SHEPARD

FRANK COCUZZA, MSW
DIRECTOR

LAUREN NAVA, Ed.D.
PRINCIPAL

Dear Parents/Guardian,

In compliance with the latest New Jersey law and Shepard school policy, a physical examination of all pupils participating in sports is required at the beginning of every school year. All students entering 10th grade and pupils needing working papers completed during the upcoming year will also require a physical exam.

All new students must present a complete up-to-date immunization record. Students born on or after 1/1/97 must show evidence of receiving a Tdap and Meningococcal vaccine and students born on or after 1/1/98 must show evidence of receiving a Varicella vaccine.

All forms for physicals must be current. Copies of previous physicals will not be accepted nor will physicals dated prior to July 1st. Medical records must be received by the first day of school. This is a rule set forth by the New Jersey Interscholastic Association, of which Shepard School is a member.

In advance, thank you for your cooperation and have a safe and happy summer.

Sincerely,

Colleen Grazul. R.N.
School Nurse

Emergency Information and Health Appraisal Form

STUDENT _____ Grade ____

Address _____

Parents/Guardians:

Name _____ Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____

Name _____ Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____

Physician:

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____

1. List any recent injuries or current health problems that my affect your child's performance at school or any condition of which the staff should be aware. Example: fractures, concussions/head injury, illness, surgery, allergies, special diet.

2. Please make any comments and/or recommendations that are pertinent to your child (medication taken at home).

MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION PERMISSION

The school has my permission to administer the prescribed medication to my child during the school day. will provide medication in the morning, prior to my child attending school, if necessary. *Medication must be in a roperly labeled container.

_____
Parent/Guardian Signature

_____

ledication:	_____	_____
ose:	_____	_____
lode of Administration:	_____	_____
requency:	_____	_____
uration:	_____	_____
iagnosis:	_____	_____
	_____	_____

_____
Prescribing Physician Signature

TYLENOL PERMISSION

I hereby give permission for my child to be administered Tylenol on an as needed basis.

_____
Parent/Guardian Signature

FOR SCHOOLS AND PARENTS: K-12 IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

NJ Department of Health (NJDOH)
Vaccine Preventable Disease Program

Summary of NJ School Immunization Requirements

Listed in the chart below are the minimum required number of doses your child must have to attend a NJ school.* This is strictly a summary document. Exceptions to these requirements (i.e. provisional admission, grace periods, and exemptions) are specified in the Immunization of Pupils in School rules, New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C. 8:57-4). Please reference the administrative rules for more details https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/imm_requirements/acode/. Additional vaccines are recommended by Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for optimal protection. For the complete ACIP Recommended Immunization Schedule, please visit http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html.

Grade/level child enters school:		Minimum Number of Doses for Each Vaccine						
		DTaP Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis	**Polio Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)**	**MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)**	**Varicella (Chickenpox)**	**Hepatitis B**	**Meningococcal**	**Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis)**
Kindergarten–1st grade		A total of 4 doses with one of these doses on or after the 4th birthday OR any 5 doses†	A total of 3 doses with one of these doses given on or after the 4th birthday OR any 4 doses‡	2 doses§	1 dose‖	3 doses	None	None
2nd – 5th grade		3 doses *NOTE: Children 7 years of age and older, who have not been previously vaccinated with the primary DTaP series, should receive 3 doses of Td. For use of Tdap, see footnote.*†	3 doses	2 doses	1 dose	3 doses	None	See footnote¶
6th grade and higher		3 doses	3 doses	2 doses	1 dose	3 doses	1 dose required for children born on or after 1/1/97 given no earlier than ten years of age¶	1 dose required for children born on or after 1/1/97¶

* If a child has not received any vaccines, he/she would need at least one dose of each required vaccine to enter school provisionally.

†**DTaP:** Children who previously attended child care/preschool should have received 4 doses since the requirement to receive the fourth birthday booster dose (5th dose) does not apply until the child attends Kindergarten. However, if one of these 4 doses was given on or after the 4th birthday, this child will not need an additional dose for Kindergarten. Alternatively, any 5 doses are acceptable.

- **Persons aged 7 years and older who are not fully immunized with DTaP vaccine** should receive Tdap vaccine preferably as the first dose in the catch-up series; if additional doses are needed, use Td vaccine. Per the ACIP, a child who receives a dose of Tdap between 7 through 10 years of age as part of the catch-up series should receive another dose of Tdap at age 11 or 12 years. However, NJDOH would not require another dose of Tdap for school attendance. For additional information, please visit http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2055.pdf.

‡**Polio**: Children who previously attended child care/preschool should have 3 doses since the requirement to receive the fourth birthday booster dose (4th dose) does not apply until the child attends Kindergarten. However, if one of these 3 doses was given on or after the 4th birthday, this child will not need an additional dose for Kindergarten. Alternatively, any 4 doses are acceptable.

§**MMR:** A child is required to receive two doses of measles, one dose of mumps, and one dose of rubella once he/she enters Kindergarten. Since single antigen (separate components of the vaccine) is not readily available, most children will have two MMR vaccines.

The Antibody Titer Law (Holly's Law, NJSA 26:2N-8-11), passed on January 14, 2004, requires the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH) to accept serologic evidence of protective immunity to measles, mumps and rubella in lieu of the second ACIP recommended measles, mumps and rubella vaccine. For more information, please visit http://nj.gov/health/cd/documents/antibody_titer_law.pdf.

‖**Varicella** vaccine is only required for children born on or after January 1, 1998. A child will not have to receive the varicella vaccine if he/she previously had chickenpox as long as a parent can provide the school with one of the following: 1) Documented laboratory evidence showing immunity (protection) from chickenpox, 2) A physician's written statement that the child previously had chickenpox, or 3) A parent's written statement that the child previously had chickenpox.

