



Trenton Public Schools Athletics



Tornadoes

Athletic Participation Packet

TRANSFERS

(Athletes who have had a physical within the past 365 days and/or have participated in a sport this school year should fill out this packet)

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENSURE ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE MET

ALL student athletes must get a new physical every 365 days on the STATE/PRSD forms. Once their physical is more than 365 days old they become **INELIGIBLE** for athletics. Student athletes must also maintain an academic standard established by the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (www.njsiaa.org) If you attend an **OUT-OF-DISTRICT** High School bring a current report card/transcript with you to try outs and give it to the coach.

COMPLETED FORMS SHOULD BE TURNED IN TO ONE OF THE TRENTON HIGH SCHOOL NURSES (DO NOT GIVE FORMS TO YOUR COACH)

All of the Following forms MUST be turned in before Participating in a sport:

- Health History Update (pg. 1)
- COVID-19 Questionnaire (pg. 2)
- Parent Permission (pg. 3)
- Medical Emergency Form (pg. 4)
- Receipt of Forms Acknowledgement (pg. 5)
- Opioid Fact Sheet (pg. 6)
- NJSIAA Steroid Testing Policy (Page 7)

Parents should keep pages 8 – 20 for informational Purposes

All incomplete forms will be returned to the student/parent, which may prevent or delay a student's participation.

Questions or concerns can be directed to the Athletic Office 609-656-4900 xt7531/7530



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Tornados

Paquete de participación atlética

TRASLADOS

(Los atletas que han tenido un examen físico en los últimos 365 días y / o han participado en un deporte este año escolar deben completar este paquete)

POR FAVOR LEA TODAS LAS INSTRUCCIONES PARA ASEGURARSE DE CUMPLIR TODOS LOS REQUISITOS

TODOS los atletas estudiantes deben obtener un nuevo examen físico cada 365 días en los formularios ESTADO / PRSD. Una vez que su examen físico tiene más de 365 días, se vuelven **INELIGIBLES** para el atletismo. Los estudiantes atletas también deben mantener un estándar académico establecido por la Asociación Atlética Interescolar del Estado de Nueva Jersey (www.njsiaa.org). Si asiste a una escuela secundaria **OUT-OF-DISTRICT**, traiga una boleta de calificaciones actual / transcripción con usted para probar y darla, al entrenador.

LOS FORMULARIOS COMPLETADOS DEBEN ENTREGARSE A UNO DE LOS TRENTON ENFERMERAS DE LA ESCUELA SECUNDARIA (NO DÉ FORMULARIOS A SU ENTRENADOR)

Todos los formularios siguientes DEBEN entregarse antes de participar en un deporte:

- Actualización del historial de salud (pág. 1)
- Cuestionario COVID-19 (pág.2)
- Permiso de los padres (pág. 3)
- Formulario de emergencia médica (pág. 4)
- Recepción de acuse de recibo de formularios (pág. 5)
- Hoja informativa sobre opioides (pág.6)
- Política de prueba de esteroides de NJSIAA (Página 7)

Los padres deben conservar las páginas 8 a 20 con fines informativos

Todos los formularios incompletos serán devueltos al estudiante / padre, lo que puede prevenir o retrasar la participación del estudiante.

Las preguntas o inquietudes pueden ser dirigidas a la Oficina de Atletismo 609-656-4900 xt7531 / 7530

New Jersey Department of Education Health History Update Questionnaire

Name of School:

To participate on a school-sponsored interscholastic or intramural athletic team or squad, each student whose physical examination was completed more than 90 days prior to the first day of official practice shall provide a health history update questionnaire completed and signed by the student's parent or guardian.

Student: _____ Age: _____ Grade: _____

Date of Last Physical Examination: _____ Sport: _____

Since the last pre-participation physical examination, has your son/daughter:

1. Been medically advised not to participate in a sport? Yes No
If yes, describe in detail:

2. Sustained a concussion, been unconscious or lost memory from a blow to the head? Yes No
If yes, explain in detail:

3. Broken a bone or sprained/strained/dislocated any muscle or joints? Yes No
If yes, describe in detail.

4. Fainted or "blacked out?" Yes No
If yes, was this during or immediately after exercise?

5. Experienced chest pains, shortness of breath or "racing heart?" Yes No
If yes, explain

6. Has there been a recent history of fatigue and unusual tiredness? Yes No
7. Been hospitalized or had to go to the emergency room? Yes No
If yes, explain in detail

