SCI HIGH NAUTILI

2020 - 2021 Student Athlete Packet



INFORMED CONSENT, RELEASE OF LIABILITY, ASSUMPTION OF RISK FOR COVID-19

Participant's name:	
Birth Date:	
Parent/Guardian's name:	
Home Address:	
Home Phone:	

Parent's Cell:

As a result of the highly contagious novel coronavirus, COVID-19, federal, state, local governments and health agencies recommend social distancing and have, in many situations, prohibited and limited the congregation of groups of people. **New Orleans Charter Science and Mathematics High School** to put in place preventative measures intended to reduce the spread of COVID-19 including following the directives and guidelines from our Governor, Department of Health, and local standards. However, **New Orleans Charter Science and Mathematics High School** cannot guarantee that you or your child(ren) will not become infected with COVID-19. Further, attending and participating in _______(Sport/Activity) could increase your risk and your child(ren)'s risk of contracting COVID-19.

You and/or your child(ren)'s participation and attendance at an activity is voluntary. Further, you and your child(ren) are required to abide by directives designed to lower the risk of COVID-19 exposure which may include wearing masks, social distancing (6 feet apart), washing hands,non-sharing of equipment, wiping down all shared equipment after each use, limitations on spectators, etc. These directives will be provided to you by ______. If you fail to follow these directives, you will forfeit you and your child(ren)'s right to continued participation in the activity.

• Participants will be allowed to participate in workouts/practices/meetings held at facilities.

• No family members or guests will be permitted to enter the location of the workouts/practices/meetings or gather for social interactions. While waiting for their children, parents/guardians should remain in their vehicles in the parking lots.

I HAVE READ THIS RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND ASSUMPTION OF RISK AGREEMENT, FULLY UNDERSTAND ITS TERMS, UNDERSTAND THAT I HAVE GIVEN UP SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS BY SIGNING IT, AND SIGN IF FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY WITHOUT ANY INDUCEMENT.

Participant's Signature	Date

Parent's Signature_____Date:_____

LHSAA MEDICAL HISTORY EVALUATION/EVALUACIÓN HISTORIAL MÉDICO DE LHSAA

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[] Student is cleared

[] Cleared after further evaluation and treatment for:_____

[] Not cleared for: __contact __non-contact

Printed Name of MD, DO, APRN or PA

Signature of MD, DO, APRN or PA

Date of Medical Examination

Ankle

Revised 6/18

This physical expires 13 months from the date it was signed and dated by the MD, DO, APRN or PA.

Louisiana High School Athletic Association

Athletic Participation/Parental Permission Form

This form must be completed and signed by the student-athlete's parent prior to a student's participation in an athletic contest and shall be kept on file with the school. It shall remain in effect for the remainder of the student's eligibility unless the student transfers to another member school. This form is subject to review/inspection by the LHSAA or its representative.

PART I: STUDENT INFORMATION (Please Print)

Student's Name: (Last, First, Middle)	School Year:
Date of Birth:	Last Four Digits of SSN:
Home Address:	
City:	_Zip:
My child entered ninth grade in	(month and year). Last semester/year he/she attended High School.

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE?

A student athlete in an LHSAA school must meet the following rules to be eligible for interscholastic athletic competition:

