



USAV YOUTH & JUNIOR VOLLEYBALL PLAYER MEDICAL RELEASE FORM

This **must be** completed - legibly - and signed in all areas by both the player and his/her parent or guardian. I understand and agree that this document will be kept in the possession of authorized adult team personnel and that reasonable care will be used to keep this information confidential. **By signing this form the participant affirms having read and agreed to the terms and conditions listed below.**

Club: _____ Team Name: _____

☐ Male ☐ Female

First Name _____ Last Name _____ Birth Date _____ Age _____

Primary Contact: Parent or Guardian

Name: _____ Address: _____
City, State & Zip _____
Primary Phone: _____ Alternate Phone: _____

Secondary Contact: ☐ Parent/Guardian ☐ Other _____

Name: _____
Primary Phone: _____ Alternate Phone: _____

Primary Insurance Co _____ Primary Group/Policy # _____ / _____
Family Physician Name _____ Physician Phone _____

Please elaborate on any medical conditions of which we should be aware:

Please list any medications currently being taken:

In the past 24 months, have you been tested, diagnosed and/or treated for a concussion: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, provide the date (months and year), who performed the testing/diagnosing/treatment and what was the outcome:

Please list any allergies:

If None, please write None.

Participant Signature _____ Date: _____
(regardless of age):

Participant, _____, has my permission to participate in training, competition, events, activities and travel sponsored by USA Volleyball or any of its Regional Volleyball Associations (RVAs). I approve of the leaders who will be in charge of this program. I recognize that the leaders are serving to the best of their ability. I certify that the participant has full medical insurance with the company listed above. I understand and agree that this document will be kept in the possession of authorized adult team personnel and that reasonable care will be used to keep this information confidential. I agree to allow the authorized adult team personnel to release this information in the event of a medical emergency to a third party medical provider. I also certify to the best of my knowledge that the participant named hereon is physically fit to engage in the activities described above.

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

Relationship to Participant: _____

If, during the course of my daughter's/son's activities in volleyball, she/he should become ill or sustain an injury, I hereby **authorize** you to obtain emergency medical/dental care. I will assume financial responsibility for the bills incurred through my insurance company.

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Parent/Guardian

or

I do not authorize emergency medical/dental care for my daughter/son.

Signature: _____ Date: _____
Parent/Guardian

A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They are caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force transmitted to the head. They can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Even though most concussions are mild, **all** concussions are potentially serious and may result in complications including prolonged brain damage and death if not recognized and managed properly. In other words, even a "ding" or a bump on the head can be serious. You can't see a concussion and most sports concussions occur without loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or **if** you notice the symptoms or signs of concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

Symptoms may include one or more of the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headaches • "Pressure in head" • Nausea or vomiting • Neck pain • Balance problems or dizziness • Blurred, double, or fuzzy vision • Sensitivity to light or noise • Feeling sluggish or slowed down • Feeling foggy or groggy • Drowsiness • Change in sleep patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amnesia • "Don't feel right" • Fatigue or low energy • Sadness • Nervousness or anxiety • Irritability • More emotional • Confusion • Concentration or memory problems (forgetting game plays) • Repeating the same question/comment

Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears dazed • Vacant facial expression • Confused about assignment • Forgets plays • Is unsure of game, score, or opponent • Moves clumsily or displays incoordination • Answers questions slowly • Slurred speech • Shows behavior or personality changes • Can't recall events prior to hit • Can't recall events after hit • Seizures or convulsions • Any change in typical behavior or personality • Loses consciousness

Adapted from the CDC and the 3rd International Conference on Concussion in Sport
Document created 6/15/2009

What can happen if my child keeps on playing with a concussion or returns to soon?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even to severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often under report symptoms of injuries. And concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key for student-athlete's safety.

If you think your child has suffered a

concussion

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. No athlete may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear, without medical clearance. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours. The new "Zackery Lystedt Law" in Washington now requires the consistent and uniform implementation of long and well-established return to play concussion guidelines that have been recommended for several years:

"a youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time"

and

"... may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider".

You should also inform your child's coach if you think that your child may have a concussion. Remember it's better to miss one game than miss the whole season. And when in doubt, the athlete sits out.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:
<http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthsports/>

Athlete- Name Printed	Athlete Signature	Date
Parent/Legal Guardian- Name Printed	Parent Legal Guardian Signature	Date

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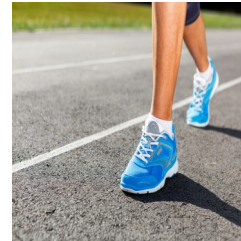
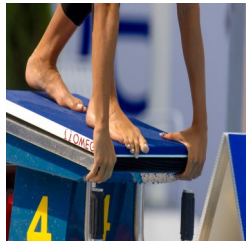
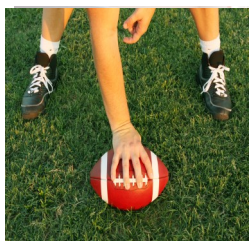


Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Information Sheet for

Student-Athletes, Coaches and Parents/Guardians

SSB 5083 ~ SCA Awareness Act



What is sudden cardiac arrest? Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is the sudden onset of an abnormal and lethal heart rhythm, causing the heart to stop beating and the individual to collapse. SCA is the leading cause of death in the U.S. afflicting over 300,000 individuals per year.

SCA is also the leading cause of sudden death in young athletes during sports

What causes sudden cardiac arrest? SCA in young athletes is usually caused by a structural or electrical disorder of the heart. Many of these conditions are inherited (genetic) and can develop as an adolescent or young adult. SCA is more likely during exercise or physical activity, placing student-athletes with undiagnosed heart conditions at greater risk. SCA also can occur from a direct blow to the chest by a firm projectile (baseball, softball, lacrosse ball, or hockey puck) or by chest contact from another player (called "commotio cordis").

While a heart condition may have no warning signs, some young athletes may have symptoms but neglect to tell an adult. If any of the following symptoms are present, a cardiac evaluation by a physician is recommended:

- Passing out during exercise
- Chest pain with exercise
- Excessive shortness of breath with exercise
- Palpitations (heart racing for no reason)
- Unexplained seizures
- A family member with early onset heart disease or sudden death from a heart condition before the age of 40

How to prevent and treat sudden cardiac arrest? Some heart conditions at risk for SCA can be detected by a thorough heart screening evaluation. However, all schools and teams should be prepared to respond to a cardiac emergency. Young athletes who suffer SCA are collapsed and unresponsive and may appear to have brief seizure-like activity or abnormal breathing (gaspings). SCA can be effectively treated by immediate recognition, prompt CPR, and quick access to a defibrillator (AED). AEDs are safe, portable devices that read and analyze the heart rhythm and provide an electric shock (if necessary) to restore a normal heart rhythm.

Remember, to save a life: recognize SCA, call 9-1-1, begin CPR, and use an AED as soon as possible!



Cardiac 3-Minute Drill

1. RECOGNIZE

Sudden Cardiac Arrest

- Collapsed and unresponsive
- Abnormal breathing
- Seizure-like activity

2. CALL 9-1-1

- Call for help and for an AED

3. CPR

- Begin chest compressions
- Push hard/ push fast (100 per minute)

4. AED

- Use AED as soon as possible

5. CONTINUE CARE

- Continue CPR and AED until EMS arrives



**Be Prepared!
Every Second
Counts!**