LAMPETER-STRASBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

SPORTS INJURY PROTOCOL INFORMATION SHEET

Please read the following procedures. A signature from parent/guardian and student is required on page 5.

Sports Injury Protocol/Policy

All athletic injuries that occur during participation in school-sponsored sports must be reported to the athletic trainer. No coach may permit a student to return to participation in any athletic activity until the student is evaluated and cleared for return to participation in writing by an appropriate medical professional approved through the school. The Board may designate a specific appropriate medical professional(s) to provide written clearance for return to participation. The District reserves the right to hold any student out of participation in an athletic activity if it is determined that the student is not ready to compete safely. The District should also consider requiring notification of the physical education teacher and removal from physical activity in physical education until written clearance is obtained. Lampeter-Strasburg works off the requirement from the PIAA that clearance notes must come from D.O./M.D. Clearance notes will not be accepted from PTs, Chiropractors or those other than listed prior.

Head Injury/Concussion Protocol/Policy

The Lampeter-Strasburg Athletic Department utilizes the computer-based concussion management program ImPACT to assist with the supervision of head injuries sustained during athletic participation in contact sports. The ImPACT test has been designed specifically for the management of sports-related concussions and measures multiple aspects of cognitive functioning, including working memory, sustained and selective attention time, non-verbal problem solving, and reaction time. ImPACT is currently the most widely utilized computerized program in the world and is implemented effectively across high school, collegiate, and professional levels of sport participation. For more information on the ImPACT test, please visit their website: www.impacttest.com

All student-athletes participating in a contact sport will take the computer neurocognitive test every 2 years prior to the beginning of the season to provide an up-to-date baseline test. (Contact sports are defined as: Football, Soccer, Field Hockey, Basketball, Wrestling, Lacrosse.) If a head injury is sustained during activity, the parent/guardian will be notified as well as the student's physical education teacher. The student will then be tested on the ImPACT system and results compared with the baseline test. If a student shows any signs or symptoms of a concussion, the student will be excluded from sports team participation (in or out of season) as well as physical education class, until the following requirements are met:

- 1. The student has no concussion symptoms.
- 2. The student completes an ImPACT test comparable to their baseline test.
- 3. The student is cleared by the Lampeter-Strasburg athletic trainer and team physician.

The Lampeter-Strasburg athletic trainer and the team physician have final authority to clear or to disqualify a student for activity following any injury or illness.

Student-athletes in non-contact sports will not take a baseline ImPACT test. (Non-contact is defined as: Cross Country, Tennis, Golf, Bowling, Swimming, Track & Field, Baseball, Softball.) Therefore, if a head injury is sustained during participation, the parent/guardian will be notified as well as the student's physical education teacher. The student will be excluded from sports team participation (in or out of season) as well as physical education class, until the following requirements are met:

- 1. The student has no concussion symptoms
- 2. The student is cleared by the Lampeter-Strasburg athletic trainer and team physician.

The Lampeter-Strasburg athletic trainer and the team physician have final authority to clear or to disqualify a student for activity following any injury or illness.

The listed protocol below are the guidelines from the 2022 Amsterdam International Conference on Concussion in Sport.

<u>Return-to-Sport (RTS) Strategy:</u> Each step typically takes a minimum of 24 hours. Depending on symptom severity, steps 1-3 can be started as soon as 48 hours through the conclusion of symptoms. All steps must be completed under supervision of school medical staff.

Step	Exercise strategy	Activity at each step	Goal
1	Symptom-limited activity	Daily activities that do not exacerbate symptoms (eg,	Gradual reintroduction of
		walking).	work/school
	Aerobic exercise		Increase heart rate
	2A—Light (up to	pace. May start light resistance training that does not	
	approximately 55%	result in more than mild and brief exacerbation* of	
	maxHR) then	concussion symptoms.	
	2B—Moderate (up to		
	approximately 70% maxHR)		
	Individual sport-specific		Add movement, change of
	exercise	environment (eg, running, change of direction and/or	direction
	Note: If sport-specific training	individual training drills away from the team	
	involves any risk of	environment). No activities at risk of head impact.	
	inadvertent head impact,		
	medical clearance should		
	occur prior to Step 3		
		solution of any symptoms, abnormalities in cognitive foussion, including with and after physical exertion.	unction and any other clinical
4	Non-contact training drills	Exercise to high intensity including more challenging	Resume usual intensity of
		training drills (eg, passing drills, multiplayer training)	exercise, coordination and
			increased thinking
5	Full contact practice	Participate in normal training activities.	Restore confidence and assess
			functional skills by coaching
			staff
6	Return to sport	Normal game play.	
			1

