

Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION MEDICAL HISTORY



This **MEDICAL HISTORY FORM** must be completed annually by parent (or guardian) and student in order for the student to participate in **TAPPS** athletic activities. These questions are designed to determine if the student has developed or experienced any condition which would make it hazardous to participate in an athletic event.

STUDENT'S NAME:				
GENDER: AGE:	DATE OF BIRTH:			
HOME ADDRESS:				
HOME PHONE:	PARENT CELL:			
SCHOOL:		_		
PERSONAL PHYSICIAN:				
PHONE:				
	a of an anaman contract.			
In cus	e of emergency, contact:			
NAME:	RELATIONSHIP:			
HOME PHONE: CELL PH	HONE:			
Explain any "Yes" answers on a separate piece of paper from a physician, physician assistant, chiropractor, or r				
		Yes No		
 Have you had a medical illness or injury since your last Have you been hospitalized overnight in the past year? Have you ever had surgery? Have you ever passed out during or after exercise? Have you ever had chest pain during or after exercise? Do you get tired more quickly than your friends do during. Have you ever experienced racing of your heart or skip. Have you had high blood pressure. Have you ever been told you have a heart murmur? Has any family member or relative died of heart proble. Has any family member or relative died of sudden unex. Has any family member been diagnosed with Hypertro. Has any family member been diagnosed with Long QT. Has any family member been diagnosed with Marfan's. Have you had a severe viral infection (myocarditis, mon. Has a physician ever denied or restricted your participal. 	ing exercise? speed heartbeats? Image: spe			
Sudden Cardiac Arrest occurs in persons of all ages. The answers to questions # 4-19 above will assist in determining whether additional testing may be required for your son or daughter. If you have answered yes to any of these questions, please review with your health care professional whether additional testing may be necessary including but not limited to EKG and /or ECG.				
20. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?21. Have you ever been knocked out, become unconscious22. Have you ever had a seizure?	s, or lost your memory?			

23. Have you ever had numbness or tingling in your arms, hands, legs, or feet?

25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35.	7. Are you currently taking any prescription or non-prescription medication or inhalers? 8. Do you have any allergies? 9. Have you ever been dizzy before or during exercise? 9. Do you currently have any skin problems (itching, acne, warts, fungus, or blisters)? 1. Have you ever become ill from exercising or working in the heat? 2. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision? 3. Have you ever gotten unexpectedly short of breath with exercise? 4. Do you have asthma? 5. Do you have seasonal allergies that require medical treatment?										
	-		er had a sprair oken or fractur			ng anei ii	ijury :				
	-		er dislocated a		-						
40.	Have yo	ou ha	d any other pr	oblen	ns with pain	or swellin	ig in muscles, ter	ndons, bones, o	r joints?		
	If yes, o	_	appropriate be					_		_	
	Head		Shoulder		Wrist		Thigh		Foot		
	Neck		Upper Arm		Hand		Knee				
	Back		Elbow		Finger		Shin/Calf				
	Chest		Forearm		Hip		Ankle	ш			
41.	Do you	want	to weigh more	e or le	ess than you	do now?					
42.	Do you	lose v	weight regular	ly to r	meet weight	requirem	ents for your Ext	ra-curricular act	tivities		
43.	Do you	feel s	tressed out?								
44.	Have yo	ou be	en diagnosed	with o	or treated for	r Sickle C	ell Trait or Sickle	Cell Disease?			
							Females On	ly			
	5. When was your first menstrual period? 6. When was your most recent menstrual period?										
	47. How much time elapses from the start of one period to the start of another?days										
	48. How many periods have you had in the last year?										
49.	9. What was the longest time between periods in the last year?days										
remains. Ne possibility of below we red If, in the judg or illness, I of trainer, nurs representation	ither Tex f transfer cognize f gment of do hereb e or sch ve from a	as Asar of dathe po	sociation of Prisease exists possibility exists representative uest, authorize presentative. aim by any pe	ivate when relate of the e, an I do rson	and Parochinever blood ting to blood the school, the donsent to hereby agree on account of	al Schools transfer of borne pa e above so o such ca ee to inde	s nor the school a occurs. While the athogens and the student should no are and treatment emnify and save are and treatment	essumes any remerisk is minime transfer of dise	sponsibilited with his ease such care and section said section, Table 1.	y in case a gh school as Hepatiti treatment a student by APPS and	an accident still an accident occurs. The activities, by signature is or HIV. as a result of any injury any physician, athletic any school or hospital
			authorities of s				.,	,	,		
provide tri	uthful d	ind c		spon	ses could						correct. Failure to ined by the Texas
STUDENT S	SIGNATU	JRE: _						D	ATE:		
PARENT/0	GUARDI	AN N	AME (PRINT):	:							
PARENT/0	GUARDI	AN SI	GNATURE: _						DATE:		
This Medica	al History	Form	reviewed by: I	NAME			chool Use Only:		_DATE:		

SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA)?

