

**EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL
24 HIGH SCHOOL DRIVE
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NJ 08234**

*KAREN SEMET
SUPERVISOR HLTH/ PE*

*MICHAEL J. PELLEGRINO
ATHLETIC DIRECTOR*

*KYU LEE
ATHLETIC TRAINER*

Dear Parent/Guardian:

Attached is the paperwork for you to complete if your child is in need of a new physical (Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer) for your child to be “cleared” to participate in athletics. Once the packet is complete, please have your child return the packet to the athletic trainer or school nurse. Please follow these steps:

1. Complete and Sign the Permission for Participation in Athletics.
2. Read and sign the Sudden Cardiac Arrest Form
3. Read and Sign the NJSIAA Steroid Testing Policy Form
4. Read and sign the Concussion Management Form
5. Complete and sign the Sports Emergency Form
6. Fill out and Sign the Annual Pre-Participation Evaluation Form / Athlete with Special Needs Form – If you circle “Yes” to any questions, please provide an explanation. If your child takes any medications (i.e. Albuterol inhaler, Benadryl, etc.) fill out the Meds at School form and have your **physician** sign.
7. Please bring the Physical Evaluation Form to your child’s doctor to fill out and sign. The physicals are valid for one calendar year. All parts, including student information, contact information, findings of evaluation, and providers stamp must be completed in full or the physical will be returned to the student and this will delay the process.
8. Read and Fill out Administration of Medicine at school if necessary.

Thank You,

High School Staff

**EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
PERMISSION FOR PARTICIPATION IN ATHLETICS**

For Office Use Only Physical Date _____ Eligible _____ Ineligible _____

STUDENT NAME: _____ MALE _____ FEMALE _____ GRADE _____

Under law, parents are required to assume responsibility for consenting to their child's participation in interscholastic athletics. Your son/daughter has made application to participate in the sport of:

(INDICATE WHICH SPORT)

Realizing that such activity involves the potential for injury, which is inherent in all sports, I/we acknowledge that even with the best coaching, the use of most advanced protective equipment and strict observance of rules, injuries are still a possibility. On rare occasions these injuries can be so severe to result in total disability, paralysis, or even death. I/we acknowledge that I/we have read and understand this warning.

An Interscholastic Sports Insurance Policy is provided by the Board of Education. In the event of an injury please inform the health office so that insurance claim forms can be processed.

Permission is granted for _____ to participate and accompany
(PRINT STUDENT'S NAME)
the team on scheduled athletic trips.

DATE: _____ SIGNED _____
(PARENT OR GUARDIAN)

STUDENT ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION REQUEST

I hereby request permission to be enrolled in the sport of _____.

I understand that in order to participate, I must:

1. Have on file in the Health Office, a permission form signed by parent or guardian indicating approval.
2. Pass a physical given by the school physician or my own doctor.
3. Be eligible according to N.J. State Interscholastic Athletic Association Rules (student handbook, page 41).
4. Agree to obey all regulations pertaining to training rules established by the athletic department.
5. Attend faithfully to my studies and conduct myself in a sportsman-like manner at all times.
6. Be responsible for the care and safe return of all school athletic equipment issued to me.

I understand that it may take 1-2 weeks from the time the packet is handed in (fully completed) to be cleared by the health offices.

I also understand that to be eligible for any awards or letter, I must complete the entire season unless excused by the Coach.

