PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION -- MEDICAL HISTORY

Student's Name: (print)											
Address							ne				-
Grade School											
Personal Physician						Pho	ne				_
In case of emergency, contact:											
NameRelationship			Phone (H)			(W)					_
lain "Yes" answers in the box below**. Circle questions you don	ı't know	the an	swers to.								
Have you had a medical illness or injury since your last check		No	12	Have you eve	r aatten w	novn	ectedly short of	breath w	ith	Yes	N
up or physical?				exercise?	i gotten u	пелр	celearly short of	oreath w	itii		0
Have you been hospitalized overnight in the past year?			1	Do you have a	asthma?						0
Have you ever had surgery?]	Do you have :	seasonal a	llerg	ies that require	medical t	reatment?		0
Have you ever had prior testing for the heart ordered by a			14.	Do you use ar	ny special	prote	ective or correct	ive equip	ment or		0
physician?	_	_		devices that a	ren't usual	ly us	ed for your acti	vity or po	osition		
Have you ever passed out during or after exercise?				(for example,	knee brac	e, sp	ecial neck roll,	foot ortho	otics,		
Have you ever had chest pain during or after exercise?				retainer on yo							
Do you get tired more quickly than your friends do during							strain, or swell				0
exercise?				Have you bro	ken or fra	cture	ed any bones or	dislocate	d any		0
Have you ever had racing of your heart or skipped heartbeats?				joints?							
Have you had high blood pressure or high cholesterol?				Have you ha	d any othe	r pro	blems with pair	n or swell	ing in		[
Have you ever been told you have a heart murmur?				muscles, tend	lons, bone	es, or	joints?				
Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or of				If yes, check	appropria	te bo	x and explain b	elow:			
sudden unexplained death before age 50?				•							
Has any family member been diagnosed with enlarged heart, (dilated cardiomyopathy), hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, long				□ Head □ Neck			Elbow Forearm		Hip Thigh		
QT syndrome or other ion channelpathy (Brugada syndrome, etc), Marfan's syndrome, or abnormal heart rhythm?				□ Back □ Chest			Wrist Hand		e	f	
Have you had a severe viral infection (for example,				□ Shoulde			Finger			L	
myocarditis or mononucleosis) within the last month?		Ц		Upper A			Foot		AllKIC		
Has a physician ever denied or restricted your participation in activities for any heart problems?					to weigh	more	e or less than ye	ou do nov	w?		
Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?	_	_		•							I
Have you ever been knocked out, become unconscious, or lost			18.	Have you ev	er been di	agno	sed with or trea	ted for si	ckle cell		I
your memory?				trait or sickle	e cell disea	ase?					
If yes, how many times?			Females Only	was your firs	t monstru	01 n 0	riad?				
When was your last concussion?			19. When	was your me	st recent i	ai pe	trual period?				
How severe was each one? (Explain below)							ave from the sta		noriad to the	a start (.f
Have you ever had a seizure?				er?		ily ile	ive nom the sta			e start (1
Do you have frequent or severe headaches?						1	in the last year?				
Have you ever had numbness or tingling in your arms, hands,				5 1	2		5		.0		
legs or feet?		-		was the longe	est time be	etwee	en periods in the	e last year	?		
Have you ever had a stinger, burner, or pinched nerve?			Males Only		44-1-9						
Are you missing any paired organs?				ou missing a	-						
Are you under a doctor's care?							ng or masses? _				_
Are you currently taking any prescription or non-prescription							t required. I ha				
(over-the-counter) medication or pills or using an inhaler?		-					ng on the UIL S				
Do you have any allergies (for example, to pollen, medicine,							box, I choose tening. I underst				۲
food, or stinging insects)?				nily to schedu			U	and it is t	ne responsi	binty o	•
Have you ever been dizzy during or after exercise?			· · · ·	1		/	OX BELOW (attac	1	.1		4
Do you have any current skin problems (for example, itching,			EAPLAIN	IES ANSW	EKS IN TH	EBC	DA BELOW (attac	en another	sneet II neces	sary):	
rashes, acne, warts, fungus, or blisters)?	_	_									
Have you ever become ill from exercising in the heat?											
Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?											
			L							League	

If, between this date and the beginning of participation, any illness or injury should occur that may limit this student's participation, I agree to notify the school authorities of such illness or injury.

I hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the above questions are complete and correct. Failure to provide truthful responses could subject the student in question to penalties determined by the UIL Student Signature:

Parent/Guardian Signature:

Date:

Any Yes answer to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 requires further medical evaluation which may include a physical examination. Written clearance from a physician, physician assistant, chiropractor, or nurse practitioner is required before any participation in UIL practices, games or matches. THIS FORM MUST BE ON FILE PRIOR TO PARTICIPATION IN ANY PRACTICE, SCRIMMAGE, PERFORMANCE OR CONTEST BEFORE, DURING OR AFTER SCHOOL. For School Use Only:

This Medical History Form was reviewed by: Printed Name_

Date

Signature

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION -- PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Student's Name		Sex	Age	Date of Birth		.
Height	Weight	% Body fat (optional)	Pulse	BP		_/,/) od pressure while sitting
Vision: R 20/	L 20/	Corrected: \Box Y	□ N	Pupils:	Equal	□ Unequal

As a minimum requirement, this Physical Examination Form must be completed prior to junior high participation and again prior to first and third years of high school participation. It must be completed if there are yes answers to specific questions on the student's MEDICAL HISTORY FORM on the reverse side. * Local district policy may require an annual physical exam.

	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS	INITIALS*
MEDICAL			
Appearance			
Eyes/Ears/Nose/Throat			
Lymph Nodes			
Heart-Auscultation of the heart in the supine position.			
Heart-Auscultation of the heart in the standing position.			
Heart-Lower extremity pulses			
Pulses			
Lungs			
Abdomen			
Genitalia (males only) if indicated			
Skin			
Marfan's stigmata (arachnodactyly, pectus excavatum, joint hypermobility, scoliosis)			

Neck		
Back		
Shoulder/Arm		
Elbow/Forearm		
Wrist/Hand		
Hip/Thigh		
Knee		
Leg/Ankle		
Foot		

*station-based examination only

CLEARANCE

□ Cleared

Cleared after completing evaluation/rehabilitation for:

Not cleared for: ______ Reason: ______

Recommendations:

The following information must be filled in and signed by either a Physician, a Physician Assistant licensed by a State Board of Physician Assistant Examiners, a Registered Nurse recognized as an Advanced Practice Nurse by the Board of Nurse Examiners, or a Doctor of Chiropractic. Examination forms signed by any other health care practitioner, will not be accepted. Name (print/type) _____ Date of Examination: _____ Address: Phone Number: ______ Signature: ___

Must be completed before a student participates in any practice, before, during or after school, (both in-season and out-of-season) or performance/ games/matches.



SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST (SCA) AWARENESS FORM

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Website Resources:

American Heart Association: <u>www.heart.org</u>

Lead Author: Arnold Fenrich, MD and Benjamin Levine, MD

Additional Reviewers: UIL Medical Advisory Committee

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

- Occurs suddenly and often without warning.
- An electrical malfunction (shortcircuit) causes the bottom chambers of the heart (ventricles) to beat dangerously fast (ventricular tachycardia or fibrillation) and disrupts the pumping ability of the heart.
- The heart cannot pump blood to the brain, lungs and other organs of the body.
- The person loses consciousness (passes out) and has no pulse.
- Death occurs within minutes if not treated immediately.

What causes Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

Inherited (passed on from family) **conditions present at birth of the heart muscle:**

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy – hypertrophy (thickening) of the left ventricle; the most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in athletes in the U.S.

Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy – replacement of part of the right ventricle by fat and scar; the most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in Italy.

Marfan Syndrome – a disorder of the structure of blood vessels that makes them prone to rupture; often associated with very long arms and unusually flexible joints.

Inherited conditions present at birth of the electrical system:

Long QT Syndrome – abnormality in the ion channels (electrical system) of the heart.

Catecholaminergic Polymorphic Ventricular Tachycardia and Brugada Syndrome – other types of electrical abnormalities that are rare but run in families.

NonInherited (not passed on from the family, but still present at birth) **conditions:**

Coronary Artery Abnormalities -

abnormality of the blood vessels that supply blood to the heart muscle. This is the second most common cause of sudden cardiac arrest in athletes in the U.S.

Aortic valve abnormalities – failure of the aortic valve (the valve between the heart and the aorta) to develop properly; usually causes a loud heart murmur.

Non-compaction Cardiomyopathy – a condition where the heart muscle does not develop normally.

Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome -

an extra conducting fiber is present in > the heart's electrical system and can increase the risk of arrhythmias. >

Conditions not present at birth but acquired later in life:

Commotio Cordis – concussion of the heart that can occur from being hit in the chest by a ball, puck, or fist.