¶**Meningococcal and Tdap** vaccines are required for all entering 6th graders who are 11 years of age or older. If in 6th grade and under age 11, students must receive the vaccines within 2 weeks of their 11th birthday. Meningococcal (MenACWY) vaccines administered at age 10 or older will be accepted for NJ school attendance.

NOTE: NJ also accepts valid medical and religious exemptions (reasons for not showing proof of immunizations) as per the NJ Immunization of Pupils in School regulations, (N.J.A.C. 8:57-4). Children without proof of immunity as defined by ACIP, including those with medical and religious exemptions, may be excluded from a school, preschool, or child care facility during a vaccine preventable disease outbreak or threatened outbreak as determined by the Commissioner, Department of Health or his or her designee. In addition, anybody having control of a school may, on account of the prevalence of any communicable disease, or to prevent the spread of communicable disease, prohibit the attendance of any teacher or pupil of any school under their control and specify the time during which the teacher or scholar shall remain away from school. The Department of Health shall provide guidance to the school of the appropriateness of any such prohibition.

For the complete list of "NJ Immunization Requirements Frequently Asked Questions", please visit https://nj.gov/health/cd/imm_requirements/.

Updated: 9/2020

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

STANDARD SCHOOL / CHILD CARE CENTER IMMUNIZATION RECORD

NAME OF CHILD (Last, First, MI)	DATE OF BIRTH (Mo./Day/Yr.)	SEX ☐ M ☐ F
NAME OF PARENT/GUARDIAN	TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)	
ADDRESS		
ADDRESS	IMMUNIZATION REGISTRY NUMBER	

VACCINE TYPE	1ST DOSE MO/DAY/YR	2ND DOSE MO/DAY/YR	3RD DOSE MO/DAY/YR	4TH DOSE MO/DAY/YR	5TH DOSE MO/DAY/YR	LEAD SCREENING *(Not Required)*	
						TEST DATE	RESULT
DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, PERTUSSIS (DTaP) or any combination (if Td or DT[1] Indicate in corner box)							
POLIO-INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) (if oral vaccine, indicate OPV in corner box)							
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR)					[5] Document below single antigen vaccine receipt, serology titers, or Varicella disease history		
HAEMOPHILUS B (HIB) [2]							
HEPATITIS B [3]					Hepatitis B	DATE:	TITER:
VARICELLA [4]					Varicella	DATE:	TITER:
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE [2]					Measles	DATE:	TITER:
INFLUENZA [6]					Mumps	DATE:	TITER:
OTHER, SPECIFY:					Rubella	DATE:	TITER:

☐ Provisional Admission Attached - Date Granted:_____ ☐ Medical Exemption Attached ☐ Religious Exemption Attached

IMM-8
OCT 08

(1) REQUIRES MEDICAL EXEMPTION
(2) REQUIRED FOR CHILD CARE/PRESCHOOL ENROLLEES (2 Months - 5th Birthday Only)
(3) REQUIRED FOR K-GRADE 1 (whichever is first). GRADE 6 BEGINNING 9-1-01, AND GRADES 9-12, EFFECTIVE 9-1-04
(4) REQUIRED FOR DAY/CHILD CARE ENROLLED (19 Months and older) AND GRADE K-GRADE 1 (whichever is first) EFFECTIVE 9-1-04
(5) MMR single antigen receipt requries MO/DAY/YR, serologies require titers, and varicella disease history requires MO/YR.
(6) REQUIRED FOR CHILD CARE/PRESCHOOL ENROLLEES (6 Months - 59 Months)

Meningococcal Invasive Disease

NJ Health
New Jersey Department of Health

Frequently Asked Questions

What is meningococcal invasive disease?

Meningococcal (muh-nin-jo-cok-ul) disease is a serious illness caused by a type of bacteria (germs) called *Neisseria meningitidis*. The disease may result in inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningococcal meningitis) and/or a serious blood infection (meningococcal septicemia). Meningococcal disease can become deadly in 48 hours or less. Even with treatment, 10-15% of people die. Others have long-term complications such as brain damage, learning problems, skin scarring, hearing loss, and loss of arms and/or legs.

Who gets meningococcal invasive disease?

Although it can occur in people of all ages, infants, preteens, teens, and young adults have the highest rates of meningococcal invasive disease in the United States. College students and military recruits are also slightly more at risk for the disease because of time spent in crowded living conditions like dorms or barracks. People with certain medical conditions or immune system disorders including a damaged or removed spleen are also at higher risk.

How do people get meningococcal invasive disease?

The bacteria are spread from person-to-person through the exchange of saliva (spit), coughs, and sneezes. You must be in direct (close) or lengthy contact with an infected person's secretions to be exposed. Examples of close contact include:

- Kissing
- Sharing items that come in contact with the mouth (water bottles, eating utensils, cigarettes and smoking materials, cosmetics (lip balm)
- Living in the same house
- Sleeping in the same residence (sleep overs)

About 1 out of 10 people carry meningococcal bacteria in their nose and throat, but don't get sick. These people are known as carriers. Although carriers do not have any signs or symptoms, they can still spread the bacteria and make others sick. Since so many people carry the bacteria, most cases of meningococcal invasive disease appear to be random and are not linked to other cases.

Can people with meningococcal invasive disease pass the illness to others?

The infectious period for meningococcal disease is considered to be from 7 days before the person got sick to 1 day after he or she starts on antibiotics. This means that people who were in **close** contact with the sick person during this time are at higher than average risk to get meningococcal invasive disease.

