

KINGSPORT CITY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC MEDICAL AUTHORIZATION FORM

Dobyns-Bennett High School _____ John Sevier Middle School _____ Ross-N-Robinson Middle School _____

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Name: _____ Sex: M ___ F ___ Grade (2019-2020): _____ Age: _____

Date of Birth: ___/___/___ Home Phone #: _____ Email Address: _____

Home Address: _____

Mother's Name: _____ Mother's Cell # _____ Mother's Work # _____

Father's Name: _____ Father's Cell # _____ Father's Work # _____

Another Person to Contact: _____

Relationship: _____ Home Phone #: _____ Cell Phone # _____

Insurance Name: _____

Policy and Group Numbers: _____

Student's Physician/Phone Number: _____

ALLERGIES: _____

MEDICATIONS: _____

HEALTH PROBLEMS:

Permission for Attending Athletic Events/Trips

I give consent for my child to attend all school related athletic events/trips for which he/she is eligible to attend.

Legal/Parent Consent

I/We hereby give consent for (athlete's name) _____ to represent Kingsport City Schools in athletics realizing that such activity involves potential for injury. I/We acknowledge that even with the best coaching, the most advanced equipment, and strict observation of the rules, injuries are still possible. **On rare occasions these injuries can be severe and result in disability, paralysis, and even death. I/We further grant permission for school employees, any medical provider, any Athletic Trainer, any Physical Therapist and/or any Paramedic/EMT to perform screenings/testing, render aid, treatment, medical, or surgical care as deemed appropriate for the health and well being of the student athlete named above during or resulting from participation in athletics.** I give consent for participation in screenings, examinations, and testing deemed appropriate.

As parent or legal Guardian, I/We remain fully responsible for any medical expenses that occur.

X _____ (Parent/Guardian Signature, Date)

Permission for Over-the-Counter Medications/Medical Supplies Provided by Dobyns-Bennett Athletics

I give my permission for the Dobyns-Bennett Athletic Trainer to administer and/or assist my child with the self-administration of any medications on the Athletic Training Room Medical Supply List: (List provided on request).

X _____ (Parent/Guardian Signature, Date)

Permission for Prescription and All Other Over-the-Counter Medications

Any over-the-counter medication not on the previously mentioned list must have a medical provider order and be in the original pharmacy-labeled, unopened container with original label listing the ingredients. The student's name must be written on the container.

I give my permission for authorized school personnel to assist with the self-administration of prescription and all other over-the counter medications to my child:

X _____ (Parent/Guardian Signature, Date)

**** PLEASE INCLUDE A PHOTOCOPY OF THE INSURANCE CARD WITH THIS FORM ****

***NOTE: ADDITIONAL FORMS WILL NEED TO BE COMPLETED IF STUDENT TAKES MEDICATION FOR ASTHMA OR ALLERGIES. CALL SCHOOL CLINIC FOR THE APPROPRIATE FORMS.**

Kingsport City Schools
Student–Athlete & Parent/Legal Guardian Cardiac/Concussion Acknowledgement Form

Concussion Statement

Student –Athlete Name: _____

Parent/Legal Guardian Name(s): _____

After reading the informational material provided to you by Kingsport City Schools please initial beside each statement as verification that you have read and agree to each of the statements. **Must be Signed and Returned to school or community youth athletic activity prior to participation in practice or play.**

