

**CONCUSSIONS 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 Valliant School District related to potential concussion and head injuries occurring during participation in athletics.

I, _____, as a student-athlete who participates in the Valliant School District’s athletic program and I, _____ as the parent/Legal guardian, have read the information material provided to us by the Valliant School District related to concussions and head injuries occurring during participation in athletic programs and understand the content and warnings.

Signature of Student-Athlete

Date

Signature of Parent/Legal Guradian

Date

This form must be completed annually prior to the athlete’s first practice and/or competition and be kept of file for one year beyond the date of signature in the principal’s office or the office designated by the principal.

CONCUSSIONS AND 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 the 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?

Tell you coaches or parents. 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!

CONCUSSIONS AND 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 the 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.

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