as such. Our athletic department could not exist without their generosity and dedication. Parents should treat coaches with the utmost respect and cooperation. Coaches shall not be confronted regarding their decisions concerning their team, player assignments or competitions. Parents are encouraged to have their athlete talk with their coaches regarding skill improvement. Coaches will provide an environment for mentoring athletes to improve their growth in their sport. Ultimately, all athletes are responsible for their self-improvement.

Conflicts are to be handled at the lowest level possible, as outlined in the Elliot Student Handbook (i.e. athlete talking to the coach, then parent talking with the coach,...etc.). If a resolution is not found, the Athletic Director will be the next level for conflict resolution.

***I have read, understand, and will abide by the Elliot Athletic Philosophy while participating in Elliot Athletics.***

---

Student Athlete

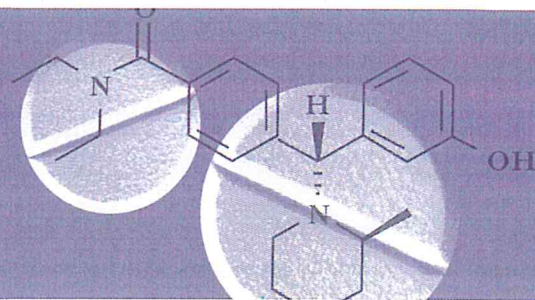
Date

---

Parent

Date

# PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Prescription opioids can be used to help relieve moderate-to-severe pain and are often prescribed following a surgery or injury, or for certain health conditions. These medications can be an important part of treatment but also come with serious risks. It is important to work with your health care provider to make sure you are getting the safest, most effective care.

## WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS OF OPIOID USE?

**Prescription opioids carry serious risks of addiction and overdose, especially with prolonged use.** An opioid overdose, often marked by slowed breathing, can cause sudden death. The use of prescription opioids can have a number of side effects as well, even when taken as directed:

- Tolerance—meaning you might need to take more of a medication for the same pain relief
- Physical dependence—meaning you have symptoms of withdrawal when a medication is stopped
- Increased sensitivity to pain
- Constipation
- Nausea, vomiting, and dry mouth
- Sleepiness and dizziness
- Confusion
- Depression
- Low levels of testosterone that can result in lower sex drive, energy, and strength
- Itching and sweating

As many as  
**1 in 4**  
PEOPLE\*



receiving prescription opioids long term in a primary care setting struggles with addiction.

\* Findings from one study

## RISKS ARE GREATER WITH:

- History of drug misuse, substance use disorder, or overdose
- Mental health conditions (such as depression or anxiety)
- Sleep apnea
- Older age (65 years or older)
- Pregnancy

Avoid alcohol while taking prescription opioids. Also, unless specifically advised by your health care provider, medications to avoid include:

- Benzodiazepines (such as Xanax or Valium)
- Muscle relaxants (such as Soma or Flexeril)
- Hypnotics (such as Ambien or Lunesta)
- Other prescription opioids



