



THE
CRAIG
SCHOOL

LOWER SCHOOL • MIDDLE SCHOOL

15 Tower Hill Road • Mountain Lakes, NJ 07046 • 973-334-1234 • www.craigschool.org

Back to School Forms

DUE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 21ST

- Checklist: Forms to be filled out and returned**

Health & Medical Forms

- The Craig School Emergency Form
- The Craig School Transportation Form
- Physical Evaluation Medical Eligibility Form [Physician Signature Required]
- Preparticipation Physical Evaluation [Kept on file with your Physician]
- NJSIAA Parent/Guardian Concussion Form
- Sudden Cardiac Death Pamphlet Sign-off Sheet
- A Copy of Current Immunization Records

Funding Forms

- Loan of Textbook Form

The Following Forms Must Be Filled only if Applicable- Physician Signature Required.

- Authorization for School Nurse to Administer Medication (Prescription/OTC)
- Food & Allergy Form
- Asthma Form

Please make copies for your records. Scan or mail the original signed and completed forms, with check list, to records@craigschool.org

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 you give to your child including dosages & times: _____

Allergies: _____

Other relevant emergency medical information (e.g. past medical history): _____

Date of last physical exam: _____

Does this child have any health insurance including NJ Family Care/Medicare, Medicare, private or other?

If YES, name of insurance company: _____

If NO, NJ Family Care provides free or low-cost health insurance for uninsured children and certain low-income parents. For more information call 1-800-701-0710 or visit www.njfamilycare.org to apply online. Craig School may release my name and address to the NJ Family Care Program to contact me about health insurance:

Signature: _____ Printed Name: _____ Date: _____

Written Consent required pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232g (b)(1) and 34 C.F.R. 99.30 (b)

***If any information changes during the school year or summer program, please email the office, or send a note.*

In case of medical emergency, I will be called. In the event a parent or guardian cannot be reached, I agree that The Craig School staff will make any medical decision deemed necessary. I agree to assume the financial responsibility for such emergency treatment.

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

Preparticipation Physical Evaluation Medical Eligibility Form

The Medical Eligibility Form is the only form that should be submitted to school. It should be kept on file with the student's school health record.

Student Athlete's Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Date of Exam _____

- Medically eligible for all sports without restriction
- Medically eligible for all sports without restriction with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment of
- Medically eligible for certain sports
- Not medically eligible pending further evaluation
- Not medically eligible for any sports

Recommendations: _____

I have reviewed the history form and examined the student named on this form and completed the preparticipation physical evaluation. The athlete does not have apparent clinical contraindications to practice and can participate in the sport(s) as outlined on this form. A copy of the physical examination findings- are 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 medical eligibility until the problem is resolved and the potential consequences are completely explained to the athlete (and parents or guardians).

Signature of physician, APN, PA _____

Office stamp (optional)

Address: _____

Name of healthcare professional (print) _____

I certify I have completed the Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module developed by the New Jersey Department of Education.

Signature of healthcare provider _____

Shared Health Information

Allergies _____

Medications:

Other information: _____

Emergency Contacts: _____

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**This form has been modified to meet the statutes set forth by New Jersey.*

This form should be maintained by the healthcare provider completing the physical exam (medical home). It should not be shared with schools. The medical eligibility form is the only form that should be submitted to a school. The physical exam must be completed by a healthcare provider who is a licensed physician, advanced practice nurse or physician assistant who has completed the Student-Athlete Cardiac Assessment Professional Development module hosted by the New Jersey Department of Education.

■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION (Interim Guidance)

HISTORY FORM

Note: Complete and sign this form (with your parents if younger than 18) before your appointment.

Name: _____ Date of birth: _____

Date of examination: _____ Sport(s): _____

Sex assigned at birth (F, M, or intersex): _____ How do you identify your gender? (F, M, non-binary, or another gender): _____

Have you had COVID-19? (check one): Y N

Have you been immunized for COVID-19? (check one): Y N If yes, have you had: One shot Two shots
 Three shots Booster date(s) _____

List past and current medical conditions. _____

Have you ever had surgery? If yes, list all past surgical procedures. _____

Medicines and supplements: List all current prescriptions, over-the-counter medicines, and supplements (herbal and nutritional).

Do you have any allergies? If yes, please list all your allergies (ie, medicines, pollens, food, stinging insects).

Patient Health Questionnaire Version 4 (PHQ-4)

Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems? (Circle response.)

	Not at all	Several days	Over half the days	Nearly every day
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	0	1	2	3
Not being able to stop or control worrying	0	1	2	3
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	0	1	2	3
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	0	1	2	3

(A sum of ≥ 3 is considered positive on either subscale [questions 1 and 2, or questions 3 and 4] for screening purposes.)

