OKLAHOMA SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND PARENTAL CONSENT FORM

PLEASE PRINT

UPDATED APRIL 2021

NAME:_____GENDER_____AGE_____DATE OF BIRTH_____

GRADE_____SCHOOL_____ACTIVITIES_____

ADDRESS_____

PHYSICIAN'S NAME_____PHONE_____

EMERGENCY CONTACT_____RELATIONSHIP_____

PHONE OF EMERGENCY CONTACT_____

PLEASE EXPLAIN ALL YES ANSWERS ON A SEPARATE SHEET

	YES	NO
1. Have you had a medical illness or injury since your last check up or physical?		
2. Have you ever been hospitalized overnight?		
3. Have you ever had surgery?		
4. Are you currently taking any prescription or nonprescription (over-the-counter) medications or pills or using an inhaler?		
5. Have you ever taken any supplements or vitamins to help you gain or lose weight or improve your performance?		
6. Do you have any allergies (for example, to pollen, medicine, food, or stinging insects)?		
7. Have you ever had a rash or hives develop during or after exercise?		
8. Have you ever passed out during or after exercise?		
9. Have you ever been dizzy during or after exercise?		
10. Have you ever had chest pain during or after exercise?		
11. Do you get tired more quickly than your friends do during exercise?		
12. Have you ever had racing of your heart or skipped heartbeats?		
13. Have you had high blood pressure or high cholesterol?		
14. Have you ever been told you have a heart murmur?		
15. Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or of sudden death before age 50?		
16. Have you had a severe viral infection (for example, myocarditis or mononucleosis) within the last month?		
17. Has a physician ever denied or restricted your participation in activities for any heart problems?		
18. Do you have any current skin problems (for example, itching, rashes, acne, warts, fungus, or blisters)?		
19. Have you ever had a head injury or concussion?		
20. Have you ever been knocked out, become unconscious, or lost your memory?		
21. Have you ever had a seizure?		
22. Do you have frequent or severe headaches?		

	YES	NO
23. Have you ever had numbness or tingling in your arms, hands, legs, or feet?		
24. Have you ever become ill from exercising in the heat?		
25. Have you ever tested positive for COVID?		
26. Do you cough, wheeze, or have trouble breathing during or after activity?		
27. Do you have asthma?		
28. Do you have seasonal allergies that require medical treatment?		
29. Do you or does someone in your family have sickle cell trait or disease?		
30. Do you use any special protective or corrective equipment or devices that aren't usually used for your sport or position (for example, knee brace, special neck roll, foot orthotics, retainer on your teeth, hearing aid)?		
31. Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?		
32. Do you wear glasses, contacts, or protective eyewear?		
33. Have you ever had a sprain, strain, or swelling after injury?		
34. Have you broken or fractured any bones or dislocated any joints?		
35. Have you had any other problems with pain or swelling in muscles, tendons, bones, or joints? 36. If yes, circle appropriate affected area and explain below:		
37. Do you want to weigh more or less than you do now?		
38. Do you lose weight regularly to meet weight requirements for your activity?		
39. Do you feel stressed?		
40. Record the dates of your most recent immunizations for: Tetanus_____Measles_____ Hepatitis_____Chickenpox___		

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge. I hereby give my informed consent for the above-mentioned student to participate in activities. I understand the risk of injury with participation. If my son/daughter becomes ill or is injured, necessary medical care can be instituted by physicians, coaches, athletic trainers or other personnel properly trained. I further acknowledge and consent that, as a condition for participating in activities, identifying information about the above-mentioned student may be disclosed to OSSAA in connection with any investigation or inquiry concerning the student's eligibility to participate an/or any possible violation of OSSAA rules. OSSAA will undertake reasonable measure to maintain the confidentiality of such identifying information, provided that such information has not otherwise been publicly disclosed in some manner.

