



PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM 2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR

To be completed by the Physician/Licensed Examiner

STUDENT NAME: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____ AGE: _____

EXAMINATION			
Height: _____	Weight: _____	Pulse: _____	Blood Pressure: _____ / _____
Vision R 20/ _____	L 20/ _____	Corrected: Yes _____ No _____	Pupils: Equal _____ Unequal _____
Hearing: Normal _____	Referred _____	Spinal Exam: Normal _____ Referred _____	% Body Fat (optional) _____

MEDICAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Appearance		
Eyes/ears/nose/throat		
Lymph nodes		
Heart-Auscultation of the heart in the supine position		
Heart-Auscultation of the heart in the standing position		
Heart-lower extremity pulses		
Pulses		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Genitalia (males only)		
Skin		

MUSCULOSKELETAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder/arm		
Elbow/forearm		
Wrist/hand/fingers		
Hip/thigh		
Knee		
Leg/ankle		
Foot/toes		

CLEARANCE
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Cleared for all sports without restriction</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not cleared</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Pending further evaluation</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> For any sport</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> For certain sports: Reason: _____</p> <p>Recommendations: _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Name of Provider: _____ Phone: _____ Date of Exam: _____

CONCUSSION AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

What is a concussion?

A concussion is a brain injury that:

- Is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body
- Can change the way a student’s brain normally functions
- Can occur during practice or contests in any sport
- Can occur in activities both associated and not associated with the school
- Can occur even if the student has not lost consciousness
- Can be serious even if a student has just been “dinged” or had their “bell rung”

Are the symptoms of a concussion?

Concussions cannot be seen; however, in a potentially concussed student, one or more of the following symptoms may become apparent. The student may not “feel right” soon after, a few days after or even weeks after the injury event.

Headache	“Pressure” in the head	Nausea	Vomiting
Balance problems	Dizziness	Blurry Vision	Double Vision
Sensitivity to Light	Sensitivity to Noise	Confusion	Memory Problems
Difficulty paying attention	Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy		

If you have concerns regarding any of the above symptoms, your doctor should be consulted for further information and/or examination. Your physician or medical professional can best determine your student’s physical condition and ability to participate in athletics.

What should students do if they believe that they or someone else may have a concussion?

- Students should immediately notify their coach or school personnel.
- Student should be examined by appropriate medical personnel of the parent’s choosing. The medical provider should be trained in the diagnosis and treatment of concussions
- If no concussion is diagnosed, the student shall be cleared to return to athletic participation.
- If a concussion is diagnosed, the school protocol for return to play from a concussion shall be enacted. Under no circumstances shall the student be allowed to return to practice or play without the approval of a licensed medical provider trained in the treatment of concussions.

I have reviewed the above material. I understand the symptoms and warning signs of CONCUSSIONS. Additional information is available on the Health and Safety page at www.tapps.biz. All concussions should be reported to the school as soon as possible. Previous concussions should be reported on the Medical History form to allow the medical practitioner the best information possible when conducting the annual physical examination.

Parent Signature / Date: _____

Student Signature / Date: _____

CONCUSSIONS – Don’t hide it. Report it. Take time to recover.

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA)?

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is when the heart stops beating, suddenly and unexpectedly. When this happens blood stops flowing to the brain and other vital organs. SCA is not a heart attack. A heart attack may cause SCA, but they are not the same. A heart attack is caused by a blockage that stops the flow of blood to the heart. SCA is a malfunction of the heart's electrical system, causing the heart to stop beating.

How common is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

While studies differ in the actual rate of occurrence, the American Heart Association information indicates that there are approximately 300,000 SCA events outside hospitals each year in the United States. About 2000 patients under the age of 25 die of SCA each year. Studies now being performed in Texas and other states indicate the occurrence rate for high school age athletes may be greater than this figure.

Are there warning signs?

Although SCA happens unexpectedly, some people may have signs or symptoms, such as:

Dizziness	Fatigue	Lightheadedness
Extreme tiredness	Shortness of breath	Nausea
Difficulty breathing	Vomiting	Racing or fluttering heartbeat
Chest Pains	Syncope (fainting)	

These symptoms can be confusing and unclear in athletes. Often people confuse these warning signs as physical exhaustion. SCA can be prevented if the underlying causes can be diagnosed and treated.

For this reason these symptoms are included on the Medical History form provided by TAPPS and required for each student prior to participation in athletic events each year. As parents and student athletes, your truthful answers to these simple questions will assist your medical practitioner when performing the annual physical examination.

What are the risks of participation and playing with these symptoms?

Continued participation brings with it increased risk. This includes playing in practices and games. When the heart stops, so does the blood that flows to the brain and other vital organs. Death or permanent brain damage can occur in just minutes. Most people who experience a SCA die from the event.

While TAPPS does not mandate Cardiac Screening prior to participation, TAPPS and the TAPPS member schools recognize the importance of our students' health and highly recommend discussing screening options with your healthcare provider. Any student who shows signs of SCA should be removed by the parents from play. This includes all athletic activity, practices or contests. Before returning to play, the student should be examined and receive clearance by a licensed health care professional of the parents' choosing.

**I have reviewed the above material. I understand the symptoms and warning signs of SCA.
Additional information is available on the Health and Safety page at www.tappp.biz.**

Parent Signature / Date: _____

Student Signature / Date: _____

PARENT AND STUDENT NOTIFICATION STEROID USE AGREEMENT FORM

State law prohibits possessing, dispensing, delivering or administering a steroid in a manner not allowed by state law.

State law requires that only a medical doctor may prescribe a steroid for a person.

State law provides that body building, muscle enhancement or the increase in muscle bulk or strength through the use of a steroid by a person in good health is not a valid medical purpose.

Any violation of state law concerning steroids is a criminal offense punishable by confinement in jail or imprisonment in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES ASSOCIATED WITH ANABOLIC STEROIDS

(source: National Institute on Drug Abuse)
<http://www.nida.nih.gov/Infofacts/steroids.html>

For boys and men – shrinking of the testicles, reduced sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts, increased risk for prostate cancer.

For girls and women – growth of facial hair, male-pattern baldness, changes in or cessation of the menstrual cycle, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice.

For adolescents – growth halted prematurely through premature skeletal maturation and accelerated puberty changes. This means that adolescents risk remaining short for the remainder of their lives if they take anabolic steroids before the typical adolescent growth spurt.

For all ages – potentially fatal liver cysts and liver cancer; blood clotting, cholesterol changes, and hypertension which can promote heart attack and stroke; and acne. Available evidence may suggest that anabolic steroid abuse, particularly in high doses, promotes aggression that can manifest as fighting, physical and sexual abuse, and property crimes. Upon stopping anabolic steroids, some abusers may experience symptoms of depressed mood, fatigue, restlessness, loss of appetite, insomnia, headaches, muscle and joint pain and the strong desire to return to the use of anabolic steroids.

For Injectors – infections resulting from the use of shared needles or non-sterile equipment, including HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, and infective endocarditis, a potentially fatal inflammation of the inner lining of the heart. Bacterial infections can develop at the injection site, causing pain and abscess.

STUDENT CERTIFICATION

I have read the above information and agree that I will not use illegal anabolic steroids.

Student Signature _____ Date _____

PARENT / GUARDIAN CERTIFICATION

I have read the above information and agree to my knowledge my student will not use illegal anabolic steroids.

Parent/Guardian Signature _____ Date _____