GENERAL QUESTIONS (Explain "Yes" answers at the end of this form. Circle questions if you don't know the answer.)	Yes	No
1. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with your provider?		
2. Has a provider ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?		
3. Do you have any ongoing medical issues or recent illness?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU	Yes	No
4. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out during or after exercise?		
5. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?		
6. Does your heart ever race, flutter in your chest, or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?		
7. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems?		
8. Has a doctor ever requested a test for your heart? For example, electrocardiography (ECG) or echocardiography.		

HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU (CONTINUED)	Yes	No	
9. Do you get light-headed or feel shorter of breath than your friends during exercise?			
10. Have you ever had a seizure?			
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY	Unsure	Yes	No
11. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or had an unexpected or unexplained sudden death before age 35 years (including drowning or unexplained car crash)?			
12. Does anyone in your family have a genetic heart problem such as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Marfan syndrome, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), long QT syndrome (LQTS), short QT syndrome (SQTS), Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT)?			
13. Has anyone in your family had a pacemaker or an implanted defibrillator before age 35?			

BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS		Yes	No
14. Have you ever had a stress fracture or an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, joint, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or game?			
15. Do you have a bone, muscle, ligament, or joint injury that bothers you?			
MEDICAL QUESTIONS		Yes	No
16. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?			
17. Are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle, your spleen, or any other organ?			
18. Do you have groin or testicle pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?			
19. Do you have any recurring skin rashes or rashes that come and go, including herpes or methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)?			
20. Have you had a concussion or head injury that caused confusion, a prolonged headache, or memory problems?			
21. Have you ever had numbness, had tingling, had weakness in your arms or legs, or been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?			
22. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?			
23. Do you or does someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?	Unsure		
24. Have you ever had or do you have any problems with your eyes or vision?			

MEDICAL QUESTIONS (CONTINUED)		Yes	No	
25. Do you worry about your weight?				
26. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?				
27. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods or food groups?				
28. Have you ever had an eating disorder?				
MENSTRUAL QUESTIONS		N/A	Yes	No
29. Have you ever had a menstrual period?				
30. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?				
31. When was your most recent menstrual period?				
32. How many periods have you had in the past 12 months?				

Explain "Yes" answers here.

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

Signature of athlete: _____

Signature of parent or guardian: _____

Date: _____

This form should be maintained by the healthcare provider completing the physical exam (medical home). It should not be shared with schools. The Medical Eligibility Form is the only form that should be submitted to a school.

■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

ATHLETES WITH DISABILITIES FORM: SUPPLEMENT TO THE ATHLETE HISTORY

Name: _____ Date of birth: _____

1. Type of disability:		
2. Date of disability:		
3. Classification (if available):		
4. Cause of disability (birth, disease, injury, or other):		
5. List the sports you are playing:		
	Yes	No
6. Do you regularly use a brace, an assistive device, or a prosthetic device for daily activities?		
7. Do you use any special brace or assistive device for sports?		
8. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or 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 as having 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 whether you have ever had any of the following conditions:

	Yes	No
Atlantoaxial instability		
Radiographic (x-ray) evaluation for atlantoaxial 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.

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

Signature of athlete: _____

Signature of parent or guardian: _____

Date: _____

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■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION (Interim Guidance)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Name: _____ Date of birth: _____

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, e-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-enhancing 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 (Q4–Q13 of History Form).

EXAMINATION		
Height:	Weight:	
BP: / (/)	Pulse:	Vision: R 20/ L 20/ Corrected: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
COVID-19 VACCINE		
Previously received COVID-19 vaccine: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N		
Administered COVID-19 vaccine at this visit: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> First dose <input type="checkbox"/> Second dose <input type="checkbox"/> Third dose <input type="checkbox"/> Booster date(s) _____		
MEDICAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Appearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, hyperlaxity, myopia, mitral valve prolapse [MVP], and aortic insufficiency) 		
Eyes, ears, nose, and throat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils equal • Hearing 		
Lymph nodes		
Heart ^a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murmurs (auscultation standing, auscultation supine, and ± Valsalva maneuver) 		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Skin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herpes simplex virus (HSV), lesions suggestive of methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA), or tinea corporis 		
Neurological		
MUSCULOSKELETAL	NORMAL	ABNORMAL FINDINGS
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder and arm		
Elbow and forearm		
Wrist, hand, and fingers		
Hip and thigh		
Knee		
Leg and ankle		
Foot and toes		
Functional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double-leg squat test, single-leg squat test, and box drop or step drop test 		

^a Consider electrocardiography (ECG), echocardiography, referral to a cardiologist for abnormal cardiac history or examination findings, or a combination of those.