U.S. Department of  
Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention



American Hospital  
Association®

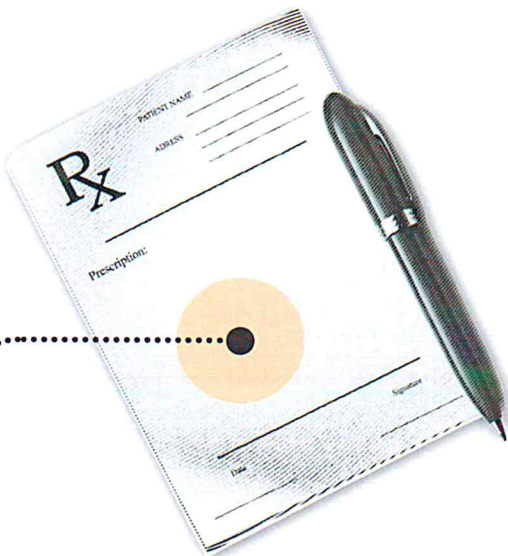
CS264107C

May 9, 2016

## KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

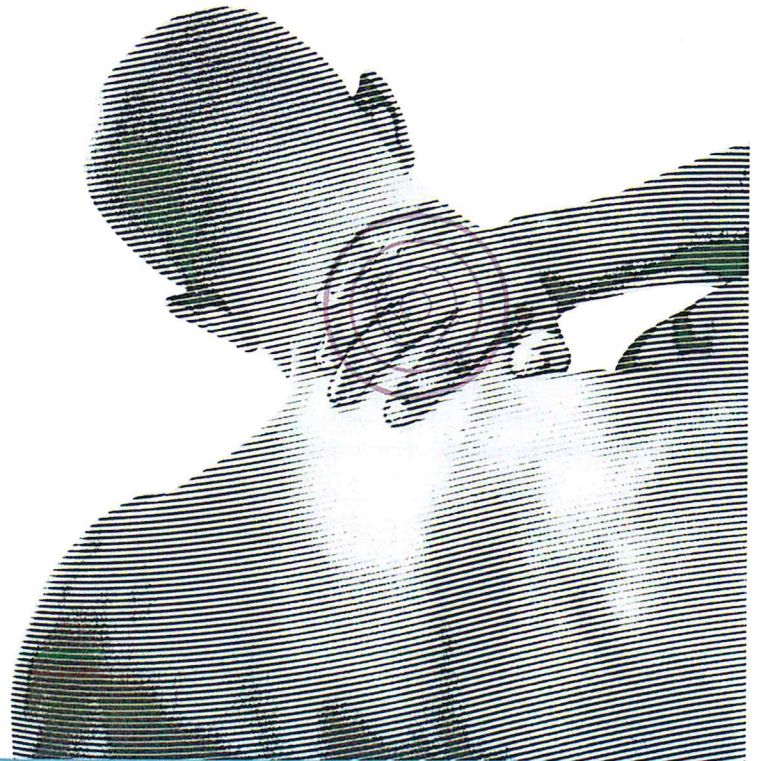
Talk to your health care provider about ways to manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids. Some of these options **may actually work better** and have fewer risks and side effects. Options may include:

- ❑ Pain relievers such as acetaminophen, ibuprofen, and naproxen
- ❑ Some medications that are also used for depression or seizures
- ❑ Physical therapy and exercise
- ❑ Cognitive behavioral therapy, a psychological, goal-directed approach, in which patients learn how to modify physical, behavioral, and emotional triggers of pain and stress.



### Be Informed!

Make sure you know the name of your medication, how much and how often to take it, and its potential risks & side effects.



## IF YOU ARE PRESCRIBED OPIOIDS FOR PAIN:

- ❑ Never take opioids in greater amounts or more often than prescribed.
- ❑ Follow up with your primary health care provider within \_\_\_ days.
  - Work together to create a plan on how to manage your pain.
  - Talk about ways to help manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids.
  - Talk about any and all concerns and side effects.
- ❑ Help prevent misuse and abuse.
  - Never sell or share prescription opioids.
  - Never use another person's prescription opioids.
- ❑ Store prescription opioids in a secure place and out of reach of others (this may include visitors, children, friends, and family).
- ❑ Safely dispose of unused prescription opioids: Find your community drug take-back program or your pharmacy mail-back program, or flush them down the toilet, following guidance from the Food and Drug Administration ([www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou](http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou)).
- ❑ Visit [www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose](http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose) to learn about the risks of opioid abuse and overdose.
- ❑ If you believe you may be struggling with addiction, tell your health care provider and ask for guidance or call SAMHSA's National Helpline at 1-800-662-HELP.