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is when the heart stops beating, suddenly and unexpectedly. When this happens blood stops flowing to the brain and other vital organs. SCA is not a heart attack. A heart attack may cause SCA, but they are not the same. A heart attack is caused by a blockage that stops the flow of blood to the heart. SCA is a malfunction of the heart's electrical system, causing the heart to stop beating.

How common is Sudden Cardiac Arrest?

While studies differ in the actual rate of occurrence, the American Heart Association information indicates that there are approximately 300,000 SCA events outside hospitals each year in the United States. About 2000 patients under the age of 25 die of SCA each year. Studies now being performed in Texas and other states indicate the occurrence rate for high school age athletes may be greater than this figure.

Are there warning signs?

Although SCA happens unexpectedly, some people may have signs or symptoms, such as:
Dizziness Fatigue Lightheadedness

Extreme tiredness Shortness of breath Nausea

Difficulty breathing Vomiting Racing or fluttering heartbeat

Chest Pains Syncope (fainting)

These symptoms can be confusing and unclear in athletes. Often people confuse these warning signs as physical exhaustion. SCA can be prevented if the underlying causes can be diagnosed and treated.

For this reason these symptoms are included on the Medical History form provided by TAPPS and required for each student prior to participation in athletic events each year. As parents and student athletes, your truthful answers to these simple questions will assist your medical practitioner when performing the annual physical examination.

What are the risks of participation and playing with these symptoms?

Continued participation brings with it increased risk. This includes playing in practices and games. When the heart stops, so does the blood that flows to the brain and other vital organs. Death or permanent brain damage can occur in just minutes. Most people who experience a SCA die from the event.

While TAPPS does not mandate Cardiac Screening prior to participation, TAPPS and the TAPPS member schools recognize the importance of our students' health and highly recommend discussing screening options with your health care provider. Any student who shows signs of SCA should be removed by the parents from play. This includes all athletic activity, practices or contests. Before returning to play, the student should be examined and receive clearance by a licensed health care professional of the parents' choosing.

I h	ave re	viewed t	he above	e materia	ıl. I unde	rstand th	e symptom	s and v	warning	signs (of SCA.
	Addi	tional inf	formatio	n is avail	lable on t	he Health	and Safety	page	at www.	tapps	<u>net</u> .

Parent Signature / Date:	
Student Signature / Date:	

CONCUSSION AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

What is a concussion?

A concussion is a brain injury that:

- Is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body
- Can change the way a student's brain normally functions
- Can occur during practice or contests in any sport
- Can occur in activities both associated and not associated with the school
- Can occur even if the student has not lost consciousness
- Can be serious even if a student has just been "dinged" or had their "bell rung"

Are the symptoms of a concussion?

Concussions cannot be seen; however, in a potentially concussed student, one or more of the following symptoms may become apparent. The student may not "feel right" soon after, a few days after or even weeks after the injury event.

Headache	"Pressure" in the head	Nausea	Vomiting
Balance problems	Dizziness	Blurry Vision	Double Vision
Sensitivity to Light	Sensitivity to Noise	Confusion	Memory Problems
D'ff:14	E-1:		

Difficulty paying attention Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy

If you have concerns regarding any of the above symptoms, your doctor should be consulted for further information and/or examination. Your physician or medical professional can best determine your student's physical condition and ability to participate in athletics.

What should students do if they believe that they or someone else may have a concussion?

- Students should immediately notify their coach or school personnel.
- Student should be examined by appropriate medical personnel of the parent's choosing. The medical provider should be trained in the diagnosis and treatment of concussions
- If no concussion is diagnosed, the student shall be cleared to return to athletic participation.
- If a concussion is diagnosed, the school protocol for return to play from a concussion shall be enacted. Under no circumstances shall the student be allowed to return to practice or play without the approval of a licensed medical provider trained in the treatment of concussions.

I have reviewed the above material. I understand the symptoms and warning signs of CONCUSSIONS. Additional information is available on the Health and Safety page at www.tapps.net. All concussions should be reported to the school as soon as possible. Previous concussions should be reported on the Medical History form to allow the medical practitioner the best information possible when conducting the annual physical examination.

Parent Signature / Date:	
Student Signature / Date:	

CONCUSSIONS – Don't hide it. Report it. Take time to recover.