8. Since the last physical examination, has there been a sudden death in the family or has any member of the family under age 50 had a heart attack or "heart trouble?" Yes No
9. Started or stopped taking any over-the-counter or prescribed medications? Yes No
10. Been diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19)? Yes No
If diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19), was your son/daughter symptomatic? Yes No
If diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19), was your son/daughter hospitalized? Yes No
11. Has any member of the student-athlete's household been diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19)? Yes No

Date: _____ Signature of parent/guardian: _____

Please Return Completed Form to the School Nurse's Office

COVID-19 Questionnaire

Name of Student: _____ Date: _____

Parent/Guardian Cell: _____ Sport: _____

COVID-19 Questions: **Please Circle One**

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Has your son/daughter been diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19)? | YES | NO |
| • If diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19), was your son/daughter symptomatic? | YES | NO |
| • If diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19), was your son/daughter hospitalized? | YES | NO |
| Has any member of the student-athlete’s household been diagnosed with Coronavirus (COVID-19)? | YES | NO |

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____

To participate in workouts during the summer recess period, the parent/guardian must complete this form. This form only needs to be completed one time. This is a recommended template for the COVID-19 Questionnaire. Districts can determine the best means (electronic or paper) and platform (Survey Monkey, Microsoft Teams, Google Docs etc.) to administer the questionnaire.



Trenton Public Schools Athletics



Tornadoes

PERMISSION TO PARTICIPATE IN SCHOOL SPORTS

Athlete's Name _____ ID# _____

Athlete's Grade Level _____ Sport _____

I hereby consent to my child's participation in athletics and concussion baseline testing conducted by the school authorities and to his/her participation in competitions with other schools as a representative of Trenton Athletics. I shall assume all responsibility and expense not covered by my insurance and the school's athletic insurance for any injury received by my child while in practice or participating in any game or travel to and from game.

Realizing that such activity involves the potential for injury which is inherent in all sports, I/we acknowledge that even with the best coaching, use of the most advanced protective equipment and strict observance of rules, injuries are still a possibility. On rare occasions these injuries can be so severe as to result in total disability, paralysis or even death. I/we have read and understand this warning.

I do hereby release and hold harmless the said school doctors, the Trenton Board of Education, the administration officials, teachers, school nurse, coaches and staff, or their representatives, from any and all suits, damages and demands arising out of any injuries sustained or suffered by my child while engaged in the aforementioned athletic activity.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date



Trenton Public Schools Athletics



Tornadoes

Dear Parent/Guardian,

Participation in competitive sports places the athlete in a situation in which, even when all precautions are followed, an injury is likely to occur. Trenton Athletics feels that our athletes have every right to expect that their health and safety be kept as the highest of priorities. Arrangements regarding transportation, logistics, billing procedures and appropriate contact made, before having to deal with an injury, help expedite emergency care and lessen the injured athlete's and your frustration and concern.

With this in mind, please complete the form below and *return with the physical/permission forms as soon as possible.*

If you ever have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the Athletics Office at 609-656-4900 xt7531/7530.

ATHLETIC EMERGENCY CARD

SPORT: _____

Athlete's Name: _____
Last First MI

In case of emergency, the hospital that my child should be sent to is:

Name of Hospital Family Physician

Contact # after 2:00PM _____

Parent/Guardian: _____
(Please Print Clearly)

My signature on this form gives my consent to allow the certified athletic trainer and other health care provider(s) to provide treatment to any injury my child receives while participating in athletics for his/her school during the school year. I further consent to allow said certified athletic trainer or health care provider(s) to share appropriate information concerning my child that is relevant to his/her participation with coaches and other school personnel as deemed necessary.

Signature: _____
Parent/Guardian



Trenton Public Schools Athletics



Tornadoes

Athletic Forms Parent/Student Acknowledgement

My child and I acknowledge that we have read the following forms that inform us of the safety and well-being of athletes during sports.

By signing this form, I as the parent, confirm that I have read and reviewed all the documents in this packet with my child. We agree to abide by these policies as a member of a Trenton Athletics Team. We understand that non-compliance may warrant dismissal from the team at any time based on the discretion of the coach and/or administration.