Name of health care professional (print or type): _____ Date: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

Signature of health care professional: _____, MD, DO, NP, or PA



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.
9. 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://tinyurl.com/m2gjmvt>
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association
www.4hcm.org
- American Heart Association www.heart.org

Collaborating Agencies:

American Academy of Pediatrics

New Jersey Chapter
3836 Quakerbridge Road, Suite 108
Hamilton, NJ 08619
(p) 609-842-0014
(f) 609-842-0015
www.aapnj.org



American Heart Association

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



New Jersey Department of Education

PO Box 500
Trenton, NJ 08625-0500
(p) 609-292-5935
www.state.nj.us/education/



New Jersey Department of Health

P. O. Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(p) 609-292-7837
www.state.nj.us/health



Lead Author: American Academy of Pediatrics,

New Jersey Chapter

*Written by: Initial draft by Sushma Raman Hebbbar,
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

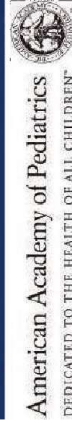
Revised 2014: Nancy Curry, EdM;
Christene DeWitt-Parker, MSN, CSN, RN;
Lakota Kruse, MD, MPH; Susan Martz, EdM;
Stephen G. Rice, MD; Jeffrey Rosenberg, MD,
Louis Teichholz, MD; Perry Weinstock, MD

SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes



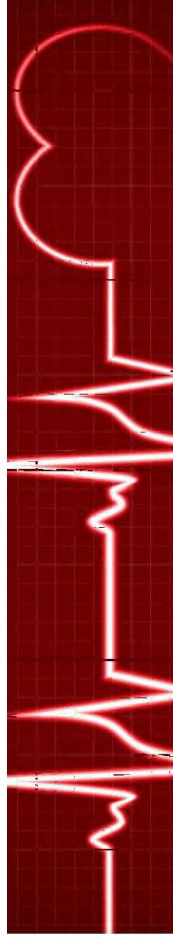
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



American Heart
Association
Learn and Live



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-yo-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.

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.



The second most likely cause is congenital (con-JEN-it-al) (i.e., present from birth) abnormalities of the coronary

arteries. This means that these blood vessels are connected to the main blood vessel of the heart in an abnormal way. This differs from blockages that may occur when people get older (commonly called "coronary artery disease," which may lead to a heart attack).

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 pains, at rest or during exertion;
- Palpitations - awareness of the heart beating unusually (skipping, irregular or extra beats) during athletics or during cool down periods after athletic participation;
- Fatigue or tiring more quickly than peers; or
- Being unable to keep up with friends due to shortness of breath (labored breathing).

What are the current recommendations for screening young athletes?

New Jersey requires all school athletes to be examined by their primary care physician ("medical home") or school physician at least once per year. The New Jersey Department of Education requires use of the specific Preparation Physical Examination Form (PPE).

This process begins with the parents and student-athletes answering questions about symptoms during exercise (such as chest pain, dizziness, fainting, palpitations or shortness of breath); and questions about family health history.

The primary healthcare provider needs to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure.

They also need to know if anyone in the family under the age of 50 had an unexplained sudden death such as drowning or car accidents. This information must be provided annually for each exam because it is so essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.

The required physical exam includes measurement of blood pressure and a careful listening examination of the heart, especially for murmurs and rhythm abnormalities. If there are no warning signs reported on the health history and no abnormalities discovered on exam, no further evaluation or testing is recommended.

Are there options privately available to screen for cardiac conditions?

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

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

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

When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

If the primary healthcare provider or school physician has concerns, a referral to a child heart specialist, a pediatric cardiologist, is recommended. This specialist will perform a more thorough evaluation, including an electrocardiogram (ECG), which is a graph of the electrical activity of the heart. An echocardiogram, which is an ultrasound test to allow for direct visualization of the heart structure, will likely also be done. The specialist may also order a treadmill exercise test and a monitor to enable a longer recording of the heart rhythm. None of the testing is invasive or uncomfortable.

Can sudden cardiac death be prevented just through proper screening?

A proper evaluation should find most, but not all, conditions that would cause sudden death in the athlete. This is because some diseases are difficult to uncover and may only develop later in life. Others can develop following a

normal screening evaluation, such as an infection of the heart muscle from a virus.

This is why screening evaluations and a review of the family health history need to be performed on a yearly basis by the athlete's primary healthcare provider. With proper screening and evaluation, most cases can be identified and prevented.

Why have an AED on site during sporting events?

The only effective treatment for ventricular fibrillation is immediate use of an automated external defibrillator (AED). An AED can restore the heart back into a normal rhythm. An AED is also life-saving for ventricular fibrillation caused by a blow to the chest over the heart (commotio cordis).

