

# Fancher Creek Sports



2021-2022

Student Name (First and Last): \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Please select and circle ALL sports you will be participating in the 2021-2022 school year.

Note: Students may only participate in one sport per season.

\*4<sup>th</sup> graders can participate in Cross-Country, Wrestling, and Track

<b>Fall Season</b>	<b>Football</b>	<b>Cross-Country</b>	<b>Girls Volleyball</b>
<b>Winter Season</b>	<b>Wrestling</b>	<b>Boys Basketball</b>	<b>Girls Basketball</b>
<b>Spring Season</b>	<b>Baseball</b>	<b>Softball</b>	<b>Track or Paddle Tennis</b>

# Fancher Creek



Name (first and last): \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Sport: \_\_\_\_\_

## Contact Information

Parent/Guardian Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Emergency Telephone Number** \_\_\_\_\_

(This is extremely important. We need the best numbers to reach you in case of emergency.)

1. Game Schedules can be found on our school website.
2. In general, practices are held M, T, TH, and Friday until games begin on Fridays.
3. Athletes must be picked up from practice and games by 4:05.
4. Younger siblings are not allowed to stay after school unless accompanied by a parent.
5. All athletes must adhere to Fancher Creek's Co-Curricular Code of Excellence.
6. Athletes must attend 2 of the 3 practices during the week to be eligible for the game on Friday.
7. At away games, if the person other than the parent/guardian will be driving the student home, their name and phone number must be listed below. Violation of this policy will render the student ineligible for future games.
8. On Rainy days, we do not cancel practice or games until 1:00. Please do not call the school. Athletes will be allowed to call when an official decision to cancel is made. (Usually after 1:00)

Names of those authorized to take **(Name of student)** \_\_\_\_\_ home from co-curricular activity.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to student: \_\_\_\_\_

## For coaches use only: SIGN-OUT FOR AWAY GAMES

Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:
Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:

Clovis Unified School District  
1450 Herndon Avenue  
Clovis, CA 93611

**WAIVER, RELEASE AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT  
ASSUMPTION OF RISK FOR USING PERSONAL EQUIPMENT**

Participant: \_\_\_\_\_

Equipment for Waiver: \_\_\_\_\_  
*(List type of equipment [helmet and/or catcher's gear], manufacturer, color)*

School: \_\_\_\_\_ Sport: \_\_\_\_\_

Season of Sport: \_\_\_\_\_

***\*All equipment must match the school issued equipment in color and any cost to match the color of school issued equipment will be up to the individual and not the district.***

By my signature below, I hereby give permission for my son/daughter to use our own personal equipment. We have fully inspected this equipment and the equipment is free of any damage and does not have any cracks, padding is intact, and all proper safety certifications are in place and up to date. We understand that this equipment is our own personal equipment and we accept all liability for using this equipment. In addition, if this equipment is damaged or lost, we fully understand that the district is not responsible for replacement of the equipment. We understand that at anytime the coach, school, or district, for any reason, can nullify this waiver and not allow the student to use this equipment. The undersigned fully acknowledges the District assumes no responsibility for this equipment.

For and in consideration of permitting the above named minor to use the personal equipment above, the undersigned hereby voluntarily releases, discharges, waives and relinquishes any and all actions or causes of action for personal injury, bodily injury, property damage or wrongful death occurring to him/herself arising in any way whatsoever as a result of engaging in said activity or any activities incidental thereto wherever or however the same may occur and for whatever period said activities may continue. The undersigned does for him/herself, his/her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns hereby release, waive discharge and relinquish any action or causes of action, aforesaid, which may hereafter arise for him/herself and for his/her estate, and agrees that under no circumstances will he/she or his/her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns prosecute, present any claim for personal injury, bodily injury, property damage or wrongful death against the Clovis Unified School District or any of its officers, agents, servants, Governing Board Members or employees for any of said causes of action, whether the same shall arise by the negligence of any of said persons, or otherwise.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she knowingly and voluntarily assumes all risks of bodily injury to his/her minor child, as stated, and expressly acknowledges their intention, by executing this instrument, to exempt and relieve the District, its officers, agents, and employees, from any liability for personal injury, bodily injury, property damage or wrongful death that may arise out of or in any way be connected with the above-described activity. I have read the foregoing and have voluntarily signed this agreement. I am aware of the potential risks involved in this activity and I am fully aware of the legal consequences of signing this instrument. I further acknowledge that the District does not provide liability insurance for this equipment, nor does the District provide medical coverage for participants using this equipment that is defective, damaged, and/or not having the proper safety certifications.

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Participant Signature (adult only)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent/Guardian Name (Please Print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip Code

*This waiver needs to be signed and turned in prior to using personal equipment. The school shall hold this waiver in the office for the entire school year.*

# Keep Their Heart in the Game

## A Sudden Cardiac Arrest Information Sheet for Athletes and Parents/Guardians

### What is sudden cardiac arrest?

Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) is when the heart stops beating, suddenly and unexpectedly. When this happens blood stops flowing to the brain and other vital organs. SCA is NOT a heart attack. A heart attack is caused by a blockage that stops the flow of blood to the heart. SCA is a malfunction in the heart's electrical system, causing the victim to collapse. The malfunction is caused by a congenital or genetic defect in the heart's structure.

### How common is sudden cardiac arrest in the United States?

As the leading cause of death in the U.S., there are more than 300,000 cardiac arrests outside hospitals each year, with nine out of 10 resulting in death. Thousands of sudden cardiac arrests occur among youth, as it is the #2 cause of death under 25 and the #1 killer of student athletes during exercise.

### Who is at risk for sudden cardiac arrest?

SCA is more likely to occur during exercise or physical activity, so student-athletes are at greater risk. While a heart condition may have no warning signs, studies show that many young people do have symptoms but neglect to tell an adult. This may be because they are embarrassed, they do not want to jeopardize their playing time, they mistakenly think they're out of shape and need to train harder, or they simply ignore the symptoms, assuming they will "just go away." Additionally, some health history factors increase the risk of SCA.

**FAINTING  
is the  
#1 SYMPTOM  
OF A HEART CONDITION**

### What should you do if your student-athlete is experiencing any of these symptoms?

We need to let student-athletes know that if they experience any SCA-related symptoms it is crucial to alert an adult and get follow-up care as soon as possible with a primary care physician. If the athlete has any of the SCA risk factors, these should also be discussed with a doctor to determine if further testing is needed. Wait for your doctor's feedback before returning to play, and alert your coach, trainer and school nurse about any diagnosed conditions.

### What is an AED?

An automated external defibrillator (AED) is the only way to save a sudden cardiac arrest victim. An AED is a portable, user-friendly device that automatically diagnoses potentially life-threatening heart rhythms and delivers an electric shock to restore normal rhythm. Anyone can operate an AED, regardless of training. Simple audio directions instruct the rescuer when to press a button to deliver the shock, while other AEDs provide an automatic shock if a fatal heart rhythm is detected. A rescuer cannot accidentally hurt a victim with an AED. A quick action can only help. AEDs are designed to only shock victims whose hearts need to be restored to a healthy rhythm. Check with your school for locations of on-campus AEDs.



## The Cardiac Chain of Survival

On average it takes EMS teams up to 12 minutes to arrive to a cardiac emergency. Every minute delay in attending to a sudden cardiac arrest victim decreases the chance of survival by 10%. Everyone should be prepared to take action in the first minutes of collapse.

### Early Recognition of Sudden Cardiac Arrest



Collapsed and unresponsive.  
Gasping, gurgling, snorting, moaning or labored breathing noises.  
Seizure-like activity.

### Early Access to 9-1-1



Confirm unresponsiveness.  
Call 9-1-1 and follow emergency dispatcher's instructions.  
Call any on-site Emergency Responders.

### Early CPR



Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. Hands-only CPR involves fast and continual two-inch chest compressions—about 100 per minute.

### Early Defibrillation



Immediately retrieve and use an automated external defibrillator (AED) as soon as possible to restore the heart to its normal rhythm. Mobile AED units have step-by-step instructions for a bystander to use in an emergency situation.

### Early Advanced Care



Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Responders begin advanced life support including additional resuscitative measures and transfer to a hospital.

# Keep Their Heart in the Game

## Recognize the Warning Signs & Risk Factors of Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA)

Tell Your Coach and Consult Your Doctor if These Conditions are Present in Your Student-Athlete

### Potential Indicators That SCA May Occur

- Fainting or seizure, especially during or right after exercise
- Fainting repeatedly or with excitement or stress
- Excessive shortness of breath during exercise
- Racing or fluttering heart palpitations or irregular heartbeat
- Repeated dizziness or lightheadedness
- Chest pain or discomfort with exercise
- Excessive, unexpected fatigue during or after exercise

### Factors That Increase the Risk of SCA

- Family history of known heart abnormalities or sudden death before age 50
- Specific family history of Long QT Syndrome, Brugada Syndrome, Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, or Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia (ARVD)
- Family members with unexplained fainting, seizures, drowning or near drowning or car accidents
- Known structural heart abnormality, repaired or unrepaired
- Use of drugs, such as cocaine, inhalants, "recreational" drugs, excessive energy drinks or performance enhancing supplements

### What is CIF doing to help protect student-athletes?

CIF amended its bylaws to include language that adds SCA training to coach certification and practice and game protocol that empowers coaches to remove from play a student-athlete who exhibits fainting—the number one warning sign of a potential heart condition. A student-athlete who has been removed from play after displaying signs or symptoms associated with SCA may not return to play until he or she is evaluated and cleared by a licensed health care provider. Parents, guardians and caregivers are urged to dialogue with student-athletes about their heart health and everyone associated with high school sports should be familiar with the cardiac chain of survival so they are prepared in the event of a cardiac emergency.

I have reviewed and understand the symptoms and warning signs of SCA and the new CIF protocol to incorporate SCA prevention strategies into my student's sports program.

STUDENT-ATHLETE SIGNATURE

PRINT STUDENT-ATHLETE'S NAME

DATE

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE

PRINT PARENT/GUARDIAN'S NAME

DATE

### For more information about Sudden Cardiac Arrest visit

California Interscholastic Federation  
<http://www.cifstate.org>

Eric Paredes Save A Life Foundation  
<http://www.epsavealife.org>

CardiacWise (20-minute training video)  
<http://www.sportsafetyinternational.org>



# PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Prescription opioids can be used to help relieve moderate-to-severe pain and are often prescribed following a surgery or injury, or for certain health conditions. These medications can be an important part of treatment but also come with serious risks. It is important to work with your health care provider to make sure you are getting the safest, most effective care.

## WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS OF OPIOID USE?

**Prescription opioids carry serious risks of addiction and overdose, especially with prolonged use.** An opioid overdose, often marked by slowed breathing, can cause sudden death. The use of prescription opioids can have a number of side effects as well, even when taken as directed:

- Tolerance—meaning you might need to take more of a medication for the same pain relief
- Physical dependence—meaning you have symptoms of withdrawal when a medication is stopped
- Increased sensitivity to pain
- Constipation
- Nausea, vomiting, and dry mouth
- Sleepiness and dizziness
- Confusion
- Depression
- Low levels of testosterone that can result in lower sex drive, energy, and strength
- Itching and sweating



receiving prescription opioids long term in a primary care setting struggles with addiction.  
\*Findings from one study

## RISKS ARE GREATER WITH:

- History of drug misuse, substance use disorder, or overdose
- Mental health conditions (such as depression or anxiety)
- Sleep apnea
- Older age (65 years or older)
- Pregnancy

Avoid alcohol while taking prescription opioids. Also, unless specifically advised by your health care provider, medications to avoid include:

- Benzodiazepines (such as Xanax or Valium)
- Muscle relaxants (such as Soma or Flexeril)
- Hypnotics (such as Ambien or Lunesta)
- Other prescription opioids



U.S. Department of  
Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention



American Hospital  
Association®

May 9, 2016

## KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

Talk to your health care provider about ways to manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids. Some of these options may actually work better and have fewer risks and side effects. Options may include:

- Pain relievers such as acetaminophen, ibuprofen, and naproxen
- Some medications that are also used for depression or seizures
- Physical therapy and exercise
- Cognitive behavioral therapy, a psychological, goal-directed approach, in which patients learn how to modify physical, behavioral, and emotional triggers of pain and stress.

