MANASQUAN HIGH SCHOOL
"EDUCATION FOR EXCELLENCE"

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SPORTS- PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION INFORMATION

All students planning to participate in sports must have one comprehensive sport physical per school year. According to the N.J.A.C. 6A:16-2.2 et.seq. each candidate for a school athletic team must have a medical examination within 365 days prior to the first practice session. Additionally, a Health History Update must be completed if the physical examination was conducted more than 90 days prior to the first day of official practice. The school nurse and physician will then evaluate the completed examination and written notification will then be sent to the parent/guardian.

1. The sports packet provided by Manasquan must be used. No substitutes, such as doctor's notes or other physical forms are acceptable. Physical evaluations must be completed and signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine (MD, DO) a Nurse Practitioner or Physician's Assistant working with a physician and have completed the Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module. **If you have been given corrective lenses, bring them with you to the exam as a vision exam is required for sports participation.**

   The sport packet has 10 parts; do not separate the packet.
   - Health History Form – completed and signed by student & parent/guardian
   - Physical Examination Form – completed, signed by physician.
   - Clearance Form – completed and signed by physician.
   - Health History Update Questionnaire – completed as per directions.
   - Medication Authorization Form – For all students taking medications
   - Sports Application – completed and signed by student & parent/guardian.
   - NJSIAA Steroid testing policy - Signed by student **and** parent/guardian.
   - NJSIAA Concussion policy - Signed by student **and** parent/guardian.
   - Sudden Cardiac Death Pamphlet and Sudden Cardiac death sign off sheet
   - Emergency contact card – complete both sides, signed by parent/guardian

2. Entire Packet is to be filled out and returned to the Health Office mailbox in the main office. **Physicals done prior to 90 days of the first practice will require the additional completion of the Update sheet,** which will specify if any injuries or illnesses have occurred since the student/athlete's initial physical exam. Once completed, the entire packet must be returned to the by Health Office mailbox to be considered for sports participation.

Any omissions may delay the pre-participation process

FALL SPORTS DEADLINE- July 14, 2017

If you have any questions regarding these instructions, direct them toward;
Director of Athletics at Manasquan High School – 732-528-8820 x 7

ATTENTION PARENT/GUARDIAN: The preparticipation physical examination (page 3) must be completed by a health care provider who has completed the Student-Athlete Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module.

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION
HISTORY FORM

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

Date of Exam _____

Name _____ Date of birth _____

Sex _____ Age _____ Grade _____ School _____ Sport(s) _____

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

_____

_____

_____

Do you have any allergies? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please identify specific allergy below.
☐ Medicines ☐ Pollens ☐ Food ☐ Stinging Insects

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

GENERAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
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: ☐ Asthma ☐ Anemia ☐ Diabetes ☐ 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: ☐ High blood pressure ☐ A heart murmur ☐ High cholesterol ☐ A heart infection ☐ 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
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 prosthetic?		
7. Do you use any special brace or assistive device for sports?		
8. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or any other skin problems?		
9. Do you have a hearing loss? Do you use a hearing aid?		
10. Do you have a visual impairment?		
11. Do you use any special devices for bowel or bladder function?		
12. Do you have burning or discomfort when urinating?		
13. Have you had autonomic dysreflexia?		
14. Have you ever been diagnosed with a heat-related (hyperthermia) or cold-related (hypothermia) illness?		
15. Do you have muscle spasticity?		
16. Do you have frequent seizures that cannot be controlled by medication?		

Explain "yes" answers here

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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 _____

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

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

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Name _____ Date of birth _____

PHYSICIAN REMINDERS

1. 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?
2. Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5–14).

EXAMINATION		
Height Weight	☐ Male ☐ Female	
BP / (/) Pulse	Vision R 20/	L 20/ Corrected ☐ Y ☐ 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[a] • Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva) • Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI)		
Pulses • Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Genitourinary (males only)[b]		
Skin • HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis		
Neurologic[c]		
MUSCULOSKELETAL		
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder/arm		
Elbow/forearm		
Wrist/hand/fingers		
Hip/thigh		
Knee		
Leg/ankle		
Foot/toes		
Functional • Duck-walk, single leg hop		

[a]Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.
[b]Consider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.
[c]Consider cognitive evaluation or baseline neuropsychiatric testing if a history of significant concussion.