RULE	COMMENTS
BONA FIDE STUDENT	A student shall be enrolled in and attending an LHSAA member school on a regular basis and taking the required number of subjects which shall be recorded on the student's official transcript unless student is a special education student or in the 8 th grade or below. A student shall must be counted as a student on the daily attendance records of the school he/she attends. Attendance in one class makes you a student at that school.
ENROLLMENT	A student shall be enrolled and attending a school in the first 11 school days of the school semester at any school or will be ineligible for the first 30 school days.
AGE	A student shall not become 19 years of age prior to August 1 of this year.
PROOF OF AGE	A student shall provide legal proof of age, which meets the provisions of the LHSAA handbook, to the school administrator to be kept on file at school.
CONSECUTIVE SEMESTERS	Once a student shall enter the ninth grade, he/she shall have eight consecutive semesters to play athletics. (EXCEPTION: Hold-Back Repeat Student – See Rule 1.26.6 of the LHSAA handbook)
SCHOLASTIC	For regular education high school students at the end of the first semester a student shall pass at least six subjects in all subjects taken.
	At the end of the year and prior to the next school year, a student shall must have earned at least six units with an overall "C" average for the entire previous school year as determined by the LEA in all units taken. All seniors must take at least four (4) subjects each semester.
	Special education students must consult the school principal, athletic director, or coach for scholastic information.
RESIDENCE AND SCHOOL TRANSFERS	Upon entering high school for the first time, a student shall have the choice to attend any member school located in the attendance zone in which the student resides with his/her parent(s)/guardian(s) or any other household with whom the student has been residing for the past calendar year and be immediately eligible unless an applicable exception applies. A transfer to another member school in the same attendance zone shall render the student ineligible for one calendar year.
UNDUE INFLUENCE	If a student shall has been recruited to a school for athletic purposes, he/she shall remain ineligible as long as the student attends that school.
AMATEUR	A student cannot play high school athletics if he/she loses their amateur status.
INDEPENDENT TEAM	In certain sports a student cannot play on a school team and an independent team during the same sport season.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION A student shall <u>annually</u> pass a physical examination given by a licensed physician/ nurse practitioner that is in collaboration with a licensed physician or a licensed physician's assistant under the supervision of a licensed physician and complete an LHSAA Medical History Evaluation form prior to participating.

ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION/ A school shall <u>only</u> be required to have this form completed and signed prior to <u>the first time</u> PARENTAL PERMISSION FORM <u>a student participates</u> in LHSAA athletics at the school <u>unless the student transfers</u> to another member school.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE/MISUSE A school shall only be required to have this form completed and signed prior to the first time a **CONTRACT & CONSENT FORM** student participates in LHSAA athletics at the school.

SUSPENDED AND INELIGIBLE STUDENTS

Shall not participate in any interscholastic contest on any team at any school at any level.

LHSAA ELIGIBILITY RULES APPLY TO STUDENT-ATHLETES ON ALL TEAMS AT ALL LEVELS OF PLAY AT ALL LHSAA SCHOOLS

Eligibility to participate in interscholastic athletics is a privilege a student earns by meeting standards outlined on this form and other regulations and policies set by the LHSAA and the student's school. If you have questions or do not fully understand an eligibility rule, check with your child's principal, athletic director or coach. By following the intent and spirit of the rules, you can help prevent violations which may penalize the student, his/her team and/or his/her school.

ONE INELIGIBLE STUDENT MAY DISQUALIFY YOUR WHOLE TEAM - KNOW THE ELIGIBLITY RULES

PART II – PARENTAL PERMISSION

I have read and reviewed the general requirements for high school athletic eligibility on this form and have discussed these requirements with my child. I understand additional questions/explanations and specific circumstances should be directed to my child's principal, athletic director or coach.

I certify the home address listed **on this form** is my sole bona fide residence and **that I** will notify the school principal immediately of any change in **my** residence, since such a move may alter the eligibility status of my child. All other information given is also accurate and current.

I give my permission for the athletic trainer to release information concerning my child's injuries to the head coach/ athletic director/principal of his/her school. Additionally, I give the LHSAA or it representative(s) permission to review my child's scholastic records and all required eligibility forms **however submitted by the school or myself**.

If the medical status of my child changes in any significant manner after he/she passes his/her physical examination, I will notify his/her principal of the change immediately.

I hereby give my consent and approval for **my child** to participate in **any** of the following LHSAA sports:

BASEBALL	GOLF	SWIMMING
BASKETBALL	GYMNASTICS	TENNIS
BOWLING	POWERLIFTING	TRACK AND FIELD
CROSS COUNTRY	SOCCER	VOLLEYBALL
FOOTBALL	SOFTBALL	WRESTLING

I certify all the information is correct, that I have read the summary of LHSAA eligibility rules below and I am in compliance with these standards. I also acknowledge that my child, by my signature below, has my permission to participate in interscholastic athletics during his attendance at this school. I also understand that this form shall only be completed prior to my child's first participation in any athletic contest of any sport and shall remain in effect for his/her entire athletic eligibility unless he/she transfers to another member school.

