



# CONCUSSION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

Name of Student \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition of Concussion** - means a complex pathophysiological process affecting the brain caused by a traumatic physical force or impact to the head or body, which may: (A) include temporary or prolonged altered brain function resulting in physical, cognitive, or emotional symptoms or altered sleep patterns; and (B) involve loss of consciousness.

**Prevention** – Teach and practice safe play & proper technique.

- Follow the rules of play.
- Make sure the required protective equipment is worn for all practices and games.
- Protective equipment must fit properly and be inspected on a regular basis.

**Signs and Symptoms of Concussion** – The signs and symptoms of concussion may include but are not limited to: Headache, appears to be dazed or stunned, tinnitus (ringing in the ears), fatigue, slurred speech, nausea or vomiting, dizziness, loss of balance, blurry vision, sensitive to light or noise, feel foggy or groggy, memory loss, or confusion.

**Oversight** - Each district shall appoint and approve a Concussion Oversight Team (COT). The COT shall include at least one physician and an athletic trainer if one is employed by the school district. Other members may include: Advanced Practice Nurse, neuropsychologist or a physician's assistant. The COT is charged with developing the Return to Play protocol based on peer reviewed scientific evidence.

**Treatment of Concussion** - The student-athlete/cheerleader shall be removed from practice or participation immediately if suspected to have sustained a concussion. Every student-athlete/cheerleader suspected of sustaining a concussion shall be seen by a physician before they may return to athletic or cheerleading participation. The treatment for concussion is cognitive rest. Students should limit external stimulation such as watching television, playing video games, sending text messages, use of computer, and bright lights. When all signs and symptoms of concussion have cleared and the student has received written clearance from a physician, the student-athlete/cheerleader may begin their district's Return to Play protocol as determined by the Concussion Oversight Team.

**Return to Play** - According to the Texas Education Code, Section 38.157:

A student removed from an interscholastic athletics practice or competition (including per UIL rule, cheerleading) under Section 38.156 may not be permitted to practice or participate again following the force or impact believed to have caused the concussion until:

- (1) the student has been evaluated, using established medical protocols based on peer-reviewed scientific evidence, by a treating physician chosen by the student or the student's parent or guardian or another person with legal authority to make medical decisions for the student;
- (2) the student has successfully completed each requirement of the return-to-play protocol established under Section 38.153 necessary for the student to return to play;
- (3) the treating physician has provided a written statement indicating that, in the physician's professional judgment, it is safe for the student to return to play; and
- (4) the student and the student's parent or guardian or another person with legal authority to make medical decisions for the student:
  - (A) have acknowledged that the student has completed the requirements of the return-to-play protocol necessary for the student to return to play;
  - (B) have provided the treating physician's written statement under Subdivision (3) to the person responsible for compliance with the return-to-play protocol under Subsection (c) and the person who has supervisory responsibilities under Subsection (c); and
  - (C) have signed a consent form indicating that the person signing:
    - (i) has been informed concerning and consents to the student participating in returning to play in accordance with the return-to-play protocol;
    - (ii) understands the risks associated with the student returning to play and will comply with any ongoing requirements in the return-to-play protocol;
    - (iii) consents to the disclosure to appropriate persons, consistent with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-191), of the treating physician's written statement under Subdivision (3) and, if any, the return-to-play recommendations of the treating physician; and
    - (iv) understands the immunity provisions under Section 38.159.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Guardian Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Both cards must be filled out, signed, & notarized.  
**MANSFIELD ISD EMERGENCY INFORMATION CARD**

Please use Black or Blue ink.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Sport \_\_\_\_\_  
Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Sex M F School \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address \_\_\_\_\_ City/Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Is this student athlete covered under a health insurance plan? Y N  
Insurance Name \_\_\_\_\_ Policy / Group Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_  
Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

**Medical History: Does this student have any allergies? Take any Medications? Have asthma or any other ailment?**

In the event a parent or guardian cannot be reached, please list a close relative or friend as an emergency contact:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to student \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Consent Statement: If, in the judgment of any school representative the above named student should need immediate care and treatment as a result of any injury or sickness, I do hereby request, authorize, and consent to such care and treatment as may be given to said student by any physician, athletic trainer, nurse, hospital, or school representative, this includes the athletic trainer dispensing OTC medication as deemed necessary. I also authorize any physician to release confidential information concerning an athletic injury to the athletic trainer involved. **NOTE: Students are not insured under the MISD General Liability insurance policy.**