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for _____

_____

☐ Not cleared

- ☐ Pending further evaluation
- ☐ For any sports
- ☐ For certain sports _____

Reason _____

Recommendations _____

_____

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

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

Address _____ Phone _____

Signature of physician, APN, PA _____

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION
CLEARANCE FORM

Name _____ Sex ☐ M ☐ F Age _____ Date of birth _____

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for _____

☐ Not cleared

- ☐ Pending further evaluation
- ☐ For any sports
- ☐ For certain sports _____

Reason _____

Recommendations _____

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies _____

Other information _____

HCP OFFICE STAMP

SCHOOL PHYSICIAN:

Reviewed on _____
(Date)

Approved _____ Not Approved _____

Signature: _____

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

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

Address _____ Phone _____

Signature of physician, APN, PA _____

Completed Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module

Date _____ Signature _____

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

EVALUACIÓN FÍSICA – PRE-PARTICIPACIÓN

FORMULARIO DE HISTORIAL MÉDICO

(Nota: Este formulario debe ser rellenado por el paciente y padre/madre antes de ver al doctor. El doctor debe mantener este formulario en el expediente)

Fecha del examen _____

Nombre _____ Fecha de nacimiento _____

Sexo _____ Edad _____ Grado _____ Escuela _____ Deporte(s) _____

Medicamentos y Alergias: Por favor, indica todos los medicamentos con y sin receta médica y suplementos (herbales y nutricionales) que estás tomando actualmente

_____

_____

_____

Tienes alergias ☐ Sí ☐ No Si la respuesta es sí, por favor identifica abajo la alergia específica.
☐ Medicamentos ☐ Polen ☐ Comida ☐ Picaduras de insecto

Explica abajo las preguntas respondidas con un "sí". Pon un círculo alrededor de las preguntas cuyas respuestas desconoces.

PREGUNTAS GENERALES	Sí	No
1. ¿Alguna vez un doctor te ha prohibido o limitado tu participación en deportes por alguna razón?		
2. ¿Tienes actualmente alguna condición médica? Si es así, por favor identifícala abajo: ☐ Asma ☐ Anemia ☐ Diabetes ☐ Infecciones Otro: _____		
3. ¿Has sido ingresado alguna vez en el hospital?		
4. ¿Has tenido cirugía alguna vez?		
PREGUNTAS SOBRE LA SALUD DE TU CORAZÓN	**Sí**	**No**
5. ¿Te has desmayado alguna vez o casi te has desmayado DURANTE o DESPUÉS de hacer ejercicio?		
6. ¿Has tenido alguna vez molestias, dolor o presión en el pecho cuando haces ejercicio?		
7. ¿Alguna vez has sentido que tu corazón se acelera o tiene latidos irregulares cuando haces ejercicio?		
8. ¿Te ha dicho alguna vez un doctor que tienes un problema de corazón? Si es así, marca el que sea pertinente ☐ Presión alta ☐ Un soplo en el corazón ☐ Nivel alto de colesterol ☐ Una infección en el corazón ☐ Enfermedad de Kawasaki ☐ Otro:		
9. ¿Alguna vez un doctor te ha pedido que te hagas pruebas de corazón? (Por ejemplo, ECG/EKG, ecocardiograma)		
10. ¿Te sientes mareado o te falta el aire más de lo esperado cuando haces ejercicio?		
11. ¿Has tenido alguna vez una convulsión inexplicable?		
12. ¿Te cansas más o te falta el aire con más rapidez que a tus amigos cuando haces ejercicio?		

PREGUNTAS SOBRE LA SALUD DEL CORAZÓN DE TU FAMILIA	Sí	No
13. ¿Has tenido algún familiar que ha fallecido a causa de problemas de corazón o que haya fallecido de forma inexplicable o inesperada antes de la edad de 50 años (incluyendo ahogo, accidente de tráfico inesperado, o síndrome de muerte súbita infantil)?		
14. ¿Sufre alguien en tu familia de cardiomiopatía hipertrófica, síndrome Marfan, cardiomiopatía arritmogénica ventricular derecha, síndrome de QT corto, síndrome de Brugada, o taquicardia ventricular polimórfica catecolaminérgica?		
15. ¿Alguien en tu familia tiene problemas de corazón, un marcapasos o un desfibrilador implantado en sucorazón?		
16. ¿Ha sufrido alguien en tu familia un desmayo inexplicable, convulsiones inexplicables, o casi se ha ahogado?		
PREGUNTAS SOBRE HUESOS Y ARTICULACIONES	**Sí**	**No**
17. ¿Alguna vez has perdido un entrenamiento o partido porque te habías lesionado un hueso, músculo, ligamento o tendón?		
18. ¿Te has roto o fracturado alguna vez un hueso o dislocado una articulación?		
19. ¿Has sufrido alguna vez una lesión que haya requerido radiografías, resonancia (MRI) tomografía, inyecciones, terapia, un soporte ortopédico/tablilla, un yeso, o muletas?		
20. ¿Has sufrido alguna vez una fractura por estrés?		
21. ¿Te han dicho alguna vez que tienes o has tenido una radiografía para diagnosticar inestabilidad del cuello o inestabilidad atlantoaxial? (Síndrome de Down o enanismo)		
22. ¿Usas regularmente una tabilla/soporte ortopédico, ortesis, u otro dispositivo de asistencia?		
23. ¿Tienes una lesión en un hueso, músculo o articulación que te esté molestando?		
24. ¿Algunas de tus articulaciones se vuelven dolorosas, inflamadas, se sienten calientes, o se ven enrojecidas?		
25. ¿Tienes historial de artritis juvenil o enfermedad del tejido conectivo?		

