



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

www.ShepardSchools.org

8 Columba St • Morristown, NJ 07960 • Tel: (973) 984-1600 • Fax: (973) 984-9722
2 Miller Road • Kinnelon, NJ 07405 • Tel: (973) 850-6120 • Fax: (973) 850-6124

Shepard Schools
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 may 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. I will provide medication in the morning, prior to my child attending school, if necessary. *Medication must be in a properly labeled container.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Medication: _____

Dose: _____

Mode of Administration: _____

Frequency: _____

Duration: _____

Diagnosis: _____

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 – 1 st grade	A total of 4 doses with one of these doses on or after the 4 th birthday <u>OR</u> any 5 doses [†]	A total of 3 doses with one of these doses given on or after the 4 th birthday <u>OR</u> any 4 doses [‡]	2 doses [§]	1 dose [‡]	3 doses	None	None
2 nd – 5 th grade	3 doses <i>NOTE: Children 7 years of age and older, who have not been previously vaccinated with the primary DTaP series, should receive 3 doses of Tdap. For use of Tdap, see footnote. [†]</i>	3 doses	2 doses	1 dose	3 doses	None	See footnote [‡]
6 th 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.

¹**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/calg/dt2055.pdf>.

²**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.

³**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.

⁴**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.

⁵**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/immun_requirements/.

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
STANDARD SCHOOL / CHILD CARE CENTER IMMUNIZATION RECORD

NAME OF CHILD (Last, First M ⁱ)		DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr)		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> 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)							
HAEMOPHILUS B (HIB) ⁽²⁾						⁽⁵⁾ Document below single antigen vaccine receipt, serology titers, or Varicella disease history <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Hepatitis B</div> <div>DATE:</div> <div>TITER:</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Varicella</div> <div>DATE:</div> <div>TITER:</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Measles</div> <div>DATE:</div> <div>TITER:</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Mumps</div> <div>DATE:</div> <div>TITER:</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Rubella</div> <div>DATE:</div> <div>TITER:</div> </div>	
HEPATITIS B ⁽³⁾							
VARICELLA ⁽⁴⁾							
PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE ⁽²⁾							
INFLUENZA ⁽⁶⁾							
OTHER, SPECIFY:							
<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Admission Attached - Date Granted: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Exemption Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Exemption Attached							
(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 requires MO/DAY/YR, serologies require titers, and varicella disease history requires MO/YR. (6) REQUIRED FOR CHILD CARE/PRESCHOOL ENROLLEES (6 Months - 59 Months)							

IMM-8
OCT 08

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

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

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION HISTORY FORM

(Note: This form is to be filled out by the patient and parent prior to seeing the physician. The physician should keep a copy of 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	MEDICAL QUESTIONS	Yes	No
1. Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?			26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or after exercise?		
2. Do you have any ongoing medical conditions? If so, please identify below: <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma <input type="checkbox"/> Anemia <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes <input type="checkbox"/> Infections Other: _____			27. Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?		
3. Have you ever spent the night in the hospital?			28. Is there anyone in your family who has asthma?		
4. Have you ever had surgery?			29. Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle (males), your spleen, or any other organ?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU	Yes	No	30. Do you have groin pain or a painful bulge or hernia in the groin area?		
5. Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING or AFTER exercise?			31. Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?		
6. Have you ever had discomfort, pain, tightness, or pressure in your chest during exercise?			32. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or other skin problems?		
7. Does your heart ever race or skip beats (irregular beats) during exercise?			33. Have you had a herpes or MRSA skin infection?		
8. Has a doctor ever told you that you have any heart problems? If so, check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure <input type="checkbox"/> A heart murmur <input type="checkbox"/> High cholesterol <input type="checkbox"/> A heart infection <input type="checkbox"/> Kawasaki disease Other: _____			34. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		
9. Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (For example, ECG/EKG, echocardiogram)			35. Have you ever had a hit or blow to the head that caused confusion, prolonged headache, or memory problems?		
10. Do you get lightheaded or feel more short of breath than expected during exercise?			36. Do you have a history of seizure disorder?		
11. Have you ever had an unexplained seizure?			37. Do you have headaches with exercise?		
12. Do you get more tired or short of breath more quickly than your friends during exercise?			38. Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
HEART HEALTH QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY	Yes	No	39. Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?		
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)?			40. Have you ever become ill while exercising in the heat?		
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?			41. Do you get frequent muscle cramps when exercising?		
15. Does anyone in your family have a heart problem, pacemaker, or implanted defibrillator?			42. Do you or someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
16. Has anyone in your family had unexplained fainting, unexplained seizures, or near drowning?			43. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		
BONE AND JOINT QUESTIONS	Yes	No	44. Have you had any eye injuries?		
17. Have you ever had an injury to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon that caused you to miss a practice or a game?			45. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?		
18. Have you ever had any broken or fractured bones or dislocated joints?			46. Do you wear protective eyewear, such as goggles or a face shield?		
19. Have you ever had an injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT scan, injections, therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches?			47. Do you worry about your weight?		
20. Have you ever had a stress fracture?			48. Are you trying to or has anyone recommended that you gain or lose weight?		
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 disorders)			49. Are you on a special diet or do you avoid certain types of foods?		
22. Do you regularly use a brace, orthotics, or other assistive device?			50. Have you ever had an eating disorder?		
23. Do you have a bone, muscle, or joint injury that bothers you?			51. Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?		
24. Do any of your joints become painful, swollen, feel warm, or look red?			FEMALES ONLY		
25. Do you have any history of juvenile arthritis or connective tissue disease?			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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New Jersey Department of Education 2014; Pursuant to P.L. 2013, c. 71

