



## PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION | 2025-26

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Year of Graduation: \_\_\_\_\_

#### PHYSICIAN REMINDERS

1. 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, e-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-enhancing 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?
2. Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (Q4–Q13 of History Form).

EXAMINATION		
Height:	Weight:	
BP: / ( / )	Pulse:	Vision: R 20/ L 20/ Corrected: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
MEDICAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Appearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, hyperlaxity, myopia, mitral valve prolapse [MVP], and aortic insufficiency)</li> </ul>		
Eyes, ears, nose, and throat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupils equal</li> <li>• Hearing</li> </ul>		
Lymph nodes		
Heart <sup>a</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murmurs (auscultation standing, auscultation supine, and ± Valsalva maneuver)</li> </ul>		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Skin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herpes simplex virus (HSV), lesions suggestive of methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA), or tinea corporis</li> </ul>		
Neurological		
MUSCULOSKELETAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder and arm		
Elbow and forearm		
Wrist, hand, and fingers		
Hip and thigh		
Knee		
Leg and ankle		
Foot and toes		
Functional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Double-leg squat test, single-leg squat test, and box drop or step drop test</li> </ul>		

<sup>a</sup> Consider electrocardiography (ECG), echocardiography, referral to a cardiologist for abnormal cardiac history or examination findings, or a combination of those.

Name of health care professional (print or type): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of health care professional: \_\_\_\_\_, MD, DO, DC, NP, or PA



# MEDICAL ELIGIBILITY FORM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Year of Graduation: \_\_\_\_\_

Medically eligible for all sports without restriction

Medically eligible for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment of

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Medically eligible for certain sports

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Not medically eligible pending further evaluation

Not medically eligible for any sports

Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I have examined the student named on this form and completed the preparticipation physical evaluation. The athlete does not have apparent clinical contraindications to practice and can participate in the sport(s) as outlined on this form. A copy of the physical examination findings 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 medical eligibility until the problem is resolved and the potential consequences are completely explained to the athlete (and parents or guardians).

Name of health care professional (print or type): \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Exam: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of health care professional: \_\_\_\_\_, MD, DO, DC, NP, or PA

## SHARED EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Medications: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other information: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Emergency contacts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Ohio Department of Health Concussion Information Sheet: For Interscholastic Athletics

Dear Parent/Guardian and Athletes,

This information sheet is provided to assist you and your child in recognizing the signs and symptoms of a concussion. Every athlete is different and responds to a brain injury differently, so seek medical attention if you suspect your child has a concussion. Once a concussion occurs, it is very important your athlete returns to normal activities slowly, so they do not do more damage to their brain.

### What is a Concussion?<sup>1</sup>

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) a concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury-or TBI-caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or by a hit to the body that cause the head and brain to move quickly back and forth. This fast movement can cause the brain to bounce around or twist in the skull, creating chemical changes in the brain and sometimes stretching and damaging the brain cells.

### Signs and Symptoms of a Concussion<sup>1</sup>

Signs and symptoms generally show up soon after the injury. However, you may not know how serious the injury is at first and some symptoms may not show up for hours or days. For example, in the first few minutes your child or teen might have a headache or feel confused or a bit dazed. But a few days later, your child might have more trouble sleeping or changes in mood than usual.

You should continue to check for signs of concussion right after the injury and a few days after the injury. If your child or teen's concussion signs or symptoms get worse be sure to share this information with their healthcare provider.

#### Signs Observed by Parents or Guardians<sup>1</sup>

- Appears dazed or stunned.
- Is confused about assignment or position.

- Forgets instruction, is confused about an assignment or position, or is unsure of the game, score or opponent.
- Moves clumsily.
- Answers questions slowly.
- Loses consciousness (*even briefly*).
- Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes.
- Can't recall events before or after hit or fall.

#### Symptoms Reported by Athlete<sup>1</sup>

- Headache or "pressure" in head.
- Nausea or vomiting.
- Balance problems or dizziness, or double or blurry vision.
- Bothered by light or noise.
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy.
- Confusion, or concentration or memory problems.
- Just not "feeling right," or "feeling down".

#### Dangerous Signs & Symptoms of a Concussion <sup>1</sup>

- One pupil larger than the other.
- Drowsiness or inability to wake up.

- A headache that gets worse and does not go away.
- Slurred speech, weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination.
- Repeated vomiting or nausea, convulsions or seizures (shaking or twitching).
- Unusual behavior, increased confusion, restlessness, or agitation.
- Loss of consciousness (passed out/knocked out). Even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously.

### Be Honest

Encourage your athlete to be honest with you, their coach, and your health care provider about their symptoms. Many young athletes get caught up in the moment and/or feel pressured to return to sports before they are ready. It is better to miss one game than the entire season... or risk permanent damage!

### Seek Medical Attention Right Away

Seeking medical attention is an important first step if you suspect or are told your child has a concussion. A qualified health care professional will be able to determine how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to sports and other daily activities.

- No athlete should return to activity on the same day they get a concussion.
- Athletes should **NEVER** return to practices/games if they still have ANY symptoms.
- Parents and coaches should never pressure any athlete to return to play.

