In order to be cleared for participation in sports at SCVTHS, a sports clearance packet must be completed before an athlete can be involved in any athletic activity, including tryouts/practice. The attached required forms must be read and signed by the Parent/Guardian and the Student.

- **2021** Fall Sport Physicals are due on **Tuesday, August 3rd**
- **2021-2022** Winter Sport Physicals are due on **Monday, November 15th**
- **2022** Spring Sports Physicals are due on **TBD**

When you submit a sports packet, it will be sent directly to the SCVTHS School Nurse*. The school nurse will review all parts of the sports packet to make sure everything is completed and signed by the parent/guardian and the student.

A new athletics sports packet is required for every school year. In order to be eligible for the first day of tryouts, the completed packet must be submitted to the school nurse according to the above deadlines. Forms not submitted within the specified timeframe may result in the prospective student-athlete not being eligible for the start of tryouts. Coaches will be notified of any ineligible players.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Jaime Morales, Supervisor of Athletics

*THE SCHOOL NURSE SHOULD BE INFORMED OF ANY CHANGE IN MEDICAL STATUS OF A POTENTIAL ATHLETE THROUGHOUT THE SCHOOL YEAR.*
Preparticipation Physical Evaluation

HISTORY FORM

(Note: This form is to be filled out by the patient and parent prior to seeing the physician. The physician should keep a copy of this form in the chart.)

Date of Exam

Name

Sex Age Grade School Sport(s)

Date of birth

Medicines and Allergies: Please list all the prescription and over-the-counter medicines and supplements (herbal and nutritional) that you are currently taking.

Do you have any allergies? □ Yes □ No

If yes, please identify specific allergies below.

□ Meds □ Pollens □ Food □ Slinging hands

Explain “yes” answers below. Circle questions you don’t know the answers to.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason? Yes No

2. Do you have any ongoing medical conditions? If so, please identify below: □ Asthma □ Arthritis □ Diabetes □ Infections Other:

3. Have you ever slept the night in the hospital? Yes No

4. Have you ever had surgery? Yes No

HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU

5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out during or after exercise? Yes No

6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise? Yes No

7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise? Yes No

8. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems? If so, check all that apply:

□ High blood pressure □ A heart murmur

□ High cholesterol □ A heart infection

□ Kawasaki disease □ Other:

9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG, EKG, echocardiogram) Yes No

10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise? Yes No

11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure? Yes No

12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise? Yes No

HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

13. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or had an unexpected or unexplained sudden death before age 50 (including drowning, unexplained car accident, or sudden infant death syndrome)? Yes No

14. Does anyone in your family have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Marfan syndrome, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, Long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia? Yes No

15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator? Yes No

16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning? Yes No

BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS

17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game? Yes No

18. Have you ever had a broken bone, sprained ligaments or strained joints? Yes No

19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or stitches? Yes No

20. Have you ever had a stress fracture? Yes No

21. Have you ever been told that you have or have had an x-ray for neck instability or anterior instability? (Rosen syndrome or dwarfish)

22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device? Yes No

23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you? Yes No

24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red? Yes No

25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease? Yes No

MEDICAL QUESTIONS

26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise? Yes No

27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine? Yes No

28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma? Yes No

29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (male), your spleen, or another organ? Yes No

30. Do you have gout or a painful bursa or herna in the groin area? Yes No

31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month? Yes No

32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems? Yes No

33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection? Yes No

34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion? Yes No

35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems? Yes No

36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder? Yes No

37. Do you have headaches with exercise? Yes No

38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling? Yes No

39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling? Yes No

40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat? Yes No

41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising? Yes No

42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease? Yes No

43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision? Yes No

44. Have you had any eye injuries? Yes No

45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses? Yes No

46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield? Yes No

47. Do you worry about your weight? Yes No

48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight? Yes No

49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods? Yes No

50. Have you ever had an eating disorder? Yes No

51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor? Yes No

FEMALES ONLY

52. Have you ever had a menstrual period? Yes No

53. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period? Yes No

54. How many periods have you had in the last 12 months? Yes No

Explain “yes” answers here

I hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the above questions are complete and correct.