8-00159-010

NOTE: The preparticipation physical examination must be conducted by a health care provider who 1) is a licensed physician, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant; and 2) completed the Student-Athlete Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module.

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Name _____

Date of birth _____

PHYSICIAN REMINDERS

- 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?
- Consider reviewing questions on cardiovascular symptoms (questions 5-14).

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

*Consider ECG, echocardiogram, and referral to cardiology for abnormal cardiac history or exam.

*Consider GU exam if in private setting. Having third party present is recommended.

*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, a 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, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) (print/type) _____

Date of exam _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Signature of physician, APN, PA _____

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION CLEARANCE FORM

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

☐ Cleared for all sports without restriction

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

☐ Not cleared

☐ Pending further evaluation

☐ For any sports

☐ For certain sports _____

Reason _____

Recommendations _____

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Allergies _____

Other information _____

HCP OFFICE STAMP

SCHOOL PHYSICIAN:

Reviewed on _____

(Date)

Approved _____ Not Approved _____

Signature: _____

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, advanced practice nurse (APN), physician assistant (PA) _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Signature of physician, APN, PA _____

Completed Cardiac Assessment Professional Development Module

Date _____ Signature _____

■ PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION THE ATHLETE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORY FORM

Date of Exam _____
 Name _____ Date of Birth _____
 Sex _____ Age _____ Grade _____ School _____ Sport(s) _____

1. Type of disability		
2. Date of disability		
3. Classification (if available)		
4. Cause of disability (birth, disease, accident/trauma, other)		
5. List the sports you are interested in playing		
6. Do you regularly use a brace, assistive device, or prosthetic?	Yes	No
7. Do you use any special brace or assistive device for sports?		
8. Do you have any rashes, pressure sores, or any other skin problems?		
9. Do you have a hearing loss? Do you use a hearing aid?		
10. Do you have a visual impairment?		
11. Do you use any special devices for bowel or bladder function?		
12. Do you have burning or discomfort when urinating?		
13. Have you had autonomic dysreflexia?		
14. Have you ever been diagnosed with a heat-related (hyperthermia) or cold-related (hypothermia) illness?		
15. Do you have muscle spasticity?		
16. Do you have frequent seizures that cannot be controlled by medication?		

Explain "yes" answers here

Please indicate if you have ever had any of the following.

	Yes	No
Allantoal instability		
X-ray evaluation for allantoal instability		
Dislocated joints (more than one)		
Easy bleeding		
Enlarged spleen		
Hepatitis		
Osteopenia or osteoporosis		
Difficulty controlling bowel		
Difficulty controlling bladder		
Numbness or tingling in arms or hands		
Numbness or tingling in legs or feet		
Weakness in arms or hands		
Weakness in legs or feet		
Recent change in coordination		
Recent change in ability to walk		
Spina bifida		
Latex allergy		

Explain "yes" answers here

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

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

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New Jersey Department of Education 2014; Pursuant to P.L. 2013, c. 71

Website Resources

- Sudden Death in Athletes
<http://tinyurl.com/m2gjjwvq>
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Association
www.4heart.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
(t) 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?