- 1) NJSIAA Banned Drug Classes (page 9-10)
- 2) The Sports Related Concussion and Head Injury Fact Sheet (pgs. 11-12)
- 3) The NJSIAA Steroid Testing Policy (page 13-14)
- 4) The Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes (pgs. 15-16)
- 5) Sports-Related Eye Injuries (pgs. 17-18)

Student/Athlete Signature

Print

Date

Parent/Guardian Signature

Print

Date

Sport

Boys Girls
(Circle One)

Grade

TRENTON BOARD OF EDUCATION

“Children come first, Los niños son primero”

Dr. Frederick H. McDowell, Jr.
Superintendent of Schools
609.656.5454 • 609.989.2682 fax



Sharron Grady
Director of Health, PE, Athletics
609-278-7260x 7530
sdgrady@trenton.k12.nj.us



Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs Fact Sheet

Student-Athlete and Parent/Guardian Acknowledgement of Receipt

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 athletic season and every season you participate in as an athlete. (March 2, 2018, as determined by the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association)

Name of School: **Trenton Central High School**

Name of School if different than above: _____

Name of School District (if applicable): **Trenton Public Schools**

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: _____

¹Does not include athletic clubs or intramural events



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 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

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.¹ 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.²

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.³ 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.³ 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,⁴ 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."

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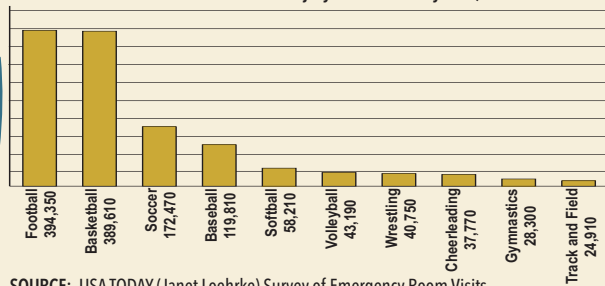
The Sports Medical Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of NJSIAA member schools as well as experts in the field of healthcare and medicine, recommends the following:

- 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.⁴
- 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.⁵

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.⁶

What Are Some Ways to Reduce the Risk of Injury?⁷

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.

¹ Massachusetts Technical Assistance Partnership for Prevention

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

³ New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic

Association (NJSIAA) Sports Medical Advisory Committee (SMAC)

⁴ Athletic Management, David Csilan, athletic trainer, Ewing High School, NJSIAA SMAC

⁵ National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

⁶ USA TODAY

⁷ American Academy of Pediatrics



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 (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 (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	Spirolactone (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)
--	--

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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Sports-Related Concussion and Head Injury Fact Sheet and Parent/Guardian Acknowledgement Form

A concussion is a brain injury that can be caused by a blow to the head or body that disrupts normal functioning of the brain. Concussions are a type of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), which can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally functions. Concussions can cause significant and sustained neuropsychological impairment affecting problem solving, planning, memory, attention, concentration, and behavior.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 300,000 concussions are sustained during sports related activities nationwide, and more than 62,000 concussions are sustained each year in high school contact sports. Second-impact syndrome occurs when a person sustains a second concussion while still experiencing symptoms of a previous concussion. It can lead to severe impairment and even death of the victim.

Legislation (P.L. 2010, Chapter 94) signed on December 7, 2010, mandated measures to be taken in order to ensure the safety of K-12 student-athletes involved in interscholastic sports in New Jersey. It is imperative that athletes, coaches, and parent/guardians are educated about the nature and treatment of sports related concussions and other head injuries. The legislation states that:

- All Coaches, Athletic Trainers, School Nurses, and School/Team Physicians shall complete an Interscholastic Head Injury Safety Training Program by the 2011-2012 school year.
- All school districts, charter, and non-public schools that participate in interscholastic sports will distribute annually this educational fact to all student athletes and obtain a signed acknowledgement from each parent/guardian and student-athlete.
- Each school district, charter, and non-public school shall develop a written policy describing the prevention and treatment of sports-related concussion and other head injuries sustained by interscholastic student-athletes.
- Any student-athlete who participates in an interscholastic sports program and is suspected of sustaining a concussion will be immediately removed from competition or practice. The student-athlete will not be allowed to return to competition or practice until he/she has written clearance from a physician trained in concussion treatment and has completed his/her district's graduated return-to-play protocol.