Signature of athlete

Signature of parent/guardian

Date


New Jersey Department of Education 2014; Pursuant to P.L. 2013, c. 71
Preparticipation Physical Evaluation

The Athlete with Special Needs: Supplemental History Form

Date of Exam ________________________

Name ______________________________ Date of birth ________________________

Sex ______ Age ______ Grade ______ School ______ Sport(s) ______

1. Type of disability
2. Date of disability
3. Classification (if available)
4. Causes of disability (birth, disease, accident/trauma, other)
5. List the sports you are interested in playing
6. Do you regularly use a brace, assistive device, or prosthesis?
7. Do you use any special braces or assistive device for sports?
8. Do you have any rash, pressure sores, or any other skin problems?
9. Do you have a hearing loss? Do you use a hearing aid?
10. Do you have a visual impairment?
11. Do you use any special devices for bowel or bladder function?
12. Do you have burning or discomfort when urinating?
13. Have you had autonomic dysreflexia?
14. Have you ever been diagnosed with a heat-related (hyperthermia) or cold-related (hypothermia) illness?
15. Do you have muscle spasticity?
16. Do you have frequent seizures that cannot be controlled by medication?

Explain "yes" answers here

---

Please indicate if you have ever had any of the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantoaxial instability</td>
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<tr>
<td>X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dislocated joints (more than one)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Easy bloating</td>
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<td>Enlarged spleen</td>
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<td>Hepatitis</td>
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<td>Osteopenia or osteoporosis</td>
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<td>Difficulty controlling bowel</td>
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<td>Difficulty controlling bladder</td>
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<td>Numbness or tingling in arms or hands</td>
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<td>Numbness or tingling in legs or feet</td>
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<td>Weakness in arms or hands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weakness in legs or feet</td>
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<td>Recent change in coordination</td>
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<td>Recent change in ability to walk</td>
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<td>Spina bifida</td>
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<td>Latex allergy</td>
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</table>

Explain "yes" answers here

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I hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge, my answers to the above questions are complete and correct.

Signature of athlete: ____________________________

Signature of parent/guardian: ____________________________ Date: ____________


New Jersey Department of Education 2014 Pursuant to P.L.2013, c.71
NOTE: The preparticipation physical examination must be conducted by a health care provider who 1) is a licensed physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant; and 2) completed the Student-Athlete Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module.

# Preparticipation Physical Evaluation Form

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM**

**PHYSICIAN REMINDERS**

1. Consider additional questions on more sensitive issues
   - Do you feel stressed out or under a lot of pressure?
   - Do you ever feel sad, hopeless, depressed, or anxious?
   - Do you feel safe at your home or residence?
   - Have you ever tried cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
   - During the past 30 days, did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
   - Do you drink alcohol or use any other drugs?
   - Have you ever taken anabolic steroids or used any other performance supplement?
   - Have you ever taken any supplements to help you gain or lose weight or improve your performance?
   - Do you wear a seat belt, use a helmet, and use condoms?

2. Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5-14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMINATION</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>☐ Male</th>
<th>☐ Female</th>
<th>☐ Yes</th>
<th>☐ No</th>
<th>Corrected</th>
<th>☐ Y</th>
<th>☐ N</th>
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<tr>
<th>MEDICAL</th>
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<td>Appearance</td>
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<td>- Mustard stains (ophthalmologic, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span &gt; height, hypertelorism, myopia, WFR, mitral insufficiency)</td>
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<td>Eyes/ears/nose/throat</td>
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<td>- Pupils equal</td>
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<td>- Hearing</td>
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<td>Lymph nodes</td>
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<td>Heart*</td>
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<td>- Murmur (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva)</td>
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<td>- Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI)</td>
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<td>Pulses</td>
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<td>- Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses</td>
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<td>Lungs</td>
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<td>Abdomen</td>
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<td>Genitalia (males only)</td>
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<td>Skin</td>
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<td>- HSV lesions suggestive of MRSA, lice capitis</td>
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<td>Neurologic*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MUSCULOSKELETAL**

- Neck
- Back
- Shoulder/Arm
- Elbow/Forearm
- Wrist/Hand/Fingers
- Hip/Thigh
- Knee
- Leg/Ankle
- Feet/toes
- Functional
  - Walk, single leg hop

*Consider (EKG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiologist for abnormal cardiac history or exam.
*Consider (EKG, exam in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.
*Consider (EKG, evaluation or baseline neurophysiologic testing if a history of significant concussion.