DATE: _____ STUDENT'S SIGNATURE _____

Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes
www.cardiachealth.org/sudden-death-in-athletes
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association
www.4hcm.org
- American Heart Association www.heart.org

Collaborating Agencies:

American Academy of Pediatrics New Jersey Chapter

3836 Quakerbridge Road, Suite 108
Hamilton, NJ 08619
(p) 609-842-0014
(f) 609-842-0015
www.aapnj.org



American Heart Association

1 Union Street, Suite 301
Robbinsville, NJ, 08691
(p) 609-208-0020
www.heart.org



New Jersey Department of Education

PO Box 500
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500
(p) 609-292-5939
www.state.nj.us/education/



New Jersey Department of Health

P. O. Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(p) 609-292-7837
www.state.nj.us/health

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SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

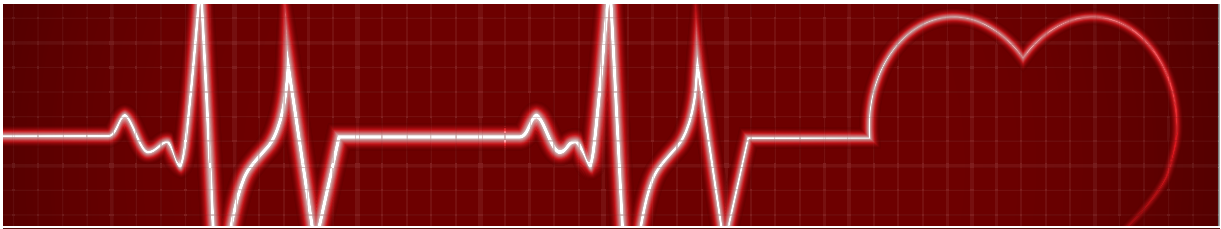


STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

American Heart
Association



Learn and Live



SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Sudden death in young athletes between the ages of 10 and 19 is very rare. What, if anything, can be done to prevent this kind of tragedy?



What is sudden cardiac death in the young athlete?

Sudden cardiac death is the result of an unexpected failure of proper heart function, usually (about 60% of the time) during or immediately after exercise without trauma. Since the heart stops pumping adequately, the athlete quickly collapses, loses consciousness, and ultimately dies unless normal heart rhythm is restored using an automated external defibrillator (AED).

How common is sudden death in young athletes?

Sudden cardiac death in young athletes is very rare. About 100 such deaths are reported in the United States per year. The chance of sudden death occurring to any individual high school athlete is about one in 200,000 per year.

Sudden cardiac death is more common: in males than in females; in football and basketball than in other sports; and in African-Americans than in other races and ethnic groups.



What are the most common causes?

Research suggests that the main cause is a loss of proper heart rhythm, causing the heart to quiver instead of pumping blood to the brain and body. This is called ventricular fibrillation (ven-TRICK-you-lar fib-roo-LAY-shun). The problem is usually caused by one of several cardiovascular abnormalities and electrical diseases of the heart that go unnoticed in healthy-appearing athletes.

The most common cause of sudden death in an athlete is hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (hi-per-TRO-fic CAR-dee-oh-my-OP-a-thee) also called HCM. HCM is a disease of the heart, with abnormal thickening of the heart muscle, which can cause serious heart rhythm problems and blockages to blood flow. This genetic disease runs in families and usually develops gradually over many years.

The second most likely cause is congenital (con-JEN-it-al) (i.e., present from birth) abnormalities of the coronary arteries. This means that these blood vessels are connected to the main blood vessel of the heart in an abnormal way. This differs from blockages that may occur when people get older (commonly called "coronary artery disease," which may lead to a heart attack).

SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Other diseases of the heart that can lead to sudden death in young people include:

- Myocarditis (my-oh-car-DIE-tis), an acute inflammation of the heart muscle (usually due to a virus).
- Dilated cardiomyopathy, an enlargement of the heart for unknown reasons.
- Long QT syndrome and other electrical abnormalities of the heart which cause abnormal fast heart rhythms that can also run in families.
- Marfan syndrome, an inherited disorder that affects heart valves, walls of major arteries, eyes and the skeleton. It is generally seen in unusually tall athletes, especially if being tall is not common in other family members.

Are there warning signs to watch for?