By signing below, I agree that my child and I will support and comply with all rules, policies and procedures of the LHSAA as set forth in its Handbook, including its Constitution and Bylaws.

Date:	Parent's Signature:	
Relationship to Student	(Print Name)	
(Principal Signature)		

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION 12720 Old Hammond Highway Baton Rouge, LA 70816

PARENTAL RELEASE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RISK

The LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (LHSAA), in an effort to continue its promotion and development of student-athletes in the State of Louisiana during these difficult times and special circumstances, hereby offers the following release and acknowledgement to parents as a prerequisite to participation in athletic competition, conditioning and training. An affirming signature will be required on behalf of all student-athlete participants.

I, _____, the parent/legal guardian of _____, do affirm and acknowledge each of the following,

free of coercion from any source or origin:

- I am aware that my child has not obtained a physical examination and is desiring to engage in summer athletics, conditioning and training. I further understand that an annual physical examination is recommended for all student-athletes.
- 2. I am aware of no medical condition, illness, injury and/or disorder that would preclude his/her full participation in athletic competition, training, and/or conditioning.
- I am not aware of and have no reason to believe that his coaches are aware of any such medical condition, illness, injury, and/or disorder that would preclude his/her full participation in athletic competition, training, and/or conditioning.
- 4. I will immediately advise the head coach and any other associated personnel should I become aware of any condition, illness, injury, disorder, and/or other reason why my child should not participate in athletic competition, training and/or conditioning.

 physical examination by a qualified physician. I understand and acknowledge the risks associated therewith.

Signed this _____ day of ______, 2020.

(Signature of Parent)

Printed Name of Parent:

Printed Name of Child:



LHSAA SUBSTANCE ABUSE/MISUSE CONTRACT AND CONSENT FORM

This form must be completed and signed and kept on file with the school and is subject to inspection by the LHSAA Rules Compliance Team.

As an LHSAA athlete, I, ______, agree to avoid the abuse or misuse of legal or illegal substances, including anabolic steroids and other performance enhancing drugs. I hereby grant permission to be tested for substance abuse/misuse as a participant in any LHSAA sports program. I furthermore agree to cooperate by providing a urine or hair specimen for testing upon the request of my principal. I understand that should my specimen indicate the abuse or misuse of legal or illegal substances, I will be subject to action specified in my <u>School Drug Policy for Student Athletes.</u>

I, ______, parent/guardian of the undersigned student athlete, individually, and on behalf of my child, do hereby grant permission for and consent to said child being tested for substance abuse/misuse in accordance with his/her <u>School Drug Policy for Student Athletes</u> and I understand that if any specimen taken from him/her indicates abuse or misuse of legal or illegal substances, including anabolic steroids and other performance enhancing drugs, he/she will be subject to action specified in the <u>School Drug Policy for Student Athletes</u> for his/her school.

Dated:	
	Student Athlete
Dated:	
Dated:	Parent/Guardian
Dated:	
	Principal
Dated:	

Head Coach or AD

1.10 ABUSE AND/OR MISUSE OF ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES - Each member school shall develop and implement a substance abuse/misuse policy including procedures for chemical testing of student-athletes. To be eligible for interscholastic athletics, prior to practicing or participating in a sport at an LHSAA school, a student-athlete and his/her parent(s)/guardian shall sign the LHSAA Substance Abuse/Misuse Contract developed and distributed to all schools by the LHSAA. Once signed, the LHSAA Substance Abuse/Misuse Contract shall remain in effect for the remainder of the student-athlete's eligibility. Schools may also have the student and parent/guardian sign a school issued form in addition to the LHSAA Substance Abuse/Misuse Contract. Schools shall be required to keep the signed form on file at the school.