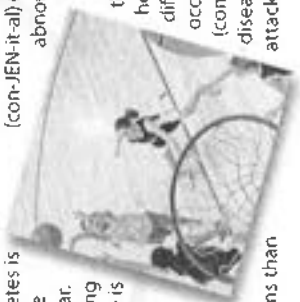
What is sudden cardiac death in the young athlete?

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-ic 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 Preparation Physical Examination Form (PPE).

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

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

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

Are there options privately available to screen for cardiac conditions?

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

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

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

When should a student athlete see a heart specialist?

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

Can sudden cardiac death be prevented just through proper screening?

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

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

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

Why have an AED on site during sporting events?

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

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

- An AED in an unlocked location on school property within a reasonable proximity to the athletic field or gymnasium; and
 - A team coach, licensed athletic trainer, or other designated staff member if there is no coach or licensed athletic trainer present, certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of the AED; or
 - A State-certified emergency services provider or other certified first responder.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends the AED should be placed in 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 | • Sensitivity to light/sound |
| • Nausea/vomiting | • Feeling of sluggishness or foginess |
| • Balance problems or dizziness | • Difficulty with concentration, short term memory, and/or confusion |
| • Double vision or changes in vision | |

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 too 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.nflhs.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

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/aafp/2003/0401/p1481.html>, September 4, 2014; National Eye Health Education Program, Sports-Related Eye Injuries: What You Need to Know and Tips for Prevention, www.nei.nih.gov/sports/pdf/sportsrelatedeyeinjuries.pdf, December 26, 2013.

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

Most Common Types of Eye Injuries



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

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

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

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

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

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

Signs or Symptoms of an Eye Injury



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

What to do if a Sports-Related Eye Injury Occurs



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

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

Return to Play and Sports

According to the American Family Physician Journal, there are several guidelines that should be followed when students return to play after sustaining an eye injury. For

example, students who have sustained significant ocular injury should receive a full examination and clearance by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. In addition, students should not return to play until the period of time recommended by their HCP has elapsed. For more minor eye injuries, the athletic trainer may determine that

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



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

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

OPIOID USE AND MISUSE EDUCATIONAL FACT SHEET

Keeping Student-Athletes Safe

School athletics can serve an integral role in students' development. In addition to providing healthy forms of exercise, school athletics foster friendships and camaraderie, promote sportsmanship and fair play, and instill the value of competition.

Unfortunately, sports activities may also lead to injury and, in rare cases, result in pain that is severe or long-lasting enough to require a prescription opioid painkiller.¹ It is important to understand that overdoses from opioids are on the rise and are killing Americans of all ages and backgrounds. Families and communities across the country are coping with the health, emotional and economic effects of this epidemic.²

This educational fact sheet, created by the New Jersey Department of Education as required by state law (*N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41.10*), provides information concerning the use and misuse of opioid drugs in the event that a health care provider prescribes a student-athlete or cheerleader an opioid for a sports-related injury. Student-athletes and cheerleaders participating in an interscholastic sports program (and their parent or guardian, if the student is under age 18) must provide their school district written acknowledgment of their receipt of this fact sheet.

How Do Athletes Obtain Opioids?

In some cases, student-athletes are prescribed these medications. According to research, about a third of young people studied obtained pills from their own previous prescriptions (i.e., an unfinished prescription used outside of a physician's supervision), and 83 percent of adolescents had unsupervised access to their prescription medications.³ It is important for parents to understand the possible hazard of having unsecured prescription medications in their households. Parents should also understand the importance of proper storage and disposal of medications, even if they believe their child would not engage in non-medical use or diversion of prescription medications.

What Are Signs of Opioid Use?

According to the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 12 percent of male athletes and 8 percent of female athletes had used prescription opioids in the 12-month period studied.³ In the early stages of abuse, the athlete may exhibit unprovoked nausea and/or vomiting. However, as he or she develops a tolerance to the drug, those signs will diminish. Constipation is not uncommon, but may not be reported. One of the most significant indications of a possible opioid addiction is an athlete's decrease in academic or athletic performance, or a lack of interest in his or her sport. If these warning signs are noticed, best practices call for the student to be referred to the appropriate professional for screening,⁴ such as provided through an evidence-based practice to identify problematic use, abuse and dependence on illicit drugs (e.g., Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)) offered through the [New Jersey Department of Health](#).

What Are Some Ways Opioid Use and Misuse Can Be Prevented?

According to the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association (NJSIAA) Sports Medical Advisory Committee chair, John P. Kripsak, D.O., "Studies indicate that about 80 percent of heroin users started out by abusing narcotic painkillers."

