WHITNEY ISD: PRE-PARTICIPATION ATHLETIC PAPERWORK

YOU MUST PROVIDE UPDATED & ACCURATE EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Name:	D	o.O.B:
Street Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Phone #:		
Emergency Contact	t Name:	
Emergency Contact	t Phone #:	
Today's Date:		
parent/guardian <u>r</u>	following information must sign all sections tand, and accept all t has been provided!	, agreeing that they
Please check all th	e sports that you will	l allow your student
☐ Football	to participate in: Basketball	Baseball
☐ Volleyball	Powerlifting	☐ Softball
Tennis	Golf	Track & Field
Cross-Country		
participation	UIL FORMS nandatory UIL forms a n packet or you may a nw.whitney.k12.tx.us/	ccess them on
understand and ac UIL documents: Acknowledgement	v I am acknowledging ccept the information Acknowledgment of , Sudden Cardiac Arro /Student Steroid Agr	n from the following Rules, Concussion est Awareness & the
Signature of Stude	nt Athlete:	
Signature of Parent	t/Guardian:	

OVER THE COUNTER MEDICATION CONSENT

I hereby give permission to the Athletic Training Staff of Whitney ISD to, using their judgement, to administer over the counter medications (Ibuprofen, Tylenol, Tums, Benadryl, etc.) to the above-named student-athlete for simple medical problems including but not limited to: General inflammation for injury & musculoskeletal soreness, headaches, indigestion, stomachache, diarrhea, muscle cramps, simple allergic reactions, sinus congestions, seasonal allergies, and burns.

PLEASE LIST ANY MEDICATIONS THE ABOVE-NAMED STUDENT-ATHLETE IS ALLERGIC TO OR SHOULD NOT BE PROVIDED:

Signature of Student Athlete:
 Signature of Parent/Guardian:

CONSENT TO TREAT

In the event of an injury or illness to the above-named student-athlete while participating in a sanctioned athletic activity at or for Whitney ISD, I give permission for the student-athlete to receive proper/necessary care from a Certified/Licensed Athletic Trainer, Physician or Other Healthcare Provider.

Fur thermore, in the event of a medical emergency to the above-named student-athlete and I cannot be contacted, I give my permission for a healthcare representative to arrange for ambulance service to the nearest medical facility. I also give permission for the staff of the medical facility to render treatment, which is considered necessary, for the student-athletes well being and health.

It is understood that the district does have athlete accident insurance for injuries occurring during a sanctioned athletic activity at or for Whitney ISD but must be filed within 90 days of injury occurring to the above-named student-athlete through the Athletic Trainer.

It is understood that I/we must assume legal responsibility for any expenses incurred for medical treatment not covered by the accident insurance which may or may not be covered by my/our personal insurance, Medicaid, or Medicare.

Signature of Student Athlete:

Signature of Parent/Guardian:



SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST (SCA) AWARENESS FORM

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Website Resources:

American Heart Association: www.heart.org

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

Additional Reviewers: UIL Medical Advisory Committee

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

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

What causes Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

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

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

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

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

Inherited conditions present at birth of the electrical system:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conditions not present at birth but acquired later in life:

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

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

Recreational/Performance-Enhancing drug use.

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

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

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

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

What is the treatment for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

Time is critical and an immediate response is vital.

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

What are ways to screen for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

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

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

What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

The University Interscholastic League requires use of the specific Preparticipation Medical History form on a yearly basis. This process begins with the parents and student-athletes answering questions about symptoms during exercise (such as chest pain, dizziness, fainting, palpitations or shortness of breath); and questions about family health history.

It is important to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure. It is also important to know if anyone in the family under the age of 50 had an unexplained sudden death such as drowning or car accidents. This information must be provided annually because it is essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.

The University Interscholastic League requires the Preparticipation Physical Examination form prior to junior high athletic participation and again prior to the 1st and 3rd years of high school participation. The required physical exam includes measurement of blood pressure and a careful listening examination of the heart, especially for murmurs and rhythm abnormalities. If there are no warning signs reported on the health history and no abnormalities discovered on exam, no additional evaluation or testing is recommended for cardiac issues/concerns.

Are there additional options available to screen for cardiac conditions?

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

When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

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

Can Sudden Cardiac Arrest be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation (Preparticipation Physical Evaluation - Medical History) should find many, but not all, conditions that could cause sudden death in the athlete. This is because some diseases are difficult to uncover and may only develop later in life. Others can develop following a normal screening evaluation, such as an infection of the heart muscle from a virus. This is why a medical history and a review of the family health Signatures history need to be performed on a yearly I certify that I have read and basis. With proper screening and evaluation, most cases can be identified and prevented.

Why have an AED on site during sporting events

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

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

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

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

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

Student & Parent/Guardian

understand the above information.

Parent/Guardian Signature Parent/Guardian Name (Print) Date Student Signature Student Name (Print) Date

CONCUSSION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

Name of Student	

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

Prevention – Teach and practice safe play & proper technique.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parent or Guardian Signature	Date
Student Signature	





University Interscholastic League

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

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

STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT

Relationship to student:

School Year (to be completed annually)

