RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT 2
PRE-PARTICIPATION PACKET FOR ATHLETICS
2026-27

CHECKLIST

1. ____**Review**
   - Educational information regarding concussion
   - Instructions for creating an account, completing required digital pre-participation forms, and uploading the completed SCHSL Physical Exam Form on Arbiter
2. ____**Print SCHSL Physical Form** Take form to exam. Provider must clear the athlete to participate.
3. ____**Arbiter Account:** All new athletes and parents should **create an Arbiter account.** Returning athletes and parents should log in into their existing Arbiter account.
4. _**Upload completed SCHSL Physical Examination Form**. All forms should be completed & uploaded to Student Central at least 1 week prior to any athletic participation**.** *Per SCHSL requirement – all forms must be dated after April 1, 2026.* *Please place forms on a flat surface and ensure all corners can be seen in image before uploading
5. __**Upload Birth Certificate to Student Central or verify again if uploaded previously**.
   Note: To be eligible to compete per the SCHSL, each athlete must also have:
   - Academic eligibility
     - Middle School students participating in sports at the HS need to see their middle school AD to have the MS Eligibility form completed and submitted to the district for approval. Linked form: **Middle School Waiver Form.**
   - If you are a transfer student, you MUST see the Athletic Director to complete your transfer prior to participation.
   - Once team rosters have been named, a $50 participation fee is paid to the fees office or online through Parent Portal to the school they are participating at. This fee only needs to be paid once for the school year even if they play multiple sports

Preparticipation Physical Evaluation - History Form

Note: Complete and sign this form (with your parents if younger than 18) before your appointment.

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Sex: _____

Date of Examination: _____ Sport(s): _____

List past and current medical conditions: _____

Have you ever had surgery? If yes, list all past surgical procedures: _____

Medicines and supplements: List all current prescriptions, over-the-counter medicines, and supplements (herbal and nutritional): _____

Do you have any allergies? If yes, please list all your allergies (ie, medicines, pollens, food, stinging insects): _____

General Questions. Explain "Yes" answers at the end of this form. Circle questions if you don't know the answer.	**Yes**	**No**
1. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with your provider?		
2. Has a provider ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?		
3. Do you have any ongoing medical issues or recent illness?		
Heart Heath Questions About You	**Yes**	**No**
4. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise?		
5. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?		
6. Does your heart ever race, flutter in your chest or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?		
7. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems?		
8. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (for example Electrocardiography (ECG) or echocardiography.		
9. Do you get lightheaded or feel shorter of breath than your friends during exercise?		
10. Have you ever had a seizure?		
Health Questions About Your Family	**Yes**	**No**
11. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or had an unexpected or unexplained sudden death before age 35 (*including drowning or unexplained car accident*)?		
12. Does anyone in your family have a genetic heart problem such as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Marfan syndrome, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), long QTsyndrome (LQTS), short QT syndrome (SQTS), Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT)?		
13. Does anyone in your family had a pacemaker or implanted Defibrillator before age 35?		
Bone and Joint Questions	**Yes**	**No**
14. Have you ever had a stress fracture or an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, joint or tendon that caused you to miss a game or practice?		
15. Do you have a bone, muscle, ligament or joint injury that bothers you?		

Medical Questions	**Yes**	**No**
16. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
17. Are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
18. Do you have groin or testicle pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
19. Do you have any recurring skin rashes or rashes that come and go, including herpes or methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)?		
20. Have you ever had a concussion or head injury that caused confusion, a prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
21. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or leg, or been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
22. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
23. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
24. Have you ever had or do you have any problems with your eyes or vision?		
25. Do you worry about your weight?		
26. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
27. Are you on a special Diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		
28. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
Females Only	**Yes**	**No**
29. Have you ever had a menstrual period?		
30. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?		
31. When was your most recent menstrual period?		
32. How many periods have you had in the past 12 months?		

Explain a "Yes" answer here: _____

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

Signature of athlete: _____

Signature of parent or guardian: _____

Date _____

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Preparticipation Physical Evaluation - Physical Form

Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial	Date of Birth

Examination				
Height:	Weight:			
BP: / (/)	Pulse:	Vision: R 20/	L 20/	Corrected ___ Yes ___ No

Medical	**Normal**	**Abnormal Findings**
Appearance: Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high–arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, hyperlaxity, myopia, mitral valve prolapse (MVP), and aortic insufficiency		
Eyes / Ears / Nose / Throat - Pupils equal / Hearing		
Lymph Nodes		
Heart - Murmurs (auscultation standing, auscultation supine, and +/- Valsalva maneuver		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Skin - Herpes simplex virus (HSV), lesions suggestive of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), or tinea corporis		
Neurologic		
Musculoskeletal:		
- Neck		
- Back		
- Shoulders/Arm		
- Elbow/Forearm		
- Wrist/Hand/Fingers		
- Hip/Thighs		
- Knees		
- Leg/Ankles		
- Foot/Toes		
- Functional: Double-leg squat test, single leg squat test, and box drop or step drop test		

Consider: electrocardiography (ECG), echocardiography, and referral to cardiologist for abnormal cardiac history or examination findings or a combination of those.

Preparticipation Physical Evaluation

___ 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. If conditions arise after the athlete had 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: _____

Address: _____Phone: _____

Signature of health care professional: _____ MD, DO, NP, or PA

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Parent's Permission& Acknowledgement of Risk for Son or Daughter to Participate in Athletics

Name (please print) _____

As a parent or legal guardian of the above named student-athlete. I give permission for his/her participation in athletic events and the physical evaluation for that participation. I understand that this is simply a screening evaluation and not a substitute for regular health care. I also grant permission for treatment deemed necessary for a condition arising during participation of these events, including medical or surgical treatment that is recommended by a medical doctor. I grant permission to nurses, athletic trainers and coaches as well as physicians or those under their direction who are part of athletic injury prevention and treatment, to have access to necessary medical information. I know that the risk of injury to my child/ward comes with participation in sports and during travel to and from play and practice. I have had the opportunity to understand the risk of injury during participation in sports through meetings, written information or by some other means. My signature indicates that to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the above questions are complete and correct. I understand that the data acquired during these evaluations may be used for research purposes.

Signature of Athlete _____ Date: _____

Signature of Parent/Guardian _____ Date: _____

A FACT SHEET FOR

High School Parents

CDC HEADS UP
SAFE BRAIN. STRONGER FUTURE.

This sheet has information to help protect your teens from concussion or other serious brain injury.

What Is a Concussion?

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 causes 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.

How Can I Help Keep My Teens Safe?

Sports are a great way for teens to stay healthy and can help them do well in school. To help lower your teens' chances of getting a concussion or other serious brain injury, you should:

- Help create a culture of safety for the team.
  - Work with their coach to teach ways to lower the chances of getting a concussion.
  - Emphasize the importance of reporting concussions and taking time to recover from one.
  - Ensure that they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
  - Tell your teens that you expect them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- When appropriate for the sport or activity, teach your teens that they must wear a helmet to lower the chances of the most serious types of brain or head injury. There is no "concussion-proof" helmet. Even with a helmet, it is important for teens to avoid hits to the head.

How Can I Spot a Possible Concussion?

Teens who show or report one or more of the signs and symptoms listed below—or simply say they just "don't feel right" after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body—may have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

Signs Observed by Parents

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Forgets an 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 *prior to* or *after* a hit or fall

Symptoms Reported by Teens

- 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"

Talk with your teens about concussion. Tell them to report their concussion symptoms to you and their coach right away. Some teens think concussions aren't serious or worry that if they report a concussion they will lose their position on the team or look weak. Remind them that *it's better to miss one game than the whole season.*

CDC

GOOD TEAMMATES KNOW:

IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON.

cdc.gov/HEADSUP

CONCUSSIONS AFFECT EACH TEEN DIFFERENTLY.

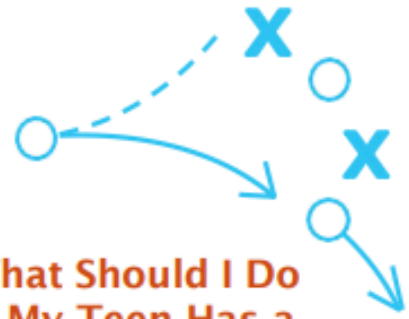
While most teens with a concussion feel better within a couple of weeks, some will have symptoms for months or longer. Talk with your teens' healthcare provider if their concussion symptoms do not go away or if they get worse after they return to their regular activities.

Plan ahead. What do you want your teen to know about concussion?

What Are Some More Serious Danger Signs to Look Out For?

In rare cases, a dangerous collection of blood (hematoma) may form on the brain after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body and can squeeze the brain against the skull. Call 9-1-1, or take your teen to the emergency department right away if, after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, he or she has one or more of these danger signs:

- 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



What Should I Do If My Teen Has a Possible Concussion?

As a parent, if you think your teen may have a concussion, you should:

1. Remove your teen from play.
2. Keep your teen out of play the day of the injury. Your teen should be seen by a healthcare provider and only return to play with permission from a healthcare provider who is experienced in evaluating for concussion.
3. Ask your teen's healthcare provider for written instructions on helping your teen return to school. You can give the instructions to your teen's school nurse and teacher(s) and return-to-play instructions to the coach and/or athletic trainer.

Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Only a healthcare provider should assess a teen for a possible concussion. You may not know how serious the concussion is at first, and some symptoms may not show up for hours or days. A teen's return to school and sports should be a gradual process that is carefully managed and monitored by a healthcare provider.

Teens who continue to play while having concussion symptoms or who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—have a greater chance of getting another concussion. A repeat concussion that occurs while the brain is still healing from the first injury can be very serious, and can affect a teen for a lifetime. It can even be fatal.

A FACT SHEET FOR

High School Athletes

CDC HEADS UP
SAFE BRAIN. STRONGER FUTURE.

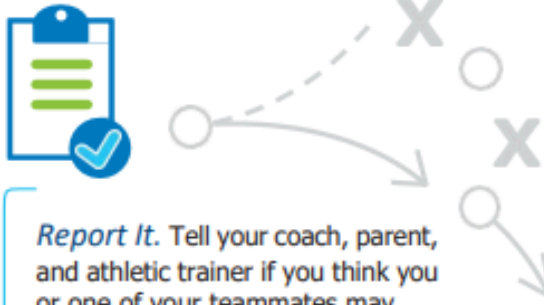
This sheet has information to help you protect yourself from concussion or other serious brain injury and know what to do if a concussion occurs.

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury that affects how your brain works. It can happen when your brain gets bounced around in your skull after a fall or hit to the head.

What Should I Do If I Think I Have a Concussion?





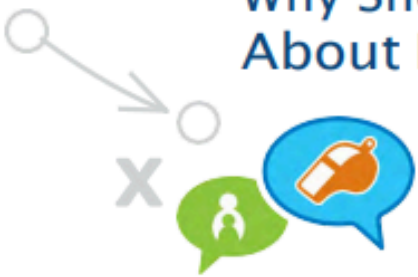
Report It. Tell your coach, parent, and athletic trainer if you think you or one of your teammates may have a concussion. It's up to you to report your symptoms. Your coach and team are relying on you. Plus, you won't play your best if you are not feeling well.

Get Checked Out. If you think you have a concussion, do not return to play on the day of the injury. Only a healthcare provider can tell whether you have a concussion and when it is OK to return to school and play. The sooner you get checked out, the sooner you may be able to safely return to play.



Give Your Brain Time to Heal. A concussion can make everyday activities, such as going to school, harder. You may need extra help getting back to your normal activities. Be sure to update your parents and doctor about how you are feeling.

Why Should I Tell My Coach and Parent About My Symptoms?



- Playing or practicing with a concussion is dangerous and can lead to a longer recovery.
- While your brain is still healing, you are much more likely to have another concussion. This can put you at risk for a more serious injury to your brain and can even be fatal.

GOOD TEAMMATES KNOW:

IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON.

CDC

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How Can I Tell If I Have a Concussion?

You may have a concussion if you have any of these symptoms after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body:

- Get a headache
- Feel dizzy, sluggish, or foggy
- Are bothered by light or noise
- Have double or blurry vision
- Vomit or feel sick to your stomach
- Have trouble focusing or problems remembering
- Feel more emotional or "down"
- Feel confused
- Have problems with sleep

Concussion symptoms usually show up right away, but you might not notice that something "isn't right" for hours or days. A concussion feels different to each person, so it is important to tell your parents and doctor how you are feeling.

How Can I Help My Team?



Protect Your Brain.

Avoid hits to the head and follow the rules for safe and fair play to lower your chances of getting a concussion. Ask your coaches for more tips.



Be a Team Player.

You play an important role as part of a team. Encourage your teammates to report their symptoms and help them feel comfortable taking the time they need to get better.

The information provided in this document or through linkages to other sites is not a substitute for medical or professional care. Questions about diagnosis and treatment for concussion should be directed to a physician or other healthcare provider.

To learn more, go to cdc.gov/HEADSUP

CDC HEADS UP