## RX

### Be Informed!

**Make sure you know the name of your medication, how much and how often to take it, and its potential risks & side effects.**

## IF YOU ARE PRESCRIBED OPIOIDS FOR PAIN:

- Never take opioids in greater amounts or more often than prescribed.
- Follow up with your primary health care provider as directed.
  - ◊ Work together to create a plan on how to manage your pain.
  - ◊ Talk about ways to help manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids.
  - ◊ Talk about any and all concerns and side effects.
- Help prevent misuse and abuse.
  - ◊ Never sell or share prescription opioids.
  - ◊ Never use another person's prescription opioids.
- Store prescription opioids in a secure place and out of reach of others (this may include visitors, children, friends, and family).
- Safely dispose of unused prescription opioids: Find your community drug take-back program or your pharmacy mail-back program, or flush them down the toilet, following guidance from the Food and Drug Administration ([www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou](http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou)).
- Visit [www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose](http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose) to learn about the risks of opioid abuse and overdose.
- If you believe you may be struggling with addiction, tell your health care provider and ask guidance or call SAMHSA's National Helpline at 1-800-662-HELP.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I hereby acknowledge that I have received the Opioid Factsheet. I have read and understand its contents.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Student/Athlete's Name

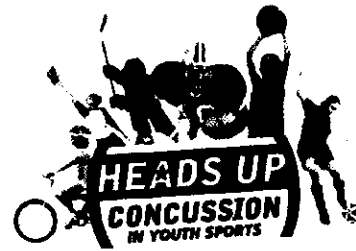
\_\_\_\_\_  
Student/Athlete's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Guardian's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Guardian's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# Parent/Athlete Concussion Information Sheet

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body that causes the head and brain to move rapidly back and forth. Even a “ding,” “getting your bell rung,” or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

## WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CONCUSSION?

Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury.

If an athlete reports **one or more** symptoms of concussion listed below after a bump, blow, or jolt to

### Did You Know?

- Most concussions occur *without* loss of consciousness.
- Athletes who have, at any point in their lives, had a concussion have an increased risk for another concussion.
- Young children and teens are more likely to get a concussion and take longer to recover than adults.

the head or body, s/he should be kept out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says s/he is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.

SIGNS OBSERVED BY COACHING STAFF	SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETES
Appears dazed or stunned	Headache or “pressure” in head
Is confused about assignment or position	Nausea or vomiting
Forgets an instruction	Balance problems or dizziness
Is unsure of game, score, or opponent	Double or blurry vision
Moves clumsily	Sensitivity to light
Answers questions slowly	Sensitivity to noise
Loses consciousness ( <i>even briefly</i> )	Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes	Concentration or memory problems
Can't recall events <i>prior</i> to hit or fall	Confusion
Can't recall events <i>after</i> hit or fall	Just not “feeling right” or “feeling down”



## CONCUSSION DANGER SIGNS

In rare cases, a dangerous blood clot may form on the brain in a person with a concussion and crowd the brain against the skull. An athlete should receive immediate medical attention if after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body s/he exhibits any of the following danger signs:

- One pupil larger than the other
- Is drowsy or cannot be awakened
- A headache that not only does not diminish, but gets worse
- Weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea
- Slurred speech
- Convulsions or seizures
- Cannot recognize people or places
- Becomes increasingly confused, restless, or agitated
- Has unusual behavior
- Loses consciousness (*even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously*)

## WHY SHOULD AN ATHLETE REPORT THEIR SYMPTOMS?

If an athlete has a concussion, his/her brain needs time to heal. While an athlete's brain is still healing, s/he is much more likely to have another concussion. Repeat concussions can increase the time it takes to recover. In rare cases, repeat concussions in young athletes can result in brain swelling or permanent damage to their brain. *They can even be fatal.*

It's better to miss one game than the whole season. For more information on concussions, visit: [www.cdc.gov/Concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion).

### Remember

Concussions affect people differently. While most athletes with a concussion recover quickly and fully, some will have symptoms that last for days, or even weeks. A more serious concussion can last for months or longer.

## WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU THINK YOUR ATHLETE HAS A CONCUSSION?

If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion, remove the athlete from play and seek medical attention. Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says s/he is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.

Rest is key to helping an athlete recover from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games, may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse.

After a concussion, returning to sports and school is a gradual process that should be carefully managed and monitored by a health care professional.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student-Athlete Name Printed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student-Athlete Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Legal Guardian Printed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Legal Guardian Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# CONCUSSION

## A Fact Sheet for Student-Athletes

### WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury that:

- Is caused by a blow to the head or body.
  - From contact with another player, hitting a hard surface such as the ground, ice or floor, or being hit by a piece of equipment such as a bat, lacrosse stick or field hockey ball.
- Can change the way your brain normally works.
- Can range from mild to severe.
- Presents itself differently for each athlete.
- Can occur during practice or competition in ANY sport.
- Can happen even if you do not lose consciousness.

### HOW CAN I PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Basic steps you can take to protect yourself from concussion:

- Do not initiate contact with your head or helmet. You can still get a concussion if you are wearing a helmet.
- Avoid striking an opponent in the head. Undercutting, flying elbows, stepping on a head, checking an unprotected opponent, and sticks to the head all cause concussions.
- Follow your athletics department's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- Practice and perfect the skills of the sport.

### WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?

You can't see a concussion, but you might notice some of the symptoms right away. Other symptoms can show up hours or days after the injury. Concussion symptoms include:

- Amnesia.
- Confusion.
- Headache.
- Loss of consciousness.
- Balance problems or dizziness.
- Double or fuzzy vision.
- Sensitivity to light or noise.
- Nausea (feeling that you might vomit).
- Feeling sluggish, foggy or groggy.
- Feeling unusually irritable.
- Concentration or memory problems (forgetting game plays, facts, meeting times).
- Slowed reaction time.

Exercise or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games may cause concussion symptoms (such as headache or tiredness) to reappear or get worse.

### WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I THINK I HAVE A CONCUSSION?

**DON'T HIDE IT.** Tell your athletic trainer and coach. Never ignore a blow to the head. Also, tell your athletic trainer and coach if one of your teammates might have a concussion. Sports have injury timeouts and player substitutions so that you can get checked out.

**REPORT IT. TELL YOUR COACH – TELL YOUR PARENTS!** Do not return to participation in a game, practice or other activity with symptoms. The sooner you get checked out, the sooner you may be able to return to play.

**GET CHECKED OUT.** Your team physician, athletic trainer, or health care professional can tell you if you have had a concussion and when you are cleared to return to play. A concussion can affect your ability to perform everyday activities, your reaction time, balance, sleep and classroom performance.

**TAKE TIME TO RECOVER.** If you have had a concussion, your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is still healing, you are much more likely to have a repeat concussion. In rare cases, repeat concussions can cause permanent brain damage, and even death. Severe brain injury can change your whole life.



**IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON.  
WHEN IN DOUBT, GET CHECKED OUT.**

For more information and resources, visit [www.cifstate.org/health\\_safety/](http://www.cifstate.org/health_safety/) & [www.cdc.gov/concussion/](http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/)



# CONCUSSION

## A Fact Sheet for Parents/Guardians

### WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury that:

- Is caused by a blow to the head or body.
  - From contact with another player, hitting a hard surface such as the ground, ice or floor, or being hit by a piece of equipment such as a bat, lacrosse stick or field hockey ball.
- Can change the way your brain normally works.
- Can range from mild to severe.
- Presents itself differently for each athlete.
- Can occur during practice or competition in ANY sport.
- **Can happen even if you do not lose consciousness.**

### CIF Bylaw 313 – Play It Safer

A student-athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time for the remainder of the day. A student-athlete who has been removed from play may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and receives written clearance to return to play from that health care provider.

### WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?

You can't see a concussion, but you might notice some of the symptoms right away. Other symptoms can show up hours or days after the injury. Concussion symptoms include:

- Amnesia.
- Confusion.
- Headache.
- Loss of consciousness.
- Balance problems or dizziness.
- Double or fuzzy vision.
- Sensitivity to light or noise.
- Nausea (feeling that you might vomit).
- "Don't feel right."
- Feeling sluggish, foggy or groggy.
- Feeling unusually irritable.
- Concentration or memory problems (forgetting game plays, facts, meeting times).
- Slowed reaction time.

Exercise or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games may cause concussion symptoms (such as headache or tiredness) to reappear or get worse.

### WHAT CAN HAPPEN IF MY CHILD 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 athlete 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.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO IF YOU THINK YOUR CHILD 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, without written medical clearance. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours. The new "CIF Bylaw 313" now requires the consistent and uniform implementation of long and well-established return to play concussion guidelines that help ensure and protect the health of student-athletes.



**IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON.  
WHEN IN DOUBT, GET CHECKED OUT.**



For more information and resources, visit [www.cifstate.org/health\\_safety/](http://www.cifstate.org/health_safety/) & [www.cdc.gov/concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/concussion).