In more than a third of these sudden cardiac deaths, there were warning signs that were not reported or taken seriously. Warning signs are:

- Fainting, a seizure or convulsions during physical activity;
- Fainting or a seizure from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled;
- Dizziness or lightheadedness, especially during exertion;
- Chest pains, at rest or during exertion;

- Palpitations - awareness of the heart beating unusually (skipping, irregular or extra beats) during athletics or during cool down periods after athletic participation;
- Fatigue or tiring more quickly than peers; or
- Being unable to keep up with friends due to shortness of breath.

What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

New Jersey requires all school athletes to be examined by their primary care physician ("medical home") or school physician at least once per year. The New Jersey Department of Education requires use of the specific Annual Athletic Pre-Participation Physical Examination Form.

This process begins with the parents and student-athletes answering questions about symptoms during exercise (such as chest pain, dizziness, fainting, palpitations or shortness of breath); and questions about family health history.

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

The required physical exam includes measurement of blood pressure and a careful listening examination of the heart, especially for murmurs and rhythm abnormalities. If there are no warning signs reported on the health history and no abnormalities discovered on exam, no further evaluation or testing is recommended.

When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

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

Can sudden cardiac death be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation should find most, but not all, conditions that would cause sudden death in the athlete. This is because some diseases are difficult to uncover and may only develop later in life. Others can develop following a normal screening evaluation, such as an infection of the heart muscle from a virus.

This is why screening evaluations and a review of the family health history need to be performed on a yearly basis by the athlete's primary healthcare provider. With proper screening and evaluation, most cases can be identified and prevented.

Why have an AED on site during sporting events?

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

Effective September 1, 2014, the New Jersey Department of Education requires that all public and nonpublic schools grades K through 12 shall:

- Have an AED available at every sports event (three minutes total time to reach and return with the AED);
- Have adequate personnel who are trained in AED use present at practices and games;
- Have coaches and athletic trainers trained in basic life support techniques (CPR); and
- Call 911 immediately while someone is retrieving the AED.

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: _____

2015-16 NJSIAA Banned Drugs

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE OR DESIGNATED ATHLETICS STAFF BEFORE USING ANY SUBSTANCE

The NJSIAA bans the following classes of drugs:

- Stimulants
- Anabolic Agents
- Alcohol and Beta Blockers
- Diuretics and Other Masking Agents
- Street Drugs
- Peptide Hormones and Analogues
- Anti-estrogens
- Beta-2 Agonists

Note: Any substance chemically related to these classes is also banned.

THE INSTITUTION AND THE STUDENT-ATHLETE SHALL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR ALL DRUGS WITHIN THE BANNED DRUG CLASS REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED.

Drugs and Procedures Subject to Restrictions

- Blood Doping
- Gene Doping
- Local Anesthetics (under some conditions)
- Manipulation of Urine Samples
- Beta-2 Agonists permitted only by prescription and inhalation

NJSIAA Nutritional/Dietary Supplements Warning

Before consuming any nutritional/dietary supplement product, review the product with the appropriate or designated athletics department staff!

- Dietary supplements, including vitamins and minerals, are not well regulated and may cause a positive drug test result.
- Student-athletes have tested positive and lost their eligibility using dietary supplements.
- Many dietary supplements are contaminated with banned drugs not listed on the label.
- **Any product containing a dietary supplement ingredient is taken at your own risk.**

NOTE TO STUDENT-ATHLETES: THERE IS NO COMPLETE LIST OF BANNED SUBSTANCES. DO NOT RELY ON THIS LIST TO RULE OUT ANY SUPPLEMENT INGREDIENT. CHECK WITH YOUR ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT STAFF PRIOR TO USING A SUPPLEMENT. REMINDER: ANY DIETARY SUPPLEMENT INGREDIENT IS TAKEN AT THE STUDENT'S OWN RISK.