People who are identified as **close** contacts should receive antibiotics to prevent them from getting the disease. The bacteria are **NOT SPREAD** by casual contact activities like being in the same work or school room as the sick person. The bacteria that cause meningococcal invasive disease are less infectious than the viruses that cause the common cold or flu.

What are the symptoms of meningococcal invasive disease?

- Confusion
- Fatigue (feeling very tired)
- Fever and chills
- In later stages, a dark purple rash
- Nausea and vomiting
- Rapid breathing
- Sensitivity to light
- Severe headache
- Stiff neck

How is meningococcal invasive disease diagnosed?

A health care provider diagnoses meningococcal invasive disease by obtaining the history of symptoms, performing a physical examination, and examining blood and spinal fluid.

What is the treatment for meningococcal invasive disease?

It is important that treatment be started as soon as possible. Most people with meningococcal disease are hospitalized and treated with antibiotics. (NOTE: It is very important to finish your antibiotics even if you begin to feel better, unless otherwise directed by your health care provider.) Depending on the severity of the infection, other treatments may also be necessary. These can include such things as breathing support, medications to treat low blood pressure, and wound care for parts of the body with damaged skin.

How can meningococcal invasive disease be prevented?

Meningococcal conjugate vaccine is the best way to prevent meningococcal invasive disease. The vaccine protects against four of the five types of bacteria (A, C, W, and Y) that cause almost all cases of meningococcal invasive disease worldwide. When you are 11-12 years old, you will need the first dose. When you are 16 years old, you will need a booster shot (an additional dose).

There are also vaccines to help protect against meningococcal type B. MenB vaccine is recommended for people 10 and older who are at increased risk. It may be given to people 16 through 23 years old (preferably at 16 through 18 years old) in addition to the routinely administered meningococcal conjugate vaccine, to help provide broader protection. Ask your healthcare provider if your child should receive this vaccine.

Where can I get additional information?

- Your health care provider
- Your local health department
  http://localhealth.nj.gov
- NJ Department of Health website
  www.nj.gov/health/cd
- Protect Me With 3+
  www.protectmewith3.com
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  www.cdc.gov/meningococcal

This information is intended for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace consultation with a health care professional.
Adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Revised 07/17

PARENT AUTHORIZATION FOR PHYSICAL EXAM/ELIGIBILITY STATUS REPORT

Please sign and date the appropriate consent for the following:

Physical Exam/Sports

I request that my child_____ obtain a sports physical at Shepard School.

_____

Parent Signature and Date

Working Papers

I request that my child_____ obtain a physical exam at Shepard School as a requirement for working papers.

_____

Parent Signature and Date

Hernia Check as part of Physical Exam

I understand that the SHP requires that a hernia check be carried out on male students.

I consent to a hernia check for my child_____.

_____

Parent Signature and Date

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION
HISTORY FORM

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

Date of Exam _____

Name _____ Date of birth _____

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

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

_____

_____

_____

Do you have any allergies? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please identify specific allergy below.
☐ Medicines ☐ Pollens ☐ Food ☐ Stinging Insects

Explain "Yes" answers below. Circle questions you don't know the answers to.

GENERAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
1. Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?		
2. Do you have any ongoing medical conditions? If so, please identify below: ☐ Asthma ☐ Anemia ☐ Diabetes ☐ Infections Other: _____		
3. Have you ever spent the night in the hospital?		
4. Have you ever had surgery?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU	**Yes**	**No**
5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise?		
6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?		
7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?		
8. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems? If so, check all that apply: ☐ High blood pressure ☐ A heart murmur ☐ High cholesterol ☐ A heart infection ☐ Kawasaki disease Other: _____		
9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG, echocardiogram)		
10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise?		
11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure?		
12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY	**Yes**	**No**
13. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or had an unexpected or unexplained sudden death before age 50 (including drowning, unexplained car accident, or sudden infant death syndrome)?		
14. Does anyone in your family have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Marfan syndrome, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome, short QT syndrome, Brugada syndrome, or catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia?		
15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator?		
16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning?		
BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS	**Yes**	**No**
17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game?		
18. Have you ever had any broken or fractured bones or dislocated joints?		
19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches?		
20. Have you ever had a stress fracture?		
21. Have you ever been told that you have or have you had an x-ray for neck instability or atlantoaxial instability? (Down syndrome or dwarfism)		
22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device?		
23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you?		
24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red?		
25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease?		

MEDICAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?		
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 (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?		
32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems?		
33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection?		
34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		
35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder?		
37. Do you have headaches with exercise?		
38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising?		
42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		
44. Have you had any eye injuries?		
45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?		
46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield?		
47. Do you worry about your weight?		
48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		
50. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?		
FEMALES ONLY		
52. Have you ever had a menstrual period?		
53. How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?		
54. How many periods have you had in the last 12 months?		

Explain "yes" answers here

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

Signature of athlete _____ Signature of parent/guardian _____ Date _____

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PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION
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, chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
   - During the past 30 days, did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
   - Do you drink alcohol or use any other drugs?
   - Have you ever taken anabolic steroids or used any other performance supplement?
   - Have you ever taken any supplements to help you gain or lose weight or improve your performance?
   - Do you wear a seat belt, use a helmet, and use condoms?
2. Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5–14).

