



## **2022/2023 Palmyra High School Physical Exams**

The Palmyra School District School Doctor will be performing **free physicals** on June 3rd, 6th, 8th & 9th in the PHS Nurse's Office.

The physical packets can be picked up at the Main office OR the Nurse's Office and/or printed by you from our website. **BOTH** parent & student must **complete AND sign the entire** physical packet & drop it off at the main office or the nurse's office.

Your son or daughter will be given an appointment time once they hand in the completed physical packet.

**Please return completed packets by Friday, May 13th.**

I would like to have the school doctor complete a physical for my child at PHS with the understanding of the above procedures.

Parent Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ 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 a copy of 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

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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
1. Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?		
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: _____		
3. Have you ever spent the night in the hospital?		
4. Have you ever had surgery?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU	Yes	No
5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise?		
6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?		
7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?		
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: _____		
9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG, echocardiogram)		
10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise?		
11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure?		
12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY	Yes	No
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)?		
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?		
15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator?		
16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning?		
BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS	Yes	No
17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game?		
18. Have you ever had any broken or fractured bones or dislocated joints?		
19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches?		
20. Have you ever had a stress fracture?		
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)		
22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device?		
23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you?		
24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red?		
25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease?		

MEDICAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?		
28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma?		
29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?		
32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems?		
33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection?		
34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		
35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder?		
37. Do you have headaches with exercise?		
38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising?		
42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		
44. Have you had any eye injuries?		
45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?		
46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield?		
47. Do you worry about your weight?		
48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		
50. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?		
FEMALES ONLY		
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

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

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HE0503

New Jersey Department of Education 2014; Pursuant to P.L.2013, c. 71

9-2681/0410

# ■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

## THE ATHLETE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORY FORM

Date of Exam \_\_\_\_\_

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

Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Sport(s) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Type of disability		
2. Date of disability		
3. Classification (if available)		
4. Cause of disability (birth, disease, accident/trauma, other)		
5. List the sports you are interested in playing		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
6. Do you regularly use a brace, assistive device, or prosthetic?		
7. Do you use any special brace or assistive device for sports?		
8. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or any other skin problems?		
9. Do you have a hearing loss? Do you use a hearing aid?		
10. Do you have a visual impairment?		
11. Do you use any special devices for bowel or bladder function?		
12. Do you have burning or discomfort when urinating?		
13. Have you had autonomic dysreflexia?		
14. Have you ever been diagnosed with a heat-related (hyperthermia) or cold-related (hypothermia) illness?		
15. Do you have muscle spasticity?		
16. Do you have frequent seizures that cannot be controlled by medication?		

**Explain "yes" answers here**

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**Please indicate if you have ever had any of the following.**

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Atlantoaxial instability		
X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability		
Dislocated joints (more than one)		
Easy bleeding		
Enlarged spleen		
Hepatitis		
Osteopenia or osteoporosis		
Difficulty controlling bowel		
Difficulty controlling bladder		
Numbness or tingling in arms or hands		
Numbness or tingling in legs or feet		
Weakness in arms or hands		
Weakness in legs or feet		
Recent change in coordination		
Recent change in ability to walk		
Spina bifida		
Latex allergy		

**Explain "yes" answers here**

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**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 \_\_\_\_\_

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New Jersey Department of Education 2014; Pursuant to P.L.2013, c. 71

# ■ 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).

Place Physician's/Provider's Stamp Here

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"> <li>Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span &gt; height, hyperlaxity, myopia, MVP, aortic insufficiency)</li> </ul>		
Eyes/ears/nose/throat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils equal</li> <li>Hearing</li> </ul>		
Lymph nodes		
Heart <sup>a</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva)</li> <li>Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI)</li> </ul>		
Pulses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses</li> </ul>		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Genitourinary (males only) <sup>b</sup>		
Skin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis</li> </ul>		
Neurologic <sup>c</sup>		
MUSCULOSKELETAL		
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder/arm		
Elbow/forearm		
Wrist/hand/fingers		
Hip/thigh		
Knee		
Leg/ankle		
Foot/toes		
Functional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duck-walk, single leg hop</li> </ul>		

<sup>a</sup>Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.

<sup>b</sup>Consider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.

<sup>c</sup>Consider 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, a 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, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) (print/type) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of physician, APN, PA \_\_\_\_\_

# ■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION CLEARANCE FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Sex ☐ M ☐ F Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

☐ 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 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies \_\_\_\_\_

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

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\_\_\_\_\_

**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, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of physician, APN, PA \_\_\_\_\_

## Completed Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_



1161 Route 130 North | Robbinsville, NJ 08691  
609.259.2776 | [www.njsiaa.org](http://www.njsiaa.org)

## Six (6) day practice rule

A student shall not be permitted to participate in a scrimmage or a game (interschool) in any strenuous sport until they have completed six (6) days of practice in that sport and one day of rest. Practices are counted on a 24-hour basis not the number of sessions.

For all strenuous sports (which excludes bowling and golf), the “first scrimmage” date must include one day of rest within the first 7 days from the first practice (6 days on and 1 day off rule). The six (6) days of practice and one (1) day of rest do not have to be consecutive but must adhere to the seven (7) day time frame. This requirement applies to all three seasons.

CL1: Any workouts prior to the first official day of practice for a particular sport cannot be counted to fulfill this requirement.

CL2: The six (6) day practice rule begins on the first official day of practice for each sport excluding bowling and golf.

CL3: The six (6) day practice rule will be waived for Student-Athletes who are members of a team participating in an NJSIAA competition after the start of the next season provided the athlete becomes a practicing member within three (3) practice days.

CL4: Any lapses consisting of four (4) or more days, a restart of the six (6) day rule must occur.

CL5: If a student was eligible to participate in a team practice after three (3) consecutive days off but missed the fourth day because of a situation beyond the student’s control (i.e., the school closed for a holiday, Sunday, weather, etc.) a restart is not needed if the student practices the next available day.

**Sudden Cardiac Death Pamphlet**

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**Sign-Off Sheet**

Name of School District: PALMYRA

Name of Local School: PALMYRA HIGH SCHOOL

I/We acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes pamphlet.

