

# Arlington Memorial

## Office of Athletics

Act 68 Release Form



October 2019

Dear Families,

To be in compliance with Vermont Act 68, an act relating to health and schools, please visit the VPA website, [www.vpaonline.org](http://www.vpaonline.org) to review the concussion information on their sports medicine page. Attached the CDC fact sheet on concussions.

When you have finished reading the information, please sign the form below. AMHS student-athletes cannot compete until this form is returned to the AMHS Athletic Office. If you have any questions, please contact me at [Trayah@bvsu.org](mailto:Trayah@bvsu.org) or 375-2589, x137.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ acknowledge that Arlington Memorial High School has provided me with information on concussions and the protocol that will be used should my student experience this injury in a school-sponsored sport.

Please list every AMHS Student-Athlete in your family:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Athlete's Signature \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Athlete's Signature \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Athlete's Signature \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Athlete's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Reg Trayah  
Athletic Director  
Arlington Memorial High School

# A FACT SHEET FOR High School Parents



This sheet has information to help protect your teens from concussion or other serious brain injury.

## What Is a Concussion?

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury—or TBI—caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or by a hit to the body that causes the head and brain to move quickly back and forth. This fast movement can cause the brain to bounce around or twist in the skull, creating chemical changes in the brain and sometimes stretching and damaging the brain cells.

## How Can I Help Keep My Teens Safe?

Sports are a great way for teens to stay healthy and can help them do well in school. To help lower your teens' chances of getting a concussion or other serious brain injury, you should:

- › Help create a culture of safety for the team.
  - Work with their coach to teach ways to lower the chances of getting a concussion.
  - Emphasize the importance of reporting concussions and taking time to recover from one.
  - Ensure that they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
  - Tell your teens that you expect them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- › When appropriate for the sport or activity, teach your teens that they must wear a helmet to lower the chances of the most serious types of brain or head injury. There is no "concussion-proof" helmet. Even with a helmet, it is important for teens to avoid hits to the head.

## How Can I Spot a Possible Concussion?

Teens who show or report one or more of the signs and symptoms listed below—or simply say they just "don't feel right" after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body—may have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

### Signs Observed by Parents

- › Appears dazed or stunned
- › Forgets an instruction, is confused about an assignment or position, or is unsure of the game, score, or opponent
- › Moves clumsily
- › Answers questions slowly
- › Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- › Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes
- › Can't recall events *prior to or after* a hit or fall

### Symptoms Reported by Teens

- › Headache or "pressure" in head
- › Nausea or vomiting
- › Balance problems or dizziness, or double or blurry vision
- › Bothered by light or noise
- › Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- › Confusion, or concentration or memory problems
- › Just not "feeling right," or "feeling down"

**Talk with your teens about concussion.** Tell them to report their concussion symptoms to you and their coach right away. Some teens think concussions aren't serious or worry that if they report a concussion they will lose their position on the team or look weak. Remind them that *it's better to miss one game than the whole season.*

**GOOD TEAMMATES KNOW:  
IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON.**



[cdc.gov/HEADSUP](http://cdc.gov/HEADSUP)

## CONCUSSIONS AFFECT EACH TEEN DIFFERENTLY.

While most teens with a concussion feel better within a couple of weeks, some will have symptoms for months or longer. Talk with your teens' healthcare provider if their concussion symptoms do not go away or if they get worse after they return to their regular activities.



**Plan ahead.** What do you want your teen to know about concussion?

### What Are Some More Serious Danger Signs to Look Out For?

In rare cases, a dangerous collection of blood (hematoma) may form on the brain after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body and can squeeze the brain against the skull. Call 9-1-1, or take your teen to the emergency department right away if, after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, he or she has one or more of these danger signs:

- One pupil larger than the other
- Drowsiness or inability to wake up
- A headache that gets worse and does not go away
- Slurred speech, weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea, convulsions or seizures (shaking or twitching)
- Unusual behavior, increased confusion, restlessness, or agitation
- Loss of consciousness (passed out/knocked out). Even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously

**Teens** who continue to play while having concussion symptoms or who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—have a greater chance of getting another concussion. A repeat concussion that occurs while the brain is still healing from the first injury can be very serious, and can affect a teen for a lifetime. It can even be fatal.



### What Should I Do if My Teen Has a Possible Concussion?

As a parent, if you think your teen may have a concussion, you should:

1. Remove your teen from play.
2. Keep your teen out of play the day of the injury. Your teen should be seen by a healthcare provider and only return to play with permission from a healthcare provider who is experienced in evaluating for concussion.
3. Ask your teen's healthcare provider for written instructions on helping your teen return to school. You can give the instructions to your teen's school nurse and teacher(s) and return-to-play instructions to the coach and/or athletic trainer.

Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Only a healthcare provider should assess a teen for a possible concussion. You may not know how serious the concussion is at first, and some symptoms may not show up for hours or days. A teen's return to school and sports should be a gradual process that is carefully managed and monitored by a healthcare provider.

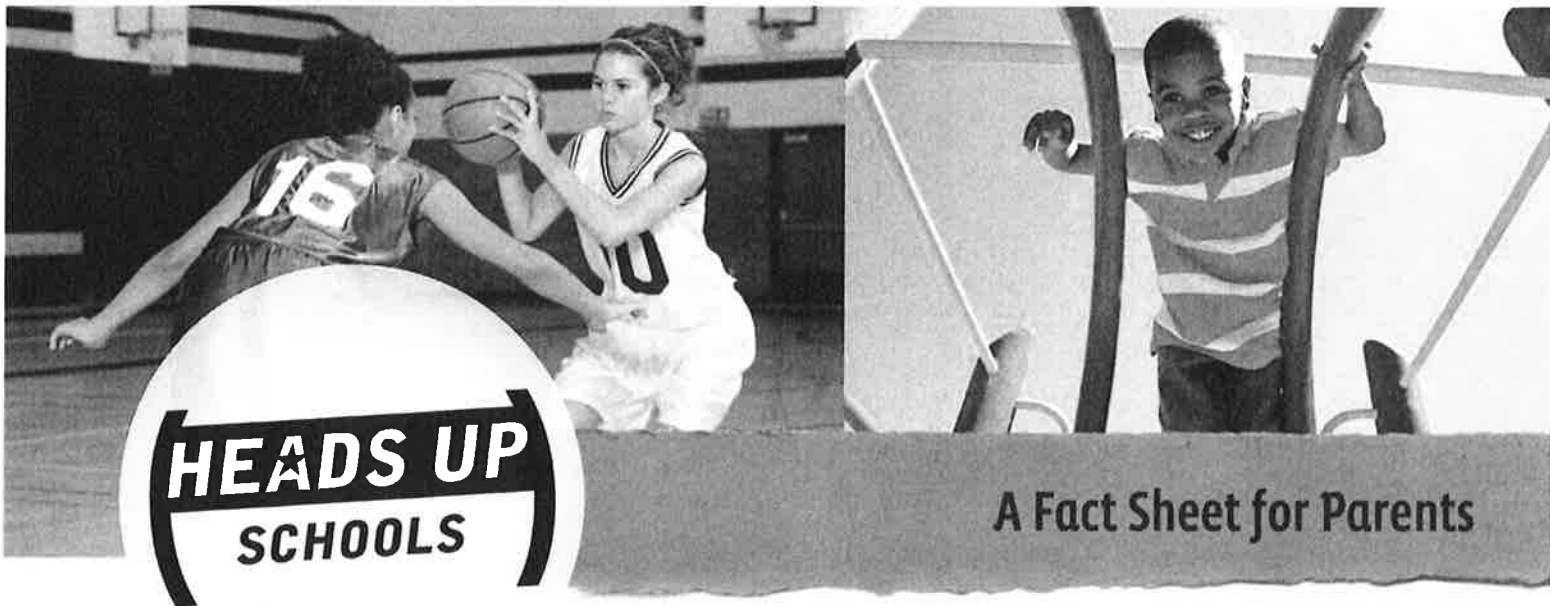
Revised January 2019

To learn more,  
go to [cdc.gov/HEADSUP](http://cdc.gov/HEADSUP)



CDC HEADSUP





**HEADS UP  
SCHOOLS**

## A Fact Sheet for Parents

### What is a concussion?

A concussion is a type of brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head. Concussions can also occur from a blow to the body that causes the head and brain to move rapidly back and forth. Even what seems to be a mild bump to the head can be serious.

Concussions can have a more serious effect on a young, developing brain and need to be addressed correctly.

### What are the signs and symptoms of a concussion?

You can't see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after an injury or may not appear or be noticed until hours or days after the injury. It is important to watch for changes in how your child or teen is acting or feeling, if symptoms are getting worse, or if s/he just "doesn't feel right." Most concussions occur without loss of consciousness.

If your child or teen reports *one or more* of the symptoms of concussion listed below, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away. Children and teens are among those at greatest risk for concussion.

### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION

#### SIGNS OBSERVED BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about events
- Answers questions slowly
- Repeats questions
- Can't recall events *prior* to the hit, bump, or fall
- Can't recall events *after* the hit, bump, or fall
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Forgets class schedule or assignments

#### SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY YOUR CHILD OR TEEN

##### Thinking/Remembering:

- Difficulty thinking clearly
- Difficulty concentrating or remembering
- Feeling more slowed down
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy

##### Physical:

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Fatigue or feeling tired
- Blurry or double vision
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Numbness or tingling
- Does not "feel right"

##### Emotional:

- Irritable
- Sad
- More emotional than usual
- Nervous

##### Sleep\*:

- Drowsy
- Sleeps *less* than usual
- Sleeps *more* than usual
- Has trouble falling asleep

*\*Only ask about sleep symptoms if the injury occurred on a prior day.*

To download this fact sheet in Spanish, please visit: [www.cdc.gov/Concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion). Para obtener una copia electrónica de esta hoja de información en español, por favor visite: [www.cdc.gov/Concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

