THE CRAIG SCHOOL EMERGENCY INFORMATION FORM

Student's Name:	DOB:	Student's Grade:
Parent #1:	Parent #2:	
Home Address:		
Home Phone:	Primary Email:	
Parent #1 Work Phone:	Parent #2 Work	Phone:
Parent #1 Cell Phone:	Parent #2 Cell	Phone:
Contact Person if parents unavailable:		Relationship to student:
Contact Person Address:		Cell Phone #:
Doctor's Name;	Phone	#:
Hospital Affiliation:	Address: _	
List any and all prescription medications yo		
Allergies:		
Other relevant emergency medical informa	ition (e.g. past medical h	story):
Date of last physical exam:		
Does this child have any health insurance	including NJ Family Care	e/Medicare, Medicare, private or other?
If YES, name of insurance company:		
If NO, NJ FamilyCare provides free or low- parents. For more information call 1-800-7 may release my name and address to the	701-0710 or visit ww <u>w.nj</u> t	<u>familycare.org</u> to apply online. Craig Schoo
Signature: Written Consent required pur	Printed Name: suant to 20 U.S.C. 1232	Date:
**If any information changes during the so- note.	hool year or summer pro	gram, please email the office or send a
In case of medical emergency, I will be agree that The Craig School staff will massume the financial responsibility for	iake any medical decisi	on deemed necessary. I agree to
Signature of Parent or Guardian	Printed Name	Date

NOTE: THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED FOR ALL STUDENTS AND RETURNED PRIOR TO THE START OF SCHOOL

ATTENTION PARENT/GUARDIAN: The preparticipation physical examination (page 3) must be completed by a health care provider who has completed the Student-Athlete Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module.

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

HISTORY FORM

ıme					Date of birth		
х	Age	Grade Sc	hool		Sport(s)	······	
Aedicine	s and Allergies: P	lease list all of the prescription and over	r-the-co	unter m	edicines and supplements (herbal and nutritional) that you are currently	taking	
	ave any allergies?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please id	entify spe	ecific all	lergy below.		·····
□ Medio	cines	Pollens			□ Food □ Stinging Insects		
plain "Yo	es" answers below	. Circle questions you don't know the a	nswers t	0.			
ENERAL	QUESTIONS		Yes	No	MEDICAL QUESTIONS	Yes	N
1. Has a i any rea		restricted your participation in sports for			26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
		edical conditions? If so, please identify			27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?		-
Delow: Other:		nemia 🗆 Diabetes 🗀 Infections			28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma? 29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle		├
	ou ever spent the nig	ht in the hospital?			(males), your spicen, or any other organ?		
	ou ever had surgery?				30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
ART HE	ALTH QUESTIONS A	BOUT YOU	Yes	No	31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?		
		nearly passed out DURING or			32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems?		
	exercise?	et, pain, tightness, or pressure in your			33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection?		
	ou ever had disconnic furing exercise?	er, pain, ugadiess, or pressure in your			34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		-
		r skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise	?		35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems?		ļ
		nat you have any heart problems? If so,			36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder?		
	all that apply: gh blood pressure	☐ A heart murmur		İ	37. Do you have headaches with exercise?		Т
	gh cholesteroi	☐ A heart infection			38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or		
	wasaki disease	Other:			legs after being hit or falling?		.
echoca	ardiogram)	test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG,			39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		<u> </u>
		el more short of breath than expected			40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
	exercise? ou ever had an unex	plained seizure?			41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising? 42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		-
<u>-</u>	·	ort of breath more quickly than your friends			43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		╁╌
	exercise?	, ,		<u> </u>	44. Have you had any eye injuries?		1
	M-1	BOUT YOUR FAMILY	Yes	No	45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?		
		elative died of heart problems or had an sudden death before age 50 (including			46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield?		
		scident, or sudden infant death syndrome)?			47. Do you worry about your weight?		
4. Does a	ınyone in your family	have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Marfan right ventricular cardiomyopathy, long QT			48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
		ne, Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic	:		49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		T
	orphic ventricular tac		-	-	50. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
	anyone in your family ated defibrillator?	have a heart problem, pacemaker, or			51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?		
		ad unexplained fainting, unexplained	+	 	FEMALES ONLY		
seizur	es, or near drowning?				52. Have you ever had a menstrual period?	<u> </u>	<u></u>
	JOINT QUESTIONS		Yes	No	53. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?		
	you ever had an injury aused you to miss a p	r to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon ractice or a game?			54. How many periods have you had in the last 12 months? Explain "yes" answers here		
8. Have y	you ever had any brok	en or fractured bones or dislocated joints?					
9. Have y injecti	you ever had an injury ons, therapy, a brace,	that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, a cast, or crutches?					
0, Have	you ever had a stress	fracture?					
		nt you have or have you had an x-ray for nec stability? (Down syndrome or dwarfism)	(
2. Do yo	u regularly use a brac	e, orthotics, or other assistive device?		L			
3. Do yo	u have a bone, muscl	e, or joint injury that bothers you?					
24. Do an	y of your joints becom	ne painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red?					
			?	1			

