

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

A Fact Sheet for Student Athletes

FACTS

Sudden cardiac arrest can occur even in athletes who are in peak shape. Approximately 500 deaths are attributed to sudden cardiac arrest in athletes each year in the United States. Sudden cardiac arrest can affect all levels of athletes, in all sports, and in all age levels. The majority of cardiac arrests are due to congenital (inherited) heart defects. However, sudden cardiac arrest can also occur after a person experiences an illness which has caused an inflammation to the heart or after a direct blow to the chest. Once a cardiac arrest occurs, there is very little time to save the athlete, so identifying those at risk before the arrest occurs is a key factor in prevention.

WARNING SIGNS

There may not be any noticeable symptoms before a person experiences loss of consciousness and a full cardiac arrest (no pulse and no breathing).

Warning signs can include a complaint of:

- Chest Discomfort
- Unusual Shortness of Breath
- Racing or Irregular Heartbeat
- Fainting or Passing Out

EMERGENCY SIGNS – Call EMS (911)

If a person experiences any of the following signs, call EMS (911) immediately:

- *If an athlete collapses suddenly during competition*
- *If a blow to the chest from a ball, puck or another player precedes an athlete's complaints of any of the warning signs of sudden cardiac arrest*
- *If an athlete does not look or feel right and you are just not sure*

How can I help prevent a sudden cardiac arrest?

Daily physical activity, proper nutrition, and adequate sleep are all important aspects of life-long health. Additionally, you can assist by:

- Knowing if you have a family history of sudden cardiac arrest (onset of heart disease in a family member before the age of 50 or a sudden, unexplained death at an early age)
- Telling your health care provider during your pre-season physical about any unusual symptoms of chest discomfort, shortness of breath, racing or irregular heartbeat, or feeling faint, especially if you feel these symptoms with physical activity
- Taking only prescription drugs that are prescribed to you by your health care provider
- Being aware that the inappropriate use of prescription medications or energy drinks can increase your risk
- Being honest and reporting symptoms of chest discomfort, unusual shortness of breath, racing or irregular heartbeat, or feeling faint

What should I do if I think I am developing warning signs that may lead to sudden cardiac arrest?

1. *Tell an adult – your parent or guardian, your coach, your athletic trainer or your school nurse*
2. *Get checked out by your health care provider*
3. *Take care of your heart*
4. *Remember that the most dangerous thing you can do is to do nothing*

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

A Fact Sheet for Parents

FACTS

Sudden cardiac arrest is a rare, but tragic event that claims the lives of approximately 500 athletes each year in the United States. Sudden cardiac arrest can affect all levels of athletes, in all sports, and in all age levels. The majority of cardiac arrests are due to congenital (inherited) heart defects. However, sudden cardiac arrest can also occur after a person experiences an illness which has caused an inflammation to the heart or after a direct blow to the chest.

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- *If an athlete collapses suddenly during competition*
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How can I help my child prevent a sudden cardiac arrest?

Daily physical activity, proper nutrition, and adequate sleep are all important aspects of life-long health. Additionally, parents can assist student athletes prevent a sudden cardiac arrest by:

- Ensuring your child knows about any family history of sudden cardiac arrest (onset of heart disease in a family member before the age of 50 or a sudden, unexplained death at an early age)
- Ensuring your child has a thorough pre-season screening exam prior to participation in an organized athletic activity
- Asking if your school and the site of competition has an automatic defibrillator (AED) that is close by and properly maintained
- Learning CPR yourself
- Ensuring your child is not using any non-prescribed stimulants or performance enhancing drugs
- Being aware that the inappropriate use of prescription medications or energy drinks can increase risk
- Encouraging your child to be honest and report symptoms of chest discomfort, unusual shortness of breath, racing or irregular heartbeat, or feeling faint

What should I do if I think my child has warning signs that may lead to sudden cardiac arrest?

1. *Tell your child's coach about any previous events or family history*
2. *Keep your child out of play*
3. *Seek medical attention right away*

HEADS+UP

CONCUSSION

IN HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

A FACT SHEET FOR **ATHLETES**

Concussion facts:

- A concussion is a brain injury that affects how your brain works.
- A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body.
- A concussion can happen even if you haven't been knocked out.
- If you think you have a concussion, you should not return to play on the day of the injury and not until a health care professional says you are OK to return to play.

What are the symptoms of a concussion?

Concussion symptoms differ with each person and with each injury, and they may not be noticeable for hours or days. Common symptoms include:

- Headache
- Confusion
- Difficulty remembering or paying attention
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Feeling irritable, more emotional, or "down"
- Nausea or vomiting
- Bothered by light or noise
- Double or blurry vision
- Slowed reaction time
- Sleep problems
- Loss of consciousness

During recovery, 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.