According to NJSIAA Sports Medical Advisory Committee chair, John P. Kripsak, D.O., "Studies indicate that about 80 percent of heroin users started out by abusing narcotic painkillers."

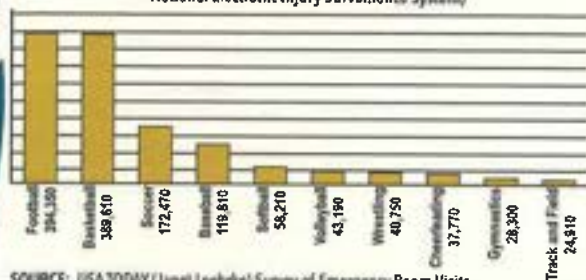
The Sports Medical Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of NJSIAA member schools as well as experts in the field of healthcare and medicine, recommends the following:

- The pain from most sports-related injuries can be managed with non-narcotic medications such as acetaminophen, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications like ibuprofen, naproxen or aspirin. Read the label carefully and always take the recommended dose, or follow your doctor's instructions. More is not necessarily better when taking an over-the-counter (OTC) pain medication, and it can lead to dangerous side effects.⁵
- Ice therapy can be utilized appropriately as an anesthetic.
- Always discuss with your physician exactly what is being prescribed for pain and request to avoid narcotics.
- In extreme cases, such as severe trauma or post-surgical pain, opioid pain medication should not be prescribed for more than five days at a time;
- Parents or guardians should always control the dispensing of pain medications and keep them in a safe, non-accessible location; and
- Unused medications should be disposed of immediately upon cessation of use. Ask your pharmacist about drop-off locations or home disposal kits like *Deterra* or *Medsaway*.



Number of Injuries Nationally in 2012 Among Athletes 19 and Under from 10 Popular Sports

(Based on data from U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System)



SOURCE: USA TODAY (Janet Loeheke) Survey of Emergency Room Visits

Even With Proper Training and Prevention, Sports Injuries May Occur

There are two kinds of sports injuries. Acute injuries happen suddenly, such as a sprained ankle or strained back. Chronic injuries may happen after someone plays a sport or exercises over a long period of time, even when applying overuse-preventative techniques.⁵

Athletes should be encouraged to speak up about injuries, coaches should be supported in injury-prevention decisions, and parents and young athletes are encouraged to become better educated about sports safety.⁶

What Are Some Ways to Reduce the Risk of Injury?

Half of all sports medicine injuries in children and teens are from overuse. An overuse injury is damage to a bone, muscle, ligament, or tendon caused by repetitive stress without allowing time for the body to heal. Children and teens are at increased risk for overuse injuries because growing bones are less resilient to stress. Also, young athletes may not know that certain symptoms are signs of overuse.

The best way to deal with sports injuries is to keep them from happening in the first place. Here are some recommendations to consider:



PREPARE Obtain the preparticipation physical evaluation prior to participation on a school-sponsored interscholastic or intramural athletic team or squad.



CONDITIONING Maintain a good fitness level during the season and off-season. Also important are proper warm-up and cooldown exercises.



PLAY SMART Try a variety of sports and consider specializing in one sport before late adolescence to help avoid overuse injuries.



ADEQUATE HYDRATION Keep the body hydrated to help the heart more easily pump blood to muscles, which helps muscles work efficiently.



TRAINING Increase weekly training time, mileage or repetitions no more than 10 percent per week. For example, if running 10 miles one week, increase to 11 miles the following week. Athletes should also cross-train and perform sport-specific drills in different ways, such as running in a swimming pool instead of only running on the road.



REST UP Take at least one day off per week from organized activity to recover physically and mentally. Athletes should take a combined three months off per year from a specific sport (may be divided throughout the year in one-month increments). Athletes may remain physically active during rest periods through alternative low-stress activities such as stretching, yoga or walking.



PROPER EQUIPMENT Wear appropriate and properly fitted protective equipment such as pads (neck, shoulder, elbow, chest, knee, and shin), helmets, mouthpieces, face guards, protective cups, and eyewear. Do not assume that protective gear will prevent all injuries while performing more dangerous or risky activities.

Resources for Parents and Students on Preventing Substance Misuse and Abuse

The following list provides some examples of resources:

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence - NJ promotes addiction treatment and recovery.

New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services is committed to providing consumers and families with a wellness and recovery-oriented model of care.

New Jersey Prevention Network includes a **parent's quiz** on the effects of opioids.