(Por favor, continúe)

PREGUNTAS MÉDICAS	Sí	No
26. ¿Toses, tienes silbidos o dificultad para respirar durante o después de hacer ejercicio?		
27. ¿Has usado alguna vez un inhalador o has tomado medicamento para el asma?		
28. ¿Hay alguien en tu familia que tenga asma?		
29. ¿Naciste sin o te falta un riñón, un ojo, un testículo (varones), el bazo, o algún otro órgano?		
30. ¿Tienes dolor en la ingle o una protuberancia o hernia dolorosa en el área de la ingle?		
31. ¿Has tenido mononucleosis (mono) infecciosa en el último mes?		
32. ¿Tienes algún sarpullido, llagas, u otros problemas en la piel?		
33. ¿Has tenido herpes o infección de SARM en la piel?		
34. ¿Has sufrido alguna vez una lesión o contusión en la cabeza?		
35. ¿Has sufrido alguna vez un golpe en la cabeza que te haya producido una confusión, dolor de cabeza prolongado, o problemas de memoria?		
36. ¿Tienes un historial de un trastorno de convulsiones?		
37. ¿Tienes dolores de cabeza cuando haces ejercicio?		
38. ¿Has tenido entumecimiento, hormigueo, o debilidad en los brazos o piernas después de haber sufrido un golpe o haberte caído?		
39. ¿Has sido alguna vez incapaz de mover los brazos o las piernas después de haber sufrido un golpe o haberte caído?		
40. ¿Te has enfermado alguna vez al hacer ejercicio cuando hace calor?		
41. ¿Tienes calambres frecuentes en los músculos cuando haces ejercicio?		
42. ¿Tienes tú o alguien en tu familia el rasgo depranocítico o la enfermedad drepanocítica?		
43. ¿Has tenido algún problema con los ojos o la vista?		
44. ¿Has sufrido alguna lesión o daño en los ojos?		
45. ¿Usas lentes o lentes de contacto?		
46. ¿Usas protección para los ojos, tal como lentes protectoras o un escudo facial?		
47. ¿Te preocupa tu peso?		
48. ¿Estás intentando aumentar o perder de peso o alguien te ha recomendado que lo hagas?		
49. ¿Estás siguiendo alguna dieta especial o evitas ciertos tipos de comida?		
50. ¿Has tenido alguna vez un trastorno alimenticio?		
51. ¿Tienes alguna preocupación de la que quieras hablar con el doctor?		

SÓLO PARA MUJERES	Sí	No
52. ¿Has tenido alguna vez el período menstrual?		
53. ¿Qué edad tenías cuando tuviste tu primer período menstrual?		
54. ¿Cuántos períodos has tenido en los últimos 12 meses?		

Explica aquí las preguntas a las que respondiste con un "sí"

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yo por la presente declaro que, según mi más leal saber y entender, mis respuestas a las preguntas anteriores están completas y son correctas.

Firma del atleta _____

Firma del padre/madre/tutor legal _____

Fecha _____

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

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

HEALTH HISTORY UPDATE QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of School _____

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

Student _____ Age_____ Grade _____

Date of Last Physical Examination_____ Sport_____

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

1. Been medically advised not to participate in a sport? Yes____ No____
   If yes, describe in detail _____
2. Sustained a concussion, been unconscious or lost memory from a blow to the head? Yes____ No____
   If yes, explain in detail _____
3. Broken a bone or sprained/strained/dislocated any muscle or joints? Yes____ No____
   If yes, describe in detail _____
4. Fainted or "blacked out?" Yes____ No____
   If yes, was this during or immediately after exercise? _____
5. Experienced chest pains, shortness of breath or "racing heart?" Yes____ No____
   If yes, explain _____
6. Has there been a recent history of fatigue and unusual tiredness? Yes____ No____
7. Been hospitalized or had to go to the emergency room? Yes____ No____
   If yes, explain in detail _____
8. Since the last physical examination, has there been a sudden death in the family or has any member of the family under age 50 had a heart attack or "heart trouble?" Yes____ No____
9. Started or stopped taking any over-the-counter or prescribed medications? Yes____ No____
   If yes, name of medication(s) _____

