

## CONSENT FOR ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION & MEDICAL CARE

\*Entire Page Completed By Patient

### **Athlete Information**

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First Name \_\_\_\_\_ MI \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: [ ] Male [ ] Female      Grade \_\_\_\_\_      Age \_\_\_\_\_      DOB \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Allergies \_\_\_\_\_

Medications \_\_\_\_\_

Insurance \_\_\_\_\_ Policy Number \_\_\_\_\_

Group Number \_\_\_\_\_ Insurance Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

### **Emergency Contact Information**

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_ (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Mother's Cell \_\_\_\_\_ Father's Cell \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Another Person to Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_

### Legal/Parent Consent

I/We hereby give consent for (athlete's name) \_\_\_\_\_ to represent (name of school) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 are severe and result in disability, paralysis, and even death. I/We further grant permission to the school and TSSAA, its physicians, athletic trainers, and/or EMT to render aid, treatment, medical, or surgical care deemed reasonably necessary to the health and well being of the student athlete named above during or resulting from participation in athletics.*** By the execution of this consent, the student athlete named above and his/her parent/guardian(s) do hereby consent to screening, examination, and testing of the student athlete during the course of the pre-participation examination by those performing the evaluation, and to the taking of medical history information and the recording of that history and the findings and comments pertaining to the student athlete on the forms attached hereto by those practitioners performing the examination. As parent or legal Guardian, ***I/We remain fully responsible for any legal responsibility which may result from any personal actions taken by the above named student athlete.***

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Athlete

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

This form should be placed into the athlete's medical file and should *not* be shared with schools or sports organizations. The Medical Eligibility Form is the only form that should be submitted to a school or sports organization.

**Disclaimer:** Athletes who have a current Preparticipation Physical Evaluation (per state and local guidance) on file should not need to complete another History Form.

## ■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION (Interim Guidance)

### HISTORY FORM

Note: Complete and sign this form (with your parents if younger than 18) before your appointment.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of examination: \_\_\_\_\_ Sport(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Sex assigned at birth (F, M, or intersex): \_\_\_\_\_ How do you identify your gender? (F, M, or other): \_\_\_\_\_

Have you had COVID-19? (check one):  Y  N

Have you been immunized for COVID-19? (check one):  Y  N If yes, have you had:  One shot  Two shots

List past and current medical conditions. \_\_\_\_\_

Have you ever had surgery? If yes, list all past surgical procedures. \_\_\_\_\_

Medicines and supplements: List all current prescriptions, over-the-counter medicines, and supplements (herbal and nutritional). \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have any allergies? If yes, please list all your allergies (ie, medicines, pollens, food, stinging insects). \_\_\_\_\_

#### Patient Health Questionnaire Version 4 (PHQ-4)

Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems? (Circle response.)

	Not at all	Several days	Over half the days	Nearly every day
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	0	1	2	3
Not being able to stop or control worrying	0	1	2	3
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	0	1	2	3
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	0	1	2	3

(A sum of  $\geq 3$  is considered positive on either subscale [questions 1 and 2, or questions 3 and 4] for screening purposes.)

GENERAL QUESTIONS (Explain "Yes" answers at the end of this form. Circle questions if you don't know the answer.)		
	Yes	No
1. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with your provider?		
2. Has a provider ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?		
3. Do you have any ongoing medical issues or recent illness?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU		
	Yes	No
4. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out during or after exercise?		
5. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?		
6. Does your heart ever race, flutter in your chest, or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?		
7. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems?		
8. Has a doctor ever requested a test for your heart? For example, electrocardiography (ECG) or echocardiography.		

HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU (CONTINUED)		
	Yes	No
9. Do you get light-headed or feel shorter of breath than your friends during exercise?		
10. Have you ever had a seizure?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY		
	Yes	No
11. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or had an unexpected or unexplained sudden death before age 35 years (including drowning or unexplained car crash)?		
12. Does anyone in your family have a genetic heart problem such as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Marfan syndrome, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), long QT syndrome (LQTS), short QT syndrome (SQTS), Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT)?		
13. Has anyone in your family had a pacemaker or an implanted defibrillator before age 35?		

BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS		Yes	No
14.	Have you ever had a stress fracture or an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, joint, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or game?		
15.	Do you have a bone, muscle, ligament, or joint injury that bothers you?		
MEDICAL QUESTIONS		Yes	No
16.	Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
17.	Are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
18.	Do you have groin or testicle pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
19.	Do you have any recurring skin rashes or rashes that come and go, including herpes or methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)?		
20.	Have you had a concussion or head injury that caused confusion, a prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
21.	Have you ever had numbness, had tingling, had weakness in your arms or legs, or been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
22.	Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
23.	Do you or does someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
24.	Have you ever had or do you have any problems with your eyes or vision?		

MEDICAL QUESTIONS (CONTINUED)		Yes	No
25.	Do you worry about your weight?		
26.	Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
27.	Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods or food groups?		
28.	Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
FEMALES ONLY		Yes	No
29.	Have you ever had a menstrual period?		
30.	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?		
31.	When was your most recent menstrual period?		
32.	How many periods have you had in the past 12 months?		

Explain "Yes" answers here.

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**I hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the questions on this form are complete and correct.**

Signature of athlete: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

This form should be placed into the athlete's medical file and should *not* be shared with schools or sports organizations. The Medical Eligibility Form is the only form that should be submitted to a school or sports organization.

Disclaimer: Athletes who have a current Preparticipation Physical Evaluation (per state and local guidance) on file should not need to complete another examination.

## ■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION (Interim Guidance) 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, e-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-enhancing 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 (Q4–Q13 of History Form).

EXAMINATION		
Height:	Weight:	
BP: / ( / )	Pulse:	Vision: R 20/ L 20/ Corrected: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
COVID-19 VACCINE		
Previously received COVID-19 vaccine: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N		
Administered COVID-19 vaccine at this visit: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> First dose <input type="checkbox"/> Second dose		
MEDICAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Appearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, hyperlaxity, myopia, mitral valve prolapse [MVP], and aortic insufficiency)</li> </ul>		
Eyes, ears, nose, and throat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils equal</li> <li>Hearing</li> </ul>		
Lymph nodes		
Heart* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Murmurs (auscultation standing, auscultation supine, and ± Valsalva maneuver)</li> </ul>		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Skin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Herpes simplex virus (HSV), lesions suggestive of methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA), or tinea corporis</li> </ul>		
Neurological		
MUSCULOSKELETAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder and arm		
Elbow and forearm		
Wrist, hand, and fingers		
Hip and thigh		
Knee		
Leg and ankle		
Foot and toes		
Functional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Double-leg squat test, single-leg squat test, and box drop or step drop test</li> </ul>		

\* Consider electrocardiography (ECG), echocardiography, referral to a cardiologist for abnormal cardiac history or examination findings, or a combination of those.

Name of health care professional (print or type): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of health care professional: \_\_\_\_\_, MD, DO, NP, or PA

## ■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

### MEDICAL ELIGIBILITY FORM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_

- Medically eligible for all sports without restriction
- Medically eligible for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment of

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 Medically eligible for certain sports

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 Not medically eligible pending further evaluation
- Not medically eligible for any sports

Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I have examined the student named on this form and completed the preparticipation physical evaluation. The athlete does not have apparent clinical contraindications to practice and can participate in the sport(s) as outlined on this form. A copy of the physical examination findings are 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 medical eligibility until the problem is resolved and the potential consequences are completely explained to the athlete (and parents or guardians).

Name of health care professional (print or type): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of health care professional: \_\_\_\_\_, MD, DO, NP, or PA

### SHARED EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Medications: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Emergency contacts: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# CONCUSSION

## INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE FORM FOR STUDENT-ATHLETES & PARENTS/LEGAL GUARDIANS (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 signature page.**

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 health care 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.

## Student-athlete & Parent/Legal Guardian Concussion Statement

Must be **signed and returned** to school or community youth athletic activity prior to participation in practice or play.

Student-Athlete Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Legal Guardian Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

After reading the information sheet, I am aware of the following information:

Student-Athlete initials		Parent/Legal Guardian initials
	A concussion is a brain injury which should be reported to my parents, my coach(es) or a medical professional if one is available.	
	A concussion cannot be "seen." Some symptoms might be present right away. Other symptoms can show up hours or days after an injury.	
	I will tell my parents, my coach 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
	I will/my child will need written permission from a <i>health care provider*</i> to return to play or practice after a concussion.	
	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 much more likely to have another concussion or more serious brain injury if return to play or practice occurs before the concussion symptoms go away.	
	Sometimes repeat concussion can cause serious and long-lasting problems and even death.	
	I have read the concussion symptoms on the Concussion Information Sheet.	

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Student-Athlete

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Parent/Legal guardian

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## Sudden Cardiac Arrest Symptoms and Warning Signs

### What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA)?

SCA is a life-threatening emergency that occurs when the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops beating. This causes blood and oxygen to stop flowing to the rest of the body. The individual will not have a pulse. It can happen without warning and can lead to death within minutes if the person does not receive immediate help. Only **1 in 10** survives SCA. If Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) is given and an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) is administered early, **5 in 10** could survive.



SCA is NOT a heart attack, which is caused by reduced or blocked blood flow to the heart. However, a heart attack can increase the risk for SCA.

### Watch for Warning Signs

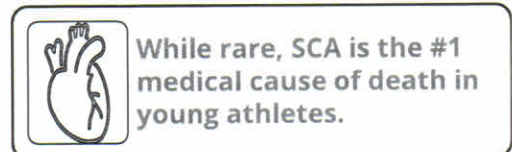
SCA usually happens without warning. SCA can happen in young people who don't know they have a heart problem, and it may be the first sign of a heart problem. When there are warning signs, the person may experience:



If any of these warning signs are present, it's important to talk with a health care provider. There are risks associated with continuing to practice or play after experiencing these symptoms. When the heart stops due to SCA, blood stops flowing to the brain and other body organs. Death or permanent brain damage can occur in minutes.

### Electrocardiogram (EKG) Testing

EKG is a noninvasive, quick, and painless test that looks at the heart's electrical activity. Small electrodes attached to the skin of the arms, legs, and chest capture the heartbeat as it moves through the heart. An EKG can detect some heart problems that may lead to an increased risk of SCA. Routine EKG testing is not currently recommended by national medical organizations, such as the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Cardiology, unless the pre-participation physical exam reveals an indication for this test. The student or parent may request, from the student's health care provider, an EKG be administered in addition to the student's pre-participation physical exam, at a cost to be incurred by the student or the student's parent.



While rare, SCA is the #1 medical cause of death in young athletes.

### Limitations of EKG Testing

- An EKG may be expensive and cannot detect all conditions that predispose an individual to SCA.

- False positives (abnormalities identified during EKG testing that turn out to have no medical significance) may lead to unnecessary stress, additional testing, and unnecessary restriction from athletic participation.
- Accurate EKG interpretation requires adequate training.

*I have reviewed and understand the symptoms and warning signs of SCA.*

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Signature of Student-Athlete

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Print Student-Athlete's Name

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Date

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Signature of Parent/Guardian

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Print Parent/Guardian's Name

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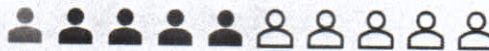
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## Paro cardíaco súbito

### Síntomas y signos de alerta

#### ¿Qué es un paro cardíaco súbito (PCS)?

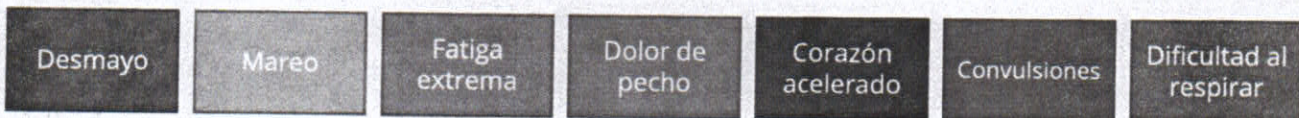
Un paro cardíaco súbito es una situación potencialmente mortal que se produce cuando el corazón deja de latir repentinamente e inesperadamente. Esto hace que la sangre y el oxígeno dejen de fluir al resto del cuerpo. El individuo no tendrá pulso. Puede ocurrir sin previo aviso y puede provocar la muerte en cuestión de minutos si la persona no recibe ayuda inmediata. Sólo **1 de cada 10 personas** sobrevive un PCS. Si se practica la reanimación cardiopulmonar (RCP) y se usa a tiempo un desfibrilador externo automático (DEA), **5 de cada 10** podrían sobrevivir.



Un paro cardíaco súbito **NO** es lo mismo que un ataque al corazón, que es causado por la reducción o el bloqueo del flujo sanguíneo al corazón. Sin embargo, un ataque al corazón puede aumentar el riesgo de sufrir un PCS.

#### Esté atento a los signos de alerta

Un paro cardíaco súbito suele ocurrir sin previo aviso. El PCS puede ocurrir en personas jóvenes que no saben que tienen un problema cardíaco, y puede ser el primer signo de dicho problema. Cuando hay signos de alerta, la persona puede sentir:

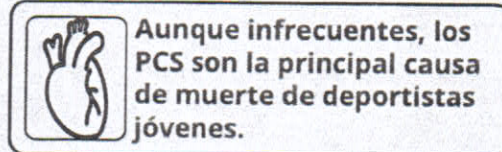


Si se presenta alguno de estos signos de advertencia, es importante hablar con un proveedor de atención médica. Existen riesgos asociados a seguir practicando o jugando deportes después de experimentar estos síntomas. Cuando el corazón se detiene debido a un PCS, la sangre deja de fluir al cerebro y a otros órganos del cuerpo. La muerte o el daño cerebral permanente pueden ocurrir en pocos minutos.

#### Pruebas de electrocardiograma (ECG)

Un electrocardiograma es una prueba no invasiva, rápida e indolora que examina la actividad eléctrica del corazón.

Unos pequeños electrodos adheridos a la piel de los brazos, las piernas y el pecho captan los latidos del corazón. Un electrocardiograma puede detectar algunos problemas cardíacos que pueden provocar un mayor riesgo de paro cardíaco súbito. Las organizaciones médicas nacionales, como la Academia Estadounidense de Pediatría y el Colegio Estadounidense de Cardiología, no recomiendan actualmente la realización de ECG rutinarios, a menos que el examen físico previo a la participación en actividades deportivas revele una razón para hacer esta prueba. El estudiante o sus padres pueden solicitar al proveedor de atención médica del estudiante que se realice un electrocardiograma además del examen físico previo a la participación del estudiante, cuyo costo correrá a cargo del estudiante o de sus padres.



***Limitaciones de las pruebas de electrocardiograma***

- Un electrocardiograma puede ser caro y no puede detectar todas las condiciones que predisponen a un individuo a sufrir un paro cardíaco súbito.
- Los falsos positivos (anormalidades identificadas durante las pruebas de electrocardiograma que resultan no tener importancia médica) pueden conducir a un estrés innecesario, a pruebas adicionales y a una restricción innecesaria de la participación deportiva.
- La interpretación precisa del electrocardiograma requiere una formación adecuada.

*He revisado y entiendo los síntomas y signos de alerta de un paro cardíaco súbito.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firma del estudiante-deportista

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nombre del estudiante-  
deportista en letra de imprenta

\_\_\_\_\_  
Fecha

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firma del padre/tutor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nombre del padre/tutor en letra  
de imprenta

\_\_\_\_\_  
Fecha