



## PARENTAL INFORMATION AND CONSENT FORM

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:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Headaches                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Amnesia   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> “Pressure in head”               | <input type="checkbox"/> “Don’t feel right”  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nausea or vomiting               | <input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue or low energy                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neck pain                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Sadness   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Balance problems or dizziness    | <input type="checkbox"/> Nervousness or anxiety                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blurred, double, or fuzzy vision | <input type="checkbox"/> Irritability  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitivity to light or noise    | <input type="checkbox"/> More emotional  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling sluggish or slowed down  | <input type="checkbox"/> Confusion   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling foggy or groggy          | <input type="checkbox"/> Concentration or memory problems<br>(forgetting game plays) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drowsiness                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Repeating the same question/comment                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change in sleep patterns         |  |

### Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:

- \_ Appears dazed
- \_ Vacant facial expression
- \_ Confused about assignment
- \_ Forgets plays
- \_ Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- \_ Moves clumsily or displays lack of coordination
- \_ 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

**What can happen if my child keeps on playing with a concussion or returns too 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 athlete 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. It is Montana Youth Soccer Policy that 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.

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/>

Student-athlete Name Printed	Student-athlete Signature	Date
Parent or Legal Guardian Printed	Parent or Legal Guardian Signature	Date

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