### The Dangers of Returning Too Soon

Returning to play too early may cause Second Impact Syndrome (SIS) or Post-Concussion Syndrome (PCS). SIS occurs when a second blow to the head happens before an athlete has completely recovered from a concussion. This second impact causes the brain to

swell, possibly resulting in brain damage, paralysis, and even death. PCS can occur after a second impact. PCS can result in permanent, long-term concussion symptoms. The risk of SIS and PCS is the reason why no athlete should be allowed to participate in any physical activity before they are cleared by a qualified health care professional.

### Recovery

A concussion can affect school, work, and sports. Along with coaches and teachers, the school nurse, athletic trainer, employer, and other school administrators should be aware of the athlete's injury and their roles in helping the child recover.

During the recovery time after a concussion, physical and mental rest are required. A concussion upsets the way the brain normally works and causes it to work longer and harder to complete even simple tasks. Activities that require concentration and focus may make symptoms worse and cause the brain to heal slower. Studies show that children's brains take several weeks to heal following a concussion.

### Returning to Daily Activities

1. Be sure your child gets plenty of rest and enough sleep at night – no late nights. Keep the same bedtime weekdays and weekends.
2. Encourage daytime naps or rest breaks when your child feels tired or worn-out.
3. Limit your child's activities that require a lot of thinking or concentration (including social activities, homework, video games, texting, computer, tablet, driving, job related activities, movies, parties). These activities can slow the brain's recovery.
4. Limit your child's physical activity, especially those activities where another injury or blow to the head may occur.
5. Have your qualified health care professional check your child's symptoms at different times to help guide recovery.

## Returning to Learn (School)<sup>1 2</sup>

1. Following an initial period of relative rest (24-48 hours following an injury, athletes can begin a gradual and incremental increase in their cognitive load. Progression through the strategy for students should be slowed when there is more than a mild and brief symptom exacerbation. \*Mild and brief exacerbation of symptoms is defined as an increase of no more than 2 points on a 0–10-point scale (with 0 representing no symptoms and 10 the worst symptoms imaginable) for less than an hour when compared to symptoms reported prior to cognitive activity.
2. Inform teacher(s), school counselor, school nurse, or administrator(s) about the injury and symptoms. School personnel should be instructed to watch for:
  - a. Increased problems paying attention.
  - b. Increased problems remembering or learning new information.
  - c. Longer time needed to complete tasks or assignments.
  - d. Difficulty organizing tasks or shifting between tasks.
  - e. Inappropriate or impulsive behavior during class.
  - f. Greater irritability.
  - g. Less ability to cope with stress.
  - h. More emotional than usual.
  - i. Fatigue.
  - j. Difficulties handling a stimulating school environment (lights, noise, etc.).
  - k. Physical symptoms (headache, nausea, dizziness).

A return to learn (RTL) strategy is listed below. Not all athletes will need a return to learn strategy or academic support.

## Returning to Learn (School) Strategies<sup>1 2</sup>

**1.FIRST STEP:** Daily activities can be incorporated that do not result in more than a \*mild exacerbation of symptoms related to the current concussion. These include typical activities during the day (e.g., reading)

while minimizing screen time. Start with 5-15 minutes at a time and increase gradually.

**2.SECOND STEP:** School activities can be incorporated which include homework, reading or other cognitive activities outside of the classroom. Some school activities can be incorporated such as homework, reading or other cognitive activities outside of the classroom.

**3.THIRD STEP:** Return to school part time with gradual introduction of schoolwork. May need to start with a partial school day or with greater access to rest breaks during the day.

**4.FOURTH STEP:** Return to school full time and gradually progress in school activities until a full day can be tolerated without more than \*mild symptom exacerbation.

If your child is still having concussion symptoms, they may need extra help with school related activities. As the symptoms decrease during recovery, the extra help or supports can be removed gradually.

For more information, please refer to return to learn at the [ODH website](#).

## Returning to Play<sup>1 2</sup>

1. Returning to play is specific for each person, depending on the sport. **Starting 4/26/13, Ohio law requires written permission from a health care provider before an athlete can return to play.** Follow instructions and guidance provided by a health care professional. It is important that you, your child, and your child's coach follow these instructions carefully.

2. Your child should **NEVER** return to play if they still have **ANY** symptoms. (Be sure that your child does not have any symptoms at rest and while doing any physical activity and/or activities that require a lot of thinking or concentration).

3. Ohio law prohibits your child from returning to a game or practice on the same day they were removed.

4. Be sure that the athletic trainer, coach and physical education teacher are aware of your child's injury and symptoms.



5. Your athlete should complete a step-by-step exercise-based progression, under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.

6. A sample activity progression is listed below. Each step typically takes a minimum of 24 hours. It is important for an athlete's parent(s) and coach(es) to watch for concussion symptoms after each day's return to sports progression activity. An athlete should only move to the next step if they do not have any new symptoms at the current step. If an athlete's symptoms come back or if he or she gets new symptoms, this is a sign that the athlete is pushing too hard. The athlete should stop these activities and the athlete's medical provider should be contacted. After more rest and no concussion symptoms, the athlete can start at the previous step.