*Mild and brief exacerbation of symptoms (ie, an increase of no more than 2 points on a 0–10 point scale for less than an hour when compared with the baseline value reported prior to physical activity). Athletes may begin Step 1 (ie, symptom-limited activity) within 24 hours of injury, with progression through each subsequent step typically taking a minimum of 24 hours. If more than mild exacerbation of symptoms (ie, more than 2 points on a 0–10 scale) occurs during Steps 1–3, the athlete should stop and attempt to exercise the next day. Athletes experiencing concussion-related symptoms during Steps 4–6 should return to Step 3 to establish full resolution of symptoms with exertion before engaging in at-risk activities. Written determination of readiness to RTS should be provided by an HCP before unrestricted RTS as directed by local laws and/or sporting regulations.

If any symptoms occur after moving to a given level, the athlete should drop back down to the level at which he or she had been asymptomatic.

Please direct any questions to Jen McCrabb 717-669-1989 or Anya Badulak 717-314-2058

PARENT / ATHLETE CONCUSSION INFORMATION SHEET

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body that causes the head and brain to move rapidly back and forth. Even a "ding," "getting your bell rung," or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF 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.

Symptoms reported by Athletes

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 Just not "feeling right" or "feeling down"

If an athlete reports **one or more** symptoms of concussion listed below after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, s/he should be kept out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says s/he is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.

Symptoms observed by Coaches

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

CONCUSSION DANGER SIGN

In rare cases, a dangerous blood clot may form on the brain in a person with a concussion and crowd the brain against the skull.

An athlete should receive immediate medical attention if after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body s/he exhibits any of the following danger signs:

- One pupil larger than the other
- Is drowsy or cannot be awakened
- A headache that not only does not diminish, but gets worse
- Weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea
- Slurred speech
- Convulsions or seizures
- Cannot recognize people or places
- · Becomes increasingly confused, restless, or agitated
- Has unusual behavior
- Loses consciousness (even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously)

WHY SHOULD AN ATHLETE REPORT THEIR SYMPTOMS?

If an athlete has a concussion, his/her brain needs time to heal. While an athlete's brain is still healing, s/he is much more likely to have another concussion. Repeat concussions can increase the time it takes to recover. In rare cases, repeat concussions in young athletes can result in brain swelling or permanent damage to their brain. *They can even be fatal*.

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

If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion, remove the athlete from play and seek medical attention. Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says s/he is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play. Rest is key to helping an athlete recover from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games, may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse. After a concussion, returning to sports and school is a gradual process that should be carefully managed and monitored by a health care professional.

REMEMBER

Concussions affect people differently. While most athletes with a concussion recover quickly and fully, some will have symptoms that last for days, or even weeks. A more serious concussion can last for months or longer. It is better to miss one game than the whole season. For more information visit: www.cdc.gov/Concussion.

Please <u>retain</u> the Sports Injury Protocol Information Sheet and the Parent / Athlete Concussion Information Sheet.

Please RETURN the CIPPE Form and the Sports Injury Protocol Agreement Sheet.

Updated: April 1, 2024

LAMPETER-STRASBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

SPORTS INJURY PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

Please sign and date the following. <u>This must be returned with the completed sports physical</u>. Failure to complete and return this form will exclude the student-athlete from participation. Thank you.

***I have read the above description of the Lampeter-Strasburg School District Sports Injury Protocol/Policy and the Parent/Athlete Concussion Information Sheet.

***I fully understand and accept the above description of the Lampeter-Strasburg School District Sport Injury Protocol/Policy.

