PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL **HISTORY FORM**

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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 inters	Sex assigned at birth (F, M, or intersex): How do you identify your gender? (F, M, or other):				
List past and current medical condit	ions				
Have you ever had surgery? It yes, lis	st all past sur	gical procedures			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***************************************		
Medicines and supplements: List all	current pres	criptions, over-th	ne-counter medicin	es, and supplements	
(herbal and nutritional).					
	Do you have any allergies? If yes, please list all your allergies (ie. Medicines, pollens, food, stinging insects).				
Are your required vaccinations curre	ent?			2	
Patient Health Questionnaire Version 4 (PH	(Q-4)				
Overall, during the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems? (Circle Response.)					
(4)	Not at all			Nearly every day	
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	0	1	2	3	
Not being able to stop or control worrying		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 ≥ 3 is considered positive on either	er subscale [qu	estions 1 and 2, or a	uestions 3 and 41 for so	reening nurposes)	

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.		

Control of the State of the Sta	HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU (CONTINUED)	Yes	No
100000000	9. Do you get light-headed or feel shorter of breath than your friends during exercise?		
1	10. Have you ever had a seizure?		
	FIEART 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 poly-morphic 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 methicillinresistant Staphylococcus aureus (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, tingling, 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 food and 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.		
		14

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:	

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PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

physician assistant to be valid for the following school year.) Rule 3-10 Name_ __ Date of Birth ___ _ IHSAA Member School _ PHYSICIAN REMINDERS 1. 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 last 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 use any other appearance/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? 2. Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5-14) EXAMINATION Height Weight ☐ Male ☐ Female BP Pulse Vision R 20/ L 20/ Corrected? Y MEDICAL NORMAL **ABNORMAL FINDINGS** Appearance • Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span > height, hyperlaxity, myopia, MVP, aortic insuffiency Eyes/ears/nose/throat • Pupils equal • Hearing Lymphnodes Heart • Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva) · Location of point of maximal impuluse (PMI) Pulses · Simulaneous femoral and radial pulses Lungs Abdomen Genitouriany (males only) Skin · MSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis Neurologic MUSCULOSKELETAL NORMAL ABNORMAL FINDINGS NORMAL ABNORMAL FINDINGS Neck Knee Back Leg/ankle Shoulder/arm Foot/toes Elbow/forearm Functional Wrist/hand/fingers · Duck-walk, single leg hop Hip/thigh 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 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 Health Care Professional (print/type) Phone ___ License # Signature of Health Care Professional , MD, DO, PA, or NP (Circle one)

(Physical examination must be performed on or after April 1 by a health care professional holding an unlimited license to practice medicine, a nurse practitioner or a

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

CONSENT & RELEASE CERTIFICATE



I. STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND RELEASE CERTIFICATE

- A. I have read the IHSAA Eligibility Rules (next page or on back) and know of no reason why I am not eligible to represent my school in athletic competition.
- B. If accepted as a representative, I agree to follow the rules and abide by the decisions of my school and the IHSAA.
- C. I know that athletic participation is a privilege. I know of the risks involved in athletic participation, understand that serious injury, and even death, is possible in such participation, and choose to accept such risks. I voluntarily accept any and all responsibility for my own safety and welfare while participating in athletics, with full understanding of the risks involved, and agree to release and hold harmless my school, the schools involved and the IHSAA of and from any and all responsibility and liability, including any from their own negligence, for any injury or claim resulting from such athletic participation and agree to take no legal action against my school, the schools involved or the IHSAA because of any accident or mishap involving my athletic participation.
- D. I consent to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of courts in Marion County, Indiana for all claims and disputes between and among the IHSAA and me, including but not limited to any claims or disputes involving injury, eligibility or rule violation.
- E. I give the IHSAA and its assigns, licensees and legal representatives the irrevocable right to use my picture or image and any sound recording of me, in all forms and media and in all manners, for any lawful purposes.

I HAVE READ THIS CAREFULLY AND KNOW IT CONTAINS A RELEASE PROVISION. (to be signed by student)

	Date:Student Signature: (X)		
	Printed:		
II. PAI	RENT/GUARDIAN/EMANCIPATED STUDENT CONSENT, ACKN	OWLE	DGMENT AND RELEASE CERTIFICATE
A. B. C. D.	Undersigned, a parent of a student, a guardian of a student or an exthe following interschool sports <i>not marked out:</i> Boys Sports: Baseball, Basketball, Cross Country, Football, Golf, Soc Girls Sports: Basketball, Cross Country, Golf, Gymnastics, Soccer, Socce	emanci eccer, So oftball, rly dist of the II of the II cept a l, unde iability al action	wimming, Tennis, Track, Wrestling. Swimming, Tennis, Track, Wrestling. Swimming, Tennis, Track, Volleyball. missal from classes. HSAA of all requested, detailed financial (athletic or otherwise), scholastisks involved in athletic participation, understands that serious injury, my and all responsibility for the student's safety and welfare while participation releases and holds harmless the student's school, the schools including any from their own negligence, for any injury or claim on against the IHSAA or the schools involved because of any accident of Marion County, Indiana for all claims and disputes between and amon
F.	cording of the student in all forms and media and in all manners, f	preser	itatives the irrevocable right to use any picture or image or sound re-
G.	Please check the appropriate space: The student has school student accident insurance. The student has adequate family insurance coverage.	<u> </u>	The student has football insurance through school. The student does not have insurance.
	Company:	_ Pol	icy Number:
(to	I HAVE READ THIS CAREFULLY AND KNOW IT CONTAINS A RELEAS be completed and signed by all parents/guardians, emancipated students; when Date: Parent/Guardian/Emancipated	E PRO e divor	VISION. se or separation, parent with legal custody must sign)
	Date: Paren	t/Gua	Printed:rdian Signture: (X)
			Printed:

CONSENT & RELEASE CERTIFICATE

Indiana High School Athletic Association, Inc. 9150 North Meridian St., P.O. Box 40650 Indianapolis, IN 46240-0650

File In Office of the Principal Separate Form Required for Each School Year

Norwell Middle School Athletic Code of Conduct

A Norwell Middle School athlete's responsibilities are as follows:

- Be a good student academically, socially, and display good citizenship.
- Display good sportsmanship.
- Respect other athletes, cheerleaders, officials, spectators, and those in authority.
- Use language that reflects well on family, school, and self.
- Be a positive leader, and contribute to team morale by example, words, and actions.
- Work to develop athletic skills to a competitive level.
- Have respect for one's own body, including the discipline to maintain excellent physical and mental condition, and to refrain from any form of self-abuse.

A Norwell Middle School athlete is also expected to abide by the following rules:

- 1. No use or possession of tobacco in any form at any time.
- 2. No use or possession of illegal drugs at any time.
- 3. No consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages at any time.
- 4. No attendance at parties or gatherings where alcoholic beverages or drugs are being used. If this situation arises unexpectedly, the student is expected to make arrangements to exit the situation immediately. Athletes should be accompanied by their parents at adult functions where alcohol is being served.
- 5. Athletes, as students of Norwell Middle School, are expected to follow the rules of the school handbook. Their general conduct, in and out of school, shall be such as to bring no discredit to themselves, their school, or their teammates.

I understand that any infraction of the above stated responsibilities and rules may result in consequences up to, and including an immediate dismissal from all athletic participation. I have read, understand, and will abide by this code of conduct.

Athlete's Signature
We, as parents or guardians, have read, understand and will enforce with our child the code of conduct. We understand that if we fail to enforce the rules our child may be suspended from any/all athletic teams.
Parent Signature

CONCUSSION and SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND SIGNATURE FORM FOR PARENTS AND STUDENT ATHLETES

Student Athlete's Name (Please Print):	
Sport Participating In (Current and Potential):	
School: Grade:	
IC 20-34-7 and IC 20-34-8 require schools to distribute information sheets to instudent athletes and their parents on the nature and risk of concussion, head is arrest to student athletes, including the risks of continuing to play after concustions. These laws require that each year, before beginning practice for an interschola athlete and the student athlete's parents must be given an information sheet, return a form acknowledging receipt of the information to the student athlete	injury and sudden cardiac ssion or head injury. astic sport, a student and both must sign and
IC 20-34-7 states that an interscholastic student athlete, in grades 5-12, who is concussion or head injury in a practice or game, shall be removed from play at may not return to play until the student athlete has received a written clearancare provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussions and however, four hours have passed since the injury occurred.	the time of injury and ce from a licensed health
C 20-34-8 states that a student athlete who is suspected of experiencing symparrest shall be removed from play and may not return to play until the coach hoermission from a parent or legal guardian for the student athlete to return to nours, this verbal permission must be replaced by a written statement from th	as received verbal play. Within twenty-four
Parent/Guardian - please read the attached fact sheets regarding concussion a and ensure that your student athlete has also received and read these fact she fact sheets, please ensure that you and your student athlete sign this form, and athlete return this form to his/her coach.	ets. After reading these
As a student athlete, I have received and read both of the fact sheets regarding cardiac arrest. I understand the nature and risk of concussion and head injury including the risks of continuing to play after concussion or head injury, and the cardiac arrest.	to student athletes,
(Signature of Student Athlete)	(Date)
, as the parent or legal guardian of the above named student, have received a heets regarding concussion and sudden cardiac arrest. I understand the natu and head injury to student athletes, including the risks of continuing to play aft njury, and the symptoms of sudden cardiac arrest.	re and risk of concussion
(Signature of Parent or Guardian)	(Date)

IN HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

A FACT SHEET FOR PARTIES

What is a concussion?

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

symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away. reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If your child can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be You can't see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion

What are the signs and symptoms of a

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

BY ATHLETE MPTOMS REPORTED SIGNS OBSERVED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS

- Headache or 'pressure" in head
- Double or blurry Balance problems or Nausea or vomiting Is confused about assignment or position

stunned Appears dazed or

- Forgets an
- Is unsure of game,
- Moves clumsily score, or opponent

Sensitivity to noise

Sensitivity to light

NOISIN

Answers questions

hazy, foggy, or Feeling sluggish,

Loses consciousness (even briefly)

Concentration or groggy

memory problems

Just "not feeling right" Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes

or "feeling down'

Confusion

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

- 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
- their activity. Protective equipment should fit properly and be well maintained. Make sure they wear the right protective equipment for
- 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 regular activities, including sports. concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to professional will be able to decide how serious the

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

TELL YOUR CHILD'S COACH ABOUT ANY PREVIOUS

a concussion your child received in another sport or activity previous concussion. Your child's coach may not know about CONCUSSION. Coaches should know if your child had a unless you tell the coach.

Seek the advice of a health care professional. Don't assess it yourself. Take him/her out of play. If you think your teen has a concussion:

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

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



IN HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

A FACT SHEET FOR AIHMAIS

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 to play. a health care professional says you are OK to return return to play on the day of the injury and not until

What are the symptoms of a concussion?

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

- Headache
- 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
- Slowed reaction time Double or blurry vision
- Sleep problems
- Loss of consciousness

symptoms to reappear or get worse. computer, or playing video games) may cause concussion During recovery, exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration (such as studying, working on the

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

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

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

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

How can I help prevent a concussion?

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

- Follow your coach's rules for safety and the rules of
- 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.

April 2013



SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

A Fact Sheet for Parents

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

WARNING SIGNS

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

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

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

How can I help my child prevent a sudden

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

- Ensuring your child knows about any member before the age of 50 or a (onset of heart disease in a family
- participation in an organized athletic Ensuring your child has a thorough preactivity season screening exam prior to
- Asking if your school and the site of defibrillator (AED) that is close by and competition has an automatic
- Learning CPR yourself
- Ensuring your child is not using any performance enhancing drugs non-prescribed stimulants or
- Being aware that the inappropriate use of prescription medications or energy
- Encouraging your child to be honest and report symptoms of chest discomfort, unusual shortness of

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

- Tell your child's coach about any previous events or family history
- Keep your child out of play
- Seek medical attention right away

Education's Sudden Cardiac Arrest Advisory Board

Developed and Reviewed by the Indiana Department of

- sudden, unexplained death at an early family history of sudden cardiac arrest
- properly maintained
- drinks can increase risk
- breath, racing or irregular heartbeat, or teeling faint

If a person experiences any of the following

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

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

A Fact Sheet for Student Athletes

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

WARNING SIGNS

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

Warning signs can include a complaint of:

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- Racing or Irregular Heartbeat
- Fainting or Passing Out

EMERGENCY SIGNS - Call EMS (911)

signs, call EMS (911) immediately:

- If an athlete does not look or feel right

How can I help prevent a sudden cardiac

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

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

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

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

Developed and Reviewed by the Indiana Department of Education's Sudden Cardiac Arrest Advisory Board