Date:_____ **Signature of parent/guardian** _____

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO THE SCHOOL NURSE'S OFFICE

E14-00284

MANASQUAN HIGH SCHOOL

"EDUCATION FOR EXCELLENCE"

Cheryl Bontales, School Nurse
167 Broad Street
Manasquan, NJ 08736
tel: 732-528-8820 ext. 6
fax: 732-528-5114
email: cbontales@manasquanboe.org

To: Parent/Guardian

From: School Nurse

RE: Medications in school

If your child's medical condition requires the administration of medication during school hours, or during after school sports, the information must be provided on the form that appears on the reverse side of this letter. (Please make copies as needed)

The form must be completed and signed by you and your physician and returned to the school nurse with the medication in the pharmacy's labeled container. Medication will not be dispensed unless it is prescribed, and in its original labeled container.

Students living with Diabetes and on Insulin must provide this form for both the Insulin and Glucagon the student carries. Students living with Asthma or exercise induced Asthma must provide this form in order to carry the inhaler or nebulizer. Students at risk for anaphylactic reaction due to bee stings or food allergy must provide this form with Epinephrine Injection.

Failure to complete this form may delay the sports preparticipation process, especially if a delegate has to be trained and assigned for the administration of the medication for your student.

It is illegal for any student to carry medication or dispense medication without the health office's knowledge and the accompanying form fully completed

If you have any questions, please contact the school nurse.

MANASQUAN SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Authorization for Medication

If medication is to be taken during school or school sponsored activities, complete this form.

A. This section to be completed by the parent or guardian

Student's Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Home Address: _____ Gender: _____ Grade _____

Physician: _____

Physician's Address: _____ Telephone #: _____

_____ I request that my child be assisted in taking the medicine(s) described below at school, by legally authorized persons.

_____ I request that my child be permitted to self-administer the medicine(s), *for a life threatening illness**, both which are described below.

*Life-threatening illness means an illness or condition that requires an immediate response to specific symptoms or sequelae that if left untreated may lead to potential loss of life such as, but not limited to, the use of an inhaler to treat an asthma attack or the use of an adrenalin injection to treat a potential anaphylactic reaction.

Parent's/Guardian's Name (please print): _____

Home Telephone #: _____ Emergency #: _____

B. This section to be completed by the physician

Name of medicine(s)	
Form (tabs, caps, inj., etc)	
Dose	
If prescribed daily, what time?	
If prescribed "PRN" describe indications.	
How soon can the medication dose be repeated?	
List significant side effects.	
Is this medication for a life threatening illness?	
Is the child authorized to self-administer the medication?	
Has the child been trained by the physician?	
Length of time this treatment is recommended?	
Other information or concerns	

Medical Provider's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Waiver of Liability

The Manasquan Board of Education hereby informs the parents of the above student that the district shall not incur liability as a result of any injury from self-medication. I hereby sign that I have read the above statement and will hold the Manasquan Board of Education harmless against any injury or claims that arise as a result of my child's self administration.

Parent's/Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

School Physician's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Manasquan High School
Athletic Director, Pete Cahill
Phone: 732-528-8820 Fax: 732-528-0367

Agreement to participate in Interscholastic Sports

Student's Name: _____ Grade:_____ D.O.B._____
Transfer Student: _____ Yes _____ No
School Attending: ___MHS ___CHS ___HTHS ___ AAHS ___ BTHS ___MAST
School Year: 20__ - 20__

CIRCLE ALL SPORTS APPLYING FOR:

CROSS COUNTRY-FIELD HOCKEY-FOOTBALL-GYMNASTICS-G/TENNIS-SOCCER-SURF BASKETBALL-BOWLING-ICE HOCKEY-INDOOR TRACK-SWIM-WRESTLING-VOLLEYBALL BASEBALL–GOLF–LACROSSE–SOFTBALL–B/TENNIS–TRACK- CHEER

I acknowledge that physical risks may be encountered;
I agree to be responsible for all equipment issued;
I agree that emergency treatment, including the treatment of minor cuts and the care of minor sprains and contusions may be administered by the team physician or trainer. Conditions requiring unusual attention may be referred to a healthcare provider (HCP) and before returning to play, written permission by that HCP must be obtained. The release must be given to the school nurse or athletic trainer before the student resumes sports. Medical bills will be submitted to my insurance company FIRST. Only those medical expenses not covered by my personal or group insurance are eligible for coverage by the Board of Ed's insurance policy. Please note that the Board of Ed's accident insurance policy is an EXCESS policy that is designed to work in conjunction with your individual health insurance. There is no guarantee that the school's accident plan will cover all outstanding balances. Excess benefits are paid according to a schedule and are not intended to be used as a primary medical coverage. If your primary coverage is with an HMO, you must see your primary physician in order to be covered by your insurance. I also understand that I am liable for medical bills remaining after the above procedures have been carried out.
I, as a parent/guardian, authorize the coach in charge to act in my place and to assume responsibility for my son/daughter in the event a parent cannot be contacted. ____Yes ___No.

PARENTS PERMISSION

STUDENT'S NAME _____ **Grade** _____

Requests enrollment on the _____team. I have complied with all eligibility requirements and have obtained the necessary insurance. I understand that I am responsible for all items of equipment issued to me and that I will pay for all items lost, stolen or misplaced.

Date _____ **Parent Signature**_____

I have read and understand the information on **Sudden Cardiac Death, Concussion and Consent to Steroid Testing** that are included in this packet and agree to participate in MHS Sports.

Date_____ **Student Signature**_____

Date_____ **Parent Signature**_____

THIS IS A TWO-SIDED FORM (see other side)

The following is a list of all my known health conditions which might affect my ability to participate:

_____

I have carefully read the foregoing document. I have had the opportunity to ask questions and have had them answered. I am confident that I fully know, understand and appreciate the risks involved in active participation in MHS Sports and I am voluntarily requesting permission to participate.

Student Signature: _____ **Date:**_____

Parent Signature: _____ **Date:**_____

****

Please complete the following information for our records:

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____ Town: _____ Zip_____

Email Address: _____

Phone: _____ Sex: M or F (circle one)

Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____

Father's Name: _____ Phone: _____

Mother's Name: _____ Phone: _____

City and State where you were born: _____

Date you entered Manasquan H.S. _____

Did you transfer from another high school to Manasquan H.S.?_____

If so, which high school? _____

Important Notice: If you have transferred from another high school in the past year, you are required to file a Transfer Waiver Form with the NJSIAA. You may NOT compete in a game or scrimmage until this form has been processed. This form can be picked up and returned to the Athletic Director's office when completed.

NJSIAA

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

NJSIAA'S STEROID TESTING POLICY

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

1. List of banned substances: A list of banned substances shall be prepared annually by the Medical Advisory Committee, and approved by the Executive Committee.

2. Consent form: Before participating in interscholastic sports, the student-athlete and the student-athlete's parent or guardian shall consent, in writing, to random testing in accordance with this policy. Failure to sign the consent form renders the student-athlete ineligible.

3. Selection of athletes to be tested: Tested athletes will be selected randomly from all of those athletes participating in championship competition. Testing may occur at any state championship site or at the school whose athletes have qualified for championship competition

4. Administration of tests: Tests shall be administered by a certified laboratory, selected by the Executive Director and approved by the Executive Committee.

5. Testing methodology: The methodology for taking and handling samples shall be in accordance with current legal standards.

6. Sufficiency of results: No test shall be considered a positive result unless the approved laboratory reports a positive result, and the NJSIAA's medical review officer confirms that there was no medical reason for the positive result. A "B" sample shall be available in the event of an appeal.

7. Appeal process: If the certified laboratory reports that a student-athlete's sample has tested positive, and the medical review officer confirms that there is no medical reason for a positive result, a penalty shall be imposed unless the student-athlete proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation. Appeals shall be heard by a NJSIAA committee consisting of two members of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director/designee, a trainer and a physician. Appeal of a decision of the Committee shall be to the Commissioner of Education, for public school athletes, and to the superior court, for non-public athletes. Hearings shall be held in accordance with NJSIAA By-Laws, Article XIII, "Hearing Procedure."

8. Penalties. Any person who tests positively in an NJSIAA administered test, or any person who refuses to provide a testing sample, or any person who reports his or her own violation, shall immediately forfeit his or her eligibility to participate in NJSIAA competition for a period of one year from the date of the test. Any such person shall also forfeit any individual honor earned while in violation. No person who tests positive, refuses to provide a test sample, or who reports his or her own violation shall resume eligibility until he or she has undergone counseling and produced a negative test result.

9. Confidentiality: Results of all tests shall be considered confidential and shall only be disclosed to the individual, his or her parents and his or her school.

10. Compilation of results: The Executive Committee shall annually compile and report the results of the testing program.

11. Yearly renewal of the steroid policy: The Executive Committee shall annually determine whether this policy shall be renewed or discontinued.

2016-17 NJSIAA Banned Drugs

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE OR DESIGNATED ATHLETICS STAFF BEFORE USING ANY SUBSTANCE

The NJSIAA bans the following classes of drugs:

- Stimulants
- Anabolic Agents
- Alcohol and Beta Blockers
- Diuretics and Other Masking Agents
- Street Drugs
- Peptide Hormones and Analogues
- Anti-estrogens
- Beta-2 Agonists

Note: Any substance chemically related to these classes is also banned.

THE INSTITUTION AND THE STUDENT-ATHLETE SHALL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR ALL DRUGS WITHIN THE BANNED DRUG CLASS REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED.

Drugs and Procedures Subject to Restrictions

- Blood Doping
- Gene Doping
- Local Anesthetics (under some conditions)
- Manipulation of Urine Samples
- Beta-2 Agonists permitted only by prescription and inhalation

NJSIAA Nutritional/Dietary Supplements Warning

Before consuming any nutritional/dietary supplement product, review the product with the appropriate or designated athletics department staff!

- Dietary supplements, including vitamins and minerals, are not well regulated and may cause a positive drug test result.
- Student-athletes have tested positive and lost their eligibility using dietary supplements.
- Many dietary supplements are contaminated with banned drugs not listed on the label.
- Any product containing a dietary supplement ingredient is taken at your own risk.

NOTE TO STUDENT-ATHLETES: THERE IS NO COMPLETE LIST OF BANNED SUBSTANCES. DO NOT RELY ON THIS LIST TO RULE OUT ANY SUPPLEMENT INGREDIENT. CHECK WITH YOUR ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT STAFF PRIOR TO USING A SUPPLEMENT. REMINDER: ANY DIETARY SUPPLEMENT INGREDIENT IS TAKEN AT THE STUDENT'S OWN RISK.

Some Examples of NJSIAA Banned Substances in Each Drug Class
Do NOT RELY ON THIS LIST TO RULE OUT ANY LABEL INGREDIENT.

Stimulants
Amphetamine (Adderall); caffeine (guarana); cocaine; ephedrine; fenfluramine (Fen); methamphetamine; methylphenidate (Ritalin); phentermine (Phen); synephrine (bitter orange); methylhexaneamine, "bath salts" (mephedrone); Octopamine; DMBA; etc.

exceptions: phenylephrine and pseudoephedrine are not banned.

Anabolic Agents (sometimes listed as a chemical formula, such as 3,6,17-androstenetrione)
Androstenedione; boldenone; clenbuterol; DHEA (7-Keto); epi-trenbolone; etiocholanolone; methasterone; methandienone; nandrolone; norandrostenedione; ostarine, stanozolol; stenbolone; testosterone; trenbolone; SARMS (ostarine); etc.

Alcohol and Beta Blockers
Alcohol; atenolol; metoprolol; nadolo; pindolol; propranolol; timolol; etc.

Diuretics (water pills) and Other Masking Agents
Bumetanide; chlorothiazide; furosemide; hydrochlorothiazide; probenecid; spironolactone (canrenone); triameterene; trichlormethiazide; etc.

Street Drugs
Heroin; marijuana; tetrahydrocannabinol (THC); synthetic cannabinoids (eg. spice, K2, JWH-018, JWH-073)

Peptide Hormones and Analogues
Growth hormone (hGH); human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG); erythropoietin (EPO); etc.

Anti-Estrogens
Anastrozole; tamoxifen; formestane; ATD, clomiphene; SERMS (nolvadex); etc.

Beta-2 Agonists
Bambuterol; formoterol; salbutamol; salmeterol; higenamine; norcuclaurine; etc.

ANY SUBSTANCE THAT IS CHEMICALLY RELATED TO THE CLASS, EVEN IF IT IS NOT LISTED AS AN EXAMPLE, IS ALSO BANNED! IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE OR DESIGNATED ATHLETICS STAFF BEFORE USING ANY SUBSTANCE.

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

May 1, 2010

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Facts

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

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

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

Symptoms of Concussion (Reported by Student-Athlete)