Signature of Parent/Guardian:	Date:
Signature of Student:	Date:
orginatore of otagonic	Buto
Print Name of Student:	Date:
Sport:	Grade Will Be In During Listed Sport:



PIAA COMPREHENSIVE INITIAL PRE-PARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION



INITIAL EVALUATION: Prior to any student participating in Practices, Inter-School Practices, Scrimmages, and/or Contests, at any PIAA member school in any school year, the student is required to (1) complete a Comprehensive Initial Pre-Participation Physical Evaluation (CIPPE); and (2) have the appropriate person(s) complete the first six Sections of the CIPPE Form. Upon completion of Sections 1 and 2 by the parent/guardian; Sections 3, 4, and 5 by the student and parent/guardian; and Section 6 by an Authorized Medical Examiner (AME), those Sections must be turned in to the Principal, or the Principal's designee, of the student's school for retention by the school. The CIPPE may not be authorized earlier than May 1st and shall be effective, regardless of when performed during a school year, until the latter of the next April 30th or the conclusion of the spring sports season.

SUBSEQUENT SPORT(S) IN THE SAME SCHOOL YEAR: Following completion of a CIPPE, the same student seeking to participate in Practices, Inter-School Practices, Scrimmages, and/or Contests in subsequent sport(s) in the same school year, must complete Section 7 of this form and must turn in that Section to the Principal, or Principal's designee, of his or her school. The Principal, or the Principal's designee, will then determine whether Section 8 need be completed.

SECTION 1: PERSONAL AND EMERGENCY INFORMATION

PERSONAL INFORMATION Student's Name Male/Female (circle one) Date of Student's Birth: / / Age of Student on Last Birthday: ____ Grade for Current School Year: ____ Current Physical Address _____) Parent/Guardian Current Cellular Phone # () Current Home Phone # (Parent/Guardian E-mail Address:_____ Fall Sport(s): Spring Sport(s): **EMERGENCY INFORMATION** Parent's/Guardian's Name Relationship ____ _ Emergency Contact Telephone # ()_____ Address Secondary Emergency Contact Person's Name _____ Relationship Emergency Contact Telephone # ()_____ Medical Insurance Carrier Policy Number Address Telephone # (Family Physician's Name______, MD or DO (circle one) Address Telephone # () Student's Allergies Student's Health Condition(s) of Which an Emergency Physician or Other Medical Personnel Should be Aware Student's Prescription Medications and conditions of which they are being prescribed

Revised: March 24, 2024 BOD approved

SECTION 2: CERTIFICATION OF PARENT/GUARDIAN

The student's parent/guardian must complete all parts of this form.

A. I hereby	give my consent for			born on	
who turned _	School				
and a reside		1 D 11 O 1			public school district,
	e in Practices, Inter-Schools) as indicated by my sign				
Fall Sports	Signature of Parent or Guardian	Winter Sports	Signature of Parent or Guardian	Spring Sports	Signature of Parent or Guardian
Cross		Basketball		Baseball	
Country		Bowling		Boys'	
Field Hockey		Competitive		Lacrosse	
Football		Spirit Squad		Girls' Lacrosse	
Golf		Girls' Gymnastics		Softball	
Soccer		Rifle		Boys'	
Girls'		Swimming		Tennis	
Tennis		and Diving		Track & Field	
Girls' Volleyball		Track & Field		(Outdoor) Boys'	
Water		(Indoor) Wrestling		Volleyball	
Polo		Other	_	Other	
Other		Otrici			
Contests invinclude, but another, sea academic per Parent's/Guar C. Disclos student is el to PIAA of a specifically i	ardian's Signature sure of records needed gible to participate in inte any and all portions of so ncluding, without limiting	to determine elig rscholastic athletics chool record files, the generality of th	ments, which are posted r status, school attendars, semesters of attendar ibility: To enable PIAA involving PIAA member beginning with the severe foregoing, birth and ag	on the PIAA Web ance, health, transference, seasons of sports to determine wheth schools, I hereby conth grade, of the herecords, name ar	site at www.piaa.org , from one school to orts participation, and orted the school with the school w
of parent(s) and attendar	or guardian(s), residence nce data.	address of the stu	dent, health records, aca	demic work comple	ted, grades received,
Parent's/Gua	ardian's Signature			Da	te <u>/</u>
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Parent's/Gua	ardian's Signature			Da	te <u>/</u>
administer a practicing fo if reasonable order injectic physicians' a give permiss	ny emergency medical car or participating in Inter-Se efforts to contact me had ons, anesthesia (local, ge and/or surgeons' fees, ho sion to the school's athlet who executes Section 7 in	re deemed advisale School Practices, Some been unsuccessing and in the series of the series and in the	ole to the welfare of the had been mages, and/or Conton for the hospital of the herein national distribution of the herein nation of the herein and related expenses for seconds and medical states.	erein named studer ests. Further, this a alize, secure approprimed student. I her such emergency ments to consult with the	at while the student is authorization permits, priate consultation, to eby agree to pay for edical care. I further a Authorized Medical
Parent's/Gua	ardian's Signature			Da	te/
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Parent's/Gua	ardian's Signature			Da	ite / /

SECTION 3: UNDERSTANDING OF RISK OF 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 works.
- Can occur during Practices and/or Contests in any sport.
- Can happen even if a student has not lost consciousness.
- Can be serious even if a student has just been "dinged" or "had their bell rung."