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

- An AED in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium; and
- A team coach, licensed athletic trainer, or other designated staff member if there is no coach or licensed athletic trainer present, certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED; or
- A State-certified emergency services provider or other certified first responder.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in a 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.

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.

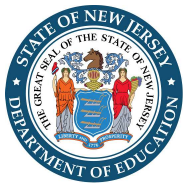
Student Signature: _____

Parent or Guardian
Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please Attach/Include a Copy of the Student's current immunization record.

Important information for rising 6th graders: One of the NJ immunization requirements for pupils in schools mandates that, upon entering 6th grade, the student must have documentation of receiving the Meningitis vaccine and a Tetanus booster. Please see that your child's medical records are in compliance with this regulation when submitting documents at the start of the school year.



New Jersey Department of Education
Office of Interdistrict Choice and Nonpublic Schools

Individual Student Request Form for Loan of Textbooks

Date: _____

Public School Information

Public School District: Mtn. Lakes Boro

Street Address: 400 Boulevard

City: Mtn. Lakes State: NJ Zip Code: 07046

Nonpublic School Information

Nonpublic School: The Craig School

Street Address: 15 Tower Hill Road

City: Mtn. Lakes State: NJ Zip Code: 07046

Student Information

Name of Student: _____ Grade: _____

Name of Parent/Guardian: _____

Parent/Guardian Certification

Under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A: 58-37.1 et seq., I hereby request

Mountain Lakes to loan textbooks to the
(Public School District)

The Craig School in which my child is enrolled.
(Nonpublic School)

I certify that my above-named child and I are residents of the State of New Jersey. I understand that the public school district in which the nonpublic school is located has oversight of the State funds designated for providing the loan of textbooks to nonpublic school students pursuant to law and regulations.

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____

Date: _____



**THE
CRAIG
SCHOOL**

LOWER SCHOOL • MIDDLE SCHOOL

15 Tower Hill Road • Mountain Lakes, NJ 07046 • 973-334-1234 • www.craigschool.org

IN SCHOOL MEDICATION FORM

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

- Prescription medication must be delivered to the nurse by the parent in its 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 from the student's physician and parent/guardian is required, including the student's name, the purpose of the medication, the time (or circumstances) 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 well being should be sent to school.

NOTE: THE FIRST DOSE OF ANY MEDICATION MAY NOT BE GIVEN AT SCHOOL

NAME OF STUDENT _____ DOB _____

NAME OF MEDICATION _____

DOSAGE _____

TIME TO BE GIVEN _____

REASON FOR MEDICATION _____

MEDICATION TO BE GIVEN FROM _____ TO _____
DATE DATE

HOW IT IS TAKEN _____

Example: By Mouth, Inhaler, with Food, Crushed, etc.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS _____

PARENT SIGNATURE & DATE

PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE & DATE

TELEPHONE NUMBER

TELEPHONE NUMBER

ADDITIONAL MEDICATIONS

NAME OF STUDENT _____ **DOB** _____

NAME OF MEDICATION _____

DOSAGE _____

TIME TO BE GIVEN _____

REASON FOR MEDICATION _____

MEDICATION TO BE GIVEN FROM _____ **TO** _____
DATE DATE

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 FROM _____ **TO** _____
DATE DATE

HOW IT IS TAKEN _____
EXAMPLE: BY MOUTH, INHALER, WITH FOOD, CRUSHED, ETC.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS _____

PARENT SIGNATURE / DATE

PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE / DATE

TELEPHONE NUMBER

TELEPHONE NUMBER

FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS FORM

Date: 2025/2026

To: Parent/Guardians

Re.: 2024-2025 Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis Emergency Care Plan

Please review and sign the FARE (Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis Emergency Care Plan). Complete the entire form, obtain the required signatures, and return to The Craig School.

The FARE form addresses:

- Severe Symptoms
- Mild Symptoms
- Medications/Doses
- Directions - EpiPen Auto-Injector
- Directions - Adrenaclick
- Directions - AUVI-Q

In addition, please sign and return this memo along with the completed FARE form which requires Parent and Physician signatures.

As per the parent/guardian of the student listed below, I understand that if the procedures as specified in N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.6 are followed, the district or nonpublic school shall have no liability as a result of any injury arising from the administration of the epinephrine via a pre-filled auto-injector mechanism to the pupil and that the parents or guardians shall indemnify and hold harmless the district, nonpublic school, and its employees or agents against any claims arising out of the administration of the epinephrine via a pre-filled auto-injector mechanism to the pupil.