EXAMINATION		
Height _____ Weight _____	☐ Male ☐ Female	
BP _____ / _____ (_____ / _____) Pulse _____	Vision R 20/ _____ L 20/ _____	Corrected ☐ Y ☐ N
MEDICAL	**NORMAL**	**ABNORMAL FINDINGS**
Appearance • Marfan stigmata (kyphoscoliosis, high-arched palate, pectus excavatum, arachnodactyly, arm span > height, hyperlaxity, myopia, MVP, aortic insufficiency)		
Eyes/ears/nose/throat • Pupils equal • Hearing		
Lymph nodes		
Heart[a] • Murmurs (auscultation standing, supine, +/- Valsalva) • Location of point of maximal impulse (PMI)		
Pulses • Simultaneous femoral and radial pulses		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Genitourinary (males only)[b]		
Skin • HSV, lesions suggestive of MRSA, tinea corporis		
Neurologic[c]		
MUSCULOSKELETAL		
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder/arm		
Elbow/forearm		
Wrist/hand/fingers		
Hip/thigh		
Knee		
Leg/ankle		
Foot/toes		
Functional • Duck-walk, single leg hop		

[a]Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.
[b]Consider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.
[c]Consider cognitive evaluation or baseline neuropsychiatric testing if a history of significant concussion.

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction

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

_____

☐ Not cleared

- ☐ Pending further evaluation
- ☐ For any sports
- ☐ For certain sports _____

  Reason _____

Recommendations _____

_____

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

Name of physician (print/type) _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Signature of physician _____, MD or DO

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PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION
CLEARANCE FORM

This form is for summary use in lieu of the physical exam form and health history form and may be used when HIPAA concerns are present.

Name _____ Sex ☐ M ☐ F Age _____ Date of birth _____

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction

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

_____

☐ Not cleared

- ☐ Pending further evaluation
- ☐ For any sports
- ☐ For certain sports _____
- Reason _____

Recommendations _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

Name of physician (print/type) _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Signature of physician _____, MD or DO

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Other information _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes
  http://tinyurl.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

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

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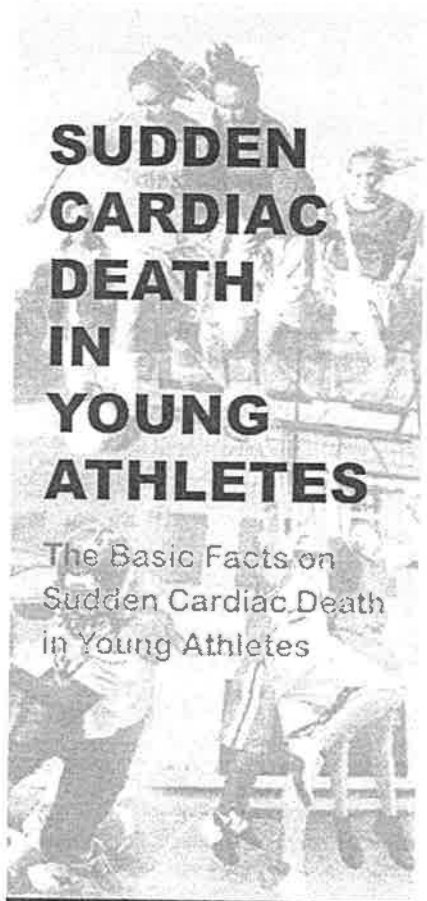


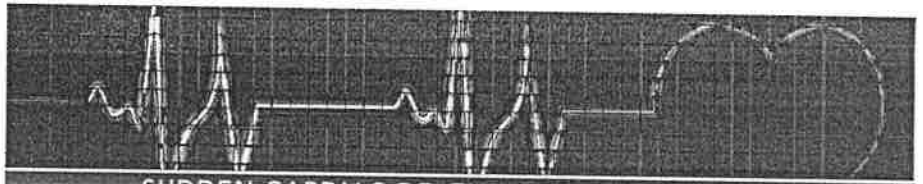
SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH IN YOUNG ATHLETES

The Basic Facts on Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

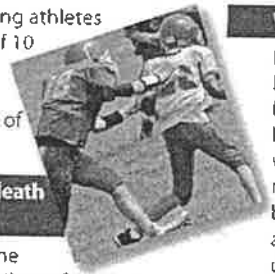
American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

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?



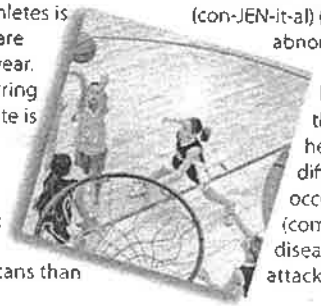
What is sudden cardiac death in the young athlete?

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.



What are the most common causes?

Research suggests that the main cause is a loss of proper heart rhythm, causing the heart to quiver instead of pumping blood to the brain and body. This is called ventricular fibrillation (ven- TRICK-you-lar fib-roo-LAY-shun). The problem is usually caused by one of several cardiovascular abnormalities and electrical diseases of the heart that go unnoticed in healthy-appearing athletes.

The most common cause of sudden death in an athlete is hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (hi-per-TRO-fic CAR- dee-oh-my-OP-a-thee) also called HCM. HCM is a disease of the heart, with abnormal thickening of the heart muscle, which can cause serious heart rhythm problems and blockages to blood flow. This genetic disease runs in families and usually develops gradually over many years.

The second most likely cause is congenital (con-JEN-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 Preparticipation Physical Examination Form (PPE).

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

The primary healthcare provider needs to know if any family member died suddenly during physical activity or during a seizure. They also need to know if anyone in the family under the age of 50 had an unexplained sudden death such as drowning or car accidents. This information must be provided annually for each exam because it is so essential to identify those at risk for sudden cardiac death.

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

Are there options privately available to screen for cardiac conditions?