All concussions are serious. A concussion can affect a student's ability to do schoolwork and other activities (such as playing video games, working on a computer, studying, driving, or exercising). Most students with a concussion get better, but it is important to give the concussed student's brain time to heal.

What are the symptoms of a concussion?

Concussions cannot be seen; however, in a potentially concussed student, **one or more** of the symptoms listed below may become apparent and/or that the student "doesn't feel right" soon after, a few days after, or even weeks after the injury.

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Bothered by light or noise

- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Difficulty paying attention
- Memory problems
- Confusion

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

- Students feeling any of the symptoms set forth above should immediately tell their Coach and their parents. Also, if they notice any teammate evidencing such symptoms, they should immediately tell their Coach.
- The student should be evaluated. A licensed physician of medicine or osteopathic medicine (MD or DO), sufficiently familiar with current concussion management, should examine the student, determine whether the student has a concussion, and determine when the student is cleared to return to participate in interscholastic athletics.
- Concussed students should give themselves time to get better. If a student has sustained a concussion, the student's brain needs time to heal. While a concussed student's brain is still healing, that student is much more likely to have another concussion. Repeat concussions can increase the time it takes for an already concussed student to recover and may cause more damage to that student's brain. Such damage can have long term consequences. It is important that a concussed student rest and not return to play until the student receives permission from an MD or DO, sufficiently familiar with current concussion management, that the student is symptom-free.

How can students prevent a concussion? Every sport is different, but there are steps students can take to protect themselves.

• Use the proper sports equipment, including personal protective equipment. For equipment to properly protect a student, it must be:

The right equipment for the sport, position, or activity; Worn correctly and the correct size and fit; and

Used every time the student Practices and/or competes.

- Follow the Coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Practice good sportsmanship at all times.

If a student believes they may have a concussion: Don't hide it. Report it. Take time to recover.

I hereby acknowledge that I am familiar with the nature and risk of concussion a participating in interscholastic athletics, including the risks associated with continuing to traumatic brain injury.	, ,							
Student's Signature	Date//							
hereby acknowledge that I am familiar with the nature and risk of concussion and traumatic brain injury while participating in interscholastic athletics, including the risks associated with continuing to compete after a concussion or raumatic brain injury.								
Parent's/Guardian's Signature	Date /							

SECTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OF SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST SYMPTOMS AND WARNING SIGNS

What is sudden cardiac arrest?

Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) occurs when the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops beating. 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 in the heart's electrical system, causing the heart to suddenly stop beating.

How common is sudden cardiac arrest in the United States?

There are about 350,000 cardiac arrests that occur outside of hospitals each year. More than 10,000 individuals under the age of 25 die of SCA each year. SCA is the number one killer of student athletes and the leading cause of death on school campuses.

Are there warning signs?

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

- Dizziness or lightheadedness when exercising:
- Fainting or passing out during or after exercising;
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing with exercise, that is not asthma related:
- Racing, skipped beats or fluttering heartbeat (palpitations)
- Fatigue (extreme or recent onset of tiredness)
- Weakness:
- Chest pains/pressure or tightness during or after exercise.

These symptoms can be unclear and confusing in athletes. Some may ignore the signs or think they are normal results off physical exhaustion. If the conditions that cause SCA are diagnosed and treated before a life-threatening event, sudden cardiac death can be prevented in many young athletes.

What are the risks of practicing or playing after experiencing these symptoms?

There are significant risks associated with continuing to practice or play after experiencing these symptoms. The symptoms might mean something is wrong and the athlete should be checked before returning to play. When the heart stops due to cardiac arrest, so does the blood that flows to the brain and other vital organs. Death or permanent brain damage can occur in just a few minutes. Most people who experience a SCA die from it; survival rates are below 10%.