Students Name: _____ School: **The Craig School**

Physician Signature: _____ Date: _____ Phone: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____ Phone: _____

Thank you



Name: _____ D.O.B.: _____

Allergic to: _____

Weight: _____ lbs. Asthma: Yes (higher risk for a severe reaction) No



NOTE: Do not depend on antihistamines or inhalers (bronchodilators) to treat a severe reaction. USE EPINEPHRINE.

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 apparent.

FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:





SEVERE SYMPTOMS

			
LUNG	HEART	THROAT	MOUTH
Shortness of breath, wheezing, repetitive cough	Pale or bluish skin, faintness, weak pulse, dizziness	Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing	Significant swelling of the tongue or lips
			
SKIN	GUT	OTHER	
Many hives over body, widespread redness	Repetitive vomiting, severe diarrhea	Feeling something bad is about to happen, anxiety, confusion	

OR A COMBINATION of symptoms from different body areas.

- ADMINISTER EPINEPHRINE IMMEDIATELY.**
- 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
 - 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.
 - Alert emergency contacts.
 - Transport patient to ER, even if symptoms resolve. Patient should remain in ER for at least 4 hours because symptoms may return.

MILD SYMPTOMS

			
NOSE	MOUTH	SKIN	GUT
Itchy or runny nose, sneezing	Itchy mouth	A few hives, mild itch	Mild nausea or discomfort

FOR MILD SYMPTOMS FROM MORE THAN ONE SYSTEM AREA, GIVE EPINEPHRINE.

FOR MILD SYMPTOMS FROM A SINGLE SYSTEM AREA, FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS BELOW:

- Antihistamines may be given, if ordered by a healthcare provider.
- Stay with the person; alert emergency contacts.
- Watch closely for changes. If symptoms worsen, give epinephrine.

MEDICATIONS/DOSES

Epinephrine Brand or Generic: _____

Epinephrine Dose: 0.1 mg IM (intramuscular) 0.15 mg IM 0.3 mg IM 2mg IN (intranasal)

Antihistamine Brand or Generic: _____

Antihistamine Dose: _____

Other (e.g., inhaler-bronchodilator if wheezing): _____

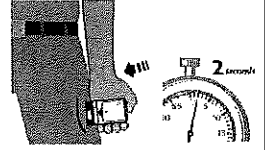
Patient may self-carry Patient may self-administer

PATIENT OR PARENT/GUARDIAN AUTHORIZATION SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____ PHYSICIAN/HCP AUTHORIZATION SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____



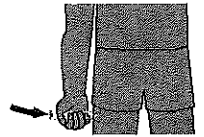
HOW TO USE AUVI-Q® (EPINEPHRINE INJECTION, USP), KALEO

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



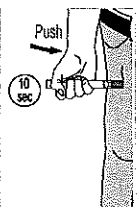
HOW TO USE EPIPEN®, EPIPEN JR® (EPINEPHRINE) AUTO-INJECTOR AND EPINEPHRINE INJECTION (AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF EPIPEN®), USP AUTO-INJECTOR, VIATRIS AUTO-INJECTOR, VIATRIS

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. With your other hand, remove the blue safety release by pulling straight up.
3. Swing and push the auto-injector firmly into the middle of the outer thigh until it 'clicks'. Hold firmly in place for 3 seconds (count slowly 1, 2, 3).
4. Remove and massage the injection area for 10 seconds. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



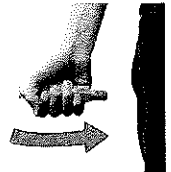
HOW TO USE IMPAX EPINEPHRINE INJECTION (AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF ADRENACLICK®), USP AUTO-INJECTOR, AMNEAL PHARMACEUTICALS

1. Remove epinephrine auto-injector from its protective carrying case.
2. Pull off both blue end caps: you will now see a red tip. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the red tip pointing downward.
3. 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.
4. Remove and massage the area for 10 seconds. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



HOW TO USE TEVA'S GENERIC EPIPEN® (EPINEPHRINE INJECTION, USP) AUTO-INJECTOR, TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

1. Quickly twist the yellow or green cap off of the auto-injector in the direction of the "twist arrow" to remove it.
2. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the orange tip (needle end) pointing downward. With your other hand, pull off the blue safety release.
3. Place the orange tip against the middle of the outer thigh at a right angle to the thigh.
4. Swing and push the auto-injector firmly into the middle of the outer thigh until it 'clicks'. Hold firmly in place for 3 seconds (count slowly 1, 2, 3).
5. Remove and massage the injection area for 10 seconds. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY INFORMATION FOR ALL AUTO-INJECTORS:

1. 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.