SIGNATURE OF GUARDIAN_____SIGNATURE OF STUDENT_____

PREPARTICIPATION PHYSICAL EVALUATION

PLEASE PRINT DATE OF EXAM _____

Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Height _____ Weight _____ Body fat (optional) _____ % Pulse _____ BP _____ / _____ Color Blind Yes No (circle one)

Vision: R 20/_____ L 20/_____

Corrected Y / N Pupils: Equal _____ Unequal _____

MEDICAL	Normal	Abnormal Findings
Appearance		
Eyes/Ears/Throat		
Lymph Nodes		
Heart		
Pulses		
Lungs		
Abdomen		
Genitalia (male only)		
Skin		

MUSCULOSKELETAL		
Neck		
Back		
Shoulder/Arm		
Elbow/Forearm		
Wrist/Hand		
Hip/Thigh		
Knee		
Leg/Ankle		
Foot		

CLEARANCE

( ) Cleared

( ) Cleared after completing evaluation/rehabilitation for: _____

_____

_____

( ) Not cleared for: _____

Reason: _____

Recommendations: _____

_____

Printed name of Examiner _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____

SPORTS MEDICINE

Handbook

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS
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Heat-related Illness

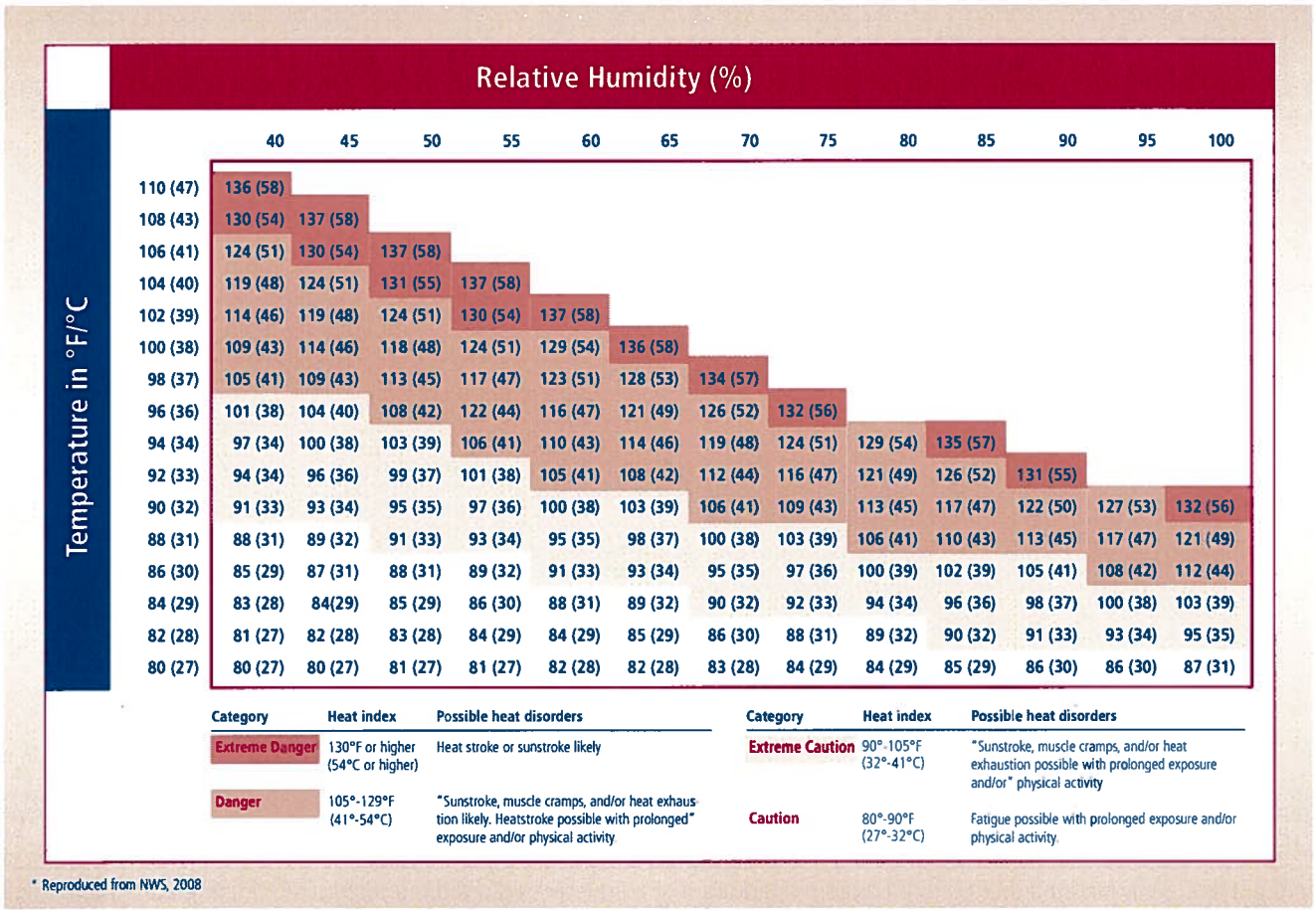
By Cary S. Keller, M.D., FACSM

- Thermoregulation depends primarily on the evaporation of sweat to dissipate the heat produced by exercise.
- Predisposing factors that increase an athlete's risk for heat illness include: dehydration, heat acclimatization, clothing/equipment, fitness level, recent or current illness, medication use, obesity, age and prior heat illness.
- Prevention of heat illness includes designing an environmental action plan, modifying activity time (including intensity and duration) and increasing frequency and length of rest periods, providing and monitoring adequate hydration, minimizing clothing and equipment, ensuring adequate heat acclimatization, early recognition of signs and symptoms and appropriate sports medicine care.

SIGNIFICANCE

Heat illness is the leading cause of preventable death in high school athletes. These heat stroke deaths mainly occur in the summer months, at the beginning of conditioning for fall sports. Heat production during intense exercise is 15 to 20 times greater than at rest and can raise body core temperature one to two degrees Fahrenheit every five minutes unless heat is dissipated.

Figure 10. Heat Index Chart.



* Reproduced from NWS, 2008

BACKGROUND

Thermoregulation