Act 73 – Peyton's Law - Electrocardiogram testing for student athletes

The Act is intended to help keep student-athletes safe while practicing or playing by providing education about SCA and by requiring notification to parents that you can request, at your expense, an electrocardiogram (EKG or ECG) as part of the physical examination to help uncover hidden heart issues that can lead to SCA.

Why do heart conditions that put youth at risk go undetected?

- Up to 90 percent of underlying heart issues are missed when using only the history and physical exam:
- . Most heart conditions that can lead to SCA are not detectable by listening to the heart with a stethoscope during a routine physical; and
- Often, youth don't report or recognize symptoms of a potential heart condition.

What is an electrocardiogram (EKG or ECG)?

An ECG/EKG is a quick, painless and noninvasive test that measures and records a moment in time of the heart's electrical activity. Small electrode patches are attached to the skin of your chest, arms and legs by a technician. An ECG/EKG provides information about the structure, function, rate and rhythm of the heart.

Why add an ECG/EKG to the physical examination?

Adding an ECG/EKG to the history and physical exam can suggest further testing or help identify up to two-thirds of heart conditions that can lead to SCA. An ECG/EKG can be ordered by your physician for screening for cardiovascular disease or for a variety of symptoms such as chest pain, palpitations, dizziness, fainting, or family history of heart disease.

- ECG/EKG screenings should be considered every 1-2 years because young hearts grow and change.
- ECG/EKG screenings may increase sensitivity for detection of undiagnosed cardiac disease but may not prevent SCA.
- ECG/EKG screenings with abnormal findings should be evaluated by trained physicians.
- If the ECG/EKG screening has abnormal findings, additional testing may need to be done (with associated cost and risk) before a diagnosis can be made, and may prevent the student from participating in sports for a short period of time until the testing is completed and more specific recommendations can be made.
- The ECG/EKG can have false positive findings, suggesting an abnormality that does not really exist (false positive findings occur less when ECG/EKGs are read by a medical practitioner proficient in ECG/EKG interpretation of children, adolescents and young athletes).
- ECGs/EKGs result in fewer false positives than simply using the current history and physical exam.

The American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association guidelines do not recommend an ECG or EKG in asymptomatic patients but do support local programs in which ECG or EKG can be applied with high-quality resources.

Removal from play/return to play

Any student-athlete who has signs or symptoms of SCA must be removed from play (which includes all athletic activity). The symptoms can happen before, during, or after activity.

Before returning to play, the athlete must be evaluated and cleared. Clearance to return to play must be in writing. The evaluation must be performed by a licensed physician, certified registered nurse practitioner, or cardiologist (heart doctor). The licensed physician or certified registered nurse practitioner may consult any other licensed or certified medical professionals.

I have reviewed this form and understand the symptoms and warning signs of SCA. I have also read the information about the electrocardiogram testing and how it may help to detect hidden heart issues.

		Date	1	1	
Signature of Student-Athlete	Print Student-Athlete's Name				
		Date	1	1	
 Signature of Parent/Guardian	Print Parent/Guardian's Name				

Stud	lent's Nam	e								Age	Grade	
						SE	CTION	5: HEALTH HI	STORY			
Exp	olain "Ye	es" answe	rs at the	botto	m of thi	s form.						
		tions you				ers to.	No				Vaa	No
1.	Has a	doctor ever	denied or	restric	ted your	Yes	No	23.	Has a doctor ever	told you that you have	Yes □	No □
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11.	apparen	t reason?	•				Ц	34.	headaches with exer Have you ever had			
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		from heart o s or sudden					ч	36.	Have you ever bee	en unable to move your		
14.		anyone in yo	our family h	nave N	/larfan			37.	arms or legs after be When exercising in	n the heat, do you have	_	
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		ation, physic crutches? If				u		44.	Has anyone recom your weight or eating	nmended you change habits?		
Head		Shoulder	Upper E	Elbow	Forearm	Hand/	Chest	45.	Do you limit or care	efully control what you		
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20.		you ever ha	d a stress t	fractur	re?				like to discuss with a			
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						-						
I he	reby cert	ify that to th	ne best of	my kr	owledge	all of the	inform	nation herein is	true and complete.			

Date / /

_Date

Student's Signature _

Parent's/Guardian's Signature _

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge all of the information herein is true and complete.

SECTION 6: PIAA COMPREHENSIVE INITIAL PRE-PARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION AND CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORIZED MEDICAL EXAMINER

Must be completed and signed by the Authorized Medical Examiner (AME) performing the herein named student's comprehensive initial pre-participation physical evaluation (CIPPE) and turned in to the Principal, or the Principal's designee, of the student's school. _____ Age____ Student's Name Enrolled in ____School Sport(s) ____ Weight % Body Fat (optional) Brachial Artery BP / (/ , /) RP If either the brachial artery blood pressure (BP) or resting pulse (RP) is above the following levels, further evaluation by the student's primary care physician is recommended. Age 10-12: BP: >126/82, RP: >104; Age 13-15: BP: >136/86, RP >100; Age 16-25: BP: >142/92, RP >96. Vision: R 20/____L 20/____ Corrected: YES NO (circle one) Pupils: Equal____Unequal____ NORMAL ABNORMAL FINDINGS Appearance Eyes/Ears/Nose/Throat Hearing Lymph Nodes Heart murmur Femoral pulses to exclude aortic coarctation Cardiovascular ☐ Physical stigmata of Marfan syndrome Cardiopulmonary Lungs Abdomen Genitourinary (males only) Neurological Skin MUSCULOSKELETAL NORMAL ABNORMAL FINDINGS Neck Back Shoulder/Arm Elbow/Forearm Wrist/Hand/Fingers Hip/Thigh Knee Leg/Ankle Foot/Toes I hereby certify that I have reviewed the HEALTH HISTORY, performed a comprehensive initial pre-participation physical evaluation of the herein named student, and, on the basis of such evaluation and the student's HEALTH HISTORY, certify that, except as specified below, the student is physically fit to participate in Practices, Inter-School Practices, Scrimmages, and/or Contests in the sport(s) consented to by the student's parent/guardian in Section 2 of the PIAA Comprehensive Initial Pre-Participation Physical Evaluation form: □ CLEARED □ CLEARED with recommendation(s) for further evaluation or treatment for: NOT CLEARED for the following types of sports (please check those that apply): ☐ COLLISION ☐ CONTACT ☐ NON-CONTACT ☐ STRENUOUS ☐ MODERATELY STRENUOUS ☐ Non-strenuous Due to Recommendation(s)/Referral(s) AME's Name (print/type) ____ Address______Phone ()
AME's Signature ______MD, DO, PAC, CRNP, or SNP (circle one) Certification Date of CIPPE __/ /___

LAMPETER-STRASBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

SPORTS EMERGENCY FORM

THIS FORM IS THE EMERGENCY FORM THAT WILL BE KEPT IN THE SPORTS TEAM MEDICAL KIT. PL EASE PRINT CLEARLY IN INK.

Student Name		Da	ate of Birth:	Grade	Sport	
PERSONAL INFORMATION:						
Street Address			City	/	Zip Code	
Father's Place of Work			Work Phone		Cell Phone	
Mother's Place of Work			Work Phone		Cell Phone	
Family Physician		F	hone	Hospi	tal Preference	
Alternate Person to Be Responsible	e for Ch	ild			Phone	
INSURANCE COVERAGE:						
	licy on fi	le with	the school district. T	he coverage p	nt insurance by the school district with the term rovided is for an accident on the part of a studed and the parent's coverage.	
PARENT/GUARDIAN PERMISSION	<u> </u>					
discretion, to release school health hospital is necessary, I grant perm	n record ission to understa	medica have n and that	I information to those ny child transported t the athletic trainer ar	individuals de to the nearest	n physician and for medical personnel, at their eemed necessary by the medical personnel. If hospital, and I assume responsibility for fees nysician have final authority to clear or to	
The information provided on this fo	orm is tru	ie and d	complete to the best of	of my knowled	ge.	
PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATUR	E				DATE	
			MEDICAL HIS			
	YES	NO	Please explain any EXPLAIN	YES answer	s	
Asthma						
Diabetes						
Heart Problems						
Vision Problems						
Food/Medication/Insect Allergies					·	
History of Heat Illness						
Concussion History (dates, symptoms, length of recovery)						
Special Medical Conditions (not otherwise listed)						
Date of Most Recent Tetanus Imm	unizatior	า				
PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATUR	E				DATE	