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction
☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for

☐ Not cleared
  ☐ Pending further evaluation
  ☐ Any sport
  ☐ For certain sport(s)
  ☐ Reason

Recommendaetions

I have examined the above-named student and completed the preparticipation physical examination. The athlete does not present apparent clinical contraindications to practice and participate in the sport(s) as outlined above. A copy of the physical exam is on record in my office and can be made available to the school at the request of the parents. If conditions arise after the athlete has been cleared for participation, a physician may rescind the clearance until the problem is resolved and the potential consequences are completely explained to the athlete (and parents/guardians).

Name of physician, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) (print/type) Date of exam
Address Phone
Signature of physician, APN, PA

Preparticipation Physical Evaluation
Clearance Form

Name ___________________________ Sex ☐ M ☐ F Age __________ Date of birth __________

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment for __________________________

☐ Not cleared

☐ Pending further evaluation

☐ For any sports

☐ For certain sports __________________________

Reason __________________________

Recommendations __________________________

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies __________________________

Other Information __________________________

HCP OFFICE STAMP

SCHOOL PHYSICIAN:

Reviewed on __________ (Date)

Approved _____ Not Approved _____

Signature: __________________________

I have examined the above-named student and completed the preparticipation physical evaluation. The athlete does not present apparent clinical contraindications to practice and participate in the sport(s) as outlined above. A copy of the physical exam is on record in my office and can be made available to the school at the request of the parents. If conditions arise after the athlete has been cleared for participation, the physician may rescind the clearance until the problem is resolved and the potential consequences are completely explained to the athlete (and parents/guardians).

Name of physician, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) __________________________ Date __________

Address __________________________ Phone __________________________

Signature of physician, APN, PA __________________________

Completed Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module

Date __________ Signature: __________________________

STANDARD AUTHORIZATION OF USE
AND DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION

Information to be Used or Disclosed:
The information covered by this authorization includes: School Doctor, Nurse

Person(s) Authorized to Use or Disclose Information:
Information listed above will be used or disclosed by: School Doctor, Nurse

Person(s) to Whom Information May Be Disclosed:
Information described above may be disclosed to: Somerset County Vocational Technical High School

Expiration Date of Authorization:
This authorization is effective through – one school year – unless revoked or terminated by the patient or the patient's personal representative.

Right to Terminate of Revoke Authorization:
You may revoke or terminate this authorization by submitting a written revocation to AFC Urgent Care. You should contact Normelis Bido, Center Administrator, to terminate this authorization.

Potential for Re-disclosure:
Information that is disclosed under this authorization may be disclosed again by the organization or person to which it is sent. The privacy of this information may not be protected under the federal privacy regulations.

Name of Patient/Student (print or type) Date

Signature of Patient/Student Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian Date

Relationship of Patient Representative to Patient Date
Emergency Information/Medical Clearance

Student Name: ___________________________ Birth Date: ________________

Age: ___________________ Grade: _______________ ID#: ___________________

Address: _____________________________________________________________

Home Telephone: (___)______________________________ Street Town Zip Code

Name of Parent(s) or Guardian(s): _______________________________________

Work Phone: (___)___________ Cell: (___)_____________ Name Relationship

Work Phone: (___)___________ Cell: (___)_____________ Name Relationship

Emergency Contact numbers: (___)____________________________ Name Relationship

Emergency Contact numbers: (___)____________________________ Name Relationship

Family Physician: ___________________________ Phone: (___)_________________

Insurance Company: ___________________________ Policy #: ___________________

In the event of a serious injury and your family doctor cannot be contacted, and if we are unable to contact one or the other parent, does the coaching staff/athletic trainer have your permission to seek medical attention from the nearest physician?

YES ( ) NO ( ) If your answer is NO, please state the procedure you wish the coaching staff/athletic trainer to follow: ____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Parent/Guardian Signature: ____________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Parent email: ____________________________

SPORTS RELATED CONCUSSION/HEAD INJURY/CARDIAC FACT SHEET PARENT/GUARDIAN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have reviewed the information regarding concussion, head injury and cardiac death in young athletes associated with playing sports.

Parent/Guardian Signature: ____________________________________________

Date: ___________________________
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. 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 Name                Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian                Print Parent/Guardian’s Name               Date
NJSIAA Banned-Drug Classes

The term “related compounds” comprises substances that are included in the class by their pharmacological action and/or chemical structure. No substance belonging to the prohibited class may be used, regardless of whether it is specifically listed as an example.

Many nutritional/dietary supplements contain NJSIAA banned substances. In addition, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not strictly regulate the supplement industry; therefore purity and safety of nutritional dietary supplements cannot be guaranteed. Impure supplements may lead to a positive NJSIAA drug test. The use of supplements is at the student-athlete’s own risk. Student-athletes should contact their physician or athletic trainer for further information.

The following is a list of banned-drug classes, with examples of banned substances under each class:

(a) Stimulants
- anisphendazole
- amphetamine
- benzedrine
- benzphetamine
- bromantane
- caffeine (guarana)
- chlorphenetermine
- cocaine
- cropropamide
- crothiamide
- diethylpropion
- dimethylamphetamine
- doxapram
- ephedrine
- ephedra (ma huang)
- ethamivan
- ethylamphetamine
- fencamfamine
- mctofenoxazole
- methamphetamine
- methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA, ecstasy)
- methylenexamfetamine
- nikethamide
- pemoline
- pemtrazol
- phenmetrazine
- phenmetrazine
- phentermine
- phenylpropanolamine
- piciloxine
- pripadol
- proline
- stychnine
- symephrine
- (Citrus aurantium, Zhi Shi, bitter orange)

(b) Anabolic Agents
- anabolic steroids
- androstenedione
- boldenone
- clomiphene
- dehydrochlormethyl-testosterone
- dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)
- dianabolamine
- epibolone
- fluoxymesterone
- gestrone
- mesterolone
- methandrostenolone
- methandienone
- metenolone
- nandrolone
- norandrostenedione
- norethandiolone
- oxandrolone
- oxymesterone
- oxymetholone
- stanozolol
- testosterone
- testosterone
- tetrahydrogestrinone (THG)
- trenbolone

Other anabolic agents
- trenbolone

(c) Diuretics
- acetazolamide
- benzoilurea
- chloroethaione
- ethacrynine acid
- flumethiazide
- furosemide
- hydrochlorothiazide
- hydroflumethiazide
- methyldiuretic
- metolazone
- polythiazide
- quinethazone
- spirinolactone
- triamterene
- trienolone

(d) Peptide Hormones & Analogues:
- corticotropin (ACTH)
- human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG)
- leuteinizmg hormone (LH)
- growth hormone (HGH, somatotrophin)
- insulin like growth hormone (IGF-1)
- somatropin

All the respective releasing factors of the above-mentioned substances are also banned:
- erythropoietin (EPO)
- danbycolin
- seomorenin

Definitions of positive depends on the following:

1. for caffeine – if the concentration in urine exceeds 15 micrograms/ml
2. for testosterone – if administration of testosterone or use of any other manipulation has the result of increasing the ratio of the total concentration of testosterone to that of epitestosterone in the urine of greater than 6:1, unless there is evidence that this ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition.
Somerset County Vocational & Technical High School
Interscholastic Athletic Form

1. Request for Enrollment

__________________________, a student of the Somerset County Vo-Tech High School and in the
__________________________ grade at Somerset County Vo-Tech High School, hereby request that I be enrolled as
a candidate for a place on the ______________________ team of the aforementioned school.

Name of sport

Date: ______________________

Signature of student

2. Acknowledgement of Physical Hazards

The undersigned hereby acknowledge that participation in athletics involves an inherent potential for injury.
Further, the undersigned acknowledge that even with the best coaching, rules, injuries are still a possibility. On
rare occasion these injuries can be so severe as to result in total disability, paralysis or even death. The
undersigned understand and accept this fact.
The Board of Education does not provide medical insurance coverage for student athletics. Such coverage must
be provided by your home, private or business insurance or the optional insurance company parents must choose
to purchase annually through BOLLINGER Insurance Company, P.O. Box 1346, Morristown, NJ 07962; Phone #
(866)267-0092; http://www.bollingerschools.com/site/.

Date: ______________________

Signature of Parent or Guardian

Date: ______________________

Signature of student

I/we also hereby authorize the SCVTS school district Athletic Trainer, who is under the direction and guidance of
the SCVTS School Physician and Medical Director of AFC to render to our child any preventive measures for
injuries, first aid, treatment, rehabilitation, emergency treatment and telehealth and telemedicine that they deem
reasonable and necessary to the health and well-being of our child.

3. Consent of Parent/Guardian

__________________________, as the Parent/Guardian of ______________________ hereby give
consent to the participation of said student on the ______________________ team at Somerset County Vo-Tech High
School. I hereby certify that he/she was born ______________________ in ______________________.
I am advised that student-athletes are held responsible for the athletic equipment and uniforms issued to them by the school
district and I agree to be responsible for the same if they are lost.

Date: ______________________

Signature of Parent/Guardian
NJSIAA PARENT/GUARDIAN
CONCUSSION POLICY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

In order to help protect the student athletes of New Jersey, the NJSIAA has mandated that all
athletes, parents/guardians and coaches follow the NJSIAA Concussion Policy.

A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They may be caused by a bump, blcw,
or jolt to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force transmitted to the head.
They can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Even though
most concussions are mild, all concussions are potentially serious and may result in complications including prolonged brain damage and death if not recognized and managed properly. In other words, even a “ding” or a bump on the head can be serious. You can’t see a
concussion and most sports concussions occur without loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms
of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your
child/player reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of
concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms may include one or more of the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Headache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nausea/vomiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Balance problems or dizziness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Double vision or changes in vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sensitivity to light or sound/noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Feeling of sluggishness or fogginess.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Difficulty with concentration, short-term memory, and/or confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Irritability or agitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Depression or anxiety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sleep disturbance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Appears dazed, stunned, or disoriented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Forgets plays or demonstrates short-term memory difficulties (e.g. is unsure of the game, score, or opponent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Exhibits difficulties with balance or coordination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Answers questions slowly or inaccurately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Loses consciousness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Demonstrates behavior or personality changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What can happen if my child/player keeps on playing with a concussion or returns too soon?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even to severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often under report symptoms of injuries. And concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key for student-athlete’s safety.

If you think your child/player has suffered a concussion

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. No athlete may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours.

An athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time and may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a medical doctor or doctor of Osteopathy, trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

You should also inform you child’s Coach, Athletic Trainer (ATC), and/or Athletic Director, if you think that your child/player may have a concussion. And when it doubt, the athlete sits out.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:

http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/

www.nfhslearn.com

Signature of Student-Athlete    Print Student-Athlete’s Name    Date

Signature of Parent/Guardian    Print Parent/Guardian’s Name    Date

Please keep this form on file at the school. Do not return to the NJSIAA. Thank you.
SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

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 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-ital) (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).

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.
SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

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 pain, 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 Preparticipation 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.


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 (EGC), 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 to 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:40-41f 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.
State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Sudden Cardiac Death Pamphlet
Sign-Off Sheet

Name of School District: __________________________________________

Name of Local School: __________________________________________

I/We acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes pamphlet.

Student Signature: ____________________________________________

Parent or Guardian
Signature: ____________________________________________________

Date: ________________________________________________________

New Jersey Department of Education 2014: pursuant to the Scholastic Student-Athlete Safety Act, P.L. 2013, c.71
Summer’s high temperatures put student athletes at increased risk of heat illness. There are several types of heat illness. They range in severity, from heat cramps and heat exhaustion, which are common but not severe, to heat stroke, which can be deadly. Although heat illnesses can be fatal, death is preventable if they’re quickly recognized and properly treated.

**DEHYDRATION AND HEAT ILLNESSES**

As a rule-of-thumb, most athletes should consume 200 to 300 milliliters of fluid every 15 minutes of exercise.

It takes only 30 minutes for cell damage to occur with a core body temperature of 105 degrees.

Currently, 13 states have heat-acclimatization policies, for secondary school athletics with New Jersey being the first.

Exertional heat stroke is one of the top three killers of athletes and soldiers in training.

- From 2010-15, 20 athletic heat stroke fatalities were reported.
- It takes seven to 14 days for a body to adapt to exercising in the heat.
- Dehydration at levels of 3 to 4 percent body mass loss can reduce muscle strength by an estimated 2 percent.

**SAFETY TIPS**

- Have sports drinks on hand for workout sessions lasting longer than an hour.
- Keep beverages cold – cold beverages are consumed 50 percent more than warm beverages.
- Hydrate before, during and after activity.
- Remove unnecessary equipment, such as helmets and padding, when environmental conditions become extreme.

**INFographic courtesy of the National Athletic Trainers’ Association, www.nata.org**

**SIGNS OF MINOR HEAT ILLNESS**

- Dizziness
- Cramps, muscular tightening and spasms
- Lightheadedness, when not associated with other symptoms

**EARLY WARNING SIGNS OF EXERTIONAL HEAT STROKE**

- Headache, dizziness, confusion and disorientation
- Excessive sweating and/or flushing
- Fatigue
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Chills and/or goose bumps

**SIGNS OF EXERTIONAL HEAT STROKE**

- Core body temperature of more than 105 degrees
- Signs of nervous system dysfunction, such as confusion, aggression and loss of consciousness
- Increased heart rate
- Rapid breathing
- Seizures
- Low blood pressure

Sources: Korey Stringer Institute, American Medical Society for Sports Medicine, NATA
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.

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.

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.

- Pain when looking up and/or down, or difficulty seeing;
- Tenderness;
- Sunken eye;
- Double vision;
- Severe eyelid and facial swelling;
- Difficulty tracking;
- 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.

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 healing, and the safe resumption of normal activities, including sports and recreational activities.

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.


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. 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.

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. 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. 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, 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. Kriepsak, D.O., "Studies indicate that about 80 percent of heroin users started out by abusing narcotic painkillers."

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-stereoidal 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.
- 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.
### 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. 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.

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

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 off-season. 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 uninformed 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.

### References

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 Cullen, 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

An online version of this fact sheet is available on the New Jersey Department of Education’s Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use webpage. Updated Jan. 30, 2018.
Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs Fact Sheet
Student-Athlete and Parent/Guardian Sign-Off

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 spring 2018 athletic season (March 2, 2018, as determined by the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association) and annually thereafter prior to the student-athlete’s or cheerleader’s first official practice of the school year.

Name of School:  _Somerset County Vocational & Technical High School_

Name of School District (if applicable):  ________________________________

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.
PUBLICITY RELEASE FORM

Somerset County Vocational & Technical High School students are recognized throughout the school year for various academic, athletic and extracurricular achievements. With parental permission, the district acknowledges student achievements by sharing the news with the community via press release in local newspapers, radio/television stations and on the district website at www.scvths.org. Please help SCVTHS celebrate your child's success by granting your permission below.

If no selection is made, the most restrictive option (DO NOT GRANT) will be assumed to have been chosen.

This Publicity Release Form is valid for the duration of your child's high school career at Somerset County Vocational & Technical High School.

Media Release Agreement (Select one of the options below)

Granting permission will allow my child to appear in photographs (including team photos and the school yearbook), videos, local newspapers and other school approved media such as local television stations and school websites. (NOTE: SCVTHS staff members are always present during media events and interviews.). By selecting the I GRANT PERMISSION option below you are giving legal permission that your student(s) may appear in any or all media. You may review or change your response at any time by contacting the Pupil Services Department.

YES - I GRANT PERMISSION for my child's name, image, or description to appear in media and on websites.

NO - I DO NOT GRANT PERMISSION for my child's name, image, or description to appear in media and on websites.

Name of Student: ___________________________ Date: ________________

Name of Signing Parent: ____________________________________________

Parent Signature: ________________________________________________