Quick Facts

- Most concussions do not involve loss of consciousness
- You can sustain a concussion even if you do not hit your head
- A blow elsewhere on the body can transmit an "impulsive" force to the brain and cause a concussion

Signs of Concussions (Observed by Coach, Athletic Trainer, Parent/Guardian)

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Forgets plays or demonstrates short term memory difficulties (e.g. unsure of game, opponent)
- Exhibits difficulties with balance, coordination, concentration, and attention
- Answers questions slowly or inaccurately
- Demonstrates behavior or personality changes
- Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit or fall

Symptoms of Concussion (Reported by Student-Athlete)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| • Headache | • Sensitivity to light/sound |
| • Nausea/vomiting | • Feeling of sluggishness or fogginess |
| • Balance problems or dizziness | • Difficulty with concentration, short term memory, and/or confusion |
| • Double vision or changes in vision | |

What Should a Student-Athlete do if they think they have a concussion?

- **Don't hide it.** Tell your Athletic Trainer, Coach, School Nurse, or Parent/Guardian.
- **Report it.** Don't return to competition or practice with symptoms of a concussion or head injury. The sooner you report it, the sooner you may return-to-play.
- **Take time to recover.** If you have a concussion your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is healing you are much more likely to sustain a second concussion. Repeat concussions can cause permanent brain injury.

What can happen if a student-athlete continues to play with a concussion or returns to play too soon?

- Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the student-athlete vulnerable to second impact syndrome.
- Second impact syndrome is when a student-athlete sustains a second concussion while still having symptoms from a previous concussion or head injury.
- Second impact syndrome can lead to severe impairment and even death in extreme cases.

Should there be any temporary academic accommodations made for Student-Athletes who have suffered a concussion?

- To recover cognitive rest is just as important as physical rest. Reading, texting, testing-even watching movies can slow down a student-athletes recovery.
- Stay home from school with minimal mental and social stimulation until all symptoms have resolved.
- Students may need to take rest breaks, spend fewer hours at school, be given extra time to complete assignments, as well as being offered other instructional strategies and classroom accommodations.

Student-Athletes who have sustained a concussion should complete a graduated return-to-play before they may resume competition or practice, according to the following protocol:

- **Step 1:** Completion of a full day of normal cognitive activities (school day, studying for tests, watching practice, interacting with peers) without reemergence of any signs or symptoms. If no return of symptoms, next day advance.
- **Step 2:** Light Aerobic exercise, which includes walking, swimming, and stationary cycling, keeping the intensity below 70% maximum heart rate. No resistance training. The objective of this step is increased heart rate.
- **Step 3:** Sport-specific exercise including skating, and/or running: no head impact activities. The objective of this step is to add movement.
- **Step 4:** Non contact training drills (e.g. passing drills). Student-athlete may initiate resistance training.
- **Step 5:** Following medical clearance (consultation between school health care personnel and student-athlete's physician), participation in normal training activities. The objective of this step is to restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching and medical staff.
- **Step 6:** Return to play involving normal exertion or game activity.

For further information on Sports-Related Concussions and other Head Injuries, please visit:

www.cdc.gov/concussion/sports/index.html

www.nfhs.com

www.ncaa.org/health-safety

www.bianj.org

www.atSNJ.org



1161 Route 130, P.O. Box 487, Robbinsville, NJ 08691 609-259-2776 609-259-3047-Fax

NJSIAA'S STEROID TESTING POLICY

In accordance with Executive Order 72, issued by the Governor of the State of New Jersey, Richard J. Codey, on December 20, 2005, the NJSIAA will test a random selection of student athletes, who have qualified, as individuals or as members of a team, for state championship competition.