1161 Route 130, P.O. Box 487, Robbinsville, NJ 08691 609-259-2776 609-259-3047-Fax

NJSIAA STEROID TESTING POLICY

CONSENT TO RANDOM TESTING

In Executive Order 72, issued December 20, 2005, Governor Richard Codey directed the New Jersey Department of Education to work in conjunction with the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) to develop and implement a program of random testing for steroids, of teams and individuals qualifying for championship games.

Beginning in the Fall, 2006 sports season, any student-athlete who possesses, distributes, ingests or otherwise uses any of the banned substances on the attached page, without written prescription by a fully-licensed physician, as recognized by the American Medical Association, to treat a medical condition, violates the NJSIAA's sportsmanship rule, and is subject to NJSIAA penalties, including ineligibility from competition. The NJSIAA will test certain randomly selected individuals and teams that qualify for a state championship tournament or state championship competition for banned substances. The results of all tests shall be considered confidential and shall only be disclosed to the student, his or her parents and his or her school. No student may participate in NJSIAA competition unless the student and the student's parent/guardian consent to random testing.

By signing below, we consent to random testing in accordance with the NJSIAA steroid testing policy. We understand that, if the student or the student's team qualifies for a state championship tournament or state championship competition, the student may be subject to testing for banned substances.

Signature of Student-Athlete

Print Student-Athlete's Name

Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Print Parent/Guardian's Name

Date



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NJSIAA PARENT/GUARDIAN CONCUSSION POLICY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

In order to help protect the student athletes of New Jersey, the NJSIAA has mandated that all athletes, parents/guardians and coaches follow the NJSIAA Concussion Policy.

A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They may be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force transmitted to the head. They can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Even though most concussions are mild, **all concussions are potentially serious and may result in complications including prolonged brain damage and death if not recognized and managed properly.** In other words, even a “ding” or a bump on the head can be serious. You can't see a concussion and most sports concussions occur without loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child/player reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

Symptoms may include one or more of the following:
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Headache.2. Nausea/vomiting.3. Balance problems or dizziness.4. Double vision or changes in vision.5. Sensitivity to light or sound/noise.6. Feeling of sluggishness or foginess.7. Difficulty with concentration, short-term memory, and/or confusion.8. Irritability or agitation.9. Depression or anxiety.10. Sleep disturbance.

Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Appears dazed, stunned, or disoriented.2. Forgets plays or demonstrates short-term memory difficulties (e.g. is unsure of the game, score, or opponent)3. Exhibits difficulties with balance or coordination.4. Answers questions slowly or inaccurately.5. Loses consciousness.6. Demonstrates behavior or personality changes.7. Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit.

What can happen if my child/player keeps on playing with a concussion or returns too soon?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even to severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often under report symptoms of injuries. And concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key for student-athlete's safety.

If you think your child/player has suffered a concussion

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. No athlete may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours.

An athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time and may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a medical doctor or doctor of Osteopathy, trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

You should also inform you child's Coach, Athletic Trainer (ATC), and/or Athletic Director, if you think that your child/player may have a concussion. And when it doubt, the athlete sits out.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/>
www.nfhslearn.com

Signature of Student-Athlete

Print Student-Athlete's Name

Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Print Parent/Guardian's Name

Date

I consent to my son/daughter being tested for a base line concussion diagnostic by the High School Athletic Trainer.

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Print Parent/Guardian's Name

Date

Please keep this form on file at the school. Do not return to the NJSIAA. Thank you.

SPORT

GRADE

EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

SPORTS EMERGENCY FORM

STUDENT'S NAME _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____
(LAST) (FIRST) (MI) (M OR F)

ADDRESS _____ HOME PHONE _____
(STREET) (TOWN) (ZIP CODE)

FATHER _____ WORK PHONE _____ CELL PHONE _____

MOTHER _____ WORK PHONE _____ CELL PHONE _____

FATHER'S EMAIL _____ MOTHER'S EMAIL _____

STUDENT RESIDES WITH: ☐ MOTHER & FATHER ☐ MOTHER ☐ FATHER ☐ GUARDIAN

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____ CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS: ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF UNABLE TO REACH PARENT IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CONTACT:

(NAME) (ADDRESS) (PHONE #)

(NAME) (ADDRESS) (PHONE #)

FAMILY PHYSICIAN _____ PHONE # _____

SIGNIFICANT HEALTH PROBLEM(S) _____ ALLERGIES _____

I hereby give my permission that in the event of an emergency _____
(PRINT STUDENT'S NAME ABOVE)

MAY be taken to the hospital for treatment. The hospital may administer emergency medical treatment if necessary.

(SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN) / /
(DATE)

NOTE: IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY THE COACH AND TRAINER WILL RELY ON THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

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 _____

NOTE: The preparticipation physical examination must be conducted by a health care provider who 1) is a licensed physician, advanced practitioner 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

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, 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?

Date of Exam: _____

2. Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5–14).

EXAMINATION		
Height _____	Weight _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
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">• 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 ^a <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) ^b		
Skin <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis		
Neurologic ^c		
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		

^aConsider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.

^bConsider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.

^cConsider 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 _____

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 _____

Asthma Treatment Plan – Student

(This asthma action plan meets NJ Law N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.8) (Physician's Orders)

**The Pediatric/Adult
Asthma Coalition
of New Jersey**
"Your Pathway to Asthma Control"
PACNJ approved Plan available at
www.pacnj.org

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IN NEW JERSEY

NJHealth
New Jersey Department of Health



(Please Print)

Name	Date of Birth	Effective Date
Doctor	Parent/Guardian (if applicable)	Emergency Contact
Phone	Phone	Phone

HEALTHY (Green Zone) |||||➡



You have all of these:

- Breathing is good
- No cough or wheeze
- Sleep through the night
- Can work, exercise, and play

And/or Peak flow above _____

Take daily control medicine(s). Some inhalers may be more effective with a "spacer" – use if directed.

MEDICINE	HOW MUCH to take and HOW OFTEN to take it
<input type="checkbox"/> Advair® HFA <input type="checkbox"/> 45, <input type="checkbox"/> 115, <input type="checkbox"/> 230 _____	2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Alvesco® <input type="checkbox"/> 80, <input type="checkbox"/> 160 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1, <input type="checkbox"/> 2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Dulera® <input type="checkbox"/> 100, <input type="checkbox"/> 200 _____	2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Flovent® <input type="checkbox"/> 44, <input type="checkbox"/> 110, <input type="checkbox"/> 220 _____	2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Qvar® <input type="checkbox"/> 40, <input type="checkbox"/> 80 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1, <input type="checkbox"/> 2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Symbicort® <input type="checkbox"/> 80, <input type="checkbox"/> 160 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1, <input type="checkbox"/> 2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Advair Diskus® <input type="checkbox"/> 100, <input type="checkbox"/> 250, <input type="checkbox"/> 500 _____	1 inhalation twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Asmanex® Twisthaler® <input type="checkbox"/> 110, <input type="checkbox"/> 220 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1, <input type="checkbox"/> 2 inhalations <input type="checkbox"/> once or <input type="checkbox"/> twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Flovent® Diskus® <input type="checkbox"/> 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 250 _____	1 inhalation twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Pulmicort Flexhaler® <input type="checkbox"/> 90, <input type="checkbox"/> 180 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1, <input type="checkbox"/> 2 inhalations <input type="checkbox"/> once or <input type="checkbox"/> twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Pulmicort Respules® (Budesonide) <input type="checkbox"/> 0.25, <input type="checkbox"/> 0.5, <input type="checkbox"/> 1.0 _____	1 unit nebulized <input type="checkbox"/> once or <input type="checkbox"/> twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Singulair® (Montelukast) <input type="checkbox"/> 4, <input type="checkbox"/> 5, <input type="checkbox"/> 10 mg _____	1 tablet daily
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> None	

Remember to rinse your mouth after taking inhaled medicine.