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PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

THE ATHLETE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORY FORM

Date of Exam			
Name	Date of birth		
Sex Age Grade School	Sport(s)		
00A 740			
1. Type of disability			
2. Date of disability			
3, Classification (if available)			
4. Cause of disability (birth, disease, accident/trauma, other)			
5. List the sports you are interested in playing			
		Yes	No
6. Do you regularly use a brace, assistive device, or prosthetic?			
7. Do you use any special brace or assistive device for sports?			
8. Do you have any rashes, 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 selzures that cannot be controlled by medication?			
Explain "yes" answers here	•		
Exham los ansanomino			

	A HILLAND		
Please indicate if you have ever had any of the following.			
		······	
		Yes	No
Atlantoaxial instability		Yes	No
Atlantoaxial instability X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability		Yes	No
Atlantoaxial instability X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one)		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for atlantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling blader Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bloader Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Distocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for atiantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy Explain "yes" answers here		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for attantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy		Yes	No
X-ray evaluation for atiantoaxial instability Dislocated joints (more than one) Easy bleeding Enlarged spleen Hepatitis Osteopenia or osteoporosis Difficulty controlling bowel Difficulty controlling bladder Numbness or tingling in arms or hands Numbness or tingling in legs or feet Weakness in arms or hands Weakness in legs or feet Recent change in coordination Recent change in ability to walk Spina bifida Latex allergy Explain "yes" answers here		Yes	No