## CIF Concussion Information Sheet

### Why am I getting this information sheet?

You are receiving this information sheet about concussions because of California state law AB 25 (effective January 1, 2012), now Education Code § 49475:

1. *The law requires a student-athlete who may have a concussion during a practice or game to be removed from the activity for the remainder of the day.*
2. *Any student-athlete removed for this reason must receive a written note from a physician trained in the management of concussion before returning to practice.*
3. *Before a student-athlete can start the season and begin practice in a sport, a concussion information sheet must be signed and returned to the school by the student-athlete and the parent or guardian.*

[Every 2 years all coaches are required to receive training about concussions (AB 1451), sudden cardiac arrest (AB 1639), and heat illness (AB 2800), and certification in First Aid training, CPR, and AEDs (life-saving electrical devices that can be used during CPR)].

### What is a concussion and how would I recognize one?

A concussion is a kind of brain injury. It can be caused by a bump or hit to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force that shakes the head. Concussions can appear in any sport, and can look differently in each person.

*Most concussions get better with rest and over 90% of athletes fully recover.* However, all concussions should be considered serious. If not recognized and managed the right way, they may result in problems including brain damage and even death.

*Most concussions occur without being knocked out.* Signs and symptoms of concussion (see back of this page) may show up right after the injury or can take hours to appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion or if you notice some symptoms and signs, seek medical evaluation from your team's athletic trainer and a physician trained in the evaluation and management of concussion. If your child is vomiting, has a severe headache, or is having difficulty staying awake or answering simple questions, call 911 for immediate transport to the emergency department of your local hospital.

On the CIF website is a **Graded Concussion Symptom Checklist**. If your child fills this out after having had a concussion, it helps the physician, athletic trainer or coach understand how they are feeling and hopefully will show improvement over time. You may have your child fill out the checklist at the start of the season even before a concussion has occurred so that we can understand if some symptoms such as headache might be a part of their everyday life. We call this a "baseline" so that we know what symptoms are normal and common for your child. Keep a copy for your records, and turn in the original. If a concussion occurs, your child can fill out this checklist again. This Graded Symptom Checklist provides a list of symptoms to compare over time to follow your child's recovery from the concussion.

### What can happen if my child keeps playing with concussion symptoms or returns too soon after getting a concussion?

*Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. There is NO same day return to play for a youth with a suspected concussion.* Youth athletes may take more time to recover from concussion and are more prone to long-term serious problems from a concussion.

Even though a traditional brain scan (e.g., MRI or CT) may be "normal", the brain has still been injured. Animal and human research studies show that a second blow before the brain has recovered can result in serious damage to the brain. If your athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one, this can lead to prolonged recovery (weeks to months), or even to severe brain swelling (Second Impact Syndrome) with devastating consequences.

There is an increasing concern that head impact exposure and recurrent concussions may contribute to long-term neurological problems. One goal of concussion education is to prevent a too early return to play so that serious brain damage can be prevented.

**Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Looks dizzy</li><li>• Looks spaced out</li><li>• Confused about plays</li><li>• Forgets plays</li><li>• Is unsure of game, score, or opponent</li><li>• Moves clumsily or awkwardly</li><li>• Answers questions slowly</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slurred speech</li><li>• Shows a change in personality or way of acting</li><li>• Can't recall events before or after the injury</li><li>• Seizures or "has a fit"</li><li>• Any change in typical behavior or personality</li><li>• Passes out</li></ul> |
|--|---|

**Symptoms may include one or more of the following:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Headaches</li><li>• "Pressure in head"</li><li>• Nausea or throws up</li><li>• Neck pain</li><li>• Has trouble standing or walking</li><li>• Blurred, double, or fuzzy vision</li><li>• Bothered by light or noise</li><li>• Feeling sluggish or slowed down</li><li>• Feeling foggy or groggy</li><li>• Drowsiness</li><li>• Change in sleep patterns</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Loss of memory</li><li>• "Don't feel right"</li><li>• Tired or low energy</li><li>• Sadness</li><li>• Nervousness or feeling on edge</li><li>• Irritability</li><li>• More emotional</li><li>• Confused</li><li>• Concentration or memory problems</li><li>• Repeating the same question/comment</li></ul> |
|--|--|