If exercise triggers your asthma, take this medicine _____ minutes before exercise.

CAUTION (Yellow Zone) |||||➡



You have any of these:

- Cough
- Mild wheeze
- Tight chest
- Coughing at night
- Other: _____

If quick-relief medicine does not help within 15-20 minutes or has been used more than 2 times and symptoms persist, call your doctor or go to the emergency room.

And/or Peak flow from _____ to _____

Continue daily control medicine(s) and ADD quick-relief medicine(s).

MEDICINE	HOW MUCH to take and HOW OFTEN to take it
<input type="checkbox"/> Combivent® <input type="checkbox"/> Maxair® <input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® _____	2 puffs every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventolin® <input type="checkbox"/> Pro-Air® <input type="checkbox"/> Proventil® _____	2 puffs every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuterol <input type="checkbox"/> 1.25, <input type="checkbox"/> 2.5 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Duoneb® _____	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® (Levalbuterol) <input type="checkbox"/> 0.31, <input type="checkbox"/> 0.63, <input type="checkbox"/> 1.25 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase the dose of, or add:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

• If quick-relief medicine is needed more than 2 times a week, except before exercise, then call your doctor.

EMERGENCY (Red Zone) |||||➡



Your asthma is getting worse fast:

- Quick-relief medicine did not help within 15-20 minutes
- Breathing is hard or fast
- Nose opens wide • Ribs show
- Trouble walking and talking
- Lips blue • Fingernails blue
- Other: _____

And/or
Peak flow
below _____

**Take these medicines NOW and CALL 911.
Asthma can be a life-threatening illness. Do not wait!**

MEDICINE	HOW MUCH to take and HOW OFTEN to take it
<input type="checkbox"/> Combivent® <input type="checkbox"/> Maxair® <input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® _____	2 puffs every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventolin® <input type="checkbox"/> Pro-Air® <input type="checkbox"/> Proventil® _____	2 puffs every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Albuterol <input type="checkbox"/> 1.25, <input type="checkbox"/> 2.5 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Duoneb® _____	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® (Levalbuterol) <input type="checkbox"/> 0.31, <input type="checkbox"/> 0.63, <input type="checkbox"/> 1.25 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

Triggers
Check all items that trigger patient's asthma:

- ☐ Colds/flu
- ☐ Exercise
- ☐ Allergens
 - ☐ Dust Mites, dust, stuffed animals, carpet
 - ☐ Pollen - trees, grass, weeds
 - ☐ Mold
 - ☐ Pets - animal dander
 - ☐ Pests - rodents, cockroaches
- ☐ Odors (Irritants)
 - ☐ Cigarette smoke & second hand smoke
 - ☐ Perfumes, cleaning products, scented products
 - ☐ Smoke from burning wood, inside or outside
- ☐ Weather
 - ☐ Sudden temperature change
 - ☐ Extreme weather - hot and cold
 - ☐ Ozone alert days
- ☐ Foods:
 - ☐ _____
 - ☐ _____
 - ☐ _____
 - ☐ _____
- ☐ Other:
 - ☐ _____
 - ☐ _____
 - ☐ _____
 - ☐ _____

This asthma treatment plan is meant to assist, not replace, the clinical decision-making required to meet individual patient needs.

Disclaimers: The use of this Web/PACNJ Asthma Treatment Plan and its content is at your own risk. The content is provided as an "as is" basis. The American Lung Association of the Mid-Atlantic (ALMAA), the Pediatric/Adult Asthma Coalition of New Jersey and its affiliates disclaim all warranties, expressed or implied, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability, non-infringement of third party rights, and fitness for a particular purpose. ALMAA makes no representations or warranties about the accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency, or timeliness of the content. ALMAA makes no warranty, representation or guarantee that the information will be uninterrupted or error free or that any defects can be corrected. In no event shall ALMAA be liable for any damages (including, without limitation, incidental and consequential damages, personal injury/wrongful death, lost profits, or damages resulting from data or business interruption) resulting from the use or inability to use the content of this Asthma Treatment Plan whether based on warranty, contract, tort, or any other legal theory, and whether or not ALMAA is advised of the possibility of such damages. ALMAA and its affiliates are not liable for any claim, whatsoever, caused by your use or misuse of the Asthma Treatment Plan, nor of this website.

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REVISED AUGUST 2013

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Permission to Self-administer Medication:

- ☐ This student is capable and has been instructed in the proper method of self-administering of the non-nebulized inhaled medications named above in accordance with NJ Law.
- ☐ This student is not approved to self-medicate.

PHYSICIAN/APN/PA SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE _____

PHYSICIAN STAMP _____

Make a copy for parent and for physician file, send original to school trainer or child care provider.

Asthma Treatment Plan – Student

Parent Instructions



The **PACNJ Asthma Treatment Plan** is designed to help everyone understand the steps necessary for the individual student to achieve the goal of controlled asthma.

1. Parents/Guardians: *Before taking this form to your Health Care Provider, complete the top left section with:*

- Child's name
- Child's doctor's name & phone number
- Parent/Guardian's name & phone number
- Child's date of birth
- An Emergency Contact person's name & phone number

2. Your Health Care Provider will complete the following areas:

- The effective date of this plan
- The medicine information for the Healthy, Caution and Emergency sections
- Your Health Care Provider will check the box next to the medication and check how much and how often to take it
- Your Health Care Provider may check **"OTHER"** and:
 - ❖ Write in asthma medications not listed on the form
 - ❖ Write in additional medications that will control your asthma
 - ❖ Write in generic medications in place of the name brand on the form
- Together you and your Health Care Provider will decide what asthma treatment is best for your child to follow

3. Parents/Guardians & Health Care Providers together will discuss and then complete the following areas:

- Child's peak flow range in the Healthy, Caution and Emergency sections on the left side of the form
- Child's asthma triggers on the right side of the form
- Permission to Self-administer Medication section at the bottom of the form: Discuss your child's ability to self-administer the inhaled medications, check the appropriate box, and then both you and your Health Care Provider must sign and date the form

4. Parents/Guardians: *After completing the form with your Health Care Provider:*

- Make copies of the Asthma Treatment Plan and give the signed original to your child's school nurse or child care provider
- Keep a copy easily available at home to help manage your child's asthma
- Give copies of the Asthma Treatment Plan to everyone who provides care for your child, for example: babysitters, before/after school program staff, coaches, scout leaders

PARENT AUTHORIZATION

I hereby give permission for my child to receive medication at school as prescribed in the Asthma Treatment Plan. Medication must be provided in its original prescription container properly labeled by a pharmacist or physician. I also give permission for the release and exchange of information between the school nurse and my child's health care provider concerning my child's health and medications. In addition, I understand that this information will be shared with school staff on a need to know basis.



Parent/Guardian Signature

Phone

Date

FILL OUT THE SECTION BELOW ONLY IF YOUR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER CHECKED PERMISSION FOR YOUR CHILD TO SELF-ADMINISTER ASTHMA MEDICATION ON THE FRONT OF THIS FORM.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE FOR ONE (1) SCHOOL YEAR ONLY AND MUST BE RENEWED ANNUALLY

☐ I do request that my child be **ALLOWED** to carry the following medication _____ for self-administration in school pursuant to N.J.A.C.:6A:16-2.3. I give permission for my child to self-administer medication, as prescribed in this Asthma Treatment Plan for the current school year as I consider him/her to be responsible and capable of transporting, storing and self-administration of the medication. Medication must be kept in its original prescription container. I understand that the school district, agents and its employees shall incur no liability as a result of any condition or injury arising from the self-administration by the student of the medication prescribed on this form. I indemnify and hold harmless the School District, its agents and employees against any claims arising out of self-administration or lack of administration of this medication by the student.

☐ I **DO NOT** request that my child self-administer his/her asthma medication.



Parent/Guardian Signature

Phone

Date

**EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL
24 HIGH SCHOOL DRIVE
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NJ 08234**

Medicine at School Information

If your child needs to take medicine during the school hours (whether over the counter or medically prescribed) the following information MUST be provided to the School Nurses' Office:

1. A note or prescription signed by your child's medical provider which includes:
 - a. Diagnosis
 - b. Name of Medication
 - c. Dispensing instructions
2. The information may be faxed directly from the doctor to the nurses' office. The high school fax number is 609-926-7536.
3. Parents' permission to take the medication.
4. The medication must be brought to the nurse in the original container by the parent or guardian.
5. All medical information and prescriptions for medication must be updated YEARLY.

EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

Request for Administration of Medicine

Valid for the current school year only

Student's Name _____ Birth Date _____

Home Room _____ Grade _____

Medical Diagnosis _____

Medication _____

Dosage _____ Route _____

Time _____ Frequency _____

Side Effects _____

List other medicine child is on which may enhance, alter or impact this medication:

Medication should be: _____ stored in the nurses' office _____ carried by the student

For Non-Emergency Medications (i.e. Inhalers, Ritalin, Adderall, etc.)

- May withhold dose for field trips (School nurses ARE NOT always in attendance on field trips to administer medications. Teacher are not permitted to administer medication. YES NO

For Emergency Medications (i.e. Inhalers, EpiPens, etc.)

- May give inhaler/nebulizer before gym/exercise YES NO
- May repeat asthma medication after activity involving exercise YES NO
- Physical Activities Restricted YES NO
- May Self-Administer for asthma or other potentially life-threatening illness under Adult Supervision YES NO
- Is capable of and has been instructed in the proper method of self-administering Medication for a life threatening illness YES NO

Comments:

Physician/Health Provider's Signature

Date

Physician/Health Provider's Name Printed

Phone Number

Parent Permission to Administer Medication

Please complete the section (s) below to allow your child to receive medication while they are in school. Please note that the lower section is for self-administration of medication for asthma or potentially life-threatening illnesses **ONLY**.

I request and grant permission for the school nurse to administer medication to my child, _____ as prescribed by his/her physician as indicated on the reverse side of this form and as per the policy of Egg Harbor Township Board of Education and State **Law**. I understand that medication is to be brought to school by myself in the original prescription bottle/box labeled properly by the physician or pharmacist. I understand that I will pick up the medication at the end of the school year or at the end of its period of administration or the medication will be discarded. I understand and agree that the district shall bear no liability as a result of any injury arising from the administration of medication and I will indemnify and hold harmless the district and its employees or agents against any claims whatsoever.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

Home Phone Number

Work Phone Number

Parent Permission for Self-Administration of Medication

The Board of Education shall permit self-administration of medication for asthma or other potentially life-threatening illnesses by pupils both on school premises during regular school hours and off site or after regular school hours when a pupil is participating in field trips or extracurricular activities and the school nurse and his/her designee is not present. Life-threatening illness means an illness or condition that requires an immediate response to specific symptoms or sequel that may indicate the potential loss of life (i.e. adrenaline injection in response to anaphylaxis) See policy 5330.

My child, _____, has permission to administer his/her own medication (_____) for asthma or other potentially life-threatening illnesses both on school premises, during regular school hours and off-site or after regular school hours when they are participating in field trips or extracurricular activities and the school nurse and his/her designee is not present. I acknowledge that the Egg Harbor Township Public Schools shall incur no liability as a result of any injury arising from the self-administration of medication by my child and that I indemnify and hold harmless the District and it's employees or agents against any claims arising out of self-administration of medication by my child.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

Home Phone Number

Work Phone Number

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.

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.