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

See and complete other side →

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

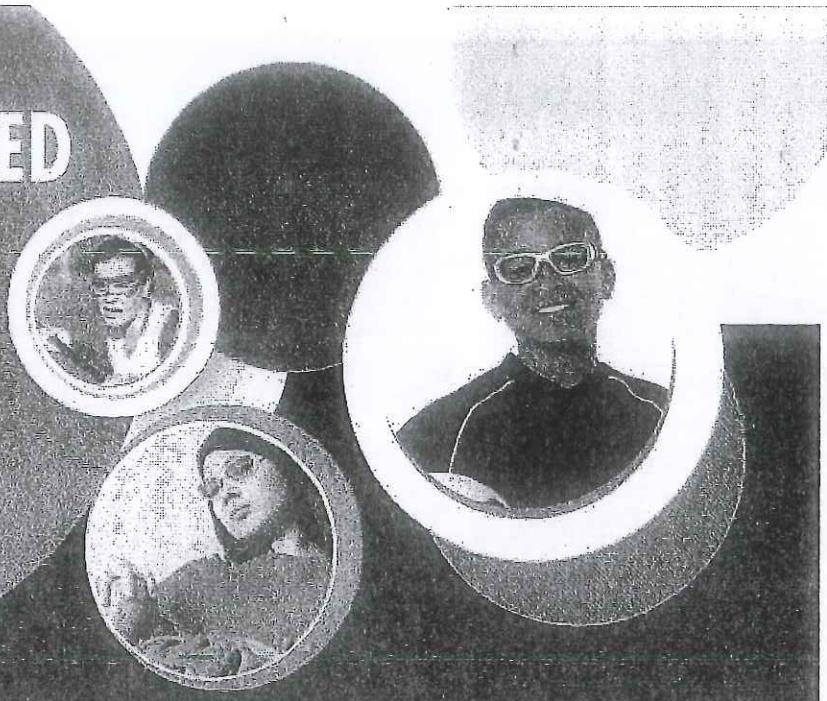
For further information on Sports-Related Concussions and other Head Injuries, please visit:

www.cdc.gov/concussion/sports/index.html www.nfhs.com
www.ncaa.org/health-safety www.biani.org www.aisnj.org

Signature of Student-Athlete	Print Student-Athlete's Name	Date
Signature of Parent/Guardian	Print Parent/Guardian's Name	Date

SPORTS-RELATED EYE INJURIES:

AN EDUCATIONAL FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS



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

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

Prevention of Sports-Related Eye Injuries

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

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

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

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

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

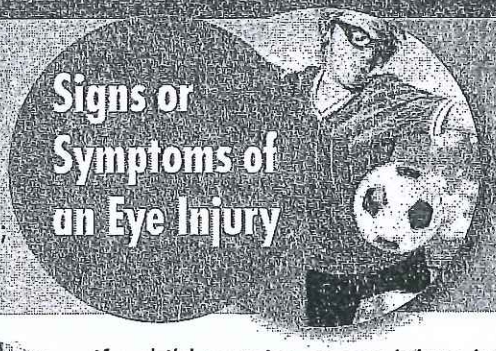
[3] Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm, December 27, 2013.

Most Common Types of Eye Injuries

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

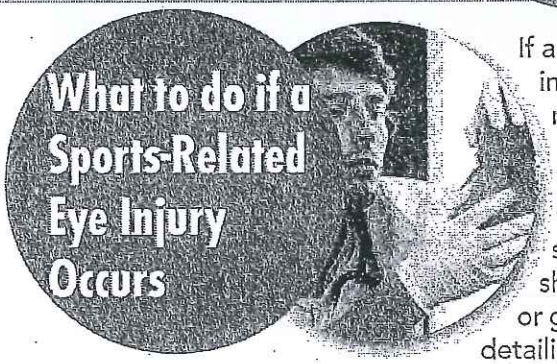
- **Blunt injuries:** Blunt injuries occur when the eye is suddenly compressed by impact from an object. Blunt injuries, often caused by tennis balls, racquets, fists or elbows, sometimes cause a black eye or hyphema (bleeding in front of the eye). More serious blunt injuries often break bones near the eye, and may sometimes seriously damage important eye structures and/or lead to vision loss.
- **Corneal abrasions:** Corneal abrasions are painful scrapes on the outside of the eye, or the cornea. Most corneal abrasions eventually heal on their own, but a doctor can best assess the extent of the abrasion, and may prescribe medication to help control the pain. The most common cause of a sports-related corneal abrasion is being poked in the eye by a finger.
- **Penetrating injuries:** Penetrating injuries are caused by a foreign object piercing the eye. Penetrating injuries are very serious, and often result in severe damage to the eye. These injuries often occur when eyeglasses break while they are being worn. Penetrating injuries must be treated quickly in order to preserve vision.[4]

Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury



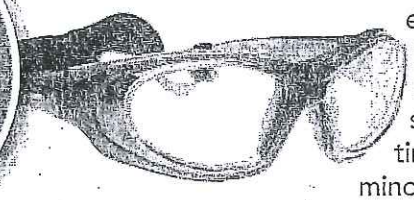
- Pain when looking up and/or down, or difficulty seeing;
- Tenderness;
- Sunken eye;
- Double vision;
- Severe eyelid and facial swelling;
- Difficulty tracking;
- The eye has an unusual pupil size or shape;
- Blood in the clear part of the eye;
- Numbness of the upper cheek and gum; and/or
- Severe redness around the white part of the eye.