HOW TO USE NEFFY® (EPINEPHRINE NASAL SPRAY)

1. Remove neffy from packaging. Pull open the packaging to remove the neffy nasal spray device.
2. Hold device as shown. Hold the device with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and a finger on either side of the nozzle. Do not pull or push on the plunger. Do not test or prime (pre-spray). Each device has only 1 spray.
3. Insert the nozzle into a nostril until your fingers touch your nose. Keep the nozzle straight into the nose pointed toward your forehead. Do not point (angle) the nozzle to the nasal septum (wall between your 2 nostrils) or outer wall of the nose.
4. Press plunger up firmly until it snaps up and sprays liquid into the nostril. Do not sniff during or after the dose is given. If any liquid drips out of the nose, you may need to give a second dose of neffy after checking for symptoms.
5. If symptoms don't improve or worsen within 5 minutes of initial dose, administer a second dose into the same nostril with a new neffy device.



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

RESCUE SQUAD: _____

DOCTOR: _____ PHONE: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN: _____ PHONE: _____

OTHER EMERGENCY CONTACTS

NAME/RELATIONSHIP: _____ PHONE: _____

NAME/RELATIONSHIP: _____ 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)**



(Please Print)

Name	Date of Birth	Effective Date
Doctor	Parent/Guardian (if applicable)	Emergency Contact
Phone	Phone	Phone

HEALTHY (Green Zone)



You have **all** of these:

- Breathing is good
- No cough or wheeze
- Sleep through the night
- Can work, exercise, and play

And/or Peak flow above _____

If exercise triggers your asthma, take _____ puff(s) _____ minutes before exercise.

Take daily control medicine(s). Some inhalers may be more effective with a "spacer" – use if directed.

MEDICINE	HOW MUCH to take and HOW OFTEN to take it
Advair® HFA 45, 115, 230 _____	2 puffs twice a day
Aerospan™ _____	1, 2 puffs twice a day
Alvesco® 80, 160 _____	1, 2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Dulera® 100, 200 _____	2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Flovent® 44, 110, 220 _____	2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Qvar® 40, 80 _____	1, 2 puffs twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Symbicort® 80, 160 _____	1, 2 puffs twice a day
Advair Diskus® 100, 250, 500 _____	1 inhalation twice a day
Asmanex® Twisthaler® 110, 220 _____	1, 2 inhalations once or twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Flovent® Diskus® 50 100 250 _____	1 inhalation twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Pulmicort Flexhaler® 90, 180 _____	1, 2 inhalations once or twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Pulmicort Respules® (Budesonide) 0.25, 0.5, 1.0_1 unit nebulized	once or twice a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Singulair® (Montelukast) 4, 5, 10 mg _____	1 tablet daily
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> None _____	

Remember to rinse your mouth after taking inhaled medicine.

Triggers

Check all items that trigger patient's asthma:

- Colds/flu
- Exercise
- Allergens
 - Dust Mites, dust, stuffed animals, carpet
 - Pollen - trees, grass, weeds
 - Mold
 - Pets - animal dander
 - Pests - rodents, cockroaches
- Odors (Irritants)
 - Cigarette smoke & second hand smoke
 - Perfumes, cleaning products, scented products
 - Smoke from burning wood, inside or outside
- Weather
 - Sudden temperature change
 - Extreme weather - hot and cold
 - Ozone alert days
- Foods:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Other:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

CAUTION (Yellow Zone)



You have **any** of these:

- Cough
- Mild wheeze
- Tight chest
- Coughing at night
- Other: _____

If quick-relief medicine does not help within 15-20 minutes or has been used more than 2 times and symptoms persist, call your doctor or go to the emergency room.

And/or Peak flow from _____ to _____

Continue daily control medicine(s) and ADD quick-relief medicine(s).

MEDICINE	HOW MUCH to take and HOW OFTEN to take it
Albuterol MDI (Pro-air® or Proventil® or Ventolin®) _____	2 puffs every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® _____	2 puffs every 4 hours as needed
Albuterol 1.25, 2.5 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Duoneb® _____	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® (Levalbuterol) 0.31, 0.63, 1.25 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
<input type="checkbox"/> Combivent Respimat® _____	1 inhalation 4 times a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase the dose of, or add: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

• If quick-relief medicine is needed more than 2 times a week, except before exercise, then call your doctor.

EMERGENCY (Red Zone)



Your asthma is getting worse fast:

- Quick-relief medicine did not help within 15-20 minutes
- Breathing is hard or fast
- Nose opens wide • Ribs show
- Trouble walking and talking
- Lips blue • Fingernails blue
- Other: _____

And/or Peak flow below _____

Take these medicines NOW and CALL 911. Asthma can be a life-threatening illness. Do not wait!

