

Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools

P.O. Box 1039 601 N. Main Salado, Texas 76571

Date:

April 1, 2014

To:

Head Administrators

Athletic Directors

Coaches

Parents

Athletes

Subject:

Health and Safety

The purpose of the Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools is to organize and provide extracurricular ctivities for the students attending our member schools. Paramount in the organization's efforts is the safety of the young men and women who participate. The safety requires all of us to do our part to protect the students before, during and after participation.

In the past two years student safety has received increased attention nationwide and prompted a review by all of the members of the National Federation of State High School Associations. After internal analysis and review of the best practices endorsed and exhibited by the NFHS, TAPPS has made changes to the Pre-Participation Medical History Form and Physical Examination Form. Additionally, TAPPS has developed forms explaining the significance of Sudden Cardiac Arrests and Concussion awareness. While no one can predict injuries or prevent them entirely, through education prior to participation, coaching, use of appropriate safety equipment and response to indicators after participation we hope to minimize the lasting effects of any injury.

The following forms are required annually for all students who participate in TAPPS activities. As parents and students, please take the time to review the material and provide honest and thorough answers which will assist medical professionals as they examine each student. TAPPS schools will keep this information on file for each student and review the information as they prepare for the coming seasons.

Additional information is available on the Health and Safety page at www.tapps.net.



Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION PHYSICAL EXAMINATION



STUDENT'S NAME	6	SPORT(S)	
GENDER:	AGE:	DATE OF BIRTH:	
HEIGHT:	WEIGHT: % OF BODY FAT:		
VISION R 20/L 20/C			
		ate and Parochial School, as a minimum require	mont this DUVEICAL
		hletic participation each year of high school.	ment, this PHYSICAL
MEDICAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS	INITIALS*
Appearance			The second secon
Eyes/Ears/Nose/Throat			
Lymph Nodes			
Heart-Auscultation of the heart in			
the supine position			
Heart – Auscultation of the heart in			
the standing position			
Heart – Lower extremity pulses			
Pulses			
Lungs			
Abdomen			
Genitalia (males only)			
Skin			
MUSCULOSKELETAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS	INITIALS*
Neck			
Back			
Shoulder/Arm			
Elbow/Forearm			
Wrist/Hand			
Hip/Thigh			
Knee			
Leg/Ankle			
Foot			
*station-based examination only	1		
CLEARANCE			
□ Cleared			
☐ Cleared after completing evalua	tion/rehabilitation for:_		
□ Not cleared for:		Reason:	
Recommendations:			
		6	
Provider Name:		Date of Examination:	
Provider Signature:			
riovider Address:			
Provider Phone Number:			



Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION MEDICAL HISTORY



This **MEDICAL HISTORY FORM** must be completed annually by parent (or guardian) and student in order for the student to participate in **TAPPS** athletic activities. These questions are designed to determine if the student has developed or experienced any condition which would make it hazardous to participate in an athletic event.

STUDENT'S NAME:						
GENDER: AGE:	DATE OF BIRTH:					
HOME ADDRESS:						
HOME PHONE:						
SCHOOL:						
PERSONAL PHYSICIAN:						
PHONE:						
in cuse of	emergency, contact:					
NAME:	RELATIONSHIP:					
HOME PHONE: CELL PHONE	B:					
Explain any "Yes" answers on a separate piece of paper. Plea from a physician, physician assistant, chiropractor, or nurse game						
		Yes No				
 Have you had a medical illness or injury since your last cheed. Have you been hospitalized overnight in the past year? Have you ever had surgery? Have you ever passed out during or after exercise? Have you ever had chest pain during or after exercise? Do you get tired more quickly than your friends do during extended. Have you ever experienced racing of your heart or skipped. Have you had high blood pressure. Have you ever had high cholesterol? Have you ever been told you have a heart murmur? Has any family member or relative died of heart problems be. Has any family member been diagnosed with enlarged hear. Has any family member been diagnosed with Hypertrophic. Has any family member been diagnosed with Long QT Sync. Has any family member been diagnosed with ion channelog. Has any family member been diagnosed with Marfan's Sync. Has any family member been diagnosed with Marfan's Sync. Has any family member been diagnosed with Marfan's Sync. Has any family member been diagnosed with more channelog. Has any family member been diagnosed with marfan's Sync. Has any family member been diagnosed with more channelog. 	dercise? heartbeats? efore age 50? ded death before age 50? dt (Dilated Cardiomyopathy)? Cardiomyopathy? drome? drome? drome? cleosis, etc.) in the past year?					
Sudden Cardiac Arrest occurs in persons of all ages. The answers to questions # 4-19 above will assist in determining whether additional testing may be required for your son or daughter. If you have answered yes to any of these questions, please review with your health care professional whether additional testing may be necessary including but not limited to EKG and /or ECG.						
20. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?21. Have you ever been knocked out, become unconscious, or22. Have you ever had a seizure?	lost your memory?					

23. Have you ever had numbness or tingling in your arms, hands, legs, or feet?

	24.	Have y	Have you ever had a stinger, burner, or pinched nerve?										
	25.												
	26.												
	27.	Are you currently taking any prescription or non-prescription medication or inhalers?											
	28.	Do you have any allergies?											
	29.	Have you ever been dizzy before or during exercise?											
	30.	Do you currently have any skin problems (itching, acne, warts, fungus, or blisters)?											
	31.	Have y	ou ev	er become ill 1	from e	exercising o	r working	in the heat?					
	32.	Have y	ou ha	d any problem	ns wit	h your eyes	or vision	?					
	33.	Have y	ou ev	er gotten une	cpecto	edly short c	if breath v	vith exercise?					
	34.	Do you	ı have	asthma?									
	35.	Do you	l have	seasonal alle	rgies	that require	e medical	treatment?					
	36.	Do you	use a	any special pro	otecti	ve or correc	ctive equi	pment?					
	37.	Have y	ou ev	er had a sprai	n, str	ain, or swel	ling after	injury?					
	38.	Have y	ou bro	oken or fractui	red ar	ny bones?							
	39.	Have y	ou ev	er dislocated	any jo	ints?							
	40.	Have y	ou ha	d any other pr	obler	ns with pair	ı or swell	ing in muscles, ten	dons, bones,	or joints?			
		If yes,	check	appropriate b	ox ar	id explain b	elow.						
		Head		Shoulder		Wrist		Thigh		Foot			
		Neck		Upper Arm		Hand		Knee					
		Back		Elbow		Finger		Shin/Calf					
		Chest		Forearm		Hip		Ankle					
						•							
	41.	Do you	want	to weigh more	e or le	ess than yo	u do now	?					
	42.	Do you lose weight regularly to meet weight requirements for your Extra-curricular activities											
	43.												
	44.	Have y	ou be	en diagnosed	with	or treated f	or Sickle	Cell Trait or Sickle	Cell Disease?	>			
								Females Onl	'v				
	45.	When v	was yo	our first menst	rual p	eriod?						***************************************	
		When was your most recent menstrual period?											
	47.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
	48. 40	How many periods have you had in the last year? What was the longest time between periods in the last year? days											
	~ ⊙.	VVIICE V	as un	e longest time	Detv	een penou	3 III II 16 IA	st year:					_uays
tisι	ınders	tood the	at eve	en though pro	otecti	ve equipm	ent is wo	orn by the athlete	, whenever i	needed, th	ne possib	ility of	an accident still
								is nor the school a					
								occurs. While the					
pelow	we re	cognize	the po	ossibility exist	s rela	ting to bloo	d borne p	athogens and the	transfer of dis	ease such	as Hepa	titis or h	HIV.
f in th	ne iud	ament o	fanv	representative	e of th	ne school t	he ahove	student should ne	ed immediate	care and	treatmeni	as a re	esult of any injury
								care and treatment					
								demnify and save					
epres	entati	ve from a	any cl	aim by any pe	rson	on account	of such o	are and treatment	of said studer	nt.		·	•
				the beginning authorities of s				any illness or injury	should occu	r that may	limit this	studen	it's participation, I
agree.	10 1101	ny trie at	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	authornes of v	SUCIT	(HICOS OF III	juity.						
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I here	eby si	tate tha	t, to i	the best of n	ny ke	iowledge,	my ans	wers to the abov	e questions	are com	olete and	d corre	ect. Failure to
provi	de tri	uthful a	and e	complete re.	spon	ses could	subject	the student in	question to) penaltic	es deteri	mined	by the Texas
4 <i>ssoc</i>	iatio	n of Pri	ivate	and Paroch	ial S	chools.							
STUD	ENT S	SIGNATU	JRE:						1	DATE:			
PAR	ENT/	GUARDI	AN N	AME (PRINT)	:						***************************************		
PAR	FNT/	GUARDI	AN S	IGNATURE:						DATE:			
							For S	School Use Only:		_ >= / 1 l lm ·			
This	Medic	al History	/ Form	reviewed by:	NAME	:				DATE:		TOTAL STREET	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA)?

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is when the heart stops beating, suddenly and unexpectedly. When this happens blood stops flowing to the brain and other vital organs. 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 of the heart's electrical system, causing the heart to stop beating.

How common is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

While studies differ in the actual rate of occurrence, the American Heart Association information indicates that there are approximately 300,000 SCA events outside hospitals each year in the United States. About 2000 patients under the age of 25 die of SCA each year. Studies now being performed in Texas and other states indicate the occurrence rate for high school age athletes may be greater than this figure.

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

Dizziness Fatigue Lightheadedness

Extreme tiredness Shortness of breath Nausea

Difficulty breathing Vomiting Racing or fluttering heartbeat

Chest Pains Syncope (fainting)

These symptoms can be confusing and unclear in athletes. Often people confuse these warning signs as physical exhaustion. SCA can be prevented if the underlying causes can be diagnosed and treated.

For this reason these symptoms are included on the Medical History form provided by TAPPS and required for each student prior to participation in athletic events each year. As parents and student athletes, your truthful answers to these simple questions will assist your medical practitioner when performing the annual physical examination.

What are the risks of participation and playing with these symptoms?

Continued participation brings with it increased risk. This includes playing in practices and games. 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 minutes. Most people who experience a SCA die from the event.

While TAPPS does not mandate Cardiac Screening prior to participation, TAPPS and the TAPPS member schools recognize the importance of our students' health and highly recommend discussing screening options with your health care provider. Any student who shows signs of SCA should be removed by the parents from play. This includes all athletic activity, practices or contests. Before returning to play, the student should be examined and receive clearance by a licensed health care professional of the parents' choosing.

I have reviewed the above material.		
Additional information is availa	ble on the Health and Safet	y page at www.tapps.net.

Parent Signature / Date:	
Student Signature / Date:	

CONCUSSION AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

What is a concussion?

A concussion is a brain injury that:

- Is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body
- Can change the way a student's brain normally functions
- Can occur during practice or contests in any sport
- Can occur in activities both associated and not associated with the school
- Can occur even if the student has not lost consciousness
- Can be serious even if a student has just been "dinged" or had their "bell rung"

Are the symptoms of a concussion?

Concussions cannot be seen; however, in a potentially concussed student, one or more of the following symptoms may become apparent. The student may not "feel right" soon after, a few days after or even weeks after the injury event.

Trouble direct die injust y or one,			
Headache	"Pressure" in the head	Nausea	Vomiting
Balance problems	Dizziness	Blurry Vision	Double Vision
Sensitivity to Light	Sensitivity to Noise	Confusion	Memory Problems
Difficulty paying attention	Feeling sluggish, hazy, fog	ggy or groggy	*

If you have concerns regarding any of the above symptoms, your doctor should be consulted for further information and/or examination. Your physician or medical professional can best determine your student's physical condition and ability to participate in athletics.

What should students do if they believe that they or someone else may have a concussion?

- Students should immediately notify their coach or school personnel.
- Student should be examined by appropriate medical personnel of the parent's choosing. The medical provider should be trained in the diagnosis and treatment of concussions
- If no concussion is diagnosed, the student shall be cleared to return to athletic participation.
- If a concussion is diagnosed, the school protocol for return to play from a concussion shall be enacted. Under no circumstances shall the student be allowed to return to practice or play without the approval of a licensed medical provider trained in the treatment of concussions.

I have reviewed the above material. I understand the symptoms and warning signs of CONCUSSIONS. Additional information is available on the Health and Safety page at www.tapps.net. All concussions should be reported to the school as soon as possible. Previous concussions should be reported on the Medical History form to allow the medical practitioner the best information possible when conducting the annual physical examination.

Parent Signature / Date:	
Student Signature / Date:	

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