**What is Return to Learn?**

Following a concussion, students may have difficulties with short- and long-term memory, concentration and organization. They may require rest while recovering from injury (e.g., limit texting, video games, loud movies, or reading), and may also need to limit school attendance for a few days. As they return to school, the schedule might need to start with a few classes or a half-day. If recovery from a concussion is taking longer than expected, they may also benefit from a reduced class schedule and/or limited homework; a formal school assessment may also be necessary. Your school or physician can help suggest and make these changes. Students should complete the Return to Learn guidelines, successfully returning to a full school day and normal academic activities, before returning to play (unless your physician makes other recommendations). Go to the CIF website ([cifstate.org](http://cifstate.org)) for more information on Return to Learn.

**How is Return to Play (RTP) determined?**

Concussion symptoms should be completely gone before **returning to competition**. A RTP progression is a gradual, step-wise increase in physical effort, sports-specific activities and then finally unrestricted activities. If symptoms worsen with activity, the progression should be stopped. If there are no symptoms the next day, exercise can be restarted at the previous stage.

RTP after concussion should occur only with medical clearance from a physician trained in the evaluation and management of concussions, and a step-wise progression program monitored by an athletic trainer, coach, or other identified school administrator. Please see [cifstate.org](http://cifstate.org) for a graduated return to play plan. [AB 2127, a California state law effective 1/1/15, states that return to play (i.e., full competition) must be **no sooner than 7 days after the concussion diagnosis has been made by a physician.**]

**Final Thoughts for Parents and Guardians:**

*It is well known that students will often not talk about signs of concussions, which is why this information sheet is so important to review with them.* Teach your child to tell the coaching staff if they experience such symptoms, or if they suspect that a teammate has had a concussion. You should also feel comfortable talking to the coaches or athletic trainer about possible concussion signs and symptoms that you may be seeing in your child.

**References:**

- American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport (2013)
- Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Berlin, October 2016
- <https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/PediatricmTBIGuideline.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/headsup/youthsports/index.html>



## Parent/Student CIF Heat Illness Information Sheet



### **WHY AM I GETTING THIS INFORMATION SHEET?**

You are receiving this information sheet about Heat Illness because of California state law AB 2800 (effective January 1, 2019), now Education Code § 35179 and CIF Bylaws 22.B.(9) and 503.K (Approved Federated Council January 31, 2019):

1. *CIF rules require a student athlete, who has been removed from practice or play after displaying signs and symptoms associated with heat illness, must receive a written note from a licensed health care provider before returning to practice.*
2. *Before an athlete can start the season and begin practice in a sport, a Heat Illness information sheet must be signed and returned to the school by the athlete and the parent or guardian.*

Every 2 years all coaches are required to receive separate trainings about concussions (AB 1451), sudden cardiac arrest (AB 1639), and heat illness (AB 2800), as well as certification in First Aid training, CPR, and AEDs (life-saving electrical devices that can be used during CPR).

### **WHAT IS HEAT ILLNESS AND HOW WOULD I RECOGNIZE IT?**

Intense and prolonged exercise, hot and humid weather and dehydration can seriously compromise athlete performance and increase the risk of exertional heat injury. Exercise produces heat within the body and when performed on a hot or humid day with additional barriers to heat loss, such as padding and equipment, the athlete's core body temperature can become dangerously high. If left untreated, this elevation of core body temperature can cause organ systems to shut down in the body.

Young athletes should be pre-screened at their pre-participation physical evaluation for heat illness risk factors including medication/supplement use, cardiac disease, history of sickle cell trait, febrile or gastrointestinal illness, obesity, and previous heat injury. Athletes with non-modifiable risk factors should be closely supervised during strenuous activities in a hot or humid climate.

Sweating is one way the body tries to reduce an elevated core temperature. Once sweat (salt and water) leaves the body, it must be replaced. Water is the best hydration replacement, but for those athletes exercising for long periods of time where electrolytes may be lost, commercial sports drinks with electrolytes are available. Energy drinks that contain caffeine or other "natural" stimulants are not adequate or appropriate hydration for athletes and can even be dangerous by causing abnormal heart rhythms.