1.10.1 The penalties for failure to have the required LHSAA Substance Abuse/Misuse Contract(s) for all students completed, properly signed, and maintained in the school files shall be:

1. A school shall be fined \$50 per student, per sport for each LHSAA Substance Abuse/Misuse Form not completed, properly signed, and on file with the school not to exceed \$500 per sport.

2. A student in violation of this rule shall not be ruled ineligible for this infraction, but shall be withheld from further team practices and interscholastic athletic participation until a copy of this form is completed and submitted to the Executive Director. The completed form must be faxed or postmarked prior to the athlete's participation

Signature of the LHSAA's contract does not necessarily mean the student athlete will be tested.

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICIALS CONCUSSION STATEMENT

After reading the Concussion Fact Sheet, and reviewing the LHSAA Concussion Management Protocol, I am aware of the following information:

Initial:

_____ A concussion is a brain injury which athletes should report to the medical staff.

______ A concussion can affect the athlete's ability to perform everyday activities, and affect reaction time, balance, sleep, and classroom performance. You cannot always see a concussion, but you might notice some of the symptoms right away. Other symptoms can show up hours or days after the injury.

_____ I will not knowingly allow the athlete to return to play in a game if he/she has received a blow to the head or body that results in concussion-related symptoms.

_____ Athletes shall not return to play in a game on the same day that they are suspected of having a concussion.

_____ If I suspect an athlete has suffered a concussion, it is my responsibility to take that athlete to the sideline to the Head Coach.

_____ I will encourage the athlete to report any suspected injuries and illnesses to the medical staff, including signs and symptoms of concussions.

_____ Following concussion the brain needs time to heal. Concussed athletes are much more likely to have a repeat concussion if they return to play before their symptoms resolve. In rare cases, repeat concussions can cause permanent brain damage, and even death.

_____ I am aware that athletes diagnosed with a concussion must be assessed by an appropriate healthcare provider. Athletes will begin a graduated return to play protocol following full recovery of neurocognition and balance.

Printed Name of Official

Signature of Official



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



A Fact Sheet for ATHLETES

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury that:

- . Is caused by a bump or blow to the head
- · Can change the way your brain normally works
- Can occur during practices or games in any sport
- Can happen even if you haven't been knocked out
- . Can be serious even if you've just been "dinged"

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?

- · Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- · Balance problems or dizziness
- · Double or blurry vision
- · Bothered by light
- · Bothered by noise
- · Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Difficulty paying attention
- Memory problems
- Confusion
- Does not "feel right"

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I THINK I HAVE A CONCUSSION?

• **Tell your coaches and your parents.** Never ignore a bump or blow to the head even if you feel fine. Also, tell your coach if one of your teammates might have a concussion.

- **Get a medical check up.** A doctor or health care professional can tell you if you have a concussion and when you are OK to return to play.
- Give yourself time to get better. If you have had a concussion, your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is still healing, you are much more likely to have a second concussion. Second or later concussions can cause damage to your brain. It is important to rest until you get approval from a doctor or health care professional to return to play.

HOW CAN I PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Every sport is different, but there are steps you can take to protect yourself.

- Follow your coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- Use the proper sports equipment, including personal protective equipment (such as helmets, padding, shin guards, and eye and mouth guards). In order for equipment to protect you, it must be:
- The right equipment for the game, position, or activity
- > Worn correctly and fit well
- > Used every time you play

It's better to miss one game than the whole season.

For more information and to order additional materials free-of-charge, visit: www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports For more detailed information on concussion and traumatic brain injury, visit: www.cdc.gov/injury



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



A Fact Sheet for **PARENTS**

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump or blow to the head. Even a "ding," "getting your bell rung," or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

You can't see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?

Signs Observed by Parents or Guardians

If your child has experienced a bump or blow to the head during a game or practice, look for any of the following signs and symptoms of a concussion:

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about assignment or position
- Forgets an instruction
- Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- · Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Can't recall events after hit or fall

Symptoms Reported by Athlete

- · Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- Does not "feel right"

HOW CAN YOU HELP YOUR CHILD PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Every sport is different, but there are steps your children can take to protect themselves from concussion.

