Parent/Athlete Concussion Information AND Required Disclaimer Form

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

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CONCUSSION? Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If an athlete reports one or more symptoms of concussion listed below after a bump, blow, or joit to the head or body, sihe should be kept out of play the day of the injury. and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says sihe is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.

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

SIGNS OBSERVED BY COACHING STAFF

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Answers questions slowly
- · Is confused about assignment or position · Loses consciousness (even briefly)
 - Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes
- Forgets an instruction
- . Is unsure of game, score, or opponent . Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- Moves dumsily

- Can't recall events after hit or fall

SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETES

- Headache or "pressure" in head
 Sensitivity to noise
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- . Just not "feeling right" or "feeling down"

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

- · One pupil larger than the other
- · Is drowsy or cannot be awakened
- · A headache that doesn't go away and/or gets worse
- Weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea

- · Slurred speech
- · Convulsions or seizures
- · Cannot recognize people or places
- · Becomes increasingly confused, restless, or agitated
- Has unusual behavior
- Loses consciousness (even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously)

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

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

Rest is key to helping an athlete recover from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games, may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse. After a concussion, returning to sports and school is a gradual process that should be carefully managed and monitored by a health care professional

Remember Concussions affect people differently. While most athletes with a concussion recover quickly and fully, some will have symptoms that last for days, or even weeks. A more serious concussion can last for months or longer. It's better to miss one game than the whole season. For more information on concussions, visit: www.cdc.gov/Concussion.

------ Keep top portion for reference-----Concussion Disclaimer Form – Walleye Weekend June 7 – 9, 2024

Athlete Participants Age 19 years old (as of June 9, 2024) and younger

- DOWNLOAD and PRINT this form
- READ both portions: top Information sheet and this disclaimer form

:	TURN IN disclaimer form with registration or upon check PARTICIPANTS WILL NOT be allowed to participate with	k-in on the day of the event ithout this completed form & signed by both i	Parent/Guardian and Participant
Walleye Weekend Event the Athlete is Participating in:			
Team Name:	Tean	n Captain's Name:	
understand the importan understand, and agree to	athlete it is important to recognize the signs, symptoms ce of recognizing and responding to the signs, symptom o abide by all of the information contained in this sheet. ' sought and received an explanation of the information pr	s, and behaviors of a concussion or head inju You further certify that if you have not unders	ury and certify that you have read,
removed from practice/pl to me. I understand tha	greement: I	ly responsibility to seek medical treatment if a written clearance from an appropriate health	iors. I agree that my child must be suspected concussion is reported
Parent/Guardian Signa	ature	Date	
Athlete Agreement: I have read the Athlete Concussion and Head Injury Information and understand what a concussion is and how it may be caused. I understand the importance of reporting a suspected concussion to my coaches and my parent/guardian. I understand that I must be removed from practice/play if a concussion is suspected. I understand that I must provide written clearance from an appropriate health care provider to my coach before returning to practice/play. I understand the possible consequence of returning to practice/play too soon and that my brain needs time to heal.			
Athlete Signature		Date	