Athletes lose heat by evaporation, conduction, convection and radiation. Heat is lost from the skin by evaporation of sweat. *Conduction* is passive transfer of heat from warmer to cooler objects by direct contact. Heat transfer from the core to the peripheral muscles and skin and from skin to an ice bag is by conduction. *Convection* is the warming of air next to the body and the displacement of that warm air by cool air. Wind accelerates convection. *Radiation* is the loss of heat from the warmer body to the cooler environment by electromagnetic waves. At rest, 20 percent of body heat loss is by evaporation and 50 percent by radiation. With exercise, up to 90 percent of heat loss is by evaporation. Thus, thermoregulation during exercise relies primarily on evaporation. Radiation becomes a more important source of heat loss during exercise as the air temperature falls significantly below body temperature.

The body normally maintains core temperature within the range of 95 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit. Brain temperature is always slightly higher than body temperature. The removal of body heat is controlled centrally by the hypothalamus and spinal cord and peripherally by centers in the skin and organs. The body compensates for the increased heat produced during exercise by increasing blood flow to the skin and increasing sweat production so as to increase heat loss by evaporation. Importantly, evaporation is less effective at high humidity and when sweat production decreases due to dehydration. When heat production exceeds the ability to dissipate the heat, then core temperature, along with brain temperature, rises excessively. The result is further decompensation of normal thermoregulation, decreased heat dissipation, decreased cerebral blood flow and decreased muscular strength. This sets the stage for heat illness.

Acclimatization

An effective protection against heat illness is acclimatization. Proper acclimatization requires progressively increasing the duration and intensity of exercise during the first 10 to 14 days of heat exposure. However, full heat acclimatization may require up to 12 weeks of exposure. With repeated exposure to heat, there is an increase in skin blood flow rate, more rapid onset of sweating, an increase in plasma volume and a decrease in metabolic rate. Equipment and clothing should be minimized during acclimatization. Heat acclimatization can be lost over two weeks without ongoing heat exposure, but the loss may be slower in better-conditioned athletes.

Measuring Environmental Risk of Heat Illness

As humidity increases, perspiration evaporates less readily. Heat loss by sweating can be dramatically impaired when the humidity is greater than 60 percent. The Heat Index is a calculation of the danger of heat illness based on ambient temperature and humidity. The Heat Index can be determined by entering the zip code at your location at this Web site: http://www.osaa.org/heatindex/default.asp. As the Heat Index rises, so does the risk of heat illness (Figure 10).

Wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) is the most effective method for determining environmental heat risk, because it takes into account not only ambient temperature and humidity, but also solar radiation. WBGT employs a dry bulb thermometer that measures ambient temperature, a wet bulb thermometer that measures humidity and a black globe thermometer that measures radiant heat.

As WBGT increases, the risk for heat illness increases (Table 11). WBGT less than 65 is low risk. WBGT 65 to 73 is moderate risk, WBGT 73 to 82 is high risk, and WBGT greater than 82 is extreme risk of heat illness. Experts recommend that distance races should be cancelled if WBGT is 80 or above. Only acclimatized, fit, low-risk athletes should undertake limited exercise at WBGT 86 to 90. Exercise should absolutely be cancelled for everyone when WBGT is 90 or more. The WBGT Risk Indices were developed for athletes wearing only a T-shirt and light pants. Therefore, safe values should be adjusted downwards in the presence of equipment and clothing that inhibit evaporation.

MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION

Practices and Contests

The greater the risk of heat illness, the more steps should be taken to safeguard the athletes, and the greater consideration should be given to cancellation or postponement of a practice or contest. An Environmental Action Plan should be in effect, covering every athletic practice and competition, and it must delegate responsibility for decision-making (see Emergency Action Planning chapter).

1. Measure the WBGT when possible. If not, then determine the heat index. Re-measure several times throughout the event or practice. Infrared thermometers can be used to measure playing surface temperature. The greater the intensity and duration of an event, the greater the risk of heat illness. Long-distance endurance events place athletes at more risk than sports that have frequent breaks during play. Consideration should be given to reducing playing time, extending rest periods and creating regular stoppage of play for rest and hydration. Practices and contests should not be scheduled during the hottest part of the day (commonly 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.).
2. Minimize clothing and equipment (football or lacrosse practice without shoulder pads and helmets).
3. Provide unlimited opportunities for hydration (see Fluid Replacement and Dehydration chapter). Provide extra water for wetting clothes, hair and face. Hydration should never be withheld as a punishment!
4. In multi-session or multi-day events, monitor for cumulative dehydration by repeated measurement of body weight.
5. Allow a minimum of three, and preferably six, hours for recovery and rehydration between exercise sessions during "daily doubles."
6. Assure acclimatization prior to high endurance/intensity exercise in heat.
7. Consider providing shade, air conditioning or fans on sidelines during contests and practices.
8. If at all possible, practices should be attended by an athletic trainer or team physician who is prepared to manage heat-related emergencies.
9. Identify athletes whose medical history places them at increased risk (see Risk Factors below).

Table 11. Wet Bulb Globe Temperature and Risk of Heat Illness.

<65°F	Low risk
65-73°F	Moderate risk
73-82°F	High risk
>82°F	Very high risk
>90°F	Cancel Activity

RISK FACTORS FOR HEAT ILLNESS

1. **Dehydration.** Fluid loss during exercise occurs primarily by perspiration and respiration. Dehydration during exercise occurs more rapidly in hot environments, when perspiration exceeds oral fluid replacement. Moderate dehydration (three to five percent body weight) reduces exercise performance and makes the athlete more susceptible to fatigue and muscle cramps. With severe dehydration, sweat production and cutaneous blood flow decrease and the athlete is less able to dissipate the heat produced by exercise. Water deficits of six to 10 percent can occur with exercise in hot environments, reducing exercise tolerance and heat dissipation by decreasing cardiac output, sweat production, and skin and muscle perfusion.