Operation Prevention Parent Toolkit is designed to help parents learn more about the opioid epidemic, recognize warning signs, and open lines of communication with their children and those in the community.

Parent to Parent NJ is a grassroots coalition for families and children struggling with alcohol and drug addiction.

Partnership for a Drug Free New Jersey is New Jersey's anti-drug alliance created to localize and strengthen drug-prevention media efforts to prevent unlawful drug use, especially among young people.

The Science of Addiction: The Stories of Teens shares common misconceptions about opioids through the voices of teens.

Youth IMPACTing NJ is made up of youth representatives from coalitions across the state of New Jersey who have been impacting their communities and peers by spreading the word about the dangers of underage drinking, marijuana use, and other substance misuse.

- References**
- ¹ Massachusetts Technical Assistance Partnership for Prevention
 - ² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - ³ New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic

Association (NJSIAA) Sports Medical Advisory Committee (SMAC)

⁴ Athletic Management, David Csillan, athletic trainer, Ewing High School, NJSIAA SMAC

⁵ National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

⁶ USA TODAY

⁷ American Academy of Pediatrics

An online version of this fact sheet is available on the New Jersey Department of Education's Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use webpage.
Updated Jan. 30, 2018.

Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs Fact Sheet

Student-Athlete and Parent/Guardian Sign-Off

In accordance with *N.J.S.A. 18A:40-41.10*, public school districts, approved private schools for students with disabilities, and nonpublic schools participating in an interscholastic sports program must distribute this *Opioid Use and Misuse Educational Fact Sheet* to all student-athletes. In addition, schools and districts must obtain a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the fact sheet from each student-athlete, and for students under age 18, the parent or guardian must also sign.

This sign-off sheet is due to the appropriate school personnel as determined by your district prior to the first official practice session of the athletic season, as determined by the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association) and annually thereafter prior to the student-athlete's first official practice of the school year.

I/We acknowledge that we received and reviewed the Educational Fact Sheet on the Use and Misuse of Opioid Drugs.

Student _____

Parent/Guardian _____

Date: _____

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 _____

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

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:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General health | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical education (gym/sports) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical functioning | <input type="checkbox"/> Recess |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Learning | <input type="checkbox"/> Field trips |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavior | <input type="checkbox"/> Bus transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mood/coping | <input type="checkbox"/> 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

Parent/Guardian Signature _____ Date _____

Dates _____
Updated _____

DPC776

1. Parents/Guardians: Before taking this form to your Health Care Provider, complete the top left section with:

- 2. Your Health Care Provider will** complete the following areas:

- 3. Parents/Guardians & Health Care Providers together will discuss and then complete the following areas:**

- 4. Parents/Guardians:** After completing the form with your Health Care Provider:

- 
- AMERICAN
LUNG
ASSOCIATION**
IN NEW JERSEY

Asthma Treatment Plan – Student

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

PACNJ
Pulmonary Allergy and Critical Care
NJ Asthma Coalition

Sponsored by
AMERICAN
LUNG
ASSOCIATION
asthma.org

NJ Health



(Please Print)

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

HEALTHY (Green Zone) IIII➡



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

Remember to rinse your mouth after taking inhaled medicine.
If exercise triggers your asthma, take _____ puff(s) _____ minutes before exercise.

Triggers

Check all items that trigger patient's asthma:

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

CAUTION (Yellow Zone) IIII➡



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

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

EMERGENCY (Red Zone) IIII➡



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

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

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.

**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**PLACE
PICTURE
HERE****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:**

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

MEDICATIONS/DOSES

Epinephrine Brand or Generic: _____

Epinephrine Dose: ☐ 0.1 mg IM ☐ 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

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

- If a bee sting has occurred, but no symptoms
- Site of sting Swelling, redness, itching
- Skin Itching, tingling, or swelling of lips, tongue, mouth
- Gut Nausea, abdominal cramps, vomiting, diarrhea
- Throat† Tightening of throat, hoarseness, hacking cough
- Lung† Shortness of breath, repetitive coughing, wheezing
- Heart† Thready pulse, low blood pressure, fainting, pale, blueness
- Mouth If a bee sting has occurred, but no symptoms
- If reaction is progressing (several of the above areas affected), give

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

Give Checked Medication**

(TO BE DETERMINED BY PHYSICIAN AUTHORIZING TREATMENT)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epinephrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamine |

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 of 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 at School

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 of 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 auto-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