

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: <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma <input type="checkbox"/> Anemia <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes <input type="checkbox"/> Infections Other: _____ | | |
| 3. Have you ever spent the night in the hospital? | | |
| 4. Have you ever had surgery? | | |
| HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU | Yes | No |
| 5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise? | | |
| 6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise? | | |
| 7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise? | | |
| 8. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems? If so, check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure <input type="checkbox"/> A heart murmur <input type="checkbox"/> High cholesterol <input type="checkbox"/> A heart infection <input type="checkbox"/> Kawasaki disease Other: _____ | | |
| 9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG, echocardiogram) | | |
| 10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise? | | |
| 11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure? | | |
| 12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise? | | |
| HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY | Yes | No |
| 13. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or had an unexpected or unexplained sudden death before age 50 (including drowning, unexplained car accident, or sudden infant death syndrome)? | | |
| 14. Does anyone in your family have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Marfan syndrome, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia? | | |
| 15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator? | | |
| 16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning? | | |
| BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS | Yes | No |
| 17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game? | | |
| 18. Have you ever had any broken or fractured bones or dislocated joints? | | |
| 19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches? | | |
| 20. Have you ever had a stress fracture? | | |
| 21. Have you ever been told that you have or have you had an x-ray for neck instability or atlantoaxial instability? (Down syndrome or dwarfism) | | |
| 22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device? | | |
| 23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you? | | |
| 24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red? | | |
| 25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease? | | |

| MEDICAL QUESTIONS | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| 26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise? | | |
| 27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine? | | |
| 28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma? | | |
| 29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ? | | |
| 30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area? | | |
| 31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month? | | |
| 32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems? | | |
| 33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection? | | |
| 34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion? | | |
| 35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems? | | |
| 36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder? | | |
| 37. Do you have headaches with exercise? | | |
| 38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling? | | |
| 39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling? | | |
| 40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat? | | |
| 41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising? | | |
| 42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease? | | |
| 43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision? | | |
| 44. Have you had any eye injuries? | | |
| 45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses? | | |
| 46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield? | | |
| 47. Do you worry about your weight? | | |
| 48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight? | | |
| 49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods? | | |
| 50. Have you ever had an eating disorder? | | |
| 51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor? | | |
| FEMALES ONLY | | |
| 52. Have you ever had a menstrual period? | | |
| 53. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period? | | |
| 54. How many periods have you had in the last 12 months? | | |

Explain "yes" answers here

I hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the above questions are complete and correct.

Signature of athlete _____ Signature of parent/guardian _____ Date _____

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

9-2681/0410

■ 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 _____

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NOTE: The preparticipation 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

- Consider additional questions on more sensitive issues
 - Do you feel stressed out or under a lot of pressure?
 - Do you ever feel sad, hopeless, depressed, or anxious?
 - Do you feel safe at your home or residence?
 - Have you ever tried cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
 - During the past 30 days, did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
 - Do you drink alcohol or use any other drugs?
 - Have you ever taken anabolic steroids or used any other performance supplement?
 - Have you ever taken any supplements to help you gain or lose weight or improve your performance?
 - Do you wear a seat belt, use a helmet, and use condoms?
- Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5–14).

| EXAMINATION | | | |
|---|---------|---|---|
| Height | Weight | <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female | |
| BP | / (/) | Pulse | Corrected <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| MEDICAL | | NORMAL | ABNORMAL FINDINGS |
| Appearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span > height, hyperlaxity, myopia, MVP, aortic insufficiency) | | | |
| Eyes/ears/nose/throat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils equal Hearing | | | |
| Lymph nodes | | | |
| Heart* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva) Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI) | | | |
| Pulses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses | | | |
| Lungs | | | |
| Abdomen | | | |
| Genitourinary (males only) [†] | | | |
| Skin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis | | | |
| Neurologic [‡] | | | |
| MUSCULOSKELETAL | | | |
| Neck | | | |
| Back | | | |
| Shoulder/arm | | | |
| Elbow/forearm | | | |
| Wrist/hand/fingers | | | |
| Hip/thigh | | | |
| Knee | | | |
| Leg/ankle | | | |
| Foot/toes | | | |
| Functional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duck-walk, single leg hop | | | |

*Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.

[†]Consider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.

[‡]Consider cognitive evaluation or baseline neuropsychiatric testing if a history of significant concussion.

- ☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction
- ☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for _____
- ☐ Not cleared
- ☐ Pending further evaluation
- ☐ For any sports
- ☐ For certain sports _____
- Reason _____
- Recommendations _____

I have examined the above-named student and completed the preparticipation physical evaluation. The athlete does not present apparent clinical contraindications to practice and participate in the sport(s) as outlined above. A copy of the physical exam is on record in my office and can be made available to the school at the request of the parents. If conditions arise after the athlete has been cleared for participation, 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 _____



PATERSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS



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Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs Fact Sheet Student-Athlete and Parent/Guardian Sign-Off

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41.10, public school districts, approved private schools for students with disabilities, and nonpublic schools participating in an interscholastic sports program must distribute this Opioid Use and Misuse Educational Fact Sheet to all student-athletes and cheerleaders. In addition, schools and districts must obtain a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the fact sheet from each student-athlete and cheerleader, and for students under age 18, the parent or guardian must also sign.

This sign-off sheet is due to the appropriate school personnel as determined by your district prior to the first official practice session of the spring 2018 athletic season (March 2, 2018, as determined by the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association) and annually thereafter prior to the student-athlete's or cheerleader's first official practice of the school year.

Name of School: _____

Name of School District (if applicable): _____

I/We acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Educational Fact Sheet on the Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs.

Student Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature (also needed if student is under age 18): _____

Date: _____



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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: _____

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

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 too 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:

- [CDC Heads Up](#)
- [Keeping Heads Healthy](#)
- [National Federation of State High School Associations](#)
- [Athletic Trainers' Society of New Jersey](#)

Signature of Student-Athlete

Print Student-Athlete's Name

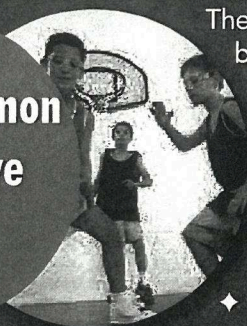
Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Print Parent/Guardian's Name

Date

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

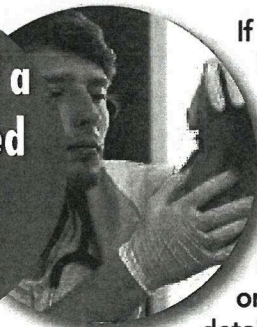
- Pain when looking up and/or down, or difficulty seeing;
- Tenderness;
- Sunken eye;
- Double vision;
- Severe eyelid and facial swelling;
- Difficulty tracking;

Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury



- 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>.

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

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.

PATERSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PERMISSION/ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM:

STUDENT NAME: _____ GRADE: _____ DOB: _____ AGE: _____

I hereby give permission for my son/daughter to participate in, travel with and be responsible for the return of all equipment in the following sports:

SPORT(S) _____

I release the school from all liability resulting from participation in these programs.

REALIZING THAT SUCH ACTIVITY INVOLVES THE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY WHICH IS INHERENT IN ALL SPORTS. I/WE ACKNOWLEDGE THAT EVENTHE BEST COACHING, USE OF THE MOST ADVANCED PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND STRICT OBSERVANCE OF RULES, INJURIES ARE STILL A POSSIBILITY. ON RARE OCCASIONS THESE INJURIES CAN BE SO SEVER AS TO RESULT IN TOTAL DISABILITY, PARALYSIS OR DEATH. I/WE ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I/WE HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS WARNING.

I will be responsible for any athletic equipment loaned to my child by the school and will reimburse the school for any loss. I also understand that only those medical expenses not covered by my own personal or group insurance are eligible for coverage by Paterson Public School District insurance policy up to the specified limits.

I understand that in the case of injury to my child, all medical bills must be submitted to my personal or group insurance first.

PLEASE NOTE: The Board of Education has purchased insurance coverage that protects all participants in interscholastic athletics against accidental injury. The following will explain the coverage. IN THE EVENT OF PHYSICIAN, HOSPITAL, AND/OR SURGICAL EXPENSES, THIS POLICY BECOMES EXCESS OVER ANY OTHER INSURANCE YOU MAY HAVE. **PARENTS MUST USE THEIR OWN INSURANCE FIRST. PATERSON BOARD OF EDUCATION'S INSURANCE WILL THEN PAY THOSE BILLS NOT COVERED BY YOUR OWN INSURANCE, UP TO THE LIMITS OF THE POLICY.** PARENTS MUST SUBMIT ALL MEDICAL FORMS TO THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Although this coverage is very broad, there are restrictions, limitations and exclusions in this policy. In many situations **medical bills may not be covered in full**. Parents should understand that medical expenses are their own responsibility, not the Board of Education. Please report any injuries immediately to the **ATHLETIC TRAINER OR YOUR CHILD'S COACH**. The school upon your request will provide claim forms and it will be the parent's responsibility to obtain all medical bills and submit them to the insurance company. Please be sure to obtain the insurance form from the school by the time you receive your medical bills. Bollinger, Co., telephone 866-267-0092, can best answer questions regarding the policy coverage or about specific claims.

I understand that I am liable for any medical bills remaining after the above procedures have been carried out. I acknowledge receipt of the explanation of medical benefits, which describes the coverage, benefits and exclusions of the insurance program in force for the athletes and other participants in the athletic program in Paterson.

DATE: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN NAME: (PRINT) _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE: _____

PERSONAL/GROUP MEDICAL INSURANCE _____

POLICY# _____ GROUP # _____

PHONE (HOME) _____ WORK _____ CELL _____

In case of emergency contact: NAME _____ PHONE _____

Known Allergies to Medications _____