What to do if a Sports-Related Eye Injury Occurs



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

Return to Play and Sports



According to the American Family Physician Journal, there are several guidelines that should be followed when students return to play after sustaining an eye injury. For example, students who have sustained significant ocular injury should receive a full examination and clearance by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. In addition, students should not return to play until the period of time recommended by their HCP has elapsed. For more minor eye injuries, the athletic trainer may determine that it is safe for a student to resume play based on the nature of the injury, and how the student feels. No matter what degree of eye injury is sustained, it is recommended that students wear protective eyewear when returning to play and immediately report any concerns with their vision to their coach and/or the athletic trainer.

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

[4]Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm, December 27, 2013.

Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes
  http://tinyurl.com/m2gjmvq
- 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) 609-842-0014
(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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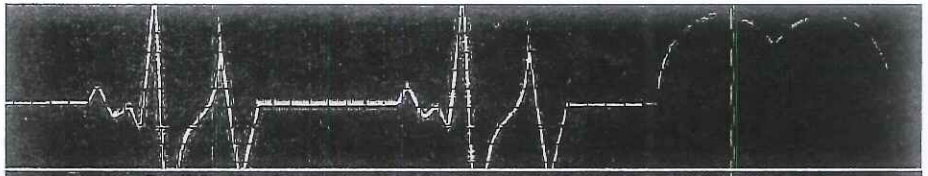
SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

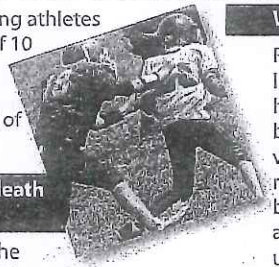
American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

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?



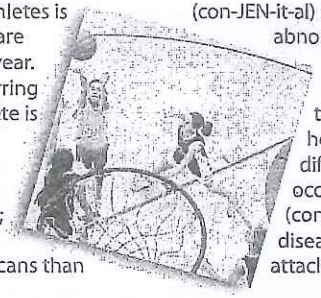
What is sudden cardiac death in the young athlete?

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

How common is sudden death in young athletes?

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

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



What are the most common causes?

Research suggests that the main cause is a loss of proper heart rhythm, causing the heart to quiver instead of pumping blood to the brain and body. This is called ventricular fibrillation (ven-TRICK-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.

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

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

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

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

Are there warning signs to watch for?

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

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

What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

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

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

The primary 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.

Are there options privately available to screen for cardiac conditions?

Technology-based screening programs including a 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiogram (ECHO) are noninvasive and painless options parents may consider in addition to the required PPE. However, these procedures may be expensive and are not currently advised by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Cardiology unless the PPE reveals an indication for these tests. In addition to the expense, other limitations of technology-based tests include the possibility of "false positives" which leads to unnecessary stress for the student and parent or guardian as well as unnecessary restriction from athletic participation.

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

When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

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

Can sudden cardiac death be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation should find most, but not all, conditions that would cause sudden death in the athlete. This is because some diseases are difficult to uncover and may only develop later in life. Others can develop following a normal screening evaluation, such as an infection of the heart muscle from a virus.

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

Why have an AED on site during sporting events?

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

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

- An AED in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium; and
- A team coach, licensed athletic trainer, or other designated staff member if there is no coach or licensed athletic trainer present, certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED; or
- A State-certified emergency services provider or other certified first responder.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in central location that is accessible and ideally no more than a 1 to 1½ minute walk from any location and that a call is made to activate 911 emergency system while the AED is being retrieved.

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: _____

New Jersey Department of Education 2014: pursuant to the Scholastic Student-Athlete Safety Act, P.L. 2013, c.71

E14-00395

EMERGENCY INFORMATION CARD

Grade _____

Please Print

Home Room _____

Student's Name _____ _____ Bus. No. _____
Last First

Address _____ Zip _____ Home Tel _____

Where can parents be reached if not at home?

Birth date _____

Mother: _____ Tel _____
First Name Last Name

Father: _____ Tel _____
First Name Last Name

List two neighbors or nearby relatives who will assume temporary care of your child if you cannot be reached.

1. Name _____

Address _____ Tel _____

2. Name _____

Address _____ Tel _____

(over)

Date _____ SPORT _____

In case of accident or serious illness, I request the school to contact me. If the school is unable to reach me, I hereby authorize the school to call the physician indicated below and to follow his instructions. If it is impossible to contact this physician, the school may make whatever arrangements seem necessary.

Signature of parent or guardian _____

Remarks:

Allergies:

Other Conditions:

Local Physician's Name _____

Address _____

Office Telephone No. _____ Other Telephone No. _____

(over)