Myocarditis – infection or inflammation of the heart, usually caused by a virus.

Recreational/Performance-Enhancing drug use.

Idiopathic: Sometimes the underlying cause of the Sudden Cardiac Arrest is unknown, even after autopsy.

What are the symptoms/warning signs of Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

- Fainting/blackouts (especially during exercise)
- Dizziness
- Unusual fatigue/weakness
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea/vomiting
- Palpitations (heart is beating unusually fast or skipping beats)
- Family history of sudden cardiac arrest at age < 50</p>

ANY of these symptoms and warning signs that occur while exercising may necessitate further evaluation from your physician before returning to practice or a game.

What is the treatment for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

Time is critical and an immediate response is vital.

- CALL 911
- Begin CPR
- Use an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

What are ways to screen for Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

The American Heart Association recommends a pre-participation history and physical including 14 important cardiac elements.

The UIL <u>Pre-Participation Physical</u> <u>Evaluation – Medical History</u> form includes ALL 14 of these important cardiac elements and is mandatory annually.

What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

The University Interscholastic League requires use of the specific **Preparticipation Medical History form** on a yearly basis. 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.

It is important to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure. It is also important 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 because it is essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.

The University Interscholastic League requires the Preparticipation Physical Examination form prior to junior high athletic participation and again prior to the 1st and 3rd years of high school participation. 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 additional evaluation or testing is recommended for cardiac issues/concerns.

Are there additional options available to screen for cardiac conditions?

Additional screening using an electrocardiogram (ECG) and/or an echocardiogram (Echo) is readily available to all athletes from their personal physicians, but is not mandatory, and is generally not recommended by either the American Heart Association (AHA) or the American College of Cardiology (ACC). Limitations of additional screening include the possibility ($\sim 10\%$) of "false positives", which leads to unnecessary stress for the student and parent or guardian as well as unnecessary restriction from athletic participation. There is also a possibility of "false negatives", since not all cardiac conditions will be identified by additional screening.

When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

If a qualified examiner has concerns, a referral to a child heart specialist, a pediatric cardiologist, is recommended. This specialist may 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, may also be done. The specialist may also order a treadmill exercise test and/or a monitor to enable a longer recording of the heart rhythm. None of the testing is invasive or uncomfortable.

Can Sudden Cardiac Arrest be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation (Preparticipation Physical Evaluation – Medical History) should find many, but not all, conditions that could 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 a medical history and a review of the family health Signatures history need to be performed on a yearly I certify that I have read and basis. With proper screening and evaluation, most cases can be identified and prevented.

Why have an AED or sporting events

The only effective treatm ventricular fibrillation is of an automated external (AED). An AED can restor back into a normal rhyth also life-saving for ventra fibrillation caused by a b over the heart (commotion

Texas Senate Bill 7 requi school sponsored athletic event or team practice in Texas public high schools the following must be available:

- \triangleright An AED is in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium
- \triangleright All coaches, athletic trainers, PE teacher, nurses, band directors and cheerleader sponsors are certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED.

Each school has a developed safety \geq procedure to respond to a medical emergency involving a cardiac arrest.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in a central location that is accessible and ideally no more than a 1 to 11/2minute walk from any location and that a call is made to activate 911 emergency system while the AED is being retrieved.

Student & Parent/Guardian

understand the above information.

n site during	Parent/Guardian Signature
nent for immediate use l defibrillator re the heart	Parent/Guardian Name (Print)
im. An AED is icular low to the chest	Date
o cordis).	Student Signature
res that at any	

Student Name (Print)

Date

CONCUSSION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

Name of Student.

Definition of Concussion - means a complex pathophysiological process affecting the brain caused by a traumatic physical force or impact to the head or body, which may: (A) include temporary or prolonged altered brain function resulting in physical, cognitive, or emotional symptoms or altered sleep patterns; and (B) involve loss of consciousness.

Prevention – Teach and practice safe play & proper technique.

- Follow the rules of play.
- Make sure the required protective equipment is worn for all practices and games.
- Protective equipment must fit properly and be inspected on a regular basis.

Signs and Symptoms of Concussion – The signs and symptoms of concussion may include but are not limited to: Headache, appears to be dazed or stunned, tinnitus (ringing in the ears), fatigue, slurred speech, nausea or vomiting, dizziness, loss of balance, blurry vision, sensitive to light or noise, feel foggy or groggy, memory loss, or confusion.