**PREVENTION** There are several ways to try to prevent heat illness:

#### **ADEQUATE HYDRATION**

Arrive well-hydrated at practices, games and in between exercise sessions. Urine appears clear or light yellow (like lemonade) in well-hydrated individuals and dark (like apple juice) in dehydrated individuals. Water/sports drinks should be readily available and served chilled in containers that allow adequate volumes of fluid to be ingested. Water breaks should occur at least every 15-20 minutes and should be long enough to allow athletes to ingest adequate fluid volumes (4-8 ounces).

#### **GRADUAL ACCLIMATIZATION**

Intensity and duration of exercise should be gradually increased over a period of 7-14 days to give athletes time to build fitness levels and become accustomed to practicing in the heat. Protective equipment should be introduced in phases (start with helmet, progress to helmet and shoulder pads, and finally fully equipped).

#### **ADDITIONAL PREVENTION MEASURES**

Wear light-colored, light-weight synthetic clothing, when possible, to aid heat loss. Allow for adequate rest breaks in the shade if available. Avoid drinks containing stimulants such as ephedrine or high doses of caffeine. Be ready to alter practice or game plans in extreme environmental conditions. Eat a well-balanced diet which aids in replacing lost electrolytes.

A **FREE** online course "Heat Illness Prevention" is available through the CIF and NFHS at <https://nfhslearn.com/courses/61140/heat-illness-prevention>.





## Parent/Student CIF Heat Illness Information Sheet



### HEAT EXHAUSTION

Inability to continue exercise due to heat-induced symptoms. Occurs with an elevated core body temperature between 97 and 104 degrees Fahrenheit.

- Dizziness, lightheadedness, weakness
- Headache
- Nausea
- Diarrhea, urge to defecate
- Pallor, chills
- Profuse sweating
- Cool, clammy skin
- Hyperventilation
- Decreased urine output

### TREATMENT OF HEAT EXHAUSTION

Stop exercise, move player to a cool place, remove excess clothing, give fluids if conscious, COOL BODY: fans, cold water, ice towels, ice bath or ice packs. Fluid replacement should occur as soon as possible. The Emergency Medical System (EMS) should be activated if recovery is not rapid. When in doubt, CALL 911. Athletes with heat exhaustion should be assessed by a physician as soon as possible in all cases.

### HEAT STROKE

Dysfunction or shutdown of body systems due to elevated body temperature which cannot be controlled. This occurs with a core body temperature greater than 107 degrees Fahrenheit. **Signs observed by teammates, parents, and coaches include:**

- Dizziness
- Drowsiness, loss of consciousness
- Seizures
- Staggering, disorientation
- Behavioral/cognitive changes (confusion, irritability, aggressiveness, hysteria, emotional instability)
- Weakness
- Hot and wet or dry skin
- Rapid heartbeat, low blood pressure
- Hyperventilation
- Vomiting, diarrhea

### TREATMENT OF HEAT STROKE

**This is a MEDICAL EMERGENCY. Death may result if not treated properly and rapidly.**

Stop exercise, Call 911, remove from heat, remove clothing, immerse athlete in cold water for aggressive, rapid cooling (if immersion is not possible, cool the athlete as described for heat exhaustion), monitor vital signs until paramedics arrive.

### FINAL THOUGHTS FOR PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Heat stress should be considered when planning and preparing for any sports activity. Summer and fall sports are conducted in very hot and humid weather across regions of California. While exertional heat illness can affect any athlete, the incidence is consistently highest among football athletes due to additional protective equipment which hinders heat dissipation. Several heatstroke deaths continue to occur in high school sports each season in the United States. Heatstroke deaths are preventable, if the proper precautions are taken.

You should also feel comfortable talking to the coaches or athletic trainer about preventative measures and potential signs and symptoms of heat illness that you may be seeing in your child.

I acknowledge that I have received and read the CIF Heat Illness Information Sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student-Athlete Name  
*Printed*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student-Athlete  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Legal Guardian Name  
*Printed*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Legal Guardian  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# Fact Sheet for Parents & Student Athletes



**This sheet has information to help protect your student athlete from Sudden Cardiac Arrest**

## Why do heart conditions that put student athletes at risk go undetected?

While a student athlete may display no warning signs of a heart condition, studies do show that symptoms are typically present but go unrecognized, unreported, missed or misdiagnosed.

- Symptoms can be misinterpreted as typical in active student athletes
- Fainting is often mistakenly attributed to stress, heat, or lack of food or water
- Student athletes experiencing symptoms regularly don't recognize them as unusual – it's their normal
- Symptoms are not shared with an adult because student athletes are embarrassed they can't keep up
- Student athletes mistakenly think they're out of shape and just need to train harder
- Students (or their parents) don't want to jeopardize playing time
- Students ignore symptoms thinking they'll just go away
- Adults assume students are OK and just "check the box" on health forms without asking them
- Medical practitioners and parents alike often miss warning signs
- Families don't know or don't report heart health history or warning signs to their medical practitioner
- Well-child exams and sports physicals do not check for conditions that can put student athletes at risk
- Stethoscopes are not a comprehensive diagnostic test for heart conditions

## Protect Your Student's Heart

Educate yourself about sudden cardiac arrest, talk with your student about warning signs, and create a culture of prevention in your school sports program.

- Know the warning signs
- Document your family's heart health history as some conditions can be inherited
- If symptoms/risk factors present, ask your doctor for follow-up heart/genetic testing
- Don't just "check the box" on health history forms—ask your student how they feel
- Take a cardiac risk assessment with your student each season
- Encourage student to speak up if any of the symptoms are present
- Check in with your coach to see if they've noticed any warning signs
- Active students should be shaping up, not breaking down
- As a parent on the sidelines, know the cardiac chain of survival
- Be sure your school and sports organizations comply with state law to have administrators, coaches and officials trained to respond to a cardiac emergency
- Help fund an onsite AED

## What happens if my student has warning signs or risk factors?

- State law requires student athletes who faint or exhibit other cardio-related symptoms to be re-cleared to play by a licensed medical practitioner.
- Ask your health care provider for diagnostic or genetic testing to rule out a possible heart condition.

Electrocardiograms (ECG or EKG) record the electrical activity of the heart. ECGs have been shown to detect a majority of heart conditions more effectively than physical and health history alone. Echocardiograms (ECHO) capture a live picture of the heart.

- Your student should be seen by a health care provider who is experienced in evaluating cardiovascular (heart) conditions.
- Follow your providers instructions for recommended activity limitations until testing is complete.

## What if my student is diagnosed with a heart condition that puts them at risk?

There are many precautionary steps that can be taken to prevent the onset of SCA including activity modifications, medication, surgical treatments, or implanting a pacemaker and/or implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD). Your practitioner should discuss the treatment options with you and any recommended activity modifications while undergoing treatment. In many cases, the abnormality can be corrected and students can return to normal activity.

**What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?** Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is a life-threatening emergency that occurs when the heart suddenly stops beating. It strikes people of all ages who may seem to be healthy, even children and teens. When SCA happens, the person collapses and doesn't respond or breathe normally. They may gasp or shake as if having a seizure, but their heart has stopped. SCA leads to death in minutes if the person does not get help right away. Survival depends on people nearby calling 911, starting CPR, and using an automated external defibrillator (AED) as soon as possible.

### What CAUSES SCA?

SCA occurs because of a malfunction in the heart's electrical system or structure. The malfunction is caused by an abnormality the person is born with, and may have inherited, or a condition that develops as young hearts grow. A virus in the heart or a hard blow to the chest can also cause a malfunction that can lead to SCA.