NOTE: The preparticiaption 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

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Name		- 1 1111	Date	of birth
HYSICIAN REMINDERS				
Consider additional questions on more sensitive issues			•	
* Do you feel stressed out or under a lot of pressure?		_	AK.	
Do you ever feel sad, hopeless, depressed, or anxious? Do you feel safe at your home or residence?		7	7 × 41 167	WALLENE CODY
Have you ever tried cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?			MUSI	INCLUDE COPY
During the past 30 days, did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?				
Do you drink alcohol or use any other drugs?			INANAI	JNIZATION RECO
 Have you ever taken anabolic steroids or used any other performance supple Have you ever taken any supplements to help you gain or lose weight or impr 	ment?	darmanan?	HALLALC	MAINTINIA MECO
 nave you ever taken any supplements to neip you gain or lose weight or impr Do you wear a seat belt, use a helmet, and use condoms? 	iove your per	101111411110:		
Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5–14).				
EXAMINATION		mett.		
	□ Male	□ Female		
leight Weight			1.20/	Corrected □ Y □ N
3P / (/) Pulse	Vision R 2		L 20/	
MEDICAL.		NORMAL		ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Appearance	opth		1	
 Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodad arm span > height, hyperlaxity, myopia, MVP, aortic insufficiency) 	otyly,			
Eyes/ears/nose/throat				
• Pupils equal	Ì			
Hearing				
ymph nodes				
leart ^a			1	
Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva)				
Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI)				
Pulses	İ			
Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses	-			11.000
Lings			-	
Abdomen				
Genitourinary (males only) ⁶			<u> </u>	
Skin • HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis				
Neurologic*				
MUSCULOSKELETAL		LOWING W.		
Neck				
Back		Limite		
Shoulder/arm				
Elbow/forearm				
Wrist/hand/fingers				
Hip/thigh				
Knee				1.1.1
Leg/ankle				10000000
Foot/toes				
Functional				
Duck-walk, single leg hop				
Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.				
Consider Gill exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.				
Consider cognitive evaluation or baseline neuropsychiatric testing if a history of significant concussion	n.			
Cleared for all sports without restriction				
Cleared for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation	n or treatmen	t for		
Not cleared				
☐ Pending further evaluation				
☐ For any sports				
☐ For certain sports				
Reason				The state of the s
ecommendations				
OOOMID DELIVERIUM				
have examined the above-named student and completed the preparticipation p	ibueinal aval	uation. The athlet	a dage not avacant a	nnarent clinical contraindications to practice and
have examined the above-named student and completed the preparticipation participation of the complete in the sport(s) as outlined above. A copy of the physical exam is on re	nebategt gast.	uation. THE AUCUL Mica and non he =	o uuco nui picociil d nate avaitable to the	school at the reguest of the narents. If conditions
articipate in the sport(s) as outlined above. A copy of the physical exam is on re rise after the athlete has been cleared for participation, a physician may rescind	the classes	n 90 inst unt Gan voltag	iaus avanavis iv lilb n ie roechied and the	notential consequences are completely evolutioned
	nie riegiąji	e ոսու առ հւռուգ։	n 10 16301760 AND MIC	korouren enuaedanuaea ata anubiorost ovinamen
the athlete (and parents/guardians).				D. L. Jane
Name of physician, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) (pri	int/type)			
Address				Phone

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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 fi	urther evaluation or treatment for	
□ Not cleared		
☐ Pending further evaluation		
☐ For any sports		
☐ For certain sports		
Reason		
Recommendations		
EMERGENCY INFORMATION		
Allergies		
Other information		
	COURCE PERVIOUSE.	
HCP OFFICE STAMP	SCHOOL PHYSICIAN:	
	Reviewed on	(Date)
	Approved Not	
	Cignatura	
	Oignature	
I have examined the above-named student and completed 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 physician may rescind the clearance until the problem (and parents/guardians).	the parents. If conditions arise after the a is resolved and the potential consequenc	thlete has been cleared for participation, ces are completely explained to the athlet
Name of physician, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assi	istant (PA)	Date
Address		
Signature of physician, APN, PA		
Completed Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Moduli		
DateSignature		
Date Signature		

State of New Jewey Dipariment of Education

HEALTH HISTORY UPDATE QUESTIONNAIRE

To participate on a school-sponsored interscholastic or intramural athle	uttu team on a	dang, ce	ich student whose
physical examination was completed more than 90 days prior to the first health history update questionnaire completed and signed by the studen	er hay or offic	ını pracı	Ναθαμμι Νταλταφ (
Student		Aga	Gyada
Date of Last Physical Examination	_Sport	** ,	
Since the last pre-participation physical examination, has your son/daug	gbter:		
1, Been medically advised not to participate in a sport?	-	Yes	No,
If yes, describe in detail			
2. Sustained a concussion, bean unconscious or lost memory from a blow If yes, explain in detail	to the head?	Yes	_ No
3. Broken a bone or sprained/strained/dislocated any muscle or joints? If yes, describe in detail	•	Yes	No
4. Fainted or "blacked out?" If yea, was this during or immediately after exercise?	···	Yos	
5. Experienced chest pains, shortness of breath or "racing heart?" If yes, explain		Yes	No
6. Has there been a recent history of fulgue and immsual dredness?	······································	Yes	No
7. Been hospitalized or had to go to the emergency room? If yes, explain in detail		,	
8. Since the last physical examination, has there been a sudden death in the under age 50 had a heart attack or "heart trouble?"		igs pay i	
9. Started or stopped taking any over-the-counter or prescribed medication if was, name of medication(s)			_, No
Date:Signature of parent/guardian PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO THE SC			

2020-2021 MANDATORY MEDICATION FORM

ALL MEDICATION (prescription and OTC, including Tylenol and Advil) must be accompanied by written permission from BOTH the PARENT and PHYSICIAN.