Oversight - Each district shall appoint and approve a Concussion Oversight Team (COT). The COT shall include at least one physician and an athletic trainer if one is employed by the school district. Other members may include: Advanced Practice Nurse, neuropsy-chologist or a physician's assistant. The COT is charged with developing the Return to Play protocol based on peer reviewed scientific evidence.

Treatment of Concussion - The student-athlete/cheerleader shall be removed from practice or participation immediately if suspected to have sustained a concussion. Every student-athlete/cheerleader suspected of sustaining a concussion shall be seen by a physician before they may return to athletic or cheerleading participation. The treatment for concussion is cognitive rest. Students should limit external stimulation such as watching television, playing video games, sending text messages, use of computer, and bright lights. When all signs and symptoms of concussion have cleared and the student has received written clearance from a physician, the student-athlete/cheerleader may begin their district's Return to Play protocol as determined by the Concussion Oversight Team.

Return to Play - According to the Texas Education Code, Section 38.157:

A student removed from an interscholastic athletics practice or competition (including per UIL rule, cheerleading) under Section 38.156 may not be permitted to practice or participate again following the force or impact believed to have caused the concussion until:

(1) the student has been evaluated, using established medical protocols based on peer-reviewed scientific evidence, by a treating physician chosen by the student or the student 's parent or guardian or another person with legal authority to make medical decisions for the student;

(2) the student has successfully completed each requirement of the return-to-play protocol established under Section 38.153 necessary for the student to return to play;

(3) the treating physician has provided a written statement indicating that, in the physician 's professional judgment, it is safe for the student to return to play; and

(4) the student and the student 's parent or guardian or another person with legal authority to make medical decisions for the student: (A) have acknowledged that the student has completed the requirements of the return-to-play protocol necessary for the student to return to play;

(B) have provided the treating physician 's written statement under Subdivision (3) to the person responsible for compliance with the return-to-play protocol under Subsection (c) and the person who has supervisory responsibilities under Subsection (c); and

(C) have signed a consent form indicating that the person signing:

(i) has been informed concerning and consents to the student participating in returning to play in accordance with the return-toplay protocol;

(ii) understands the risks associated with the student returning to play and will comply with any ongoing requirements in the return-to-play protocol;

(iii) consents to the disclosure to appropriate persons, consistent with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-191), of the treating physician 's written statement under Subdivision (3) and, if any, the return-to-play recommendations of the treating physician; and

(iv) understands the immunity provisions under Section 38.159.

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Parent or Guardian Signature
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Date



University Interscholastic League



Parent and Student Agreement/Acknowledgement Form Anabolic Steroid Use and Random Steroid Testing

- Texas state law prohibits possessing, dispensing, delivering or administering a steroid in a manner not allowed by state law.
- Texas state law also provides that body building, muscle enhancement or the increase in muscle bulk or strength through the use of a steroid by a person who is in good health is not a valid medical purpose.
- Texas state law requires that only a licensed practitioner with prescriptive authority may prescribe a steroid for a person.
- Any violation of state law concerning steroids is a criminal offense punishable by confinement in jail or imprisonment in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT

As a prerequisite to participation in UIL athletic activities, I agree that I will not use anabolic steroids as defined in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol. I have read this form and understand that I may be asked to submit to testing for the presence of anabolic steroids in my body, and I do hereby agree to submit to such testing and analysis by a certified laboratory. I further understand and agree that the results of the steroid testing may be provided to certain individuals in my high school as specified in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol which is available on the UIL website at www.uiltexas.org. I understand and agree that the results of steroid testing will be held confidential to the extent required by law. I understand that failure to provide accurate and truthful information could subject me to penalties as determined by UIL.

Student Name (Print): _____ Grade (9-12) _____

Student Signature: _____ Date: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN CERTIFICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As a prerequisite to participation by my student in UIL athletic activities, I certify and acknowledge that I have read this form and understand that my student must refrain from anabolic steroid use and may be asked to submit to testing for the presence of anabolic steroids in his/her body. I do hereby agree to submit my child to such testing and analysis by a certified laboratory. I further understand and agree that the results of the steroid testing may be provided to certain individuals in my student's high school as specified in the UIL Anabolic Steroid Testing Program Protocol which is available on the UIL website at www.uiltexas.org. I understand and agree that the results of steroid testing will be held confidential to the extent required by law. I understand that failure to provide accurate and truthful information could subject my student to penalties as determined by UIL.

Name (Print): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Relationship to student:

School Year (to be completed annually)





UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Request For Accommodation

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and/or Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

SECTION I: STUDENT RECORD INFORMATION

Type or Print Student's Name	
Date of Birth	Male Female Current Year in School K-8 9 10 11 12
Parent or Guardian's Name	Email address
Mailing Address	
City/Zip	Home Phone #
Name/Address of School	
Principal's name	School Phone # Email address
Name/address of ISD	
Superintendent's Name	Email address

SECTION II: INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEE

This form is to be completed by an appropriate administrator after consultation with a properly constituted Sec. 504 Committee and/or A.R.D. Committee. After reviewing the Committee's determinations regarding a student's need for accommodation in order to participate in a UIL game or contest, the superintendent of schools, campus principal or designee is to review all relevant information and, unless the administrator has a legitimate basis for concern, sign the UIL request form. By signing this form, the administrator verifies that a properly constituted 504 Committee and/or A.R.D. Committee has made the required determinations in reference to the physical or mental impairment that leads to the request for accommodation.

The administrator must review the following documents:

- Current accommodation plan and/or I.E.P.;
- 504 Committee and/or A.R.D. Committee notes/reports on initial eligibility and placement;
- Current 504 accommodation plan or report of Committee meeting where student was dismissed from 504;
- Documentation substantiating the physical or mental impairment;
- Documentation supporting the finding of substantial limitation;

No records are to be submitted to UIL. The only required submission to UIL is this signed application form.

SECTION III: SPECIFIC ACCOMMODATION(S) REQUEST

Please provide a detailed explanation of the UIL activities in which the student participates and the specific

accommodation(s) requested to applicable UIL contest rules or procedures for those activities (attach separate sheet if necessary):

SECTION IV: ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT

Please check:

I certify that I have reviewed documentation, which verifies that this student is a student with disabilities as defined by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and/or Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and is currently being served under either of those Acts.

Signature of Administrator

Date ____

Instructions for submission: When completed and signed by the all applicable parties, this application form should be submitted to the UIL office (Music, Academic or Athletics) that oversees the contest or event in question. No accommodations to UIL contest rules or procedures requested in this application will be provided unless and until approved by University Interscholastic League.

Send via regular mail:

University Interscholastic League (Academics or Athletics or Music) Department Accommodation Request Box 8028 Austin, TX 78713

Or by email:

For Academic contests, submit form to Dr. David Stevens, Director, UIL Academics. <u>dstevens@uiltexas.org</u> For Music contests, submit form to Dr. Brad Kent, Director, UIL Academics. <u>bkent@uiltexas.org</u> For Athletic Contests, submit form to Dr. Susan Elza, Director, UIL Athletics. <u>selza@uiltexas.org</u>

SECTION V: BASIS FOR DECISION

The ADA and Section 504 require that accommodations be provided to individuals with disabilities when certain conditions are satisfied. Each case will be decided on its own merits. In reaching its decisions, the UIL will follow applicable law and consider the following:

- whether the requested accommodation(s) is "reasonable";
- whether the requested accommodation(s) is "necessary,"; and
- whether the requested accommodation(s) would "fundamentally alter the nature of" the competition, either because it would alter an "essential aspect of the game" or activity or give the student an "advantage over others and, for that reason, fundamentally alter the character" of the competition.



This form must be completed and submitted to the athletic trainer or other person (who is not a coach) responsible for compliance with the Return to Play protocol established by the school district Concussion Oversight Team, as determined by the superintendent or their designee (see Section 38.157 (c) of the Texas Education Code).

	Student Name (Please Print)	School Name (Please Print)
Desi	gnated school district official verifies:	
lease Check	0	
	The student has been evaluated by a treating physical person with legal authority to make medical decisions.	sician selected by the student, their parent or other sions for the student.
	The student has completed the Return to Play pro Oversight Team.	stocol established by the school district Concussion
	The school has received a written statement from physician's professional judgment, it is safe for th	
	School Individual Signature	Date
	School Individual Name (Please Print)	
	ent, or other person with legal authorit ent signs and certifies that he/she:	y to make medical decisions for the
lease Check	Has been informed concerning and consents to the accordance with the return to play protocol estable	
	Understands the risks associated with the student requirements in the return to play protocol.	returning to play and will comply with any ongoing
), of the treating physician's written statement under
	Accountability Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-191	ommendations of the treating physician.

Parent/Responsible Decision-Maker Signature

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