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Parent/Guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed and sworn to me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Notary Public / Tarrant County \_\_\_\_\_

Both cards must be filled out, signed, & notarized.  
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Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Sex M F School \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address \_\_\_\_\_ City/Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Is this student athlete covered under a health insurance plan? Y N  
Insurance Name \_\_\_\_\_ Policy / Group Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_  
Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Parent/Guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed and sworn to me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Notary Public / Tarrant County \_\_\_\_\_



# SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST (SCA) AWARENESS FORM

## The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Arrest

### Website Resources:

American Heart Association:  
[www.heart.org](http://www.heart.org)

**Lead Author:** Arnold Fenrich, MD  
and Benjamin Levine, MD

**Additional Reviewers:** UIL Medical  
Advisory Committee

Revised 2016

### What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

- Occurs suddenly and often without warning.
- An electrical malfunction (short-circuit) causes the bottom chambers of the heart (ventricles) to beat dangerously fast (ventricular tachycardia or fibrillation) and disrupts the pumping ability of the heart.
- The heart cannot pump blood to the brain, lungs and other organs of the body.
- The person loses consciousness (passes out) and has no pulse.
- Death occurs within minutes if not treated immediately.

### What causes Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

**Inherited** (passed on from family) **conditions present at birth of the heart muscle:**

**Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy** – hypertrophy (thickening) of the left ventricle; the most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in athletes in the U.S.

**Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy** – replacement of part of the right ventricle by fat and scar; the most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in Italy.

**Marfan Syndrome** – a disorder of the structure of blood vessels that makes them prone to rupture; often associated with very long arms and unusually flexible joints.

**Inherited conditions present at birth of the electrical system:**

**Long QT Syndrome** – abnormality in the ion channels (electrical system) of the heart.

**Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia and Brugada Syndrome** – other types of electrical abnormalities that are rare but run in families.

**NonInherited** (not passed on from the family, but still present at birth) **conditions:**

**Coronary Artery Abnormalities** – abnormality of the blood vessels that supply blood to the heart muscle. This is the second most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in athletes in the U.S.

**Aortic valve abnormalities** – failure of the aortic valve (the valve between the heart and the aorta) to develop properly; usually causes a loud heart murmur.

**Non-compaction Cardiomyopathy** – a condition where the heart muscle does not develop normally.

**Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome** – an extra conducting fiber is present in the heart's electrical system and can increase the risk of arrhythmias.

**Conditions not present at birth but acquired later in life:**

**Commotio Cordis** – concussion of the heart that can occur from being hit in the chest by a ball, puck, or fist.

**Myocarditis** – infection or inflammation of the heart, usually caused by a virus.

**Recreational/Performance-Enhancing drug use.**

**Idiopathic:** Sometimes the underlying cause of the Sudden Cardiac Arrest is unknown, even after autopsy.

### What are the symptoms/warning signs of Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

- Fainting/blackouts (especially during exercise)
- Dizziness
- Unusual fatigue/weakness
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea/vomiting
- Palpitations (heart is beating unusually fast or skipping beats)
- Family history of sudden cardiac arrest at age < 50

**ANY of these symptoms and warning signs that occur while exercising may necessitate further evaluation from your physician before returning to practice or a game.**

### What is the treatment for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

Time is critical and an immediate response is vital.

- **CALL 911**
- **Begin CPR**
- **Use an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)**

### What are ways to screen for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

The American Heart Association recommends a pre-participation history and physical including 14 important cardiac elements.

**The UIL *Pre-Participation Physical Evaluation – Medical History* form includes ALL 14 of these important cardiac elements and is mandatory annually.**

<b>What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?</b>	<b>Are there additional options available to screen for cardiac conditions?</b>	<b>Can Sudden Cardiac Arrest be prevented just through proper screening?</b>	➤ Each school has a developed safety procedure to respond to a medical emergency involving a cardiac arrest.
<p>The University Interscholastic League requires use of the specific Preparticipation Medical History form on a yearly basis. 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.</p>	<p>Additional screening using an electrocardiogram (ECG) and/or an echocardiogram (Echo) is readily available to all athletes from their personal physicians, but is not mandatory, and is generally not recommended by either the American Heart Association (AHA) or the American College of Cardiology (ACC). Limitations of additional screening include the possibility (~10%) of “false positives”, which leads to unnecessary stress for the student and parent or guardian as well as unnecessary restriction from athletic participation. There is also a possibility of “false negatives”, since not all cardiac conditions will be identified by additional screening.</p>	<p>A proper evaluation (Preparticipation Physical Evaluation – Medical History) should find many, but not all, conditions that could 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 a medical history and a review of the family health history need to be performed on a yearly basis. With proper screening and evaluation, most cases can be identified and prevented.</p>	<p>The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in a central location that is accessible and ideally no more than a 1 to 1 1/2 minute walk from any location and that a call is made to activate 911 emergency system while the AED is being retrieved.</p>
<p>It is important to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure. It is also important 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 because it is essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.</p>	<b>When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?</b>	<b>Why have an AED on site during sporting events</b>	<b>Student &amp; Parent/Guardian Signatures</b>
<p>The University Interscholastic League requires the Preparticipation Physical Examination form prior to junior high athletic participation and again prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> years of high school participation. 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 additional evaluation or testing is recommended for cardiac issues/concerns.</p>	<p>If a qualified examiner has concerns, a referral to a child heart specialist, a pediatric cardiologist, is recommended. This specialist may 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, may also be done. The specialist may also order a treadmill exercise test and/or a monitor to enable a longer recording of the heart rhythm. None of the testing is invasive or uncomfortable.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>I certify that I have read and understand the above information.</p>
		<p>Texas Senate Bill 7 requires that at any school sponsored athletic event or team practice in Texas public high schools the following must be available:</p>	<hr/> Parent/Guardian Signature
		➤ An AED is in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium  ➤ All coaches, athletic trainers, PE teacher, nurses, band directors and cheerleader sponsors are certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED.	<hr/> Parent/Guardian Name (Print)
			<hr/> Date
			<hr/> Student Signature
			<hr/> Student Name (Print)
			<hr/> Date



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RULES

*Attention School Authorities:* This form must be signed yearly by both the student and parent/guardian and be on file at your school before the student may participate in any practice session, scrimmage, or contest. A copy of the student's medical history and physical examination form signed by a physician or medical history form signed by a parent must also be on file at your school.

Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Current School \_\_\_\_\_

## Parent or Guardian's Permit

I hereby give my consent for the above student to compete in University Interscholastic League approved sports, and travel with the coach or other representative of the school on any trips.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation and for the purpose of ensuring compliance with University Interscholastic League (UIL) rules, I consent to the disclosure of personally identifiable information, including information that may be subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), regarding the above named student between and among the following: the high school or middle school where the student currently attends or has attended; any school the student transfers to; the relevant District Executive Committee and the UIL. I further understand that all information relevant to the student's UIL eligibility and compliance with other UIL rules may be discussed and considered in a public forum. I acknowledge that revocation of this consent must be in writing and delivered to the student's school and the UIL.

It is understood that even though protective equipment is worn by the athlete whenever needed, the possibility of an accident still remains. Neither the University Interscholastic League nor the high school assumes any responsibility in case an accident occurs.

I have read and understand the University Interscholastic League rules on the reverse side of this form and agree that my son/daughter will abide by all of the University Interscholastic League rules.

The undersigned agrees to be responsible for the safe return of all athletic equipment issued by the school to the above named student.

If, in the judgement of any representatives of the school, the above student needs immediate care and treatment as a result of any injury or sickness, I do hereby request, authorize, and consent to such care and treatment as may be given to said student by any physician, licensed athletic trainer, nurse, hospital, or school representative; and I do hereby agree to indemnify and save harmless the school and any school representative from any claim by any person whomsoever on account of such care and treatment of said student.

I have been provided the UIL Parent Information Manual regarding health and safety issues including concussions and my responsibilities as a parent/guardian. I understand that failure to provide accurate and truthful information on UIL forms could subject the student in question to penalties determined by the UIL.

The UIL Parent Information Manual is located at [www.uil texas.org/files/athletics/manuals/parent-information-manual.pdf](http://www.uil texas.org/files/athletics/manuals/parent-information-manual.pdf).

Your signature below gives authorization that is necessary for the school district, its licensed athletic trainers, coaches, associated physicians and student insurance personnel to share information concerning medical diagnosis and treatment for your student.

To the Parent: Check any activity in which this student is allowed to participate.

Baseball	Football	Softball	Tennis
Basketball	Golf	Swimming & Diving	Track & Field
Cross Country	Soccer	Team Tennis	Volleyball
Wrestling			

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of parent or guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Street address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Business Phone \_\_\_\_\_

## GENERAL INFORMATION

School coaches may not:

- Transport, register, or instruct students in grades 7-12 from their attendance zone in non-school baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball, or volleyball camps (exception: See Section 1209 of the Constitution and Contest Rules).
- Give any instruction or schedule any practice for an individual or a team during the off-season except during the one in school day athletic period in baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball, or volleyball
- Schools and school booster clubs may not provide funds, fees, or transportation for non-school activities.

## GENERAL ELIGIBILITY RULES

According to UIL standards, students could be eligible to represent their school in interscholastic activities if they:

- are not 19 years of age or older on or before September 1 of the current scholastic year. (See Section 446 of the Constitution and Contest Rules for exception).
- have not graduated from high school.
- are enrolled by the sixth class day of the current school year or have been in attendance for fifteen calendar days immediately preceding a varsity contest.
- are full-time students in the participant high school they wish to represent.
- initially enrolled in the ninth grade not more than four years ago.
- are meeting academic standards required by state law.
- live with their parents inside the school district attendance zone their first year of attendance. (Parent residence applies to varsity athletic eligibility only.) When the parents do not reside inside the district attendance zone the student could be eligible if: the student has been in continuous attendance for at least one calendar year and has not enrolled at another school; no inducement is given to the student to attend the school (for example: students or their parents must pay their room and board when they do not live with a relative; students driving back into the district should pay their own transportation costs); and it is not a violation of local school or TEA policies for the student to continue attending the school. Students placed by the Texas Youth Commission are covered under Custodial Residence (see Section 442 of the Constitution and Contest Rules).
- have observed all provisions of the Awards Rule.
- have not been recruited. (Does not apply to college recruiting as permitted by rule.)
- have not violated any provision of the summer camp rule. Incoming 10-12 grade students shall not attend a baseball, basketball, football, soccer, or volleyball camp in which a seventh through twelfth grade coach from their school district attendance zone, works with, instructs, transports or registers that student in the camp. Students who will be in grades 7, 8, and 9 may attend one baseball, one basketball, one football, one soccer, one softball, and one volleyball camp in which a coach from their school district attendance zone is employed, for no more than six consecutive days each summer in each type of sports camp. Baseball, Basketball, Football, Soccer, Softball, and Volleyball camps where school personnel work with their own students may be held in May, after the last day of school, June, July and August prior to the second Monday in August. If such camps are sponsored by school district personnel, they must be held within the boundaries of the school district and the superintendent or his designee shall approve the schedule of fees.
- have observed all provisions of the Athletic Amateur Rule. Students may not accept money or other valuable consideration (tangible or intangible property or service including anything that is usable, wearable, salable or consumable) for participating in any athletic sport during any part of the year. Athletes shall not receive valuable consideration for allowing their names to be used for the promotion of any product, plan or service. Students who inadvertently violate the amateur rule by accepting valuable consideration may regain athletic eligibility by returning the valuable consideration. If individuals return the valuable consideration within 30 days after they are informed of the rule violation, they regain their athletic eligibility when they return it. If they fail to return it within 30 days, they remain ineligible for one year from when they accepted it. During the period of time from when students receive valuable consideration until they return it, they are ineligible for varsity athletic competition in the sport in which the violation occurred. Minimum penalty for participating in a contest while ineligible is forfeiture of the contest.
- did not change schools for athletic purposes.

**I understand that failure to provide accurate and truthful information on UIL forms could subject the student in question to penalties determined by the UIL.**

I have read the regulations cited above and agree to follow the rules.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of student