### How COMMON is SCA?

As a leading cause of death in the U.S., most people are surprised to learn that SCA is also the #1 killer of student athletes and the leading cause of death on school campuses. Studies show that 1 in 300 youth has an undetected heart condition that puts them at risk.

## Factors That Increase the Risk of SCA

- ✓ Family history of known heart abnormalities or sudden death before age 50
- ✓ Specific family history of Long QT Syndrome, Brugada Syndrome, Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, or Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia (ARVD)
- ✓ Family members with known unexplained fainting, seizures, drowning or near drowning or car accidents
- ✓ Family members with known structural heart abnormality, repaired or unrepaired
- ✓ Use of drugs, such as cocaine, inhalants, "recreational" drugs, excessive energy drinks, diet pills or performance-enhancing supplements

# FAINTING IS THE #1 SYMPTOM OF A HEART CONDITION

## RECOGNIZE THE WARNING SIGNS & RISK FACTORS

Ask Your Coach and Consult Your Doctor if These Conditions are Present in Your Student

### Potential Indicators That SCA May Occur

- ▶ Fainting or seizure, especially during or right after exercise
- ▶ Fainting repeatedly or with excitement or startle
- ▶ Excessive shortness of breath during exercise
- ▶ Racing or fluttering heart palpitations or irregular heartbeat
- ▶ Repeated dizziness or lightheadedness
- ▶ Chest pain or discomfort with exercise
- ▶ Excessive, unexpected fatigue during or after exercise

## Cardiac Chain of Survival

Their life depends on your quick action!

CPR can triple the chance of survival.

Start immediately and use the onsite AED.



**CALL**



**PUSH**



**SHOCK**

**KeepTheirHeartInTheGame.org**

# Fact Sheet for Parents & Student Athletes



**This sheet has information to help protect your student athlete from Sudden Cardiac Arrest**

To learn more, go to [KeepTheirHeartInTheGame.org](http://KeepTheirHeartInTheGame.org)

**Get free tools to help create a culture of prevention at home, in school, on the field and at the doctor's office.**

**Discuss the warning signs of a possible heart condition with your student athlete and have each person sign below.**

Detach this section below and return to your school.

Keep the fact sheet to use at your students' games and practices to help protect them from Sudden Cardiac Arrest.



I learned about warning signs and talked with my parent or coach about what to do if I have any symptoms.

STUDENT ATHLETE NAME PRINTED

STUDENT ATHLETE SIGNATURE

DATE

I have read this fact sheet on sudden cardiac arrest prevention with my student athlete and talked about what to do if they experience any warning signs, and what to do should we witness a cardiac arrest.

PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN PRINTED

PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

DATE

**While missing a game may be inconvenient, it would be a tragedy to lose a student athlete because warning signs were unrecognized or because sports communities were not prepared to respond to a cardiac emergency.**

## Keep Their Heart In the Game!



# 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 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
1. Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?		
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: _____		
3. Have you ever spent the night in the hospital?		
4. Have you ever had surgery?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU	Yes	No
5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise?		
6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?		
7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?		
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: _____		
9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG, echocardiogram)		
10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise?		
11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure?		
12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY	Yes	No
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)?		
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?		
15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator?		
16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning?		
BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS	Yes	No
17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game?		
18. Have you ever had any broken or fractured bones or dislocated joints?		
19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches?		
20. Have you ever had a stress fracture?		
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)		
22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device?		
23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you?		
24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red?		
25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease?		

MEDICAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?		
28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma?		
29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?		
32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems?		
33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection?		
34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		
35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder?		
37. Do you have headaches with exercise?		
38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising?		
42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		
44. Have you had any eye injuries?		
45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?		
46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield?		
47. Do you worry about your weight?		
48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		
50. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?		
FEMALES ONLY		
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 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 • Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span > height, hyperlaxity, 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)*		
Skin • 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 GI 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, 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 (print/type) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of physician \_\_\_\_\_, MD or DO

# ■ 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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 (print/type) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of physician \_\_\_\_\_, MD or DO

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies \_\_\_\_\_

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