   In addition to losing fluid with sweating, electrolytes (salt or sodium and chloride) are also lost. The percentage of salt lost in sweat usually decreases with an improving level of heat acclimatization. Salt depletion can be a significant factor in muscle cramps. While cold water is a good fluid replacement during short duration exercise, a sports drink with six to eight percent carbohydrate is preferable during continuous activity lasting 45 minutes or more. Regular, scheduled fluid replacement is important because athletes typically do not become thirsty until they have already lost two percent of body weight in fluid. (See Fluid Replacement and Dehydration chapter).

   An athlete may begin an activity in a dehydrated state due to inadequate rehydration following previous exercise, attempts to lose weight rapidly, diuretic medication, febrile illness, or gastrointestinal illness with vomiting or diarrhea. Measurement of body weight before and after activity is a good estimate of hydration status changes. Rehydration should be with a fluid volume that meets the weight lost with activity, ideally not exceeding 48 ounces per hour. Urine volume and color are another means by which to estimate hydration with lower volume and darker color representing greater dehydration.
2. **Clothing and Equipment.** Clothing and equipment inhibit heat loss from the body and increase the risk for heat illness. Dry clothing and equipment absorb sweat and prevent evaporative heat loss. Dark clothing or equipment produces radiant heat gain. Clothing and equipment decrease convective heat loss by interfering with air contact with the body. During periods of high WBGT or Heat Index, the risk of heat illnesses increases when clothing and equipment are worn. Thus, risk may be minimized through removing equipment and participating in drills wearing shirts and shorts only. Given that a great deal of heat is radiated from the head, helmets should be removed early on in hot and humid conditions.
3. **Fitness.** Physical training and improved cardiovascular fitness reduce the risk of heat illness.
4. **Febrile Illness.** A fever increases core temperature and decreases the ability of the body to compensate. It is dangerous to exercise with a fever, especially when WBGT is high. Athletes with a fever, respiratory illness, vomiting or diarrhea should not exercise, especially in a hot environment.
5. **Medications.** Amphetamines (including ADHD medications), ephedrine, synephrine, ma huang and other stimulants increase heat production. Some medications have anti-cholinergic actions (amitriptyline, Atrovent) resulting in decreased sweat production. Diuretics can produce dehydration. Athletes taking medication for ADHD should be monitored closely for signs and symptoms of heat illness.
6. **Obesity.** Athletes with a high percentage of body fat are at increased risk for heat illness, as fat acts to insulate the body and decreases the body's ability to dissipate heat.
7. **Sickle Cell Trait.** Athletes with sickle cell trait (SCT) are at increased risk for a sickling crisis with exercise during hot weather. Special precautions should be taken in hot and humid conditions for athletes with SCT (see Sickle Cell Trait chapter).
8. **A prior episode of heat illness** is a risk factor for a subsequent heat illness. After an episode of heat stroke, most athletes demonstrate normal thermoregulation within two months, but the rate of recovery is highly variable and may require up to a year or more. Decreased heat tolerance may affect 15 percent of athletes with a history of previous heat illness.

STAGES OF HEAT ILLNESS

1. **Exercise-associated Muscle Cramps (EAMC).** Painful muscle spasms following prolonged exercise, often, but not always, in a hot environment. These are sometimes called "heat cramps."
   Recognition: The cramps can occur without warning, can be excruciatingly painful, and may last several minutes or longer. They may be replaced by the onset of a cramp in another location. Severe episodes can last up to six to eight hours. Commonly, heat cramps affect the calf, but the thighs, hamstrings, abdomen and arms may be involved. Core temperature may be normal or increased and signs and symptoms of dehydration such as thirst, sweating and tachycardia may occur.