1. List of banned substances: A list of banned substances shall be prepared annually by the Medical Advisory Committee, and approved by the Executive Committee.
2. Consent form: Before participating in interscholastic sports, the student-athlete and the student-athlete's parent or guardian shall consent, in writing, to random testing in accordance with this policy. Failure to sign the consent form renders the student-athlete ineligible.
3. Selection of athletes to be tested: Tested athletes will be selected randomly from all of those athletes participating in championship competition. Testing may occur at any state championship **site or at the school whose athletes have qualified for championship competition**
4. Administration of tests: Tests shall be administered by a certified laboratory, selected by the Executive Director and approved by the Executive Committee.
5. Testing methodology: The methodology for taking and handling samples shall be in accordance with current legal standards.
6. Sufficiency of results: No test shall be considered a positive result unless the approved laboratory reports a positive result, and the NJSIAA's medical review officer confirms that there was no medical reason for the positive result. A "B" sample shall be available in the event of an appeal.
7. Appeal process: If the certified laboratory reports that a student-athlete's sample has tested positive, and the medical review officer confirms that there is no medical reason for a positive result, a penalty shall be imposed unless the student-athlete proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation. Appeals shall be heard by a NJSIAA committee consisting of two members of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director/designee, a trainer and a physician. Appeal of a decision of the Committee shall be to the Commissioner of Education, for public school athletes, and to the superior court, for non-public athletes. Hearings shall be held in accordance with NJSIAA By-Laws, Article XIII, "Hearing Procedure."

8. Penalties. Any person who tests positively in an NJSIAA administered test, or any person who refuses to provide a testing sample, or any person who reports his or her own violation, shall immediately forfeit his or her eligibility to participate in NJSIAA competition for a period of one year from the date of the test. Any such person shall also forfeit any individual honor earned while in violation. No person who tests positive, refuses to provide a test sample, or who reports his or her own violation shall resume eligibility until he or she has undergone counseling and produced a negative test result.
9. Confidentiality: Results of all tests shall be considered confidential and shall only be disclosed to the individual, his or her parents and his or her school.
10. Compilation of results: The Executive Committee shall annually compile and report the results of the testing program.
11. Yearly renewal of the steroid policy: The Executive Committee shall annually determine whether this policy shall be renewed or discontinued.

June 1, 2007

-2-

Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes
<http://tinyurl.com/m2gjmva>
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association
www.4hcm.org
- American Heart Association 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



American Heart Association

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



New Jersey Department of Education

PO Box 500
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500
(p) 609-292-5935
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



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SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes



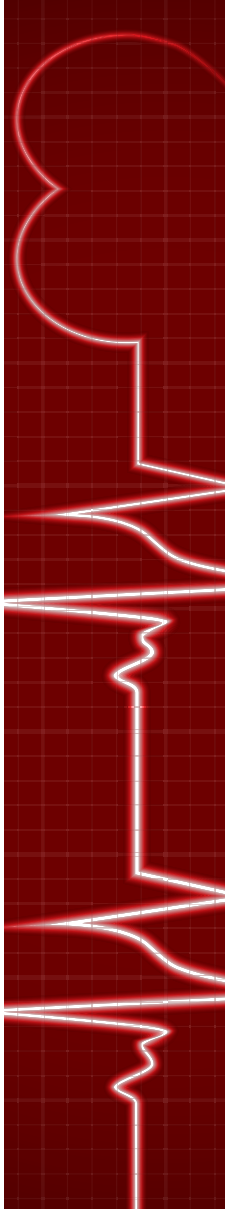
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
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SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

Sudden 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).

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 (labored breathing).

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 Preparation Physical Examination Form (PPE).

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.

Are there options privately available to screen for cardiac conditions?

Technology-based screening programs including a 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiogram (ECHO) are noninvasive and painless options parents may consider in addition to the required

PPE. However, these procedures may be expensive and are not currently advised by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Cardiology unless the PPE reveals an indication for these tests. In addition to the expense, other limitations of technology-based tests include the possibility of “false positives” which leads to unnecessary stress for the student and parent or guardian as well as unnecessary restriction from athletic participation.

The United States Department of Health and Human Services offers risk assessment options under the Surgeon General’s Family History Initiative available at <http://www.hhs.gov/familyhistory/index.html>.

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).

N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41a through c, known as “Janet’s Law,” requires that at any school-sponsored athletic event or team practice in New Jersey public and nonpublic schools including any of grades K through 12, the following must be available:

- An AED in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium; and
- A team coach, licensed athletic trainer, or other designated staff member if there is no coach or licensed athletic trainer present, certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED; or
- A State-certified emergency services provider or other certified first responder. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in central location that is accessible and ideally no more than a 1 to 1 1/2 minute walk from any location and that a call is made to activate 911 emergency system while the AED is being retrieved.

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.¹ 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.² **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.**³

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.

¹ 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, December 26, 2013.

² 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, December 26, 2013.

³ Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, 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.⁴

- 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>.

⁴Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm, December 27, 2013.