- Ensure that they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Encourage them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- Make sure they wear the right protective equipment for their activity (such as helmets, padding, shin guards, and eye and mouth guards). Protective equipment should fit properly, be well maintained, and be worn consistently and correctly.
- Learn the signs and symptoms of a concussion.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU THINK YOUR CHILD HAS A CONCUSSION?

- **1. Seek medical attention right away.** A health care professional will be able to decide how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to sports.
- 2. Keep your child out of play. Concussions take time to heal. Don't let your child return to play until a health care professional says it's OK. Children who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—risk a greater chance of having a second concussion. Second or later concussions can be very serious. They can cause permanent brain damage, affecting your child for a lifetime.
- 3. Tell your child's coach about any recent concussion. Coaches should know if your child had a recent concussion in ANY sport. Your child's coach may not know about a concussion your child received in another sport or activity unless you tell the coach.

It's better to miss one game than the whole season.

For more information and to order additional materials free-of-charge, visit: www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports

For more detailed information on concussion and traumatic brain injury, visit: www.cdc.gov/injury

National Federation of State High School Associations



SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF CONCUSSION IN SPORTS

National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) Sports Medicine Advisory Committee (SMAC)

Introduction

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury that interferes with normal function of the brain. It occurs when the brain is rocked back and forth or twisted inside the skull as a result of a blow to the head or body. What may appear to be only a mild jolt or blow to the head or body can result in a concussion.

The understanding of sports-related concussion by medical professionals continues to evolve. We now know that young athletes are particularly vulnerable to the effects of a concussion. Once considered little more than a "ding" on the head, it is now understood that a concussion has the potential to result in a variety of short- or long-term changes in brain function or, in rare cases, even death.

What is a concussion?

You've probably heard the terms "ding" and "bell-ringer." These terms were previously used to refer to minor head injuries and thought to be a normal part of collision sports. Research has now shown us that there is no such thing as a minor brain injury. Any suspected concussion must be taken seriously. The athlete does not have to be hit directly in the head to injure the brain. Any force that is transmitted to the head in any matter may cause the brain to literally bounce around or twist within the skull, potentially resulting in a concussion.

It used to be believed that a player had to lose consciousness or be "knocked-out" to have a concussion. This is not true, as the vast majority of concussions do not involve a loss of consciousness. In fact, less than 5% of players actually lose consciousness with a concussion.

What exactly happens to the brain during a concussion is not entirely understood. It appears to be a very complex process affecting both the structure and function of the brain. The sudden movement of the brain causes stretching and tearing of brain cells, damaging the cells and creating chemical changes in the brain. Once this injury occurs,

the brain is vulnerable to further injury and very sensitive to any increased stress until it fully recovers.

Common sports injuries such as torn ligaments and broken bones are structural injuries that can be detected during an examination, or seen on x-rays or MRI. A concussion, however, is primarily an injury that interferes with how the brain works. While there is damage to brain cells, the damage is at a microscopic level and cannot be seen on MRI or CT scans. Therefore, the brain looks normal on these tests, even though it has been seriously injured.

Recognition and Management

If an athlete exhibits any signs, symptoms, or behaviors that make you suspicious that he or she may have had a concussion, that athlete must be removed from all physical activity, including sports and recreation. Continuing to participate in physical activity after a concussion can lead to worsening concussion symptoms, increased risk for further injury, and even death.

Parents and coaches are not expected to be able to "diagnose" a concussion. That is the role of an appropriate health-care professional. However, everyone involved in athletics must be aware of the signs, symptoms and behaviors associated with a concussion. If you suspect that an athlete may have a concussion, then he or she must be immediately removed from all physical activity.

Signs Observed by Coaching Staff

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about assignment or position
- Forgets an instruction
- Is unsure of game, score or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows mood, behavior or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Can't recall events after hit or fall

Symptoms Reported by Athlete

- Headaches or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion

• Does not "feel right" or is "feeling down"

When in doubt, sit them out!