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

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

Student Signature:	Date:
PARENT/GUARDIAN CERTIFICATION AND ACKNO	DWLEDGEMENT
have read this form and understand that my student asked to submit to testing for the presence of analysubmit my child to such testing and analysis by a centhe results of the steroid testing may be provided to specified in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Prograwww.uiltexas.org. I understand and agree that the results are the steroid testing Prograwww.uiltexas.org.	e to provide accurate and truthful information could
Name (Print):	
Signature: Date	:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RULES

on file of the	at your school before student's medical histo	the student may partic	ipate in any practice sess ination form signed by a	student and parent/guardian and be ion, scrimmage, or contest. A copy physician or medical history form
				Date of Birth
		Parent or	Guardian's Permit	
	y give my consent for the a ch or other representative of		University Interscholastic Le	ague approved sports, and travel with
(UIL) r Family high sc District complia	ules, I consent to the disclorational Rights and Prihool or middle school when Executive Committee and ance with other UIL rules in	osure of personally identificativacy Act (FERPA), regard re the student currently atted the UIL. I further underst	able information, including infaling the above named student ends or has attended; any scho and that all information relevadered in a public forum. I act	th University Interscholastic League formation that may be subject to the between and among the following: the ol the student transfers to; the relevant ant to the student's UIL eligibility and knowledge that revocation of this consent
It is und remains	derstood that even though ps. Neither the University Ir	protective equipment is won terscholastic League nor the	rn by the athlete whenever nee he high school assumes any re	eded, the possibility of an accident still sponsibility in case an accident occurs.
		iversity Interscholastic Lea niversity Interscholastic Le		of this form and agree that my son/
	lersigned agrees to be respo	•	e	by the school to the above named
injury o	or sickness, I do hereby requan, licensed athletic trainer tool and any school represer	uest, authorize, and consen , nurse, hospital, or school	t to such care and treatment as representative; and I do hereb	e care and treatment as a result of any s may be given to said student by any y agree to indemnify and save harmless count of such care and treatment of said
responsi		n. I understand that failure		s including concussions and my ful information on UIL forms could subject
The Ul	L Parent Information Ma	anual is located at www.	uiltexas.org/files/athletics/r	nanuals/parent-information-manual.pdf.
				ed athletic trainers, coaches, associated sis and treatment for your student.
To the	Parent: Check any act	tivity in which this stud	dent is allowed to particip	pate.
	Baseball	Football	Softball	Tennis
	Basketball	Golf	Swimming & Diving	Track & Field
	Cross Country	Soccer	Team Tennis	Volleyball
	Wrestling			
	Date			
	Signature of parent of	r guardian		
	Street address			
	City	State	Zip _	
	Home Phone		Business Phone	

GENERAL INFORMATION

School coaches may not:

- Transport, register, or instruct students in grades 7-12 from their attendance zone in non-school baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball, or volleyball camps (exception: See Section 1209 of the Constitution and Contest Rules).
- Give any instruction or schedule any practice for an individual or a team during the off-season except during the one in school day athleticperiod in baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball, or volleyball
- Schools and school booster clubs may not provide funds, fees, or transportation for non-school activities.

GENERAL ELIGIBILITY RULES

According to UIL standards, students could be eligible to represent their school in interscholastic activities if they:

- are not 19 years of age or older on or before September 1 of the current scholastic year. (See Section 446 of the Constitution and Contest Rules for exception).
- have not graduated from high school.
- are enrolled by the sixth class day of the current school year or have been in attendance for fifteen calendar days immediately preceding a varsity contest.
- are full-time students in the participant high school they wish to represent.
- initially enrolled in the ninth grade not more than four years ago.
- are meeting academic standards required by state law.
- live with their parents inside the school district attendance zone their first year of attendance. (Parent residence applies to varsity athletic eligibility only.) When the parents do not reside inside the district attendance zone the student could be eligible if: the student has been in continuous attendance for at least one calendar year and has not enrolled at another school; no inducement is given to the student to attend the school (for example: students or their parents must pay their room and board when they do not live with a relative; students driving back into the district should pay their own transportation costs); and it is not a violation of local school or TEA policies for the student to continue attending the school. Students placed by the Texas Youth Commission are covered under Custodial Residence (see Section 442 of the Constitution and Contest Rules).
- have observed all provisions of the Awards Rule.
- have not been recruited. (Does not apply to college recruiting as permitted by rule.)
- have not violated any provision of the summer camp rule. Incoming 10-12 grade students shall not attend a baseball, basketball, football, soccer, or volleyball camp in which a seventh through twelfth grade coach from their school district attendance zone, works with, instructs, transports or registers that student in the camp. Students who will be in grades 7, 8, and 9 may attend one baseball, one basketball, one football, one soccer, one softball, and one volleyball camp in which a coach from their school district attendance zone is employed, for no more than six consecutive days each summer in each type of sports camp. Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer,Softball, and Volleyball camps where school personnel work with their own students may be held in May, after the last day of school, June, July and August prior to the second Monday in August. If such camps are sponsored by school district personnel, they must be heldwithin the boundaries of the school district and the superintendent or his designee shall approve the schedule of fees.
- have observed all provisions of the Athletic Amateur Rule. Students may not accept money or other valuable consideration (tangible or intangible property or service including anything that is usable, wearable, salable or consumable) for participating in any athletic sport during any part of the year. Athletes shall not receive valuable consideration for allowing their names to be used for the promotion of any product, plan or service. Students who inadvertently violate the amateur rule by accepting valuable consideration may regain athletic eligibility by returning the valuable consideration. If individuals return the valuable consideration within 30 days after they are informed of the rule violation, they regain their athletic eligibility when they return it. If they fail to return it within 30 days, they remain ineligible for one year from when they acceptedit. During the period of time from when students receive valuable consideration until they return it, they are ineligible for varsity athletic competition in the sport in which the violation occurred. Minimum penalty for participating in a contest while ineligible is forfeiture of the contest.
- did not change schools for athletic purposes.

I understand that failure to provide accurate and truthful information on UIL forms could subject the student in question to penalties determined by the UIL.	
I have read the reg	gulations cited above and agree to follow the rules.
Date	Signature of student