Student Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent or Guardian  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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



## Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes  
[www.cardiachealth.org/sudden-death-in-athletes](http://www.cardiachealth.org/sudden-death-in-athletes)
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association  
[www.4hcm.org](http://www.4hcm.org)
- American Heart Association [www.heart.org](http://www.heart.org)

## Collaborating Agencies:

### American Academy of Pediatrics New Jersey Chapter

3836 Quakerbridge Road, Suite 108  
Hamilton, NJ 08619  
(p) 609-842-0014  
(f) 609-842-0015  
[www.aapnj.org](http://www.aapnj.org)



### American Heart Association

1 Union Street, Suite 301  
Robbinsville, NJ, 08691  
(p) 609-208-0020  
[www.heart.org](http://www.heart.org)



### New Jersey Department of Education

PO Box 500  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500  
(p) 609-292-5935  
[www.state.nj.us/education/](http://www.state.nj.us/education/)



### New Jersey Department of Health

P. O. Box 360  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360  
(p) 609-292-7837  
[www.state.nj.us/health](http://www.state.nj.us/health)

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# SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

## The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

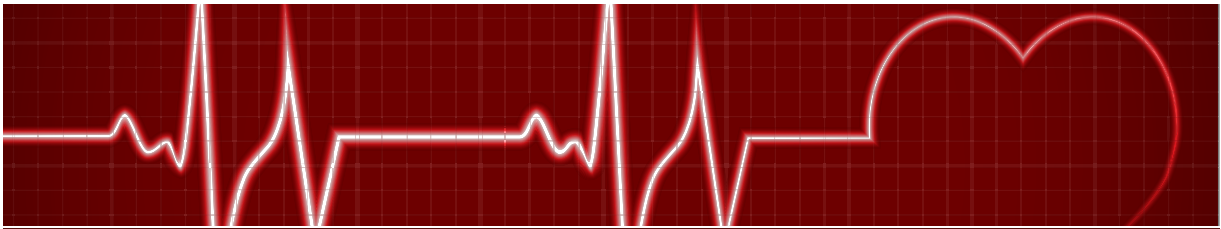


STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

American Heart  
Association



*Learn and Live*



## SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

**S**udden death in young athletes between the ages of 10 and 19 is very rare. What, if anything, can be done to prevent this kind of tragedy?



### What is sudden cardiac death in the young athlete?

Sudden cardiac death is the result of an unexpected failure of proper heart function, usually (about 60% of the time) during or immediately after exercise without trauma. Since the heart stops pumping adequately, the athlete quickly collapses, loses consciousness, and ultimately dies unless normal heart rhythm is restored using an automated external defibrillator (AED).

### How common is sudden death in young athletes?

Sudden cardiac death in young athletes is very rare. About 100 such deaths are reported in the United States per year. The chance of sudden death occurring to any individual high school athlete is about one in 200,000 per year.

Sudden cardiac death is more common: in males than in females; in football and basketball than in other sports; and in African-Americans than in other races and ethnic groups.



### What are the most common causes?

Research suggests that the main cause is a loss of proper heart rhythm, causing the heart to quiver instead of pumping blood to the brain and body. This is called ventricular fibrillation (ven-TRICK-you-lar fib-roo-LAY-shun). The problem is usually caused by one of several cardiovascular abnormalities and electrical diseases of the heart that go unnoticed in healthy-appearing athletes.

The most common cause of sudden death in an athlete is hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (hi-per-TRO-fic CAR-dee-oh-my-OP-a-thee) also called HCM. HCM is a disease of the heart, with abnormal thickening of the heart muscle, which can cause serious heart rhythm problems and blockages to blood flow. This genetic disease runs in families and usually develops gradually over many years.

The second most likely cause is congenital (con-JEN-it-al) (i.e., present from birth) abnormalities of the coronary arteries. This means that these blood vessels are connected to the main blood vessel of the heart in an abnormal way. This differs from blockages that may occur when people get older (commonly called "coronary artery disease," which may lead to a heart attack).



# SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Other diseases of the heart that can lead to sudden death in young people include:

- Myocarditis (my-oh-car-DIE-tis), an acute inflammation of the heart muscle (usually due to a virus).
- Dilated cardiomyopathy, an enlargement of the heart for unknown reasons.
- Long QT syndrome and other electrical abnormalities of the heart which cause abnormal fast heart rhythms that can also run in families.
- Marfan syndrome, an inherited disorder that affects heart valves, walls of major arteries, eyes and the skeleton. It is generally seen in unusually tall athletes, especially if being tall is not common in other family members.

## Are there warning signs to watch for?

In more than a third of these sudden cardiac deaths, there were warning signs that were not reported or taken seriously. Warning signs are:

- Fainting, a seizure or convulsions during physical activity;
- Fainting or a seizure from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled;
- Dizziness or lightheadedness, especially during exertion;
- Chest pains, at rest or during exertion;

- Palpitations - awareness of the heart beating unusually (skipping, irregular or extra beats) during athletics or during cool down periods after athletic participation;
- Fatigue or tiring more quickly than peers; or
- Being unable to keep up with friends due to shortness of breath.

## What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

New Jersey requires all school athletes to be examined by their primary care physician ("medical home") or school physician at least once per year. The New Jersey Department of Education requires use of the specific Annual Athletic Pre-Participation Physical Examination Form.

This process begins with the parents and student-athletes answering questions about symptoms during exercise (such as chest pain, dizziness, fainting, palpitations or shortness of breath); and questions about family health history.

The primary healthcare provider needs to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure. They also need to know if anyone in the family under the age of 50 had an unexplained sudden death such as drowning or car accidents. This information must be provided annually for each exam because it is so essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.

The required physical exam includes measurement of blood pressure and a careful listening examination of the heart, especially for murmurs and rhythm abnormalities. If there are no warning signs reported on the health history and no abnormalities discovered on exam, no further evaluation or testing is recommended.

## When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

If the primary healthcare provider or school physician has concerns, a referral to a child heart specialist, a pediatric cardiologist, is recommended. This specialist will perform a more thorough evaluation, including an electrocardiogram (ECG), which is a graph of the electrical activity of the heart. An echocardiogram, which is an ultrasound test to allow for direct visualization of the heart structure, will likely also be done. The specialist may also order a treadmill exercise test and a monitor to enable a longer recording of the heart rhythm. None of the testing is invasive or uncomfortable.

## Can sudden cardiac death be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation should find most, but not all, conditions that would cause sudden death in the athlete. This is because some diseases are difficult to uncover and may only develop later in life. Others can develop following a normal screening evaluation, such as an infection of the heart muscle from a virus.

This is why screening evaluations and a review of the family health history need to be performed on a yearly basis by the athlete's primary healthcare provider. With proper screening and evaluation, most cases can be identified and prevented.