- <u>Prescription medication</u> must be delivered to the nurse by the parent in the original container, labeled with the student's name, medication, dosage and physician's name.
- OTC medication must be delivered to school by the parent in the original sealed container and labeled with the student's name.
- Written permission of the student's physician and parent/guardian are required, including the student's name, purpose of the medication, the time (or circumstance) at which the medication should be administered, and the length of time for which the medication is prescribed.

Only those medications which are medically necessary during school hours for a student's wellbeing should be sent to school.

NOTE: THE <u>FIRST DOSE</u> OF ANY MEDICATION MAY <u>NOT</u> BE GIVEN AT SCHOOL.

NAME OF STUDENT		DOB
NAME OF MEDICATION		
DOSAGE		
TIME TO BE GIVEN		
REASON FOR MEDICATION		
MEDICATION TO BE GIVEN FROM		ТО
	DATE	DATE
HOW IT IS TAKEN		
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS		I FOOD, CRUSHED, ETC.
k	*	
PARENT SIGNATURE/DATE		PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE/DATE
TELEPHONE NI MRER		TELEPHONE NUMBER

ADDITIONAL MEDICATIONS

NAME OF STUDENT	DOB
NAME OF MEDICATION	
DOSAGE	
TIME TO BE GIVEN	
REASON FOR MEDICATION	
MEDICATION TO BE GIVEN FROMDATE	TODATE
HOW IT IS TAKEN EXAMPLE: BY MOUTH	, INHALER, WITH FOOD, CRUSHED, ETC.
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	
NAME OF STUDENT	DOB
NAME OF MEDICATION	
DOSAGE	
TIME TO BE GIVEN	
REASON FOR MEDICATION	
MEDICATION TO BE GIVEN FROMDATE	TO
HOW IT IS TAKENEXAMPLE: BY MOUTH	
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	
****************	*****************
PARENT SIGNATURE/DATE	PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE/DATE
TELEPHONE NUMBER	TELEPHONE NUMBER

11/4/2016 ESC of Morris County



PERMISSION TO SHARE MEDICAL INFORMATION

Everyday each student is in contact with a variety of teachers and other staff members. In order to be sure that your child's needs are being met it is sometimes important to share medical information about him or her with these staff members. This sharing also helps us to collaborate effectively with the health care professionals who are working with your child. The kinds of information shared may include: known allergies, special diet or food restrictions, a history of seizures, and medications that are taken routinely. It is especially important that faculty members are aware when there has been a change in medication so that they can share with you and your child's physician any observed changes in behavior.

We are asking your permission to share these kinds of information as we deem necessary. Information may be shared either orally or in writing with those who will be working with your child. Any information that you do not wish to be shared will, of course, be kept confidential.

I give permission for medical information ab staff members with the exceptions listed below	
	<u> </u>
I ask that no medical information about my	child be shared with staff members.
Parent/Guardian Signature	Date

FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS FORM

Date:	September 2020	
To:	Parents/Guardians:	
Re:	2020-2021Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis E	Emergency Care Plan
Plan) form athttp://ww	niew, and sign the FARE (Food Allergy ovw.foodallergy.org/file/emergency-care-plesignatures, and return to your child's schoolsesses:	an.pdf.Please complete the entire
 Severe Sympton Mild Sympton Medication/D Directions – I Directions – A 	ms Poses Epipen Auto Injector Adrenaclick	
In addition, please sig and physician signatu	n and return this memo along with the FA	RE form (which requires parent
are followed, the district or of the epinephrine via a pr and hold harmless the di	the student listed below, I understand that if the pro- non public school shall have no liability as a result o re-filled auto-injector mechanism to the pupil and th strict, non public school, and its employees or ag- phrine via a pre-filled auto-injector mechanism to th	f any injury arising from the administration at the parents or guardians shall indemnify ents against any claims arising out of the
Student's Name:	School:	
Physician Signature:	Date	Phone:
Parent/Guardian Signat	ure:Date	Phone:

Thank you

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		non alter	ev Mass.	m i e	ane reen
				Hara Confin	

FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS EMERGENCY CARE PLAN

Name: D,O,B.: Allergy to: Weight: ibs. Asthma:Yes (higher risk for a severe reaction) No	PLACE PICTURE HERE
NOTE: Do not depend on antihistamines or inhalers (bronchodilators) to treat a severe reaction. USE EPINEPHRI	NE.
Extremely reactive to the following allergens: THEREFORE: If checked, give epinephrine immediately if the allergen was LIKELY eaten, for ANY symptoms. If checked, give epinephrine immediately if the allergen was DEFINITELY eaten, even if no symptoms are apparatus.	
FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: SEVERE SYMPTOMS MILD SYMPTOM OF THE FOLLOWING: MILD SYMPTOM OF THE FO	MS N
LUNG Shortness of breath, wheezing, repetitive cough dizziness THROAT THROAT Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing	nausea or discomfort RE THAN ONE
SKIN Many hives over body, widespread redness 1. INJECT EPINEPHRINE IMMEDIATELY. OR A COMBINATION of symptoms from different body areas. FOR MILD SYMPTOMS FROM A SIM AREA, FOLLOW THE DIRECTION 1. Antihistamines may be given, if ore healthcare provider. 2. Stay with the person; alert emerger give epinephrine.	NGLE SYSTEM NS BELOW: dered by a ncy contacts.
2. Call 911. Tell emergency dispatcher the person is having anaphylaxis and may need epinephrine when emergency responders arrive. Consider giving additional medications following epinephrine: Antihistamine Inhaler (bronchodilator) if wheezing MEDICATIONS/DC Epinephrine Brand or Generic: Epinephrine Dose: O.16 mg IM	
 Lay the person flat, raise legs and keep warm. If breathing is difficult or they are vomiting, let them sit up or lie on their side. If symptoms do not improve, or symptoms return, more doses of epinephrine can be given about 5 minutes or more after the last dose. Antihistamine Brand or Generic:	
Transport patient to ER, even if symptoms resolve. Patient should remain in ER for at least 4 hours because symptoms may return.	

DATE



FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS EMERGENCY CARE PLAN

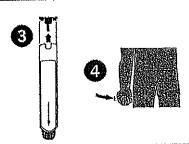
HOW TO USE AUVI-Q® (EPINEPHRINE INJECTION, USP), KALEO

- 1. Remove Auvi-Q from the outer case.
- 2. Pull off red safety guard.
- 3. Place black end of Auvi-Q against the middle of the outer thigh.
- 4. Press firmly, and hold in place for 5 seconds.
- Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.

S Seconds to 15

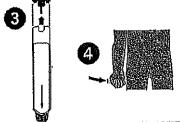
HOW TO USE EPIPEN® AND EPIPEN JR® (EPINEPHRINE) AUTO-INJECTOR, MYLAN

- 1. Remove the EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injector from the clear carrier tube.
- 2. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the orange tip (needle end) pointing downward.
- 3. With your other hand, remove the blue safety release by pulling straight up.
- 4. Swing and push the auto-injector firmly into the middle of the outer thigh until it 'clicks'.
- 5. Hold firmly in place for 3 seconds (count slowly 1, 2, 3).
- 6. Remove and massage the injection area for 10 seconds.
- 7. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



HOW TO USE EPINEPHRINE INJECTION (AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF EPIPEN®), USP AUTO-INJECTOR, MYLAN

- 1. Remove the epinephrine auto-injector from the clear carrier tube.
- 2. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the orange tip (needle end) pointing downward.
- 3. With your other hand, remove the blue safety release by pulling straight up.
- 4. Swing and push the auto-injector firmly into the middle of the outer thigh until it 'clicks'.
- 5. Hold firmly in place for 3 seconds (count slowly 1, 2, 3).
- Remove and massage the injection area for 10 seconds.
- 7. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



HOW TO USE IMPAX EPINEPHRINE INJECTION (AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF ADRENACLICK®), USP AUTO-INJECTOR, IMPAX LABORATORIES

- 1. Remove epinephrine auto-injector from its protective carrying case.
- 2. Pull off both blue end caps: you will now see a red tip.
- 3. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the red tip pointing downward.
- 4. Put the red tip against the middle of the outer thigh at a 90-degree angle, perpendicular to the thigh.
- Press down hard and hold firmly against the thigh for approximately 10 seconds.
- 6. Remove and massage the area for 10 seconds.
- 7. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.

(10)

ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY INFORMATION FOR ALL AUTO-INJECTORS;

- Do not put your thumb, fingers or hand over the tip of the auto-injector or inject into any body part other than mid-outer thigh. In case of accidental injection, go immediately to the nearest emergency room.
- 2. If administering to a young child, hold their leg firmly in place before and during injection to prevent injuries.
- 3. Epinephrine can be injected through clothing if needed.
- 4. Call 911 immediately after injection.

OTHER DIRECTIONS/INFORMATION (may self-carry epinephrine, may self-administer epinephrine, etc.):

Treat the person before calling emergency contacts. The first signs of a reaction can be mild, but symptoms can worsen quickly.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS — CALL 911	OTHER EMERGENCY CONTACTS
RESCUE SQUAD:	NAME/RELATIONSHIP:
DOCTOR: PHONE:	PHONE
PARENTIGUARDIAN:PHONE;	NAME/RELATIONSHIP:
	PHONE:

Asthma Treatment Plan — Student (This asthma action plan meets NJ Law N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.8) (Physician's Orders)







REVISED MAY 2017

Name	Date of Birth Effective Date					
Doctor		Parent/Guardian (if applie	cable)	Emerg		
Phone		Phone		Phone	е	
HEALTHY (Green Zone)	MEDI	ke daily control me ore effective with a ICINE vair® HFA 45, 115, 230	"spacer" - use if HOW MUCH to take and	dire HOW	cted. OFTEN to take it	Triggers Check all items that trigger patient's asthma:
No cough or wheeze Sleep through the night Can work, exercise, and play	Aer Alva Alva Alva Alva Alva Alva Alva Adva Asr Flo	rospan™	1, 2 2 puffs tw 2 puffs tw 2 puffs tw 1, 2 puffs tw 1, 2 puffs tw 1, 2 puffs tw 20 1 inhalation 20 1, 2 inhalation 250 1 inhalation 1, 2 inhalation 250 1 inhalation 1, 2 inhalation 1, 2 inhalation 1, 2 inhalation 1, 2 inhalation 1, 2 inhalation 1, 2 inhalation 25, 0.5, 1.0 1 unit nebulation 2, 2 inhalation 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	puffs ty puffs ty ice a da	vice a day vice a day y y y ice a day vice a day a day a day a day a day a day	□ Exercise □ Allergens ○ Dust Mites, dust, stuffed animals, carpet ○ Pollen - trees, grass, weeds ○ Mold
And/or Peak flow above	CT No	ner ne			Addition to the second	Ocigarette smoke Second hand
You have any of thes • Cough • Mild wheeze • Tight chest • Coughing at night • Other:	Co e: MED Alb Alb Du Xo Co Inc Ott If	quick-relief medicine eek, except before	dicine(s) and ADD question of the take and tile or Ventoline) _2 puffs _2 puffs _2 puffs _1 unit n _1 unit n _2 inhala _1 inhala _2 puffs	d HOW every 4 every 4 ebulized ebulized ebulized tion 4 ti	OFTEN to take it hours as needed hours as needed devery 4 hours as needed devery 4 hours as needed devery 4 hours as needed devery 4 hours as needed mes a day an 2 times a our doctor.	cleaning products, scented products Smoke from burning wood, inside or outsid Weather Sudden temperature change Extreme weathe hot and cold Ozone alert day Foods:
Your asthma is getting worse fast: • Quick-relief medicine d not help within 15-20 m • Breathing is hard or fas • Nose opens wide • Ribs • Trouble walking and ta • Lips blue • Fingernails • Other: below	d M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Take these med sthma can be a life IEDICINE Albuterol MDI (Pro-air® or Pro Xopenex® Albuterol 1.25, 2.5 mg Duoneb® Xopenex® (Levalbuterol) 0.31 Combivent Respimat® Other	HOW MUCH to to expend the control of	ess. ake and puffs of puffs of unit ne unit ne	Do not wait! d HOW OFTEN to take it every 20 minutes every 20 minutes ebulized every 20 minutes ebulized every 20 minutes ebulized every 20 minutes ebulized every 20 minutes	Other: This asthma treatmen plan is meant to assis not replace, the clinica decision-making required to meet individual patient need
ANAL ride on generalization contributed in source, relating, employing, exercy, or inferior and in construction of the contributed in the contribu	This student in the proper non-nebulize in accordanc	Self-administer Medication: is capable and has been instructed method of self-administering of the id inhaled medications named above with NJ Law. It is not approved to self-medicate.	PHYSICIAN/APN/PA SIGNATI PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATI PHYSICIAN STAMP		Physician's Orders	Date

Make a copy for parent and for physician file, send original to school nurse or child care provider.

Asthma Treatment Plan – Student Parent Instructions

The **PACNJ Asthma Treatment Plan** is designed to help everyone understand the steps necessary for the individual student to achieve the goal of controlled asthma.

- 1. Parents/Guardians: Before taking this form to your Health Care Provider, complete the top left section with:
 - Child's name
- Child's doctor's name & phone number
- · Parent/Guardian's name

- . Child's date of birth
- An Emergency Contact person's name & phone number
- & phone number

- 2. Your Health Care Provider will complete the following areas:
 - The effective date of this plan
 - The medicine information for the Healthy, Caution and Emergency sections
 - Your Health Care Provider will check the box next to the medication and check how much and how often to take it
 - Your Health Care Provider may check "OTHER" and:
 - Write in asthma medications not listed on the form
 - * Write in additional medications that will control your asthma
 - * Write in generic medications in place of the name brand on the form
 - Together you and your Health Care Provider will decide what asthma treatment is best for your child to follow
- 3. Parents/Guardians & Health Care Providers together will discuss and then complete the following areas:
 - Child's peak flow range in the Healthy, Caution and Emergency sections on the left side of the form
 - · Child's asthma triggers on the right side of the form
 - <u>Permission to Self-administer Medication</u> section at the bottom of the form: Discuss your child's ability to self-administer the inhaled medications, check the appropriate box, and then both you and your Health Care Provider must sign and date the form
- 4. Parents/Guardians: After completing the form with your Health Care Provider:
 - Make copies of the Asthma Treatment Plan and give the signed original to your child's school nurse or child care provider
 - · Keep a copy easily available at home to help manage your child's asthma
 - Give copies of the Asthma Treatment Plan to everyone who provides care for your child, for example: babysitters, before/after school program staff, coaches, scout leaders

PARENT AUTHORIZATION I hereby give permission for my child to receive medication at so in its original prescription container properly labeled by a pha information between the school nurse and my child's health understand that this information will be shared with school staff	rmacist or physician. I also give care provider concerning my cl	permission for the release and exchange of
Parent/Guardian Signature	Phone	Date
FILL OUT THE SECTION BELOW ONLY IF YOUR HEALTH CAR SELF-ADMINISTER ASTHMA MEDICATION ON THE FRONT O RECOMMENDATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE FOR ONE (1) SCHOOL	F THIS FORM. Lyear <u>only</u> and must be re	
☐ I do request that my child be ALLOWED to carry the following in school pursuant to N.J.A.C:.6A:16-2.3. I give permission for Plan for the current school year as I consider him/her to be medication. Medication must be kept in its original prescript shall incur no liability as a result of any condition or injury a on this form. I indemnify and hold harmless the School Distriction of lack of administration of this medication by the student.	r my child to self-administer medi- responsible and capable of transp tion container. I understand that rising from the self-administration	cation, as prescribed in this Asthma Treatment corting, storing and self-administration of the the school district, agents and its employees in by the student of the medication prescribed
☐ DO NOT request that my child self-administer his/her ast	hma medication.	
Parent/Guardian Signature	Phone	Date



Dischaimers: The use of this Webride/PACMA Activas Treatment Plan and its content is all your own disk. The content is provided on an "as it" basis. The American Lung Association of the Mid-Atlantic (AIAM-A), the Pediatric/Adult Activas Content and additinates dischaim and lartifaces dischaim all warranties, superses or implied, statistics or in explicit and individual plan of invited by the implied warranties or improvidual plan or invited to the implied warranties or improvidual plan or invited to the implied warranties or improvidual plan or invited to the implied warranties or improvidual plan or invited to the implied warranties or improvidual plan or invited to the implied warranties or invited to the implied warranties or invited to the implied or invited to the order of the AIAM-A to the individual plan or invited to the implied or invited to the implied to the implied or invited to the implied to th





1161 Route 130, P.O. Box 487, Robbinsville, NJ 08691

609-259-2776 609-259-3047-Fax

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, blow, 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.

Symptoms may include one or more of the following:

- 1. Headache.
- 2. Nausea/vomiting.
- 3. Balance problems or dizziness.
- 4. Double vision or changes in vision.
- 5. Sensitivity to light or sound/noise.
- 6. Feeling of sluggishness or fogginess.
- 7. Difficulty with concentration, short-term memory, and/or confusion.
- 8. Irritability or agitation.
- Depression or anxiety.
- 10. Sleep disturbance.

Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:

- 1. Appears dazed, stunned, or disoriented.
- 2. Forgets plays or demonstrates short-term memory difficulties (e.g. is unsure of the game, score, or opponent)
- 3. Exhibits difficulties with balance or coordination.
- 4. Answers questions slowly or inaccurately.
- 5. Loses consciousness.
- 6. Demonstrates behavior or personality changes.
- 7. Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit.

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

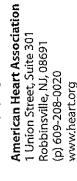
Please keep this form on file at the school. Do not return to the NJSIAA. Thank you.

Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes http://tinyud.com/m2gjmvq
- 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







Trenton, NJ 08625-0360 (p) 609-292-7837 www.state.nj.us/health Lead Author: American Academy of Pediatrics, New Jersey Chapter Written by: Initial draft by Sushma Raman Hebbar, MD & Stephen G. Rice, MD PhD

Additional Reviewers: NJ Department of Education, NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, American Heart Association/New Jersey Chapter, NJ Academy of Family Practice, Pediatric Cardiologists, New Jersey State School Nurses

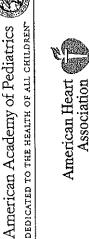
Revised 2014: Nancy Curry, EdM; Christene DeWitt-Parker, MSN, CSN, RN; Lakota Kruse, MD, MPH; Susan Martz, EdM; Stephen G. Rice, MD; Jeffrey Rosenberg, MD, Louis Teichholz, MD; Perry Weinstock, MD



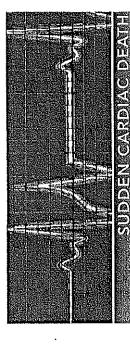
The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes







Learn and Live



udden 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.

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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.

त्राष्ट्र केलट ग्रवामामु इधार क ग्रवर्क छिर

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 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 shorthess 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

State of New Jersey DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

$\frac{Sudden\ Cardiac\ Death\ Pamphlet}{Sign-Off\ Sheet}$

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: