

SDHSAA CONSENT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT FORM

Student Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

The SDHSAA recommends that all member schools receive consent from all students and parent/guardians prior to activities, to ensure that medical care can be provided to the student during any activity away from home. This form should be kept both on-file at the school, as well as in the possession of a student's coach/sponsor authorizing as below:

CONSENT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT (for those children 18 and under at any time during the 2022-23 school year):

I, _____, am the (circle one) Parent or Legal Guardian, of

_____, who participates in activities and/or athletics for

_____ High School. I hereby consent to necessary medical services

that may be required while said child is under the supervision of an employee of the fore-mentioned high school while on a school-sponsored activity, and hereby appoint said employee to act on behalf of myself in securing medical services from any duly licensed medical provider. Signatures on this form do not constitute consent for vaccinations of any kind.

Signature of Parent

Date

CONSENT OF PARTICIPANT (for all students to complete):

I, _____, have read the above consent for medical treatment form signed above, or, as an individual of majority age, consent to those same medical services and actions as indicated above on this form.

Signature of Student

Date

SDHSAA CONSENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES

Student Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

School Year: 2022-23 School Year

Place of Birth: _____

Name of High School: _____

The parent and student, by signing this form, hereby:

1. Understand and agree that participation in SDHSAA sponsored activities is voluntary on the part of the student and is considered a privilege.

2. Understand and agree that:
 - (a) By this Consent Form the SDHSAA has provided notification to the parent and student of the existence of potential dangers associated with athletic participation;
 - (b) Participation in any athletic activity may involve injury of some type;
 - (c) The severity of such injuries can range from minor cuts, bruises, sprains, and muscle strains to more serious injuries such as injuries to the body's bones, joints, ligaments, tendons, or muscles. Catastrophic injuries to the head, neck and spinal cord and concussions may also occur. On rare occasions, injuries so severe as to result in total disability, paralysis and death;
 - (d) Even with the best coaching, use of the best protective equipment, and strict observance of rules, injuries are still a possibility; and;
 - (e) By signing this form, I/we give our consent for the listed student to compete in SDHSAA approved athletics for the school year as listed on this form. Further, I/we give our permission for our child to participate in organized high school athletics, realizing that such activity involves the potential for injury and harm which exists as an inherent element in all sports.

3. Understand, consent and agree to participation of the student in SDHSAA activities subject to all SDHSAA bylaws and rules interpretations for participation in SDHSAA sponsored activities, and the activities rules of the SDHSAA member school for which the student is participating; and

4. Understand, consent and agree that personally identifiable directory information may be disclosed about the student as a result of his/her participation in SDHSAA sponsored activities. Such directory information may include, but is not limited to, the student's photograph, name, grade level, height, weight, and participation in officially recognized activities and sports. If I/we do not wish to have any or all such information disclosed, I/we must notify the above-mentioned high school, in writing, of our refusal to allow disclosure of any or all such information prior to the student's participation in sponsored activities.

Signature of Parent

Date

Signature of Student

Date

SDHSAA CONSENT FOR MEDICAL RELEASE FORM (HIPAA)

Student Name: _____ Grade: _____ Date of Birth: _____

I/We the undersigned do hereby:

1. Authorize the use or disclosure of the above named individual's health information including the Initial and Interim Pre-Participation History and Physical Exam information pertaining to a student's ability to participate in South Dakota High School Activities Association sponsored activities. Such disclosure may be made by any Health Care Provider generating or maintaining such information for the purposes of evaluating, observing, diagnosing and creating treatment plans for injuries that occur during the time period covered by this form, or, from pre-existing conditions that require care plans pertaining to participation during the time period covered by this form.
2. The information identified above may be used by or disclosed to the school nurse, athletic trainer, coaches, medical providers and other school personnel involved in the medical care of this student.
3. This information for which I/we are authorizing disclosure will be used for the purpose of determining the student's eligibility to participate in extracurricular activities, any limitations on such participation and any treatment needs of the student.
4. I understand that I have a right to revoke this authorization at any time. I understand that if I revoke this authorization, I must do so in writing and present my written revocation to the school administration. I understand that the revocation will not apply to information that has already been released in response to this authorization. I understand that the revocation will not apply to my insurance company when the law provides my insurer with the right to contest a claim under my policy.
5. This authorization will expire on July 1, 2023.
6. I understand that once the above information is disclosed, there is potential for it to be re-disclosed by the recipient and the information may not be protected by federal privacy laws or regulations. Schools, School districts and school personnel are to uphold the bounds of FERPA. As such, disclosure and re-disclosure by schools or school employees must be done in compliance with FERPA guidelines.
7. I understand authorizing the use or disclosure of the information identified above is voluntary. However, a student's eligibility to participate in extracurricular activities depends on such authorization. I need not sign this form to ensure healthcare treatment.

Signature of Parent

Date

Signature of Student (if over 18 or turning 18 before July 1, 2023)

Date

SDHSAA CONCUSSION FACT SHEET FOR STUDENTS

What is a concussion?

A concussion is a brain injury that:

- Is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body
- Can change the way your brain normally works
- Can occur during practices or games in any sport or recreational activity
- Can happen even if you haven't been knocked out
- Can be serious even if you've just been "dinged" or "had your bell rung"

All concussions are serious. A concussion can affect your ability to do schoolwork and other activities (such as playing video games, working on a computer, studying, driving, or exercising). Most people with a concussion get better, but it is important to give your brain time to heal.

What are the symptoms of a concussion?

You can't see a concussion, but you might notice one or more of the symptoms listed below or that you "don't feel right" soon after, a few days after, or even weeks after the injury.

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- Bothered by light or noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Difficulty paying attention
- Memory problems
- Confusion

What should I do if I think I have a concussion?

- **Tell your coaches and your parents.** Never ignore a bump or blow to the head even if you feel fine. Also, tell your coach right away if you think you have a concussion or if one of your teammates might have a concussion.
- **Get a medical check-up.** A doctor or other health care professional can tell if you have a concussion and when it is OK to return to play.
- **Give yourself time to get better.** If you have a concussion, your brain needs time to heal. While your brain is still healing, you are much more likely to have another concussion. Repeat concussions can increase the time it takes for you to recover and may cause more damage to your brain. It is important to rest and not return to play until you get the OK from your health care professional that you are symptom-free.

How can I prevent a concussion?

Every sport is different, but there are steps you can take to protect yourself.

- Use the proper sports equipment, including personal protective equipment. In order for equipment to protect you, it must be:
 - The right equipment for the game, position, or activity
 - Worn correctly and the correct size and fit
 - Used every time you play or practice
- Follow your coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport
- Practice good sportsmanship at all times

IT IS BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN A WHOLE SEASON – SEE SOMETHING – SAY SOMETHING!!!

_____	_____
Student's Name (Please Print)	Date
_____	_____
Signature of Student	Date
_____	_____
Parent's Signature	Date

SDHSAA CONCUSSION FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS

What is a concussion?

A concussion is a brain injury. Concussions are caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body. Even or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

What are the signs and symptoms?

You can't see a concussion, Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days after the injury. If your teen reports, one or more symptoms of concussion listed below, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, keep your teen out of play and seek medical attention right away.

Signs Observed By Parents or Guardians	Symptoms Reported by Athlete
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 mood, behavior, or personality changes • Can't recall events prior to hit or fall • Can't recall events after hit or fall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache or "pressure" in head • Nausea or vomiting • Balance problems or dizziness • Double or blurry vision • Sensitivity to light or noise • Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy • Concentration or memory problems • Confusion • Just not "feeling right" or is "feeling down"

How can you help your teen prevent a concussion?

Every sport is different, but there are steps your teens can take to protect themselves from concussion and other injuries.

- Make sure they wear the right protective equipment for their activity. It should fit properly, be well maintained, and be worn consistently and correctly.
- Ensure that they follow their coaches' rules for safety and the rules of the sport
- Encourage them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.

What should you do if you think your child has a concussion?

1. **Keep your child out of play.** If your child has a concussion, her/his brain needs time to heal. Don't let your child return to play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says your child is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play. A repeat concussion that occurs before the brain recovers from the first – usually within a short period of time (hours, days, or weeks) – can slow recovery or increase the likelihood of having long-term problems. In rare cases, repeat concussions can result in edema (brain swelling), permanent brain damage, and even death.
2. **Seek medical attention right away.** A health care professional experienced in evaluating for concussion will be able to decide how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to sports.
3. **Teach your child that it's not smart to play with a concussion.** Rest is key after a concussion. Sometimes athletes wrongly believe that it shows strength and courage to play injured. Discourage others from pressuring injured athletes to play. Don't let your child convince you that s/he's "just fine".
4. **Tell all of your child's coaches and the student's school nurse about ANY concussion.** Coaches, school nurses, and other school staff should know if your child has ever had a concussion. Your child may need to limit activities while s/he is recovering from a concussion. Things such as studying, driving, working on a computer, playing video games, or exercising may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse. Talk to your health care professional, as well as your child's coaches, school nurse, and teachers. If needed, they can help adjust your child's school activities during her/his recovery.

Parent's Name

Date

Signature of Parent

Date

Student's Name