### Sample Activity Progression<sup>1 2</sup>

**1.FIRST STEP: Back to regular activities-**The athlete is back to their regular activities (such as school) and has the green-light from their healthcare provider to begin the return to sports progression.

**2.SECOND STEP: Light aerobic activity-** Begin with light aerobic exercise only to increase an athlete's heart rate. This means about 5 to 10 minutes on an exercise bike, walking, or light jogging. No weightlifting at this point.

**3.THIRD STEP: Moderate Activity/Individual Sport-Specific Exercise (if sport-specific training involves any risk of inadvertent head impact, medical clearance should occur prior to Step 3-** Continue with activities to increase an athlete's heart rate with body or head movement. Sport -specific training away from the team environment. This includes change of direction and/or individual training drills away from the team environment, moderate jogging, brief running, moderate-intensity stationary biking, moderate-intensity weightlifting (less time and/or less weight from their typical routine). No activities at risk of head impact.

**4.FOURTH STEP: Heavy, non-contact activity-** Add heavy non-contact physical activity, such as sprinting/running, high-intensity stationary biking, regular weightlifting routine, non-contact sport-specific drills (in 3 planes of movement) integrated into a team environment.

**5.FIFTH STEP: Practice & full contact-** Athlete may return to practice and full contact (if appropriate for the sport) in controlled practice.

**6.SIXTH STEP: Competition-** Athlete may return to competition.

*\*Steps 4-6 should begin after the resolution of any symptoms, abnormalities in cognitive function and any other clinical findings related to the current concussion, including with and after physical exertion.*

### Resources

**<sup>1</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

<https://www.cdc.gov/headsup/youthsports/>

**<sup>2</sup>Consensus Statement Concussion in Sport**

[Consensus Statement Concussion in Sport](#)

**ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section**

<https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/child-injury-Prevention/vipp>



**I have read the Ohio Department of Health's Concussion Information Sheet and understand that I have a responsibility to report my/my child's symptoms to coaches, administrators, and health care provider. I also understand that I/my child must have no symptoms before return to play can occur.**

Athlete Name (please print): \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Ohio Department of Health**

*Violence and Injury Prevention Section*

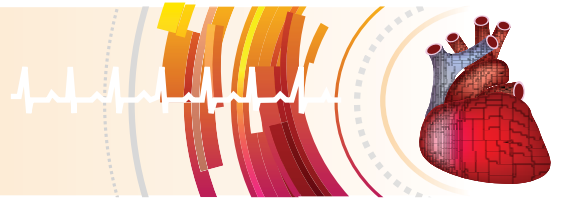
246 North High Street, 5th Floor

Columbus, OH 43215

(614) 466-2144

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/concussion>

# Sudden Cardiac Arrest and Lindsay's Law Parent/Athlete Signature Form



**What is Lindsay's Law?** Lindsay's Law is about Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) in youth athletes. It covers all athletes 19 years or younger who practice for or compete in athletic activities. Activities may be organized by a school or youth sports organization.

**Which youth athletic activities are included in Lindsay's law?**

- Athletics at all schools in Ohio (public and non-public)
- Any athletic contest or competition sponsored by or associated with a school
- All interscholastic athletics, including all practices, interschool practices and scrimmages
- All youth sports organizations
- All cheerleading and club sports, including noncompetitive cheerleading

**What is SCA?** SCA is when the heart stops beating suddenly and unexpectedly. This cuts off blood flow to the brain and other vital organs. People with SCA will die if not treated immediately. SCA can be caused by 1) a structural issue with the heart, OR 2) an heart electrical problem which controls the heartbeat, OR 3) a situation such as a person who is hit in the chest or a gets a heart infection.

**What is a warning sign for SCA?** If a family member died suddenly before age 50, or a family member has cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome, Marfan syndrome or other rhythm problems of the heart.

**What symptoms are a warning sign of SCA?** A young athlete may have these things with exercise:

- Chest pain/discomfort
- Unexplained fainting/near fainting or dizziness
- Unexplained tiredness, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Unusually fast or racing heart beats

**What happens if an athlete experiences syncope or fainting before, during or after a practice, scrimmage, or competitive play?** The coach MUST remove the youth athlete from activity immediately. The youth athlete MUST be seen and cleared by a health care provider before returning to activity. This written clearance must be shared with a school or sports official.

**What happens if an athlete experiences any other warning signs of SCA?** The youth athlete should be seen by a health care professional.

**Who can evaluate and clear youth athletes?** A physician (MD or DO), a certified nurse practitioner, a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse midwife. For school athletes, a physician's assistant or licensed athletic trainer may also clear a student. That person may refer the youth to another health care provider for further evaluation.

**What is needed for the youth athlete to return to the activity?** There must be clearance from the health care provider in writing. This must be given to the coach and school or sports official before return to activity.

All youth athletes and their parents/guardians must review information about Sudden Cardiac Arrest, then sign and return this form.

-----  
Parent/Guardian Signature

-----  
Student Signature

-----  
Parent/Guardian Name (Print)

-----  
Student Name (Print)

-----  
Date

-----  
Date