MEDICINE	HOW MUCH to take and HOW OFTEN to take it
Albuterol MDI (Pro-air® or Proventil® or Ventolin®) _____	4 puffs every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® _____	4 puffs every 20 minutes
Albuterol 1.25, 2.5 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Duoneb® _____	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Xopenex® (Levalbuterol) 0.31, 0.63, 1.25 mg _____	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/> Combivent Respimat® _____	1 inhalation 4 times a day
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

This asthma treatment plan is meant to assist, not replace, the clinical decision-making required to meet individual patient needs.

Disclaimers: The use of the Asthma PACNJ Asthma Treatment Plan and its content is at your own risk. This content is provided as an "as is" basis. The American Lung Association of the Mid-Atlantic (ALMA), the Presidential Asthma Coalition of New Jersey and all affiliates disclaim all warranties, express or implied, written or otherwise, including but not limited to the implied warranties or representations of accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency, or timeliness of the content. ALMA makes no representation or warranty about the accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency, or timeliness of the content. ALMA makes no warranty, representation or guarantee that the information will be uncopyrighted or free from any other legal liability, and whether or not ALMA is advised of such damages, ALMA and its affiliates are not liable for any claim, damages, or losses caused by your use or misuse of the Asthma Treatment Plan on this website. The Presidential Asthma Coalition of New Jersey, sponsored by the American Lung Association in New Jersey, this coalition was supported by a grant from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, with funds provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention under Cooperative Agreement #5U49CE000465. In no way is ALMA the responsible party for the actions and/or inactions of any individual. The official logo of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services in the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Although this document has been funded wholly or in part by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under agreement #68299074 to the American Lung Association in New Jersey, it has not gone through the Agency's standard review process and therefore, may not necessarily reflect the views of the Agency and no official endorsement should be inferred. Hazardous in this instance is not intended to diagnose health problems or give the client medical advice. For further or any medical condition, seek medical advice from your child's or your health care professional.

REVISED MAY 2017

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Permission to Self-administer Medication:

- This student is capable and has been instructed in the proper method of self-administering of the non-nebulized inhaled medications named above in accordance with NJ Law.
- This student is not approved to self-medicate.

PHYSICIAN/APN/PA SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

Physician's Orders

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE _____

PHYSICIAN STAMP

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 & phone number
- Child's date of birth
- An Emergency Contact person's name & 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
- Permission to Self-administer Medication 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 school as prescribed in the Asthma Treatment Plan. Medication must be provided in its original prescription container properly labeled by a pharmacist or physician. I also give permission for the release and exchange of information between the school nurse and my child's health care provider concerning my child's health and medications. In addition, I understand that this information will be shared with school staff on a need to know basis.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Phone

Date

FILL OUT THE SECTION BELOW ONLY IF YOUR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER CHECKED PERMISSION FOR YOUR CHILD TO SELF-ADMINISTER ASTHMA MEDICATION ON THE FRONT OF THIS FORM.

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE FOR ONE (1) SCHOOL YEAR ONLY AND MUST BE RENEWED ANNUALLY

- I do request that my child be **ALLOWED** to carry the following medication _____ for self-administration in school pursuant to N.J.A.C.:6A:16-2.3. I give permission for my child to self-administer medication, as prescribed in this Asthma Treatment Plan for the current school year as I consider him/her to be responsible and capable of transporting, storing and self-administration of the medication. Medication must be kept in its original prescription container. I understand that the school district, agents and its employees shall incur no liability as a result of any condition or injury arising from the self-administration by the student of the medication prescribed on this form. I indemnify and hold harmless the School District, its agents and employees against any claims arising out of self-administration or lack of administration of this medication by the student.
- I **DO NOT** request that my child self-administer his/her asthma medication.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Phone

Date

SPORTS-RELATED EYE INJURIES:

AN EDUCATIONAL FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS



Participating in sports and recreational activities is an important part of a healthy, physically active lifestyle for children. Unfortunately, injuries can, and do, occur. Children are at particular risk for sustaining a sports-related eye injury and most of these injuries can be prevented. Every year, more than 30,000 children sustain serious sports-related eye injuries. Every 13 minutes, an emergency room in the United States treats a sports-related eye injury.¹ According to the National Eye Institute, the sports with the highest rate of eye injuries are: baseball/softball, ice hockey, racquet sports, and basketball, followed by fencing, lacrosse, paintball and boxing.

Thankfully, there are steps that parents can take to ensure their children's safety on the field, the court, or wherever they play or participate in sports and recreational activities.

Prevention of Sports-Related Eye Injuries

Approximately 90% of sports-related eye injuries can be prevented with simple precautions, such as using protective eyewear.² **Each sport has a certain type of recommended protective eyewear, as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Protective eyewear should sit comfortably on the face. Poorly fitted equipment may be uncomfortable, and may not offer the best eye protection. Protective eyewear for sports includes, among other things, safety goggles and eye guards, and it should be made of polycarbonate lenses, a strong, shatterproof plastic. Polycarbonate lenses are much stronger than regular lenses.**³

Health care providers (HCP), including family physicians, ophthalmologists, optometrists, and others, play a critical role in advising students, parents and guardians about the proper use of protective eyewear. To find out what kind of eye protection is recommended, and permitted for your child's sport, visit the National Eye Institute at <http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports/findingprotection.asp>. Prevent Blindness America also offers tips for choosing and buying protective eyewear at <http://www.preventblindness.org/tips-buying-sports-eye-protectors>, and <http://www.preventblindness.org/recommended-sports-eye-protectors>.

It is recommended that all children participating in school sports or recreational sports wear protective eyewear. Parents and coaches need to make sure young athletes protect their eyes, and properly gear up for the game. Protective eyewear should be part of any uniform to help reduce the occurrence of sports-related eye injuries. Since many youth teams do not require eye protection, parents may need to ensure that their children wear safety glasses or goggles whenever they play sports. Parents can set a good example by wearing protective eyewear when they play sports.

¹ National Eye Institute, National Eye Health Education Program, Sports-Related Eye Injuries: What You Need to Know and Tips for Prevention, www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeInjuries.pdf, December 26, 2013.

² Rodriguez, Jorge O., D.O., and Lavina, Adrian M., M.D., Prevention and Treatment of Common Eye Injuries in Sports, <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2003/0401/p1481.html>, September 4, 2014; National Eye Health Education Program, Sports-Related Eye Injuries: What You Need to Know and Tips for Prevention, www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeInjuries.pdf, December 26, 2013.

³ Bedinghaus, Troy, O.D., Sports Eye Injuries, http://vision.about.com/od/emergencyeyecare/a/Sports_Injuries.htm, December 27, 2013.

Most Common Types of Eye Injuries



The most common types of eye injuries that can result from sports injuries are blunt injuries, corneal abrasions and penetrating injuries.

◆ **Blunt injuries:** Blunt injuries occur when the eye is suddenly compressed by impact from an object. Blunt injuries, often caused by tennis balls, racquets, fists or elbows, sometimes cause a black eye or hyphema (bleeding in front of the eye). More serious blunt injuries often break bones near the eye, and may sometimes seriously damage important eye structures and/or lead to vision loss.

◆ **Corneal abrasions:** Corneal abrasions are painful scrapes on the outside of the eye, or the cornea. Most corneal abrasions eventually heal on their

own, but a doctor can best assess the extent of the abrasion, and may prescribe medication to help control the pain. The most common cause of a sports-related corneal abrasion is being poked in the eye by a finger.

◆ **Penetrating injuries:** Penetrating injuries are caused by a foreign object piercing the eye. Penetrating injuries are very serious, and often result in severe damage to the eye. These injuries often occur when eyeglasses break while they are being worn. Penetrating injuries must be treated quickly in order to preserve vision.⁴

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

Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury



- The eye has an unusual pupil size or shape;
- Blood in the clear part of the eye;
- Numbness of the upper cheek and gum; and/or
- Severe redness around the white part of the eye.

What to do if a Sports-Related Eye Injury Occurs



If a child sustains an eye injury, it is recommended that he/she receive immediate treatment from a licensed HCP (e.g., eye doctor) to reduce the risk of serious damage, including blindness. It is also recommended that the child, along with his/her parent or guardian, seek guidance from the HCP regarding the appropriate amount of time to wait before returning to sports competition or practice after sustaining an eye injury. The school nurse and the child's teachers should also be notified when a child sustains an eye injury. A parent or guardian should also provide the school nurse with a physician's note detailing the nature of the eye injury, any diagnosis, medical orders for

the return to school, as well as any prescription(s) and/or treatment(s) necessary to promote healing, and the safe resumption of normal activities, including sports and recreational activities.

Return to Play and Sports



According to the American Family Physician Journal, there are several guidelines that should be followed when students return to play after sustaining an eye injury. For example, students who have sustained significant ocular injury should receive a full examination and clearance by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. In addition, students should not return to play until the period of time recommended by their HCP has elapsed. For more minor eye injuries, the athletic trainer may determine that

it is safe for a student to resume play based on the nature of the injury, and how the student feels. No matter what degree of eye injury is sustained, it is recommended that students wear protective eyewear when returning to play and immediately report any concerns with their vision to their coach and/or the athletic trainer.

Additional information on eye safety can be found at <http://isee.nei.nih.gov> and <http://www.nei.nih.gov/sports>.

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