Technology-based screening programs including a 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiogram (ECHO) are noninvasive and painless options parents may consider in addition to the required PPE. However, these procedures may be expensive and are not currently advised by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Cardiology unless the PPE reveals an indication for these tests. In addition to the expense, other limitations of technology-based tests include the possibility of "false positives" which leads to unnecessary stress for the student and parent or guardian as well as unnecessary restriction from athletic participation.

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 wil 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 lor ger recording of the heart rhythm. Nc ne 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 or ly 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 nonpubilc schools including any of grades K through 12, the following must be available:

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

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in central location that is accessible and ideally no more than a 1 to 1½ minute walk from any location and that a call is made to activate 911 emergency system while the AED is being retrieved.

Sports-Related Concussion and Head Injury Fact Sheet and Parent/Guardian Acknowledgement Form

A concussion is a brain injury that can be caused by a blow to the head or body that disrupts normal functioning of the brain. Concussions are a type of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), which can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally functions. Concussions can cause significant and sustained neuropsychological impairment affecting problem solving, planning, memory, attention, concentration, and behavior.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 300,000 concussions are sustained during sports related activities nationwide, and more than 62,000 concussions are sustained each year in high school contact sports. Second-impact syndrome occurs when a person sustains a second concussion while still experiencing symptoms of a previous concussion. It can lead to severe impairment and even death of the victim.

Legislation (P.L. 2010, Chapter 94) signed on December 7, 2010, mandated measures to be taken in order to ensure the safety of K-12 student-athletes involved in interscholastic sports in New Jersey. It is imperative that athletes, coaches, and parent/guardians are educated about the nature and treatment of sports related concussions and other head injuries. The legislation states that:

- All Coaches, Athletic Trainers, School Nurses, and School/Team Physicians shall complete an Interscholastic Head Injury Safety Training Program by the 2011-2012 school year.
- All school districts, charter, and non-public schools that participate in interscholastic sports will distribute annually this educational fact to all student athletes and obtain a signed acknowledgement from each parent/guardian and student-athlete.
- Each school district, charter, and non-public school shall develop a written policy describing the prevention and treatment of sports-related concussion and other head injuries sustained by interscholastic student-athletes.
- Any student-athlete who participates in an interscholastic sports program and is suspected of sustaining a concussion will be immediately removed from competition or practice. The student-athlete will not be allowed to return to competition or practice until he/she has written clearance from a physician trained in concussion treatment and has completed his/her district's graduated return-to-play protocol.

Quick Facts

- Most concussions do not involve loss of consciousness
- You can sustain a concussion even if you do not hit your head
- A blow elsewhere on the body can transmit an "impulsive" force to the brain and cause a concussion

Signs of Concussions (Observed by Coach, Athletic Trainer, Parent/Guardian)

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Forgets plays or demonstrates short term memory difficulties (e.g. unsure of game, opponent)
- Exhibits difficulties with balance, coordination, concentration, and attention
- Answers questions slowly or inaccurately
- Demonstrates behavior or personality changes
- Is unable to recall events prior to or after the hit or fall

Symptoms of Concussion (Reported by Student-Athlete)

- Headache
- Nausea/vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double vision or changes in vision
- Sensitivity to light/sound
- Feeling of sluggishness or fogginess
- Difficulty with concentration, short term memory, and/or confusion

What Should a Student-Athlete do if they think they have a concussion?

- **Don't hide it**. Tell your Athletic Trainer, Coach, School Nurse, or Parent/Guardian.
- **Report it**. Don't return to competition or practice with symptoms of a concussion or head injury. The sooner you report it, the sooner you may return-to-play.
- **Take time to recover**. If you have a concussion your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is healing you are much more likely to sustain a second concussion. Repeat concussions can cause permanent brain injury.

What can happen if a student-athlete continues to play with a concussion or returns to play to soon?

- Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the student-athlete vulnerable to second impact syndrome.
- Second impact syndrome is when a student-athlete sustains a second concussion while still having symptoms from a previous concussion or head injury.
- Second impact syndrome can lead to severe impairment and even death in extreme cases.

Should there be any temporary academic accommodations made for Student-Athletes who have suffered a concussion?

- To recover cognitive rest is just as important as physical rest. Reading, texting, testing-even watching movies can slow down a student-athletes recovery.
- Stay home from school with minimal mental and social stimulation until all symptoms have resolved.
- Students may need to take rest breaks, spend fewer hours at school, be given extra time to complete assignments, as well as being offered other instructional strategies and classroom accommodations.

Student-Athletes who have sustained a concussion should complete a graduated return-to-play before they may resume competition or practice, according to the following protocol:

- **Step 1**: Completion of a full day of normal cognitive activities (school day, studying for tests, watching practice, interacting with peers) without reemergence of any signs or symptoms. If no return of symptoms, next day advance.
- **Step 2:** Light Aerobic exercise, which includes walking, swimming, and stationary cycling, keeping the intensity below 70% maximum heart rate. No resistance training. The objective of this step is increased heart rate.
- **Step 3:** Sport-specific exercise including skating, and/or running: no head impact activities. The objective of this step is to add movement.
- **Step 4:** Non contact training drills (e.g. passing drills). Student-athlete may initiate resistance training.
- **Step 5:** Following medical clearance (consultation between school health care personnel and student-athlete's physician), participation in normal training activities. The objective of this step is to restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching and medical staff.
- **Step 6:** Return to play involving normal exertion or game activity.

For further information on Sports-Related Concussions and other Head Injuries, please visit:

www.cdc.gov/concussion/sports/index.html www.nfhs.com
www.ncaa.org/health-safety www.bianj.org www.atsnj.org

Signature of Student-Athlete	Print Student-Athlete's Name	Date
Signature of Parent/Guardian	Print Parent/Guardian's Name	Date

Sports–related Concussion and Head Injury Fact Sheet

Dear Parent/Guardian:

On December 7, 2010, Governor Christie signed into law P.L. 2010, Chapter 94, which mandates measures to be taken to ensure the safety of student athletes who participate in interscholastic Athletics in New Jersey.

The attached fact sheet on sports –related concussions and head injuries must be read by the parent/guardian and the student athlete. In addition, the form at the bottom must be signed by the parent guardian and the athlete and returned to your child's coach before the first practice.

Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes

The incidence of sudden cardiac death (SCD) among student athletes, often due to undetected heart conditions, has caused great concern throughout New Jersey. In an effort to increase awareness and emphasize prevention of possible sudden death of young athletes, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed P.L. 2009, Chapter 260 which established the New Jersey Student Athlete Cardiac Screening Task Force. The Task Force has developed an informational brochure about sudden cardiac death that is required to be distributed to the parents or guardians of students participating in school sports.

Please read the attached brochure and sign below that you have read and understand it.

Name of student athlete (print): _____

I have read and understand the Fact Sheet on Sports-related Concussions and Head Injuries and the Sudden Cardiac Death in Young Athletes Brochure.

_____ _____

Parent/guardian signature Date

_____ _____

Student athlete signature Date

6/11

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]

Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury

- Pain when looking up and/or down, or difficulty seeing;
- Tenderness;
- Sunken eye;
- Double vision;
- Severe eyelid and facial swelling;
- Difficulty tracking;
- The eye has an unusual pupil size or shape;
- Blood in the clear part of the eye;
- Numbness of the upper cheek and gum; and/or
- Severe redness around the white part of the eye.

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.

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

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Seizure Action Plan

Effective Date

This student is being treated for a seizure disorder. The information below should assist you if a seizure occurs during school hours.

Student's Name | Date of Birth

Parent/Guardian | Phone | Cell

Other Emergency Contact | Phone | Cell

Treating Physician | Phone

Significant Medical History

Seizure Information

Seizure Type	Length	Frequency	Description

Seizure triggers or warning signs:

Student's response after a seizure:

Basic First Aid: Care & Comfort

Please describe basic first aid procedures:

Does student need to leave the classroom after a seizure? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If YES, describe process for returning student to classroom:

Basic Seizure First Aid

- Stay calm & track time
- Keep child safe
- Do not restrain
- Do not put anything in mouth
- Stay with child until fully conscious
- Record seizure in log

For tonic-clonic seizure:

- Protect head
- Keep airway open/watch breathing
- Turn child on side

Emergency Response

A "seizure emergency" for this student is defined as:

Seizure Emergency Protocol
(Check all that apply and clarify below)

- ☐ Contact school nurse at _____
- ☐ Call 911 for transport to _____
- ☐ Notify parent or emergency contact
- ☐ Administer emergency medications as indicated below
- ☐ Notify doctor
- ☐ Other _____

A seizure is generally considered an emergency when:

- Convulsive (tonic-clonic) seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes
- Student has repeated seizures without regaining consciousness
- Student is injured or has diabetes
- Student has a first-time seizure
- Student has breathing difficulties
- Student has a seizure in water

Treatment Protocol During School Hours (include daily and emergency medications)

Emerg. Med. ✓	Medication	Dosage & Time of Day Given	Common Side Effects & Special Instructions

Does student have a Vagus Nerve Stimulator? ☐ Yes ☐ No If YES, describe magnet use:

Special Considerations and Precautions (regarding school activities, sports, trips, etc.)

Describe any special considerations or precautions:

Physician Signature _____ Date _____

Parent/Guardian Signature _____ Date _____

DPC172

EPILEPSY FOUNDATION®
Not another moment lost to seizures

Questionnaire for Parent of a Student with Seizures

Please complete all questions. This information is essential for the school nurse and school staff in determining your child's special needs and providing a positive and supportive learning environment. If you have any questions about how to complete this form, please contact your child's school nurse.

Contact Information

Student's Name | School Year | Date of Birth

School | Grade | Classroom

Parent/Guardian | Phone | Work | Cell

Parent/Guardian Email

Other Emergency Contact | Phone | Work | Cell

Child's Neurologist | Phone | Location

Child's Primary Care Doctor | Phone | Location

Significant Medical History or Conditions

Seizure Information

1. When was your child diagnosed with seizures or epilepsy? _____
2. Seizure type(s)

Seizure Type	Length	Frequency	Description

3. What might trigger a seizure in your child? _____
4. Are there any warnings and/or behavior changes before the seizure occurs? ☐ YES ☐ NO
   If YES, please explain: _____
5. When was your child's last seizure? _____
6. Has there been any recent change in your child's seizure patterns? ☐ YES ☐ NO
   If YES, please explain: _____
7. How does your child react after a seizure is over? _____
8. How do other illnesses affect your child's seizure control? _____

Basic First Aid: Care & Comfort

9. What basic first aid procedures should be taken when your child has a seizure in school?

10. Will your child need to leave the classroom after a seizure? ☐ YES ☐ NO
    If YES, what process would you recommend for returning your child to classroom:

Basic Seizure First Aid

- Stay calm & track time
- Keep child safe
- Do not restrain
- Do not put anything in mouth
- Stay with child until fully conscious
- Record seizure in log

For tonic-clonic seizure:

- Protect head
- Keep airway open/watch breathing
- Turn child on side

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Seizure Emergencies

11. Please describe what constitutes an emergency for your child? (Answer may require consultation with treating physician and school nurse.)