When you suspect that a player has a concussion, follow the "Heads Up" 4-step Action Plan.

- 1. Remove the athlete from play.
- 2. Ensure that the athlete is evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional.
- 3. Inform the athlete's parents or guardians about the possible concussion and give them information on concussion.
- 4. Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until an appropriate healthcare professional says he or she is symptom-free and gives the okay to return to activity.

The signs, symptoms, and behaviors associated with a concussion are not always apparent immediately after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body and may develop over a few hours or longer. An athlete should be closely watched following a suspected concussion and should never be left alone.

Athletes must know that they should never try to "tough out" a suspected concussion. Teammates, parents and coaches should never encourage an athlete to "play through" the symptoms of a concussion. In addition, there should never be an attribution of bravery to athletes who do play despite having concussion signs and/or symptoms. The risks of such behavior must be emphasized to all members of the team, as well as coaches and parents.

If an athlete returns to activity before being fully healed from an initial concussion, the athlete is at greater risk for a repeat concussion. A repeat concussion that occurs before the brain has a chance to recover from the first can slow recovery or increase the chance for long-term problems. In rare cases, a repeat concussion can result in severe swelling and bleeding in the brain that can be fatal.

What to do in an Emergency

Although rare, there are some situations where you will need to call 911 and activate the Emergency Medical System (EMS). The following circumstances are medical emergencies:

- 1. Any time an athlete has a loss of consciousness of any duration. While loss of consciousness is not required for a concussion to occur, it may indicate more serious brain injury.
- 2. If an athlete exhibits any of the following:
 - decreasing level of consciousness,
 - looks very drowsy or cannot be awakened,
 - if there is difficulty getting his or her attention,
 - irregularity in breathing,
 - severe or worsening headaches,
 - persistent vomiting, or

• any seizures.

Cognitive Rest

A concussion can interfere with school, work, sleep and social interactions. Many athletes who have a concussion will have difficulty in school with short- and long-term memory, concentration and organization. These problems typically last no longer than 2 -3 weeks, but for some these difficulties may last for months. It is best to lessen the student's class load early on after the injury. Most students with concussion recover fully. However, returning to sports and other regular activities too quickly can prolong the recovery.

The first step in recovering from a concussion is rest. Rest is essential to help the brain heal. Students with a concussion need rest from physical and mental activities that require concentration and attention as these activities may worsen symptoms and delay recovery. Exposure to loud noises, bright lights, computers, video games, television and phones (including texting) all may worsen the symptoms of concussion. As the symptoms lessen, increased use of computers, phone, video games, etc., may be allowed, as well as a gradual progression back to full academic work.

Return to Learn

Following a concussion, many athletes will have difficulty in school. These problems may last from days to months and often involve difficulties with short- and long-term memory, concentration, and organization. In many cases, it is best to lessen the student's class load early on after the injury. This may include staying home from school for a few days, followed by a lightened schedule for a few days, or longer, if necessary. Decreasing the stress on the brain early on after a concussion may lessen symptoms and shorten the recovery time.

Return to Play

After suffering a concussion, **no athlete should return to play or practice on that same day**. In the past, athletes were allowed to return to play if their symptoms resolved within 15 minutes of the injury. Studies have shown us that the young brain does not recover quickly enough for an athlete to return to activity in such a short time.

An athlete should never be allowed to resume physical activity following a concussion until he or she is symptom free and given the approval to resume physical activity by an appropriate health-care professional.

Once an athlete no longer has signs, symptoms, or behaviors of a concussion **and is cleared to return to activity by an appropriate health-care professional**, he or she should proceed in a step-wise fashion to allow the brain to re-adjust to exercise. In most cases, the athlete will progress one step each day. The return to activity program schedule **may** proceed as below, **following medical clearance**:

Progressive Physical Activity Program (ideally under supervision)

- Step 1: Light aerobic exercise- 5 to 10 minutes on an exercise bike or light jog; no weight lifting, resistance training, or any other exercises.
- Step 2: Moderate aerobic exercise- 15 to 20 minutes of running at moderate intensity in the gym or on the field without a helmet or other equipment.
- *Step 3*: Non-contact training drills in full uniform. May begin weight lifting, resistance training and other exercises.
- Step 4: Full contact practice or training.
- Step 5: Full game play.

If symptoms of a concussion reoccur, or if concussion signs and/or behaviors are observed at any time during the return-to-activity program, the athlete must discontinue all activity and be re-evaluated by his or her health-care provider.

Suggested Concussion Management

- 1. No athlete should return to play (RTP) or practice on the same day of a concussion.
- 2. Any athlete suspected of having a concussion should be evaluated by an appropriate health-care professional that day.
- 3. Any athlete with a concussion should be medically cleared by an appropriate health-care professional prior to resuming participation in any practice or competition.
- 4. After medical clearance, RTP should follow a step-wise protocol with provisions for delayed RTP based upon return of any signs or symptoms.

References:

American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport. Harmon KG, Drezner J, Gammons M, Guskiewicz K, Halstead M, Herring S, Kutcher J, Pana A, Putukian M, Roberts W; American Medical Society for Sports Medicine. Clin J Sport Med. 2013 Jan;23(1):1-18.

McCrory P, Meeuwisse WH, Aubry M, et al. Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012 J Athl Train. 2013 Jul-Aug;48(4):554-75.

<u>Returning to Learning Following a Concussion.</u> Halstead M, McAvoy K, Devore C, Carl R, Lee M, Logan K and Council on Sports Medicine and Fitness, and Council on School Health. *Pediatrics,* October 2013. American Academy of Pediatrics.

Additional Resources:

Brain 101 – The Concussion Playbook. <u>http://brain101.orcasinc.com/5000/</u>

Concussion in Sports- What you need to know. http://www.nfhslearn.com/electiveDetail.aspx?courseID=15000

Heads Up: Concussion in High School Sports http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/headsup/high_school.html

NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook, 4th Ed, 2011.

REAP Concussion Management Program. http://www.rockymountainhospitalforchildren.com/sports-medicine/concussionmanagement/reap-guidelines.htm

Sport Concussion Library http://www.sportconcussionlibrary.com/content/concussions-101-primer-kids-andparents

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DISCLAIMER – NFHS Position Statements and Guidelines

The NFHS regularly distributes position statements and guidelines to promote public awareness of certain health and safety-related issues. Such information is neither exhaustive nor necessarily applicable to all circumstances or individuals, and is no substitute for consultation with appropriate health-care professionals. Statutes, codes or environmental conditions may be relevant. NFHS position statements or guidelines should be considered in conjunction with other pertinent materials when taking action or planning care. The NFHS reserves the right to rescind or modify any such document at any time.

Louisiana High School Athletic Association Parent and Student-Athlete Concussion Statement

□ I understand that it is my responsibility to report all injuries and illnesses to my coach, athletic trainer and/or team physician.

 $\hfill\square$ I have read and understand the Concussion Fact Sheet.

After reading the Concussion Fact Sheet, I am aware of the following information:

Parent Initial	Student Initial	
		A concussion is a brain injury, which I am responsible for reporting to my coach , athletic trainer, or team physician.
		A concussion can affect my ability to perform everyday activities, and affect reaction time, balance, sleep, and classroom performance
		You cannot see a concussion, but you might notice some of the symptoms right away. Other symptoms can show up hours or days after the injury.
		If I suspect a teammate has a concussion, I am responsible for reporting the injury to my coach, athletic trainer, or team physician.
		I will not return to play in a game or practice if I have received a blow to the head or body that results in concussion-related symptoms.
		Following concussion the brain needs time to heal. You are much more likely to have a repeat concussion if you return to play before your symptoms resolve.
		In rare cases, repeat concussions can cause permanent brain damage, and even death.

Signature of Student-Athlete Date

Printed name of Student-Athlete

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Date

Printed name of Parent/Guardian