## Why have an AED on site during sporting events?

The only effective treatment for ventricular fibrillation is immediate use of an automated external defibrillator (AED). An AED can restore the heart back into a normal rhythm. An AED is also life-saving for ventricular fibrillation caused by a blow to the chest over the heart (commotio cordis).

Effective September 1, 2014, the New Jersey Department of Education requires that all public and nonpublic schools grades K through 12 shall:

- Have an AED available at every sports event (three minutes total time to reach and return with the AED);
- Have adequate personnel who are trained in AED use present at practices and games;
- Have coaches and athletic trainers trained in basic life support techniques (CPR); and
- Call 911 immediately while someone is retrieving the AED.



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## NJSIAA PARENT/GUARDIAN CONCUSSION POLICY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

In order to help protect the student athletes of New Jersey, the NJSIAA has mandated that all athletes, parents/guardians and coaches follow the NJSIAA Concussion Policy.

A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They may be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force transmitted to the head. They can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Even though most concussions are mild, **all concussions are potentially serious and may result in complications including prolonged brain damage and death if not recognized and managed properly.** In other words, even a “ding” or a bump on the head can be serious. You can't see a concussion and most sports concussions occur without loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child/player reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

<b>Symptoms may include one or more of the following:</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Headache.</li><li>2. Nausea/vomiting.</li><li>3. Balance problems or dizziness.</li><li>4. Double vision or changes in vision.</li><li>5. Sensitivity to light or sound/noise.</li><li>6. Feeling of sluggishness or foginess.</li><li>7. Difficulty with concentration, short-term memory, and/or confusion.</li><li>8. Irritability or agitation.</li><li>9. Depression or anxiety.</li><li>10. Sleep disturbance.</li></ol>



<b>Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Appears dazed, stunned, or disoriented.</li><li>2. Forgets plays or demonstrates short-term memory difficulties (e.g. is unsure of the game, score, or opponent)</li><li>3. Exhibits difficulties with balance or coordination.</li><li>4. Answers questions slowly or inaccurately.</li><li>5. Loses consciousness.</li><li>6. Demonstrates behavior or personality changes.</li><li>7. Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit.</li></ol>

**What can happen if my child/player keeps on playing with a concussion or returns too soon?**

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even to severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often under report symptoms of injuries. And concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key for student-athlete's safety.

**If you think your child/player has suffered a concussion**

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. No athlete may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours.

An athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time and may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a medical doctor or doctor of Osteopathy, trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

You should also inform you child's Coach, Athletic Trainer (ATC), and/or Athletic Director, if you think that your child/player may have a concussion. And when it doubt, the athlete sits out.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/>

[www.nfhslearn.com](http://www.nfhslearn.com)

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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

---

Print Parent/Guardian's Name

---

Date

Please keep this form on file at the school. Do not return to the NJSIAA. Thank you.



1161 Route 130 North | Robbinsville, NJ 08691  
609.259.2776 | [www.njsiaa.org](http://www.njsiaa.org)

## **Banned Substances 2022-2023**

**It is the student athlete's responsibility to check with the appropriate or designated athletic staff before using any substance.**

### **The NJSIAA bans the following drug classes.**

1. Stimulants
2. Anabolic agents
3. Alcohol and beta-blockers
4. Diuretics and other masking agents
5. Narcotics
6. Cannabinoids
7. Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics
8. Hormone and metabolic modulators
9. Beta-2 agonists

Note: Any substance chemically/pharmacologically related to all classes listed above and with no current approval by any governmental regulatory health authority for human therapeutic use (e.g., drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development or discontinued, designer drugs, substances approved only for veterinary use) is also banned. The institution and the student-athlete shall be held accountable for all drugs within the banned drug class regardless of whether they have been specifically identified. There is no complete list of banned substances.

### **Substances and Methods Subject to Restrictions:**

1. Blood and gene doping.
2. Local anesthetics (permitted under some conditions).
3. Manipulation of urine samples.
4. Beta-2 agonists (permitted only by inhalation with prescription).
5. Tampering of urine samples.

### **NJSIAA Nutritional/Dietary Supplements:**

Before consuming any nutritional/dietary supplement product, review the product and its label with your athletic department staff. Many nutritional and dietary supplements are contaminated with banned substances not listed on the label.

1. Nutritional/dietary supplements, including vitamins and minerals, are not well regulated and may cause a positive drug test.
2. Student-athletes have tested positive and lost their eligibility using nutritional/dietary supplements.
3. Any product containing a nutritional/dietary supplement ingredient is taken at your own risk.

Athletics department staff should provide guidance to student-athletes about supplement use, including a directive to have any product checked by qualified staff members before consumption. The NJSIAA subscribes only to Drug Free Sport AXIS for authoritative review of label ingredients in medications and nutritional/dietary supplements. Contact the Drug Free Sport AXIS at 816-474-7321 or [dfsaxis.com](https://dfsaxis.com) (password: njsports).

The following are some examples of substances in each of the nine (9) banned drug classes. There is no complete list of banned substances. Do not rely on this list to rule out any labeled ingredient. Any substance that is chemically related to one of the below classes, even if it is not listed as an example, is also banned.

It is your responsibility to check with the appropriate or designated athletic staff before using any substance. Many nutritional and dietary supplements are contaminated with banned substances not listed on the label. Information about ingredients in medications and nutritional/dietary supplements can be obtained by contacting Drug Free Sport AXIS at 816-474-7321 or [dfsaxis.com](https://dfsaxis.com) (password: njssports).

### 1. Stimulants

Amphetamine (Adderall)	Methylhexanamine (DMAA; Forthane)
Caffeine (Guarana)	Methylphenidate (Ritalin)
Cocaine	Mephedrone (bath salts)
Dimethylbutylamine (DMBA; AMP)	Modafinil
Dimethylhexylamine (DMHA; Octodrine)	Octopamine
Ephedrine	Phenethylamines (PEAs)
Heptaminol	Phentermine
Hordenine	Synephrine (bitter orange)
Methamphetamine	

**Exceptions: Phenylephrine and Pseudoephedrine are not banned.**

### 2. Anabolic Agents

Androstenedione	Methasterone
Boldenone	Nandrolone
Clenbuterol	Norandrostenedione
DHCMT (Oral Turinabol)	Oxandrolone
DHEA (7-Keto)	SARMs [Ligandrol (LGD-4033); Ostarine; RAD140; S-23]
Drostanolone	Stanozolol
Epitrenbolone	Stenbolone
Etiocholanolone	Testosterone
Methandienone	Trenbolone

### 3. Alcohol and Beta Blockers

Alcohol	Pindolol
Atenolol	Propranolol
Metoprolol	Timolol
Nadolol	

### 4. Diuretics and Masking Agents

Bumetanide	Probenecid
Chlorothiazide	Spironolactone (canrenone)
Furosemide	Triamterene
Hydrochlorothiazide	Trichlormethiazide

**Exceptions: Finasteride is not banned**

## 5. Narcotics

Buprenorphine Dextromoramide Diamorphine (heroin) Fentanyl, and its derivatives Hydrocodone Hydromorphone Methadone	Morphine Nicomorphine Oxycodone Oxymorphone Pentazocine Pethidine
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## 6. Cannabinoids

Marijuana Synthetic cannabinoids (Spice; K2; JWH-018; JWH-073)	Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
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## 7. Peptide Hormones, growth factors, related substances, and mimetics

Growth hormone (hGH) Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) Erythropoietin (EPO)	IGF-1 (colostrum; deer antler velvet) Ibutamoren (MK-677)
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Exceptions: Insulin, Synthroid, and Forteo are not banned.

## 8. Hormone and Metabolic Modulators

Aromatase Inhibitors [Anastrozole (Arimidex); ATD (androstatrienedione); Formestane; Letrozole] Clomiphene (Clomid) Fulvestrant GW1516 (Cardarine; Endurobol) SERMS [Raloxifene (Evista); Tamoxifen (Nolvadex)]	
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## 9. Beta-2 Agonists

Bambuterol Formoterol Higenamine	Norcoclaurine Salbutamol Salmeterol
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1161 Route 130, P.O. Box 487, Robbinsville, NJ 08691 609-259-2776 609-259-3047-Fax

## NJSIAA STEROID TESTING POLICY

### CONSENT TO RANDOM TESTING

In Executive Order 72, issued December 20, 2005, Governor Richard Codey directed the New Jersey Department of Education to work in conjunction with the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) to develop and implement a program of random testing for steroids, of teams and individuals qualifying for championship games.

Beginning in the Fall, 2006 sports season, any student-athlete who possesses, distributes, ingests or otherwise uses any of the banned substances on the attached page, without written prescription by a fully-licensed physician, as recognized by the American Medical Association, to treat a medical condition, violates the NJSIAA's sportsmanship rule, and is subject to NJSIAA penalties, including ineligibility from competition.

Athletes may submit supplements and medications to Drug Free Sport AXIS to receive information regarding banned substances or safety issues. Athletes or parents may login to the NJSIAA account at [www.dfsaxis.com](http://www.dfsaxis.com) using the password "njsports".

The NJSIAA will test certain randomly selected individuals and teams that qualify for a state championship tournament or state championship competition for banned substances. The results of all tests shall be considered confidential and shall only be disclosed to the student, his or her parents and his or her school. No student may participate in NJSIAA competition unless the student and the student's parent/guardian consent to random testing.

By signing below, we consent to random testing in accordance with the NJSIAA steroid testing policy. We understand that, if the student or the student's team qualifies for a state championship tournament or state championship competition, the student may be subject to testing for banned substances.

---

Signature of Student-Athlete

---

Print Student-Athlete's Name

---

Date

---

Signature of Parent/Guardian

---

Print Parent/Guardian's Name

---

Date



# PALMYRA STUDENT ATHLETE CONTRACT

## Athletes, parents and coaches working as a Team

### PROCEDURES

- **All participants must have a signed Physical and Student Athlete Contract on file** in the Athletic office in order to participate in interscholastic sports programs.
- **Athletes must meet Palmyra and NJSIAA eligibility requirements** (found in Student-Athlete and NJSIAA Handbooks) and must have a good citizen status at Palmyra High School. Athletes must abide by all school policies, which are located in the PHS Student Handbook.
- **All injuries are to be reported immediately to your Coach and to our Athletic Trainer** for proper examination and if needed, a referral to appropriate medical personnel or services.
- **Students are to be in school by 10:30am if they wish to participate in a scheduled practice or game** on that day. Any exception **MUST** be approved by the Athletic Director or building Principal.

### CONDUCT

- **Athletes are representatives of Palmyra High School and at all times must present themselves in a positive and sportsmanlike manner. All athletes, spectators and coaches must show proper respect for opposing teams, their coaches and officials alike.**
- **Bus behavior will be beyond reproach.** Appropriate demeanor and responsible volume must be maintained at all times. No abuse, distasteful or obscene language or unsafe actions will be permitted.
- **All athletes are expected to arrive and return to the school as part of the team.** The coach may allow a student to return home from an away event only after a parental release form is signed in front of the coach. At this point, the parent of that child will assume all responsibility. At no time are students allowed to drive themselves to or from athletic contests. Any other arrangement must be made prior to the beginning of the day through the office of the Athletic Director or the building Principal. That arrangement will include written permission, a detailed rationale for exemption, and the name(s) of the assigned driver(s) who will be responsible for the child's safety. **We encourage all team members, whenever possible, to use the assigned school bus. This promotes team unity, ensures proper supervision and allows for greater safety of our students.**
- **Hazing: PHS will not tolerate hazing of any kind to our student athletes.** Students who disregard this rule are subject to suspension and/or expulsion from their team, as well as appropriate school consequences set forth by the Assistant Principal.

### RESPONSIBILITIES

- **It is the responsibility of the Head Coach to decide which student/athlete will participate and which level of play,** as well as the amount of playing time that the student will have. Questions regarding this area will be addressed directly to the Head Coach in a mutually acceptable timeframe and in an appropriate, professional manner ([see Parent/Coach Communication pamphlet](#))
- **Athletes will be on time for practice and will be prepared for practice every day.** They should prioritize their affiliations with community teams, placing the needs of the PHS team first.
- **Athletes are responsible for all equipment issued and for the care of said equipment.** Equipment and uniforms are to be worn and used only at PHS events and not throughout the day. Athletes will be held accountable (financial obligations) for lost and /or damaged equipment and/or uniforms.
- **For ALL practices and games, participants are required to have prearranged transportation home from school.** Every effort should be made to have transportation waiting at the school for pick-up.
- **Failure to comply with the requirements stipulated** in the PHS Handbook or any of the rules stated in this contract or stipulated by the Coach regarding curfews, detentions, etc., will result in disciplinary action which may include suspension or dismissal for a designated time as determined by the Head Coach and/or the policy set forth in the Student Handbook.
- **In addition to the above-mentioned criteria, all athletes are required to be alcohol-free, tobacco-free, and drug-free twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week (24/7)** throughout their season. Student/athletes who use and/or are in possession of these items are subject to disciplinary action as outlined by the Palmyra Board of Education Policies and Procedures as stated in the Student Handbook. Attendance at parties or gatherings where alcohol, tobacco, or drugs are present is strictly prohibited and is also considered a violation of the 24/7 policy. The purpose of this rule is deter underage drinking and/or substance abuse.

#### **PALMYRA ATHLETES MUST REMEMBER**

Everything you say and do should be consistent with the six core ethical values comprising good character:



- Trustworthiness
- Respect
- Responsibility
- Fairness
- Caring
- Citizenship.

## **Eligibility Policy for Co-curricular Activities**

To be eligible to participate in athletics, at any level, a student must pass 27.5 credits per year (13.75 per semester).

**New requirements since 2014:** Students must pass 30 credits year (15 per semester). This is an N.J.S.I.A.A. regulation.

1. Students who become ineligible because of semester grades may finish the season.
2. Students may attend summer school in order to become eligible for the Fall.
3. Students who accumulate 3 suspensions during the school year immediately become ineligible.
4. Students with obligations are ineligible to participate on any athletic teams.
5. A student who has a medical for Physical Education will not be eligible to practice or participate in a game during that day.
6. No student may participate in an athletic activity after school if he/she has been absent on the day of the scheduled event. Arriving to school after 10:30 without a valid excuse will be considered as absent. Those students with early dismissal for illness are also ineligible. Students may be granted administrative approval to participate for non-illness related absences.
7. Students on the suspended list may not participate in any school related activities until completion of the suspension is satisfied. No practice or participation may occur on the day(s) of the school suspension.

---

### **I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE RULES AND AGREE TO ABIDE BY THEM**

*Student Athlete and parent/guardian must sign this document prior to issuing a uniform or adding the student's name to the team roster.*

---

**SPORT**

---

**PRINT ATHLETE'S NAME**

---

**ATHLETE'S SIGNATURE**

---

**DATE**

---

**PRINT PARENT/GUARDIAN'S NAME**

---

**PARENT/GUARDIAN'S SIGNATURE**

---

**DATE**

# PALMYRA HIGH SCHOOL

## PARENT/GUARDIAN

### ADULT CODE OF CONDUCT

1. *In order to uphold the goals of the Palmyra High School and ensure that all participants have the benefit of a safe and fun learning environment, all parents guardians and other adults and attendees of Palmyra High School events, including but not limited to practices, competitions, and banquets, must behave accordingly in a respectful, courteous and sportsmanlike manner at all times.*
2. *Any adult who is using alcohol, tobacco or non-prescription drugs and/or appears intoxicated at a Palmyra High School event, and or who is flagrantly rude, attempts to intimidate, verbally abuse, heckles, taunts, ridicules, boos, throws objects and/or uses vulgarity or profane language/gestures with an official, coach, volunteer, staff member, participant or other event attendee, must receive a verbal warning and/or be asked to leave a Palmyra High School event. The adult's children may also be removed from the event. Any adult who commits one of the above stated offenses a second time, will be banned from any and all Palmyra High School events for a period of one year from the date of the second offence, and their children may also be removed from the program(s) for that time period.*
3. *Any adult who physically assaults an official, coach, volunteer, staff member participant or threatens grave bodily harm may be banned from any and all Palmyra High School events for one year from the date of offense and their children may also be removed from any and all Palmyra High School program for that same period of time. After the ban has expired, if the individual commits another offense of the adult code of conduct, the individual will be permanently banned from any and all Palmyra High School events*

*and individual's children may also be permanently removed from any and all Palmyra High School programs.*

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

*I hereby understand and acknowledge that as a parent/guardian of a Palmyra High School Student participant it is my responsibility to comply with all rules and regulations. Any non-compliance with any and all rules and regulation may be cause for discipline and/or dismissal of my child/the participants, myself, and/or any spectators or other persons affiliated with the undersigned and the above named participant.*

*By my signature below, I hereby stipulate that I have read, fully understand and agree to all of the above.*

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

*Print Full Legal Name* \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature of Student* \_\_\_\_\_

*Print Full Legal Name* \_\_\_\_\_

*Date* \_\_\_\_\_

SPORTS RELATED EYE INJURIES

**Sign-Off Sheet**

**Name of School District: Palmyra**

**Name of Local School: Palmyra High School**

I/WE acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Sports Related Eye Injuries pamphlet.

**Student Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Parent or Guardian Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

# SPORTS-RELATED EYE INJURIES:

## AN EDUCATIONAL FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS



Participating in sports and recreational activities is an important part of a healthy, physically active lifestyle for children. Unfortunately, injuries can, and do, occur. Children are at particular risk for sustaining a sports-related eye injury and most of these injuries can be prevented. Every year, more than 30,000 children sustain serious sports-related eye injuries. Every 13 minutes, an emergency room in the United States treats a sports-related eye injury.<sup>1</sup> According to the National Eye Institute, the sports with the highest rate of eye injuries are: baseball/softball, ice hockey, racquet sports, and basketball, followed by fencing, lacrosse, paintball and boxing.

Thankfully, there are steps that parents can take to ensure their children's safety on the field, the court, or wherever they play or participate in sports and recreational activities.

### Prevention of Sports-Related Eye Injuries

Approximately 90% of sports-related eye injuries can be prevented with simple precautions, such as using protective eyewear.<sup>2</sup> **Each sport has a certain type of recommended protective eyewear, as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Protective eyewear should sit comfortably on the face. Poorly fitted equipment may be uncomfortable, and may not offer the best eye protection. Protective eyewear for sports includes, among other things, safety goggles and eye guards, and it should be made of polycarbonate lenses, a strong, shatterproof plastic. Polycarbonate lenses are much stronger than regular lenses.**<sup>3</sup>

Health care providers (HCP), including family physicians, ophthalmologists, optometrists, and others, play a critical role in advising students, parents and guardians about the proper use of protective eyewear. To find out what kind of eye protection is recommended, and permitted for your child's sport, visit the National Eye Institute at <http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports/findingprotection.asp>. Prevent Blindness America also offers tips for choosing and buying protective eyewear at <http://www.preventblindness.org/tips-buying-sports-eye-protectors>, and <http://www.preventblindness.org/recommended-sports-eye-protectors>.

It is recommended that all children participating in school sports or recreational sports wear protective eyewear. Parents and coaches need to make sure young athletes protect their eyes, and properly gear up for the game. Protective eyewear should be part of any uniform to help reduce the occurrence of sports-related eye injuries. Since many youth teams do not require eye protection, parents may need to ensure that their children wear safety glasses or goggles whenever they play sports. Parents can set a good example by wearing protective eyewear when they play sports.

<sup>1</sup> National Eye Institute, National Eye Health Education Program, Sports-Related Eye Injuries: What You Need to Know and Tips for Prevention, [www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeinjuries.pdf](http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeinjuries.pdf), December 26, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Rodriguez, Jorge O., D.O., and Lavina, Adrian M., M.D., Prevention and Treatment of Common Eye Injuries in Sports, <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2003/0401/p1481.html>, September 4, 2014; National Eye Health Education Program, Sports-Related Eye Injuries: What You Need to Know and Tips for Prevention, [www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeinjuries.pdf](http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeinjuries.pdf), December 26, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, [http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports\\_Injuries.htm](http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm), December 27, 2013.



## Most Common Types of Eye Injuries



The most common types of eye injuries that can result from sports injuries are blunt injuries, corneal abrasions and penetrating injuries.

♦ **Blunt injuries:** Blunt injuries occur when the eye is suddenly compressed by impact from an object. Blunt injuries, often caused by tennis balls, racquets, fists or elbows, sometimes cause a black eye or hyphema (bleeding in front of the eye). More serious blunt injuries often break bones near the eye, and may sometimes seriously damage important eye structures and/or lead to vision loss.

♦ **Corneal abrasions:** Corneal abrasions are painful scrapes on the outside of the eye, or the cornea. Most corneal abrasions eventually heal on their

own, but a doctor can best assess the extent of the abrasion, and may prescribe medication to help control the pain. The most common cause of a sports-related corneal abrasion is being poked in the eye by a finger.

♦ **Penetrating injuries:** Penetrating injuries are caused by a foreign object piercing the eye. Penetrating injuries are very serious, and often result in severe damage to the eye. These injuries often occur when eyeglasses break while they are being worn. Penetrating injuries must be treated quickly in order to preserve vision.<sup>4</sup>

- Pain when looking up and/or down, or difficulty seeing;
- Tenderness;
- Sunken eye;
- Double vision;
- Severe eyelid and facial swelling;
- Difficulty tracking;

## Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury



- The eye has an unusual pupil size or shape;
- Blood in the clear part of the eye;
- Numbness of the upper cheek and gum; and/or
- Severe redness around the white part of the eye.

## What to do if a Sports-Related Eye Injury Occurs



If a child sustains an eye injury, it is recommended that he/she receive immediate treatment from a licensed HCP (e.g., eye doctor) to reduce the risk of serious damage, including blindness. It is also recommended that the child, along with his/her parent or guardian, seek guidance from the HCP regarding the appropriate amount of time to wait before returning to sports competition or practice after sustaining an eye injury. The school nurse and the child's teachers should also be notified when a child sustains an eye injury. A parent or guardian should also provide the school nurse with a physician's note detailing the nature of the eye injury, any diagnosis, medical orders for

the return to school, as well as any prescription(s) and/or treatment(s) necessary to promote healing, and the safe resumption of normal activities, including sports and recreational activities.

## Return to Play and Sports

According to the American Family Physician Journal, there are several guidelines that should be followed when students return to play after sustaining an eye injury. For

example, students who have sustained significant ocular injury should receive a full examination and clearance by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. In addition, students should not return to play until the period of time recommended by their HCP has elapsed. For more minor eye injuries, the athletic trainer may determine that

it is safe for a student to resume play based on the nature of the injury, and how the student feels. No matter what degree of eye injury is sustained, it is recommended that students wear protective eyewear when returning to play and immediately report any concerns with their vision to their coach and/or the athletic trainer.



**Additional information on eye safety can be found at <http://isee.nei.nih.gov> and <http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports>.**

<sup>4</sup>Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, [http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports\\_Injuries.htm](http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm), December 27, 2013.



# NEW JERSEY STATE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1161 Route 130 North, Robbinsville, NJ 08691

Phone 609-259-2776 ~ Fax 609-259-3047

## **Memorandum**

**To:** All Athletic Directors of Member Schools

**From:** Tony Maselli, Assistant Director

**Date:** June 2019

**Re:** Opioid Education Video Procedure

To All Athletic Directors:

Acting to address the increased risk of opioid abuse among high school athletes, the Office of the New Jersey Coordinator for Addiction Responses and Enforcement Strategies (NJCARES) and the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) announced on February 19, 2019, a new partnership to educate student athletes and their parents/guardians on addiction risks associated with sports injuries and opioid use.

This educational initiative, spearheaded by Attorney General Gurbir Grewal and approved by the Executive Committee of the NJSIAA, is a collaborative effort to use video programming to raise awareness among high school athletes that they face a higher risk of becoming addicted to prescription pain medication than their fellow students who do not play sports.

Beginning with the 2019 fall season, we are making available to all student athletes and their parents/guardians, an educational video about the risks of opioid use as it relates to student athletes. The video will be available on August 1, 2019 and can be found on the NJSIAA website under "Athlete Wellness" which is located under the "Health & Safety" tab. We are strongly encouraging student athletes and parents/guardians to watch the video as soon as it becomes available. An acknowledgement that students and their parents/guardians have watched the video will be required starting with the 2019-2020 winter season.

All member schools are asked to add to their current athletic consent forms the sign-off listed below. The sign-off acknowledgment is an NJSIAA mandate; student athletes are required to view the video only once per school year prior to the first official practice of the season in their respective sport, but the signed acknowledgment is required for each sport a student participates in. Athletes that are 18 years or older do not need the parents/guardians to watch the video.

**Opioid Video is located at:** <https://youtu.be/3Rz6rkwpAx8>

## **NJSIAA OPIOID POLICY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We have viewed the NJ CARES educational video on the risks of opioid use for high school athletes. We understand the NJSIAA policy that requires students, and their parents(s)/guardian(s) if a student is under the age of 18, to view this video and sign this acknowledgement.

Student's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## PALMYRA HIGH SCHOOL

311 West Fifth Street  
Palmyra, New Jersey 08065  
856-786-9300 Fax 856-786-3014

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### Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs Fact Sheet Student-Athlete and Parent/Guardian Sign-Off

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41.10, public school districts, approved private schools for students with disabilities, and nonpublic schools participating in an interscholastic sports program must distribute this [Opioid Use and Misuse Educational Fact Sheet](#) to all student-athletes and cheerleaders. In addition, schools and districts must obtain a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the fact sheet from each student-athlete and cheerleader, and for students under age 18, the parent or guardian must also sign.

This sign-off sheet is due to the appropriate school personnel as determined by your district prior to the first official practice session of the spring 2018 athletic season (March 2, 2018, as determined by the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association) and annually thereafter prior to the student-athlete's or cheerleader's first official practice of the school year.

Name of School: *Palmyra High School*

Name of School District (if applicable): *Palmyra*

I/We acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Educational Fact Sheet on the Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs.

Student Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian Signature (also needed if student is under age 18): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please print name

<sup>1</sup>Does not include athletic clubs or intramural events.



# OPIOID USE AND MISUSE EDUCATIONAL FACT SHEET

## Keeping Student-Athletes Safe

School athletics can serve an integral role in students' development. In addition to providing healthy forms of exercise, school athletics foster friendships and camaraderie, promote sportsmanship and fair play, and instill the value of competition.

Unfortunately, sports activities may also lead to injury and, in rare cases, result in pain that is severe or long-lasting enough to require a prescription opioid painkiller.<sup>1</sup> It is important to understand that overdoses from opioids are on the rise and are killing Americans of all ages and backgrounds. Families and communities across the country are coping with the health, emotional and economic effects of this epidemic.<sup>2</sup>

This educational fact sheet, created by the New Jersey Department of Education as required by state law (*N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41.10*), provides information concerning the use and misuse of opioid drugs in the event that a health care provider prescribes a student-athlete or cheerleader an opioid for a sports-related injury. Student-athletes and cheerleaders participating in an interscholastic sports program (and their parent or guardian, if the student is under age 18) must provide their school district written acknowledgment of their receipt of this fact sheet.

### How Do Athletes Obtain Opioids?

In some cases, student-athletes are prescribed these medications. According to research, about a third of young people studied obtained pills from their own previous prescriptions (i.e., an unfinished prescription used outside of a physician's supervision), and 83 percent of adolescents had unsupervised access to their prescription medications.<sup>3</sup> It is important for parents to understand the possible hazard of having unsecured prescription medications in their households. Parents should also understand the importance of proper storage and disposal of medications, even if they believe their child would not engage in non-medical use or diversion of prescription medications.

### What Are Signs of Opioid Use?

According to the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 12 percent of male athletes and 8 percent of female athletes had used prescription opioids in the 12-month period studied.<sup>3</sup> In the early stages of abuse, the athlete may exhibit unprovoked nausea and/or vomiting. However, as he or she develops a tolerance to the drug, those signs will diminish. Constipation is not uncommon, but may not be reported. One of the most significant indications of a possible opioid addiction is an athlete's decrease in academic or athletic performance, or a lack of interest in his or her sport. If these warning signs are noticed, best practices call for the student to be referred to the appropriate professional for screening,<sup>4</sup> such as provided through an evidence-based practice to identify problematic use, abuse and dependence on illicit drugs (e.g., Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)) offered through the [New Jersey Department of Health](#).

## What Are Some Ways Opioid Use and Misuse Can Be Prevented?

According to the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) Sports Medical Advisory Committee chair, John P. Kripsak, D.O., "Studies indicate that about 80 percent of heroin users started out by abusing narcotic painkillers."

According to NJSIAA Sports Medical Advisory Committee chair, John P. Kripsak, D.O., "Studies indicate that about 80 percent of heroin users started out by abusing narcotic painkillers."

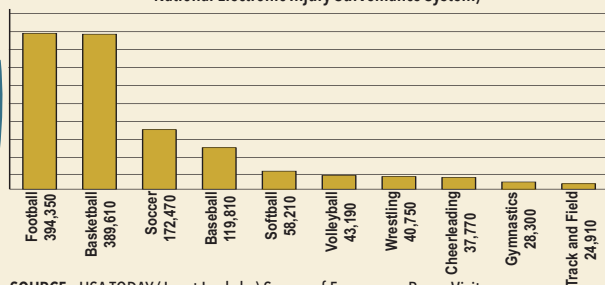
The Sports Medical Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of NJSIAA member schools as well as experts in the field of healthcare and medicine, recommends the following:

- The pain from most sports-related injuries can be managed with non-narcotic medications such as acetaminophen, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications like ibuprofen, naproxen or aspirin. Read the label carefully and always take the recommended dose, or follow your doctor's instructions. More is not necessarily better when taking an over-the-counter (OTC) pain medication, and it can lead to dangerous side effects.<sup>4</sup>
- Ice therapy can be utilized appropriately as an anesthetic.
- Always discuss with your physician exactly what is being prescribed for pain and request to avoid narcotics.
- In extreme cases, such as severe trauma or post-surgical pain, opioid pain medication should not be prescribed for more than five days at a time;
- Parents or guardians should always control the dispensing of pain medications and keep them in a safe, non-accessible location; and
- Unused medications should be disposed of immediately upon cessation of use. Ask your pharmacist about drop-off locations or home disposal kits like Deterra or Medsaway.



Number of Injuries Nationally in 2012 Among Athletes 19 and Under from 10 Popular Sports

(Based on data from U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System)



SOURCE: USA TODAY (Janet Loehrke) Survey of Emergency Room Visits

## Even With Proper Training and Prevention, Sports Injuries May Occur

There are two kinds of sports injuries. Acute injuries happen suddenly, such as a sprained ankle or strained back. Chronic injuries may happen after someone plays a sport or exercises over a long period of time, even when applying overuse-preventative techniques.<sup>5</sup>

Athletes should be encouraged to speak up about injuries, coaches should be supported in injury-prevention decisions, and parents and young athletes are encouraged to become better educated about sports safety.<sup>6</sup>

## What Are Some Ways to Reduce the Risk of Injury?

Half of all sports medicine injuries in children and teens are from overuse. An overuse injury is damage to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon caused by repetitive stress without allowing time for the body to heal. Children and teens are at increased risk for overuse injuries because growing bones are less resilient to stress. Also, young athletes may not know that certain symptoms are signs of overuse.

The best way to deal with sports injuries is to keep them from happening in the first place. Here are some recommendations to consider:



**PREPARE** Obtain the preparticipation physical evaluation prior to participation on a school-sponsored interscholastic or intramural athletic team or squad.



**CONDITIONING** Maintain a good fitness level during the season and offseason. Also important are proper warm-up and cooldown exercises.



**PLAY SMART** Try a variety of sports and consider specializing in one sport before late adolescence to help avoid overuse injuries.



**ADEQUATE HYDRATION** Keep the body hydrated to help the heart more easily pump blood to muscles, which helps muscles work efficiently.



**TRAINING** Increase weekly training time, mileage or repetitions no more than 10 percent per week. For example, if running 10 miles one week, increase to 11 miles the following week. Athletes should also cross-train and perform sport-specific drills in different ways, such as running in a swimming pool instead of only running on the road.