   EAMC are usually associated with exercise-induced muscular fatigue, dehydration and a large loss of sodium through sweat. Sweat sodium losses that are incompletely replaced result in a total body sodium deficit. Low extracellular (outside of the cells in our body) sodium concentration is thought to alter nerve and muscle resting potential, resulting in EAMC. EAMC is more likely in athletes with high salt sweat content. Athletes with high salt sweat content or "salty sweaters" may be noticeable by salt staining on hats and clothing.
   Management: EAMC usually responds to rest, prolonged stretching of involved muscle groups, and sodium replacement in fluid or food (e.g., one quarter teaspoon of table salt or one to two salt tablets in 500 ml of water or sports drink, tomato juice or salty snacks). In the case of severe full body cramps, the athlete should be transported by EMS to a hospital to receive intravenous fluids. Protracted cramping in the absence of signs of dehydration suggests dilutional hyponatremia (low sodium) and serum sodium levels should be measured prior to administering intravenous fluids.
2. **Heat Exhaustion.** Heat exhaustion is the inability to continue to exercise and can occur at any temperature, and is not necessarily associated with collapse. Heat exhaustion associated with dehydration is more common in a hot, humid environment.

   During high intensity exercise, blood flow to organs and skin decreases as blood flow to exercising muscle increases. When exercise, dehydration and humidity combine to make evaporative heat loss ineffective, the core body temperature increases. As core temperature rises, central controls of blood flow distribution begin to fail and the body attempts to increase blood flow to the skin in an effort to increase radiant and convective heat loss. The result is a loss of the original decrease in blood flow to the internal organs and to the skin. Through a series of complex physiological events, the pooled blood in the skin and extremities is unable to transport heat from the core to the skin. Muscular fatigue, decreased urine output, decreased cerebral flow, increased core temperature and fainting (syncope) can result.
   Recognition: Signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion include tachycardia, fatigue, weakness, piloerection (goose bumps), muscle cramps, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, syncope, headache, poor coordination and confusion. Rectal temperature is elevated, but below 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 C). The skin may still be cool and sweating, or may be hot and dry. Decreased cerebral perfusion may produce confusion or syncope. Heat exhaustion can be confused with other causes of depressed mental status in the athlete, including concussion, cardiac causes, infection, drug use, hypoglycemia and hyponatremia. Heat exhaustion is characterized by an elevated core body temperature. Any athlete with altered mental state of unknown etiology must be removed from activity and further evaluated.
   Management: While heat exhaustion may present similarly to other conditions, heat exhaustion should be assumed if any of the signs and symptoms are present. Elevate the legs to increase venous return and cardiac preload, rehydrate to correct volume depletion, and transfer to a cool, shaded location. Aggressive decrease in core temperature is indicated to prevent progression to heat stroke. If a team physician or athletic trainer is unavailable to assess the athlete, EMS should be activated so the athlete can be transported to an emergency facility. There should be no same-day return to activity for athletes with syncope, altered mental status, neurologic symptoms or core temperature greater than 104 degrees Fahrenheit. Adequate time for full recovery is necessary prior to returning to play.

3. **Exertional Heat Stroke (EHS)** is defined by the presence of a rectal temperature greater than 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40C) combined with altered mental status. As heat production continues to exceed the body's capacity to dissipate the heat, then core temperature rises to a level that disrupts organ function.
   Recognition: There is usually sweat-soaked, pale skin. Hyperventilation, tachycardia, vomiting, diarrhea and shock frequently progress to arrhythmia, acute renal failure, rhabdomyolysis (the release of muscle potassium, acid and enzymes into the blood as muscle cells break open and die), pulmonary edema, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (coagulation of blood throughout the vessels) and cardiac arrest. Often, central nervous system signs are the first to appear: altered mental status, confusion, seizures and coma.
   Management: EHS is a medical emergency and EMS must be activated. Successful treatment requires early recognition. Rapid reduction in core temperature is the key to prevention of organ failure. This is best accomplished by immersion in ice water. Less effective substitutes include ice packs to the groin and armpits, cool mist fans and alcohol rubs. If optimal cooling can be provided in the field, if there are no other life-threatening complications and if there is the ability to monitor the athlete during cooling, then cooling may be completed prior to transport. Otherwise, while efforts at cooling may be initiated in the field, they should not delay "load and go" EMS transport to a facility capable of comprehensive care.

References

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American Academy of Pediatrics. Climactic heat stress and the exercising child and adolescent. Pediatrics 2000;106:158-59.

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Bergeron MF. Heat cramps: Fluid and electrolyte challenges during tennis in the heat. Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport 2003;6:19-27.