Student-Athlete Initials		Parent/Legal Guardian Initials
	A concussion is a brain injury which should be reported to my parents, coach(es), or a medical professional if one is available.	
	A concussion can affect the ability to perform everyday activities as well as reaction time, sleep, the ability to think, balance, and classroom performance.	
	A concussion cannot be "seen". Some symptoms might be present right away. Other symptoms can show up hours or days after a head injury.	
	I will tell my parents, my coach(es), and/or a medical professional* about my injuries and illnesses.	N/A
	I will not return to play in a game or practice if a hit to my head or body causes any concussion related symptoms.	N/A
	If I think a teammate has a concussion I should tell my coach(es), parents, or <i>medical professional</i> .*	N/A
	I /my child will need written permission from a <i>health care provider</i> ** to return to play or practice after a concussion.	
	I/my child will follow the return to play protocol under the supervision of a medical professional* trained in concussion management	
	Most concussions take days or weeks to get better. A more serious concussion can last for months or longer.	
	After a bump, blow or jolt to the head or body an athlete should receive immediate medical attention if there are any danger signs such as loss of consciousness, repeated vomiting or a headache that gets worse.	
	After a concussion the brain needs time to heal. I understand that I am/my child is more likely to have another concussion to more serious brain injury if they return to practice or play before symptoms go away.	
	Sometimes repeat concussions can cause serious and long-lasting problems and even death.	
	I have read the concussion symptoms on the Concussion Information Sheet.	

***Medical professional:** Certified Athletic Trainer, Licensed Nurse Practitioner, Physician’s Assistant, Medical Doctor or Osteopathic Physician.

****Health care provider:** Tennessee licensed Medical Doctor, Osteopathic Physician or a Clinical Neuropsychologist with concussion training.

Signature of Student-Athlete

Date

Signature of Parent/Legal Guardian

Date

Cardiac Statement

After reading the informational material provided to you by Kingsport City Schools please sign the acknowledgement statement as verification that you have read and agree to the information provided. **Must be Signed and Returned to school or community youth athletic activity prior to participation in practice or play.**

I have reviewed and understand the symptoms and warning signs of Sudden Cardiac Arrest.

Signature of Student-Athlete

Print Student-Athlete’s Name

Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian

Print Parent/Guardian’s Name

Date

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 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	MEDICAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
1. Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?			26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
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: _____			27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?		
3. Have you ever spent the night in the hospital?			28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma?		
4. Have you ever had surgery?			29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU	Yes	No	30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise?			31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?		
6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?			32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems?		
7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?			33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection?		
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: _____			34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		
9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG, echocardiogram)			35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise?			36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder?		
11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure?			37. Do you have headaches with exercise?		
12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise?			38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY	Yes	No	39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
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)?			40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
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?			41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising?		
15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator?			42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning?			43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		
BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS	Yes	No	44. Have you had any eye injuries?		
17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game?			45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?		
18. Have you ever had any broken or fractured bones or dislocated joints?			46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield?		
19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches?			47. Do you worry about your weight?		
20. Have you ever had a stress fracture?			48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
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)			49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		
22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device?			50. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you?			51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?		
24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red?			FEMALES ONLY		
25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease?			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 _____

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Name _____ Date of birth _____

PHYSICIAN REMINDERS

- 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?
- 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, 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 (print/type) _____ Date _____
 Address _____ Phone _____
 Signature of physician _____, MD or DO

Kingsport City Schools
Student-Athlete & Parent/Legal Guardian Concussion Information
 (Adapted from CDC "Heads Up Concussion in Youth Sports")

Public Chapter 148, effective January 1, 2014, requires that school and community organizations sponsoring youth athletic activities establish guidelines to inform and educate coaches, youth athletes and other adults involved in youth athletics about the nature, risk and symptoms of concussion/head injury.

Read and keep this page.

Sign and return the Student-Athlete & Parent/Legal Guardian Cardiac/Concussion Acknowledgement Form

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

Did You Know?

- Most concussions occur *without* loss of consciousness.
- Athletes who have, at any point in their lives, had a concussion have an increased risk for another concussion.
- Young children and teens are more likely to get a concussion and take longer to recover than adults.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CONCUSSION?

Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury.

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

SIGNS OBSERVED BY COACHING STAFF	SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETES
Appears dazed or stunned	Headache or "pressure" in head
Is confused about assignment or position	Nausea or vomiting
Forgets an instruction	Balance problems or dizziness
Is unsure of game, score or opponent	Double or blurry vision
Moves clumsily	Sensitivity to light
Answers questions slowly	Sensitivity to noise
Loses consciousness, even briefly	Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy
Shows mood, behavior or personality changes	Concentration or memory problems
Can't recall events <i>prior</i> to hit or fall	Confusion
Can't recall events <i>after</i> hit or fall	Just not "feeling right" or "feeling down"

*Health care provider means a Tennessee licensed medical doctor, osteopathic physician or a clinical neuropsychologist with concussion training

CONCUSSION DANGER SIGNS

In rare cases, a dangerous blood clot may form on the brain in a person with a concussion and crowd the brain against the skull. An athlete should receive immediate medical attention after a bump, blow or jolt to the head or body if s/he exhibits any of the following danger signs:

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

WHY SHOULD AN ATHLETE REPORT HIS OR HER SYMPTOMS?

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

Remember:

Concussions affect people differently. While most athletes with a concussion recover quickly and fully, some will have symptoms that last for days, or even weeks. A more serious concussion can last for months or longer.

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

If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion, remove the athlete from play and seek medical attention. Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until a health care provider* says s/he is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.

Rest is key to helping an athlete recover from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration such as studying, working on the computer or playing video games may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse. After a concussion, returning to sports and school is a gradual process that should be carefully managed and monitored by a health care professional.

* Health care provider means a Tennessee licensed medical doctor, osteopathic physician or a clinical neuropsychologist with concussion training.

Kingsport City Schools
Student-Athlete & Parent/Legal Guardian Sudden Cardiac Arrest Symptoms and Warning Signs Information Sheet

Public Chapter 325 – the Sudden Cardiac Arrest Prevention Act

The act is intended to keep youth athletes safe while practicing or playing. The requirements of the act are:

- All youth athletes and their parents or guardians must read and sign this form. It must be returned to the school before participation in any athletic activity. A new form must be signed and returned each school year.
- The immediate removal of any youth athlete who passes out or faints while participating in an athletic activity, or who exhibits any of the following symptoms:
 - (i) Unexplained shortness of breath;
 - (ii) Chest pains;
 - (iii) Dizziness
 - (iv) Racing heart rate; or
 - (v) Extreme fatigue; and
- Establish as policy that a youth athlete who has been removed from play shall not return to the practice or competition during which the youth athlete experienced symptoms consistent with sudden cardiac arrest
- Before returning to practice or play in an athletic activity, the athlete must be evaluated by a Tennessee licensed medical doctor or an osteopathic physician. Clearance to full or graduated return to practice or play must be in writing.

What is sudden cardiac arrest?

Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) is when the heart stops beating, suddenly and unexpectedly. When this happens, blood stops flowing to the brain and other vital organs. SCA doesn't just happen to adults; it takes the lives of students, too. However, the causes of sudden cardiac arrest in students and adults can be different. A youth athlete's SCA will likely result from an inherited condition, while an adult's SCA may be caused by either inherited or lifestyle issues.

SCA is NOT a heart attack. A heart attack may cause SCA, but they are not the same. A heart attack is caused by a blockage that stops the flow of blood to the heart. SCA is a malfunction in the heart's electrical system, causing the heart to suddenly stop beating.

How common is sudden cardiac arrest in the United States?

SCA is the #1 cause of death for adults in this country. There are about 300,000 cardiac arrests outside hospitals each year. About 2,000 patients under 25 die of SCA each year. It is the #1 cause of death for student athletes.

Are there warning signs?

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

- fainting or seizures during exercise;
- unexplained shortness of breath;
- dizziness;
- extreme fatigue;
- chest pains; or
- racing heart.

These symptoms can be unclear in athletes, since people often confuse these warning signs with physical exhaustion. SCA can be prevented if the underlying causes can be diagnosed and treated.

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

There are risks associated with continuing to practice or play after experiencing these symptoms. When the heart stops, so does the blood that flows to the brain and other vital organs. Death or permanent brain damage can occur in just a few minutes. Most people who experience SCA die from it.