12. Has child ever been hospitalized for continuous seizures? ☐ YES ☐ NO
    If YES, please explain:

A seizure is generally considered an emergency when:

- Convulsive (tonic-clonic) seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes
- Student has repeated seizures without regaining consciousness
- Student is injured or has diabetes
- Student has a first-time seizure
- Student has breathing difficulties
- Student has a seizure in water

Seizure Medication and Treatment Information

13. What medication(s) does your child take?

Medication	Date Started	Dosage	Frequency and Time of Day Taken	Possible Side Effects

14. What emergency/rescue medications are prescribed for your child?

Medication	Dosage	Administration Instructions (timing* & method**)	What to Do After Administration

** After 2nd or 3rd seizure, for cluster of seizure, etc.* *** Orally, under tongue, rectally, etc.*

15. What medication(s) will your child need to take during school hours? _____

16. Should any of these medications be administered in a special way? ☐ YES ☐ NO
    If YES, please explain: _____

17. Should any particular reaction be watched for? ☐ YES ☐ NO
    If YES, please explain: _____

18. What should be done when your child misses a dose? _____

19. Should the school have backup medication available to give your child for missed dose? ☐ YES ☐ NO

20. Do you wish to be called before backup medication is given for a missed dose? ☐ YES ☐ NO

21. Does your child have a Vagus Nerve Stimulator? ☐ YES ☐ NO
    If YES, please describe instructions for appropriate magnet use:

Special Considerations & Precautions

22. Check all that apply and describe any consideration or precautions that should be taken:

☐ General health _____
☐ Physical functioning _____
☐ Learning _____
☐ Behavior _____
☐ Mood/coping _____
☐ Physical education (gym/sports) _____
☐ Recess _____
☐ Field trips _____
☐ Bus transportation _____
☐ Other _____

General Communication Issues

23. What is the best way for us to communicate with you about your child's seizure(s)? _____

24. Can this information be shared with classroom teacher(s) and other appropriate school personnel? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Dates _____
Updated _____

Parent/Guardian Signature _____ Date _____

DPC776

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Asthma Treatment Plan – Student

(This asthma action plan meets NJ Law N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.8) **(Physician's Orders)**

PACNJ Pediatric/Adult Asthma Coalition — Sponsored by American Lung Association. — NJ Health

(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 _____

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
☐ Dulera® ☐ 100, ☐ 200	2 puffs twice a day
☐ Flovent® ☐ 44, ☐ 110, ☐ 220	2 puffs twice a day
☐ Qvar® ☐ 40, ☐ 80	☐ 1, ☐ 2 puffs twice a day
☐ 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
☐ Flovent® Diskus® ☐ 50 ☐ 100 ☐ 250	1 inhalation twice a day
☐ Pulmicort Flexhaler® ☐ 90, ☐ 180	☐ 1, ☐ 2 inhalations ☐ once or ☐ twice a day
☐ Pulmicort Respules® (Budesonide) ☐ 0.25, ☐ 0.5, ☐ 1.0	1 unit nebulized ☐ once or ☐ twice a day
☐ Singulair® (Montelukast) ☐ 4, ☐ 5, ☐ 10 mg	1 tablet daily
☐ Other	
☐ None	

Remember to rinse your mouth after taking inhaled medicine.

If exercise triggers your asthma, take_____ ____ puff(s) ____minutes before exercise.

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
☐ Xopenex®	2 puffs every 4 hours as needed
☐ Albuterol ☐ 1.25, ☐ 2.5 mg	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
☐ Duoneb®	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
☐ Xopenex® (Levalbuterol) ☐ 0.31, ☐ 0.63, ☐ 1.25 mg	1 unit nebulized every 4 hours as needed
☐ Combivent Respimat®	1 inhalation 4 times a day
☐ Increase the dose of, or add:	
☐ 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
☐ Xopenex®	4 puffs every 20 minutes
☐ Albuterol ☐ 1.25, ☐ 2.5 mg	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
☐ Duoneb®	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
☐ Xopenex® (Levalbuterol) ☐ 0.31, ☐ 0.63, ☐ 1.25 mg	1 unit nebulized every 20 minutes
☐ Combivent Respimat®	1 inhalation 4 times a day
☐ Other	

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:
  - ○ _____
  - ○ _____
  - ○ _____

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

Disclaimer: ...

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

REVISED MAY 2017
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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 date of birth
   - Child's doctor's name & phone number
   - An Emergency Contact person's name & phone number
   - Parent/Guardian'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 _____

PACNJ Pediatric Asthma Coalition

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The Pediatric/Adult Asthma Coalition of New Jersey sponsored by the American Lung Association in New Jersey. This publication 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 5U58EH000407-5. Its content are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services or 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 X4962596-05-0 to the American Lung Association in New Jersey, it has not gone through the Agency's publications review process and therefore, may not necessarily reflect the views of the Agency and no official endorsement should be inferred. Information in this publication is not intended to diagnose health problems or take the place of medical advice. For asthma or any medical condition, seek medical advice from your child's or your health care professional.

Sponsored by AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION. OF NEW JERSEY

FARE Food Allergy Research & Education — FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS EMERGENCY CARE PLAN

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
Shortness of breath, wheezing, repetitive cough

HEART
Pale or bluish skin, faintness, weak pulse, dizziness

THROAT
Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing

MOUTH
Significant swelling of the tongue or lips

SKIN
Many hives over body, widespread redness

GUT
Repetitive vomiting, severe diarrhea

OTHER
Feeling something bad is about to happen, anxiety, confusion

OR A COMBINATION of symptoms from different body areas.

1. **INJECT EPINEPHRINE IMMEDIATELY.**
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
- 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
Itchy or runny nose, sneezing

MOUTH
Itchy mouth

SKIN
A few hives, mild itch

GUT
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:

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

MEDICATIONS/DOSES

Epinephrine Brand or Generic: _____

Epinephrine Dose: ☐ 0.1 mg IM ☐ 0.15 mg IM ☐ 0.3 mg IM

Antihistamine Brand or Generic: _____

Antihistamine Dose: _____

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

_____

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

FORM PROVIDED COURTESY OF FOOD ALLERGY RESEARCH & EDUCATION (FARE) (FOODALLERGY.ORG) 5/2020

BEE STING

ALLERGY ACTION PLAN

Student's Name_____ D.O.B._____ Teachers: _____

Allergy To: _____

Asthmatic Yes* ☐ No ☐ *Higher risk for severe reaction

STEP 1: Treatment

Symptoms		Give Checked Medication** (TO BE DEDERMINTED BY PHYSICIAN AUTHORIZING TREATMENT)	
• If a bee sting has occurred, but no symptoms		☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• Site of sting	Swelling, redness, itching	☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• Skin	Itching, tingling, or swelling of lips, tongue, mouth	☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• Gut	Nausea, abdominal cramps, vomiting, diarrhea	☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• Throat†	Tightening of throat, hoarseness, hacking cough	☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• Lung†	Shortness of breath, repetitive coughing, wheezing	☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• Heart†	Thready pulse, low blood pressure, fainting, pale, blueness	☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• Mouth	If a bee sting has occurred, but no sumptoms	☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine
• If reaction is progressing (several of the above areas affected), give		☐ Epinephrine	☐ Antihistamine

The severity of symptoms can quickly change. †Potentially life-threatening.

DOSAGE

Antihistamine: give _____
MEDICATION / DOSE/ ROUTE

Other: give _____
MEDICATION / DOSE/ ROUTE

STEP 2: Emergency Calls

1. Call 911 (or Rescue Squad: _____). State that an allergic reaction has been treated, and additional epinephrine may be needed
2. Dr. _____ at _____ .
3. Emergency contacts:

	Name / Relationship	Phone Number(s)	
a.	_____	1.)_____	2.) _____
b.	_____	1.)_____	2.) _____
c.	_____	1.)_____	2.) _____

EVEN IF A PARENT / GUARDIAN CANNOT BE REACHED, DO NOT HESITATE TO MEDICATE OR TAKE CHILD TO MEDICAL FACILITY!

Parent / Guardian Signature _____ Date _____

Doctor's Signature _____ Date _____
(REQUIRED)

Student Authorization for Self Administration of Epinephrine Auto-injector and Antihistamine

N.J.S.A. Title 18A:40-12.3 directs that students may be permitted to self- administer medications for asthma and other potentially life-threatening illnesses provided proper procedures are followed.

Recommendations are Effective For One (1) School Year Only

The following section is to be completed by the parent/guardian:
I request that my child be ALLOWED to carry the prescribed medication for self-administration in school and on off-site school related activities pursuant to N.J.A.C.6A:16:12-2.3. I give permission for my child to self-administer medication as prescribed on this form for the current school year as I consider him/her to be responsible and capable of transporting, storing and self-administration of the medication. I understand that Shepard School, 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 Shepard School, its agents and employees against any claims arising out of self-administration or lack of administration of this medication by the student.

Student's Name	Parent/Guardian Signature	Date

The following section must be completed by the medical provider:
The above student has a potentially life threatening allergy that could result in anaphylaxis. This pupil requires the administration if epinephrine by pre-filled single dose auto-injector and (Diphenhydramine if ordered) in the event of anaphylaxis or possible anaphylaxis

Name of medication:

_____ EpiPen 0.3mg _____EpiPen Jr. 0.15mg

_____If medically necessary administer a second dose of epinephrine

_____I verify that the child above requires this medication and has been instructed in and is capable of proper self-administration of the medication prescribed above.

Physician's Name	Physician's Signature	Date

School Nurse and Delegate Administration of Epinephrine

Student Name:_____

School Year:_____

Recommendations are Effective for One(1) School Year Only

Parent/Guardian Consent for School Nurse and Delegate Administration:
I hereby acknowledge my understanding that if the procedures outlined in P.L.2007,c57 and "Training Protocols for the Emergency Administration of Epinephrine" issued by the Department of Education are followed, Shepard School and its employees and agents shall incur no liability as a result od any injury arising from the administration of a pre-filled single dose auto-injector containing epinephrine and the parent/guardian shall indemnify and hold harmless Shepard School and its employees and agents against any claims arising from the administration of a pre-filled single dose aut-injector containing epinephrine to the student.
The school Nurse shall have primary responsibility for administration of the auto-injectable epinephrine. The school nurse shall designate, in consultation with the Director, additional employees of Shepard School to administer epinephrine via auto-injector to my child for anaphylaxis when the school nurse is not physically present at the scene, as specified in P.L.2007,c57.

_____I approve having delegate(s) assigned for my child. I understand the list of my student's delegates is available to review in the nurses's office.
_____I refuse to have a delegate for my child.

_____ _____ _____
Parent/Guardian Name Parent/Guardian Signature Date

Healthcare Provider's Order:
The above student has a potentially life threatening allergy that could result in anaphylaxis. This student requires the administration of epinephrine by pre-filled single dose auto-injector and (Diphenhydramine if ordered) in the event of anaphylaxis or possible anaphylaxis.

The student's potential triggers of anaphylaxis are:_____
The student is an Asthmatic:_____Yes _____No

Please administer _____EpiPen 0.3mg _____EpiPen Jr. 0.15mg
School Nurse Only: Diphenhydramine Dose_____

_____ _____ _____
Physician's Name Physician's Signature Date