Casa DJ, et al. Preseason heat-acclimatization guidelines for secondary school athletics. The inter-association task force for preseason secondary school athletics consensus statement. Journal of Athletic Training 2009;44:332-333.

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National Collegiate Athletic Association. Guideline 2c: Prevention of heat illness. 2010-11 Sports Medicine Handbook (21st edition).

CONCUSSION AND HEAD INJURY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND INFORMATION SHEET

In compliance with Oklahoma Statute Section 24-155 of Title 70, this acknowledgement form is to confirm that you have read and understand the Concussion Fact Sheet provided to you by _____ School District related to potential concussions and head injuries occurring during participation in athletics.

I, _____, as a student-athlete who participates in _____School District's athletic programs and I, _____ as the parent/legal guardian, have read the information material provided to us by _____ School District related to concussions and head injuries occurring during participation in athletic programs and understand the content and warnings.

_____

SIGNATURE OF STUDENT-ATHLETE DATE

_____

SIGNATURE OF PARENT/LEGAL GUARDIAN DATE

This form should be completed annually prior to the athlete's first practice and/or competition and be kept on file for one year beyond the date of signature in the principal's office or the office designated by the principal.

CONCUSSION/HEAD INJURY INFORMATION SHEET

STUDENT-ATHLETES

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury
Is caused by a bump or blow to the head
Can change the way your brain normally works
Can occur during practice or games in any sport
Can happen even if you have not been knocked out
Can be serious even if you have just been "dinged"

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION?

Headache or "pressure" in head
Nausea or vomiting
Balance problems or dizziness
Sensitivity to light
Sensitivity to noise
Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy
Concentration or memory problems
Confusion
Does not "feel right"

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

Tell your coaches or parents. Never ignore a bump or blow to the head even if you feel fine. Also, tell your coach if one of your teammates may have a concussion.

Get a medical checkup. A doctor or health care professional can tell you if you have a concussion and when you are OK to return to play.

Give yourself time to get better. If you have had a concussion, your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is still healing, you are much more likely to have a second concussion. Additional concussions can cause damage to your brain. It is important to rest until you get approval from a doctor or health care professional to return to play.

HOW CAN I PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Follow your coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.

Practice good sportsmanship.

Use the proper equipment, including personal protective equipment (such as helmets, padding, shin guards and eye and mouth guards----IN ORDER FOR EQUIPMENT TO PROTECT YOU, it must be the right equipment for the game, position and activity; it must be worn correctly and used every time you play.)

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:

www.cdc.gov/TraumaticBraininjury/
www.oata.net
www.ossaa.com
www.nfhslearn.com

IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON!

CONCUSSION/HEAD INJURY FACT SHEET
PARENTS/GUARDIANS

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump or blow to the head. Even a "ding", "getting your bell rung" or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious. You cannot see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of a concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear to be noticed until days or weeks after the injury. If your child reports any symptoms of a concussion or if you notice any symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETES?

Headache or "pressure" in head
Nausea or vomiting
Balance problems or dizziness
Sensitivity to light
Sensitivity to noise
Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy
Concentration or memory problems
Confusion
Does not "feel right"

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OBSERVED BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS?

Appears dazed or stunned
Is confused about assignment or position
Forgets an instruction
Is unsure of game, score or opponent
Moves clumsily
Answers questions slowly
Loses consciousness (even briefly)
Shows behavior or personality changes
Cannot recall events prior to hit or fall
Cannot recall events after hit or fall

HOW CAN I HELP MY CHILD PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Ensure they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
Make sure they use the proper equipment, including personal protective equipment (such as helmets, padding, shin guards and eye and mouth guards----IN ORDER FOR EQUIPMENT TO PROTECT YOU, it must be the right equipment for the game, position and activity; it must be worn correctly and used every time you play.)
Learn the signs and symptoms of a concussion.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:

- **www.cdc.gov/TraumaticBraininjury/**
- **www.oata.net**
- **www.ossaa.com**
- **www.nfhslearn.com**

IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON!