RIPLEY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Adoption Date:

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CONCUSSION AND HEAD INJURY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHEET

In compliance with Oklahoma Statute Section 24-155 of Title 70, this acknowledgement form is to confirm that you have read and understand the Concussion Fact Sheet provided to you by Ripley School District related to potential concussions and head injuries occurring during participation in athletics. I,	
SIGNATURE OF PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN	DATE
This form should be completed annually prior to the athlete's first one year beyond the date of signature in the principal's office or the signature in the principal signature in the sig	practice and/or competition and be kept on file for ne office designated by the principal.

Revision Date(s):

CONCUSSION/HEAD INJURY FACT SHEET STUDENT-ATHLETES

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury

Is caused by a bump or blow to the head

Can change the way your brain normally works

Can occur during practice or games in any sport

Can happen even if you have not been knocked out

Can be serious even if you have just been "dinged"

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?

Headache or "pressure" in head

Nausea or vomiting

Balance problems or dizziness

Sensitivity to light

Sensitivity to noise

Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy

Concentration or memory problems

Confusion

Does not "feel right"

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I THINK I HAVE A CONCUSSION?

<u>Tell your coaches or parents.</u> Never ignore a bump or blow to the head even if you feel fine. Also, tell your coach if one of your teammates may have a concussion.

Get a medical checkup. A doctor or health care professional can tell you if you have a concussion and when you are OK to return to play.

Give yourself time to get better. If you have had a concussion, your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is still healing, you are much more likely to have a second concussion. Additional concussions can cause damage to your brain. It is important to rest until you get approval from a doctor or health care professional to return to play.

HOW CAN I PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

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

Practice good sportsmanship.

Use the proper equipment, including personal protective equipment (such as helmets, padding, shin guards and eye and mouth guards——IN ORDER FOR EQUIPMENT TO PROTECT YOU, it must be the right equipment for the game, position and activity; it must be worn correctly and used every time you play.)

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:

www.cdc.gov/TraumaticBraininjury/

www.oata.net

www.ossaa.com

www.nfhslearn.com

IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON!

RIPLEY BOARD OF EDUCATION

THEATTAGE

CONCUSSION/HEAD INJURY FACT SHEET PARENTS/GUARDIANS

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump or blow to the head. Even a "ding", "getting your bell rung" or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious. You cannot see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of a concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear to be noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If your child reports any symptoms of a concussion or if you notice any symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETES?

Headache or "pressure" in head

Nausea or vomiting

Balance problems or dizziness

Sensitivity to light

Sensitivity to noise

Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy

Concentration or memory problems

Confusion

Does not "feel right"

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OBSERVED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS?

Appears dazed or stunned

Is confused about assignment or position

Forgets an instruction

Is unsure of game, score or opponent

Moves clumsily

Answers questions slowly

Loses consciousness (even briefly) -

Shows behavior or personality changes

Cannot recall events prior to hit or fall

Cannot recall events after hit or fall

HOW CAN I HELP MY CHILD PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Ensure they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.

Make sure they use the proper equipment, including personal protective equipment (such as helmets, padding, shin guards and eye and mouth guards----IN ORDER FOR EQUIPMENT TO PROTECT YOU, it must be the right equipment for the game, position and activity; it must be worn correctly and used every time you play.)

Learn the signs and symptoms of a concussion.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:

- www.edc.gov/TraumaticBraininjury/
- www.oata.net
- www.ossaa.com
- www.nfhslearn.com

IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON!

Adoption Date: August 2, 2010

Revision Date(s);

CONCUSSIONS AND HEAD INJURIES

The Ripley Board of Education recognizes that concussions and head injuries are commonly reported injuries in contact sports.

On an annual basis, a concussion and head injury information sheet shall be completed and returned to the school district by the youth athlete and the youth athlete's parent or guardian prior to the youth athlete's participation in practice or competition. The athletic director shall provide written instructions to all coaches to insure that no youth athletes are allowed to participate in practice or competition prior to the receipt of a concussion and head injury information sheet. Any coach or staff allowing a youth athlete to participate in practice or competition prior to the receipt of a signed concussion and head injury information sheet shall be disciplined and may be terminated from employment in the extra duty assignment.

A youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury during a practice or game shall be removed from participation at that time. Any youth athlete removed from participation shall not be allowed to participate until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and receives written clearance to return to participation from that health care provider.

REFERENCE: 70 O.S. §24-155