What should I do if I think I have a concussion?

DON'T HIDE IT. REPORT IT. Ignoring your symptoms and trying to "tough it out" often makes symptoms worse. Tell your coach, parent, and athletic trainer if you think you or one of your teammates may have a concussion. Don't let anyone pressure you into continuing to practice or play with a concussion.

GET CHECKED OUT. Only a health care professional can tell if you have a concussion and when it's OK to return to play. Sports have injury timeouts and player substitutions so that you can get checked out and the team can perform at its best. The sooner you get checked out, the sooner you may be able to safely return to play.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BRAIN. A concussion can affect your ability to do schoolwork and other activities. Most athletes with a concussion get better and return to sports, but it is important to rest and give your brain time to heal. A repeat concussion that occurs while your brain is still healing can cause long-term problems that may change your life forever.

How can I help prevent a concussion?

Every sport is different, but there are steps you can take to protect yourself.

- Follow your coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Practice good sportsmanship at all times.

If you think you have a concussion:

Don't hide it. Report it. Take time to recover.

It's better to miss one game than the whole season.

For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/Concussion.



HEADSxUP

CONCUSSION IN HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

A FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS

What is a concussion?

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump or blow to the head. Even a “ding,” “getting your bell rung,” or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

You can’t see a 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 your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away.

What are the signs and symptoms of a concussion?

If your child has experienced a bump or blow to the head during a game or practice, look for any of the following signs of a concussion:

SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETE	SIGNS OBSERVED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache or “pressure” in head • Nausea or vomiting • Balance problems or dizziness • Double or blurry vision • Sensitivity to light • Sensitivity to noise • Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy • Concentration or memory problems • Confusion • Just “not feeling right” or “feeling down” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears dazed or stunned • Is confused about assignment or position • Forgets an instruction • Is unsure of game, score, or opponent • Moves clumsily • Answers questions slowly • Loses consciousness (even briefly) • Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes

How can you help your child prevent a concussion or other serious brain injury?

- Ensure that they follow their coach’s rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Encourage them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- Make sure they wear the right protective equipment for their activity. Protective equipment should fit properly and be well maintained.
- Wearing a helmet is a must to reduce the risk of a serious brain injury or skull fracture.
 - However, helmets are not designed to prevent concussions. There is no “concussion-proof” helmet. So, even with a helmet, it is important for kids and teens to avoid hits to the head.

What should you do if you think your child has a concussion?

SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION RIGHT AWAY. A health care professional will be able to decide how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to regular activities, including sports.

KEEP YOUR CHILD OUT OF PLAY. Concussions take time to heal. Don’t let your child return to play the day of the injury and until a health care professional says it’s OK. Children who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—risk a greater chance of having a repeat concussion. Repeat or later concussions can be very serious. They can cause permanent brain damage, affecting your child for a lifetime.

TELL YOUR CHILD’S COACH ABOUT ANY PREVIOUS CONCUSSION. Coaches should know if your child had a previous concussion. Your child’s coach may not know about a concussion your child received in another sport or activity unless you tell the coach.

If you think your teen has a concussion:

Don’t assess it yourself. Take him/her out of play. Seek the advice of a health care professional.

It’s better to miss one game than the whole season.

For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/Concussion.



Waiver Statements

All campers must have their own utilized medical coverage. The Camp provides only excess coverage after your insurance policy has been utilized. Campers will not be allowed to play unless the following information is submitted and the form is signed by the parent or guardian of the camper.

Camper's Insurance Company: _____

Policy Number: _____

I/We the undersigned, hereby certify that I (we) am (are) the parent or legal guardian of the camper. I hereby give permission for the staff of the Camp to seek during the period of the Camp appropriate medical attention to be given and for the camper to receive medical attention in the event of accident, injury or illness. I will be responsible for any and all costs of medical coverage policy.

I/We the undersigned, for ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, waive, release, and forever discharge Lady Griz Soccer Camps hosted by EVB Soccer LLC and its staff, officers, agents, employees, representatives, successors and assign of and from all rights and claims for damages, injury or loss to person or property which may be sustained or occur during participation in Camp activities or while at Camp, whether or not damages, injury or loss is due to negligence. I/We the undersigned fully understand that Franklin College will not be held liable for any occurrence at camp.

I hereby authorize Lady Griz Soccer Camps hosted by EVB Soccer LLC hereafter referred to as "Company," to publish photographs taken of me and my name and likeness for use in print, Online, and video-based marketing materials, as well as other Company publications.

I hereby release and hold harmless Lady Griz Soccer Camps hosted by EVB Soccer LLC from any reasonable expectation of privacy or confidentiality associated with the images specified above.

I further acknowledge that my participation is voluntary and that I will not receive financial compensation of any time associated with the taking or publication of these photographs or participation in company marketing materials or other Company publications. I acknowledge and agree that publication of said photos confers no rights of ownership or royalties whatsoever.

I hereby release Lady Griz Soccer Camps hosted by EVB Soccer LLC its contractors, its employees, and any third parties involved in the creation or publication of marketing materials, from liability for any claims by me or any third party in connection with my participation.

Date

Camper's Signature

Date

Parent's Signature

Child's Name: _____ 22

The following information is required:1st Emergency Contact

(Parent or Legal Guardian): _____ Phone: _____

2nd Emergency Contact

(Other than Parent Above): _____ Phone: _____

Child's Physician: _____ Phone: _____

HEALTH INFORMATION:

1. Are there any health problems including physical, psychiatric, or behavioral problems of which we need to be aware? ☐ **NO**

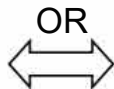
☐ YES, Explain: _____

2. Are there any medications, dietary restrictions, allergies, or special needs that we need to be aware of to ensure that your child's camp experience is positive? ☐ **NO**

☐ YES, Explain: _____

IMMUNIZATION INFORMATION:

For campers who reside **within** the United States, a United States territory, or the District of Columbia:



For campers who reside **outside** the United States, a United States territory, or the District of Columbia:

1. State/territory in which child resides:

2. Is this child exempt from any immunizations? ☐ **NO**

☐ YES, List them: _____

1. Country in which child resides:

2. Attach Department form DHMH-896 (record of vaccination or immunity)

Parent or Legal Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

for Youth Camps in Indiana



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INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- Prescription medication must be in a container labeled by the pharmacist or prescriber.
- Nonprescription medication must be in the original container with the instructions for use. Nonprescription medication includes vitamins, homeopathic, and herbal medicines.
- An adult must bring the medication to the camp and give the medication to an adult staff member.

1. CHILD'S NAME

2. DATE OF BIRTH

Month Day Year

3. CONDITION FOR WHICH MEDICATION IS BEING ADMINISTERED:

4. EMERGENCY MEDICATION

f | YES -If yes, see Section III *bits'w/* f INO

5. MEDICATION NAME

6. DOSE

7. ROUTE

8. TIME/FREQUENCY OF ADMINISTRATION

9. IF PRN, FREQUENCY

10. IF PRN, FOR WHAT SYMPTOMS

11. KNOWN SIDE EFFECTS SPECIFIC TO CHILD

12. MEDICATION SHALL BE ADMINISTERED during the year in which this form is dated in 14b below unless more restrictive dates are specified in 12a and 12b. This authorization is ***NOT TO EXCEED 1 YEAR.***

12a. FROM

MONTH DAY

12b. TO

Month Day Year

13. PRESCRIBER'S NAME/TITLE

This space may be used for the Prescriber's Address Stamp

TELEPHONE

11 FAX

ADDRESS

CITY

|| STATE || ZIPCODE

14a. **EE** **ESCRIBER'S SIGNATURE** (*P rent/guardian cannot sign liifi*)
(ORIGINAL SIGNATURE OR SIGNATURE STAMP ONLY)

14b. D6I§

I request the authorized youth camp operator/staff to administer the medication or supervise the camper in self administration if authorized as prescribed by the above prescriber. I certify that I have legal authority to consent to medical treatment for the child named above, including the administration of medication at the facility. I understand that at the end of the authorized period, an adult must pick up the medication, otherwise it will be discarded. I authorize camp personnel to communicate with the prescriber as allowed by HIPAA.

15a. PARENT/GUARDIANSIGNATURE

|| 15b. DATE

15c. HOME PHONE#

15d. CELL PHONE#

15e. WORK PHONE #

This section should only be completed if this medication is approved for self administration. Self carry is only permitted for emergency medications such as inhalers, insulin and epinephrine. Both the prescriber and the parent/guardian must consent to self administration below. However, youth camp operators are not required to permit self administration or self carry.

I consent that the child named above is able to self administer the medication listed. I authorize self administration of the above listed medication for the child named above under the supervision of an authorized youth camp operator/staff member. If indicated below, the child named above may self carry emergency medication.

16a. **ffi** **ESCRIBER'S SIGNATURE**
authorizing self administration

16b. SELF CARRY EMERGENCY MEDICATION (Week One)

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A - Not emergency medication

16c. [Qfil§

17a. PARENT/GUARDIAN'S SIGNATURE
authorizing self administration

17b. SELF CARRY EMERGENCY MEDICATION (Check One)
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A - Not emergency medication

17c. DATE