**REST UP** Take at least one day off per week from organized activity to recover physically and mentally. Athletes should take a combined three months off per year from a specific sport (may be divided throughout the year in one-month increments). Athletes may remain physically active during rest periods through alternative low-stress activities such as stretching, yoga or walking.



**PROPER EQUIPMENT** Wear appropriate and properly fitted protective equipment such as pads (neck, shoulder, elbow, chest, knee, and shin), helmets, mouthpieces, face guards, protective cups, and eyewear. Do not assume that protective gear will prevent all injuries while performing more dangerous or risky activities.

## Resources for Parents and Students on Preventing Substance Misuse and Abuse

The following list provides some examples of resources:

**National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence – NJ** promotes addiction treatment and recovery.

**New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services** is committed to providing consumers and families with a wellness and recovery-oriented model of care.

**New Jersey Prevention Network** includes a [parent's quiz](#) on the effects of opioids.

**Operation Prevention Parent Toolkit** is designed to help parents learn more about the opioid epidemic, recognize warning signs, and open lines of communication with their children and those in the community.

**Parent to Parent NJ** is a grassroots coalition for families and children struggling with alcohol and drug addiction.

**Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey** is New Jersey's anti-drug alliance created to localize and strengthen drug-prevention media efforts to prevent unlawful drug use, especially among young people.

**The Science of Addiction: The Stories of Teens** shares common misconceptions about opioids through the voices of teens.

**Youth IMPACTING NJ** is made up of youth representatives from coalitions across the state of New Jersey who have been impacting their communities and peers by spreading the word about the dangers of underage drinking, marijuana use, and other substance misuse.

**References**  
<sup>1</sup> Massachusetts Technical Assistance Partnership for Prevention  
<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
<sup>3</sup> New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic

Association (NJSIAA) Sports Medical Advisory Committee (SMAC)  
<sup>4</sup> Athletic Management, David Csillan, athletic trainer, Ewing High School, NJSIAA SMAC

<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases  
<sup>6</sup> USA TODAY  
<sup>7</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics

### **PART C: ATHLETIC TRAINER - EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

The below information is needed to participate in Palmyra School District athletics. At the end of this information is a place for the parent or guardian's signature and the student's signature. By signing this line you will attest that you have read and understand all of the enclosed information below. If these signatures are not provided, then the Palmyra School District will not recognize these forms to be complete. **Please print all information except for signatures. This form is filed in the Athletic Trainer's Office in case of emergencies.**

**Request for Permission:** We, the undersigned student and student's parent guardian, apply for permission to participate in interscholastic athletics in the following sports: (Please check all that apply), ☐ Baseball, ☐ Basketball (boys and girls), ☐ Cheerleading, ☐ Cross Country (boys and girls), ☐ Field Hockey, ☐ Football, ☐ Indoor Track (boys and girls), ☐ Middle School Basketball (boys and girls), ☐ Softball, ☐ Soccer (boys and girls), ☐ Tennis (boys), ☐ Track and Field (boys and girls) and/or ☐ Wrestling

**Medical Consent for Treatment:** As the parent or legal guardian of this student-athlete, I grant permission to the athletic staff (athletic trainer, nurse, coaches, or other school personnel) for treatment deemed necessary for a condition arising during or affecting participation in athletics sanctioned by the Palmyra School District, including medical treatment recommended by a medical doctor in an emergency. I understand that every effort will be made to contact me prior to treatment. Also, permission is granted to release medical information to the school and athletic trainer or first responder. In case the parents cannot be reached, we give consent for the athletic staff to use their own judgment in securing medical aid, ambulance service, and if necessary, hospital admittance as a result of an injury during participation in sanctioned practices/games scheduled by the Palmyra School District.

**Palmyra BOE Insurance Policy:** The Palmyra School District furnishes an Interscholastic Insurance Policy that provides limited benefits for all students in the district who participate in district school sponsored and supervised interscholastic athletic activities. The policy provides excess coverage for students with no other insurance coverage, but it only pays when other benefits have been exhausted. In cases in which a student has no coverage with either a commercial insurance agency, Medicare or Medicaid, the Palmyra School District athletic insurance policy is the primary policy.

If your son or daughter should be injured while participating in a high school sponsored or supervised interscholastic athletic event, the following procedures must be followed to process a claim under the insurance provided by the Palmyra School District:

1. The injury **SHOULD** be reported to the athletic trainer, school nurse, or supervising coach **before** seeing the doctor.
2. The athletic trainer must complete an Injury Report Form on the injury.
3. The athletic trainer, school nurse, or supervising coach must complete a Student Incident Report. Claims cannot be processed without this form.
4. Complete and submit the Accident Claim Form. This form may be obtained from the school nurse or athletic trainer. The claim form, along with an itemized bill or Explanation of Benefits from your primary insurance carrier, must be filed with the insurance company within 90 days of the injury. The athletic trainer or school nurse must complete a section of this form by before the form can be submitted.

The athletic trainer, school nurse, or supervising coach must receive prior notice that an athlete is going to the doctor because of an athletic injury. This is not done to prevent an athlete from going to the doctor, but so that we can keep up with injuries accurately and fill out the claim forms properly. Any athlete who has an injury due to a Palmyra School District sports competition, practice or workout should report it to the athletic trainer, school nurse, or head coach immediately. The school will not be responsible for any visits to the doctor which the athletic trainer, school nurse, or supervising coach does not receive prior notice. If you have any questions about the insurance process, please call the Athletic Director, athletic trainer or school nurse.

#### **STUDENT INFORMATION**

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student's Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Sex: (circle one) M F Home Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
Grade: (circle one) 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 School Attending: \_\_\_\_\_  
Father / Guardian Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Mother / Guardian Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

##### **PRIMARY**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to Student: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (Day): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (Evening): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (Cell): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

##### **SECONDARY**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to Student: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone (Day): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (Evening): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (Cell): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

#### **MEDICAL INFORMATION**

Physician's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Physician's Phone #: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Tetanus: \_\_\_\_\_ Known Allergies: \_\_\_\_\_  
Please list any significant health problems that might be significant to a physician evaluating your child in case of an emergency: \_\_\_\_\_

Medications: \_\_\_\_\_  
Inhaler or Epipen? \_\_\_\_\_ Wear Contacts or Glasses? \_\_\_\_\_ Glasses \_\_\_\_\_ Contacts \_\_\_\_\_  
Parent Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**If student is over 18**  
Student Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_