



# **JACKSON FURY SOCCER CLUB**

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www.jacksonfury.com

*Promoting Competitive Youth Soccer in Jackson Twp and Surrounding Communities*

## **CONCUSSION RETURN TO PLAY REQUIREMENTS**

Team Managers,

Ohio's Return-to-Play Law requires Jackson Fury Soccer Club and associated coaches and managers complete an approved training course, distribute concussion information to parents, and follow specific procedures in the event that a player exhibits signs or symptoms of a concussion. Please review and complete the following for your team.

Thanks,  
Tom Strock, President  
Jackson Fury Soccer Club

### TRAINING

All coaches and managers have completed an approved training course within the past three years. Our leagues verify a coach's training certification by requesting a copy of the completed certificate and the Refs may also request to see this. Attached, you will find a copy of all coach certifications for the club.

### CONCUSSION INFORMATION SHEET

**The club has electronically distributed a Concussion Information Sheet during the player registration process to all player parents. All parents have acknowledged receipt. A copy is attached if a Parent requires one as a result of their child having a concussion incident.**

### CONCUSSION INCIDENT

Ohio's Return-to-Play Law requires coaches, referees, and managers to remove any player exhibiting signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with having sustained a concussion or head injury from practice or competition. It prohibits anyone, including parents, from allowing an athlete to return to play on the same day that he/she is removed. It also prohibits an individual to return to practice or competition until the individual has been assessed and cleared for return by a physician.

**In the event a player exhibits symptoms of a concussion to a coach, referee, or manager, the coach or manager must:**

- Immediately remove the player from all activities and not allow them to return.
- Notify the parent and provide them with a copy of the concussion information sheet and release form. The Parent will need to have the form signed and return it to the club president who will notify the team manager that the player may return-to-play.
- Notify the club president when a player is removed due to a concussion.

## Jackson Fury Possible Concussion Notification

Today, \_\_\_\_\_, 2\_\_\_\_, at the \_\_\_\_\_ [insert name of event], \_\_\_\_\_ [insert player's name] received a possible concussion during practice or competition. Jackson Fury Soccer Club wants to make you aware of this possibility and signs and symptoms that may arise which may require further evaluation and/or treatment.

It is common for a concussed child or young adult to have one or many concussion symptoms. There are four types of symptoms: physical, cognitive, emotional, and sleep.

If your daughter or son starts to show signs of these symptoms, or there any other symptoms you notice about the behavior or conduct of your son or daughter, you should seek immediate medical attention:

- |                                  |                            |                                       |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - Memory difficulties            | - Neck pain                | - Delicate to light or noise          |
| - Headaches that worsen          | - Odd behavior             | - Repeats the same answer or question |
| - Vomiting                       | - Fatigued                 | - Slow reactions                      |
| - Focus issues                   | - Irregular sleep Patterns | - Irritability                        |
| - Seizures                       | - Slurred speech           | - Less responsive than usual          |
| - Weakness/numbness in arms/legs |                            |                                       |

Please take the necessary precautions and seek a physician or licensed healthcare provider before allowing your daughter or son to participate further. Until a medical professional is seen, please consider the following guidelines:

- refraining from participation in any activities the day of, and the day after, the occurrence.
- refraining from taking any medicine unless (1) current medicine, prescribed or authorized, is permitted to be continued to be taken, and (2) any other medicine is prescribed by a licensed health care professional.
- refraining from cognitive activities requiring concentration cognitive activities such as TV, video games, computer work, and text messaging if they are causing symptoms.

Please be advised that a player who has been suspected of a concussion **may not return to play** until they are **provided a written clearance** that it is safe for the individual to return to practice or competition from a *licensed physician or a licensed healthcare provider*. A non-licensed healthcare provider would have to work:

- (a) In consultation with the physician
- (b) pursuant to the referral of a physician
- (c) in collaboration with a physician
- (d) under the supervision of a physician.

Player's Team: \_\_\_\_\_

Age Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Player Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: \_\_\_\_\_

Player Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Legal Guardian Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Team Official Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

***Parent/Legal Guardian:*** *By inserting my name and date, I confirm that I have been provided with, and acknowledge that, I have read the information contained in the Form.*

***Coaches/Officials:*** Retain this signed copy for your records. If the parent/legal guardian requests a copy, please fill out in duplicate or photocopy the original for them.

References:

Kissick MD, James and Karen M. Johnston MD, PhD. "Return to Play After Concussion." Collegiate Sports Medical Foundation. Volume 15, Number 6, November 2005. [http://www.csmfoundation.org/Kissick\\_-\\_return\\_to\\_play\\_after\\_concussion\\_-\\_CJSM\\_2005.pdf](http://www.csmfoundation.org/Kissick_-_return_to_play_after_concussion_-_CJSM_2005.pdf). April 22, 2011.

National Federation of State High School Associations. "Suggested Guidelines for Management of Concussion in Sports". 2008 NFHS Sports Medicine Handbook (Third Edition). 2008 77-82. <http://www.nfhs.org>. April 21, 2011.

Children's National Medical Center. "Safe Concussion Outcome, Recovery & Education (SCORE) Program." Adapted by Gerard Gioia, PhD; Micky Collins, PhD; Shireen Atabaki, MD, MPH; Noel Zuckerbraun, MD, MPH. <http://www.childrensnational.org/score>. June 27, 2011.

## Return-to-Play Verification

Verification that it is safe for \_\_\_\_\_ to return to practice or competition.

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, the undersigned licensed physician or licensed healthcare provider acting in accordance with O.R.C. § 3707.511(E)(b)(2) may safely return to practice and/or competition for the concussion or possible concussion that occurred on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Physician/Licensed Healthcare Provider

# Ohio Department of Health Concussion Information Sheet

## For Youth Sports Organizations

Dear Parent/Guardian and Athletes,

This information sheet is provided to assist you and your child in recognizing the signs and symptoms of a concussion. Every athlete is different and responds to a brain injury differently, so seek medical attention if you suspect your child has a concussion. Once a concussion occurs, it is very important your athlete return to normal activities slowly, so he/she does not do more damage to his/her brain.

### What is a Concussion?

A concussion is an injury to the brain that may be caused by a blow, bump, or jolt to the head. Concussions may also happen after a fall or hit that jars the brain. A blow elsewhere on the body can cause a concussion even if an athlete does not hit his/her head directly. Concussions can range from mild to severe, and athletes can get a concussion even if they are wearing a helmet.

### Signs and Symptoms of a Concussion

Athletes do not have to be “knocked out” to have a concussion. In fact, less than 1 out of 10 concussions result in loss of consciousness. Concussion symptoms can develop right away or up to 48 hours after the injury. Ignoring any signs or symptoms of a concussion puts your child’s health at risk!

#### Signs Observed by Parents of Guardians

- ◆ *Appears dazed or stunned.*
- ◆ *Is confused about assignment or position.*
- ◆ *Forgets plays.*
- ◆ *Is unsure of game, score or opponent.*
- ◆ *Moves clumsily.*
- ◆ *Answers questions slowly.*
- ◆ *Loses consciousness (even briefly).*
- ◆ *Shows behavior or personality changes (irritability, sadness, nervousness, feeling more emotional).*
- ◆ *Can't recall events before or after hit or fall.*

#### Symptoms Reported by Athlete

- ◆ *Any headache or “pressure” in head. (How badly it hurts does not matter.)*
- ◆ *Nausea or vomiting.*
- ◆ *Balance problems or dizziness.*
- ◆ *Double or blurry vision.*
- ◆ *Sensitivity to light and/or noise*
- ◆ *Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy.*
- ◆ *Concentration or memory problems.*
- ◆ *Confusion.*
- ◆ *Does not “feel right.”*
- ◆ *Trouble falling asleep.*
- ◆ *Sleeping more or less than usual.*

### Be Honest

Encourage your athlete to be honest with you, his/her coach and your health care provider about his/her symptoms. Many young athletes get caught up in the moment and/or feel pressured to return to sports before they are ready. It is better to miss one game than the entire season... or risk permanent damage!

### Seek Medical Attention Right Away

Seeking medical attention is an important first step if you suspect or are told your child has a concussion. A qualified health care professional will be able to determine how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child to return to sports and other daily activities.

- ◆ *No athlete should return to activity on the same day he/she gets a concussion.*
- ◆ *Athletes should **NEVER** return to practices/games if they still have ANY symptoms.*
- ◆ *Parents and coaches should never pressure any athlete to return to play.*

### The Dangers of Returning Too Soon

Returning to play too early may cause Second Impact Syndrome (SIS) or Post-Concussion Syndrome (PCS). SIS occurs when a second blow to the head happens before an athlete has completely recovered from a concussion. This second impact causes the brain to swell, possibly resulting in brain damage, paralysis, and even death. PCS can occur after a second impact. PCS can result in permanent, long-term concussion symptoms. The risk of SIS and PCS is the reason why no athlete should be allowed to participate in any physical activity before they are cleared by a qualified health care professional.

### Recovery

A concussion can affect school, work, and sports. Along with coaches and teachers, the school nurse, athletic trainer, employer, and other school administrators should be aware of the athlete’s injury and their roles in helping the child recover.

During the recovery time after a concussion, physical and mental rest are required. A concussion upsets the way the brain normally works and causes it to work longer and harder to complete even simple tasks. Activities that require concentration and focus may make symptoms worse and cause the brain to heal slower. Studies show that children’s brains take several weeks to heal following a concussion.



[www.healthyohiprogram.org/concussion](http://www.healthyohiprogram.org/concussion)

## Returning to Daily Activities

1. Be sure your child gets plenty of rest and enough sleep at night – no late nights. Keep the same bedtime weekdays and weekends.
2. Encourage daytime naps or rest breaks when your child feels tired or worn-out.
3. Limit your child's activities that require a lot of thinking or concentration (including social activities, homework, video games, texting, computer, driving, job-related activities, movies, parties). These activities can slow the brain's recovery.
4. Limit your child's physical activity, especially those activities where another injury or blow to the head may occur.
5. Have your qualified health care professional check your child's symptoms at different times to help guide recovery.

## Returning to School

1. Your athlete may need to initially return to school on a limited basis, for example for only half-days, at first. This should be done under the supervision of a qualified health care professional.
2. Inform teacher(s), school counselor or administrator(s) about the injury and symptoms. School personnel should be instructed to watch for:
  - a. Increased problems paying attention.
  - b. Increased problems remembering or learning new information.
  - c. Longer time needed to complete tasks or assignments.
  - d. Greater irritability and decreased ability to cope with stress.
  - e. Symptoms worsen (headache, tiredness) when doing schoolwork.
3. Be sure your child takes multiple breaks during study time and watch for worsening of symptoms.
4. If your child is still having concussion symptoms, he/she may need extra help with school-related activities. As the symptoms decrease during recovery, the extra help or supports can be removed gradually.

### Resources

ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program  
[www.healthyohioprogram.org/vipp/injury.aspx](http://www.healthyohioprogram.org/vipp/injury.aspx)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
[www.cdc.gov/Concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion)

National Federation of State High School Associations  
[www.nfhs.org](http://www.nfhs.org)

Brain Injury Association of America  
[www.biausa.org/](http://www.biausa.org/)

## Returning to Play

1. Returning to play is specific for each person, depending on the sport. *Starting 4/26/13, Ohio law requires written permission from a health care provider before an athlete can return to play.* Follow instructions and guidance provided by a health care professional. It is important that you, your child and your child's coach follow these instructions carefully.
2. Your child should NEVER return to play if he/she still has ANY symptoms. (Be sure that your child does not have any symptoms at rest and while doing any physical activity and/or activities that require a lot of thinking or concentration).
3. Be sure that the athletic trainer, coach and physical education teacher are aware of your child's injury and symptoms.
4. Your athlete should complete a step-by-step exercise -based progression, under the direction of a qualified healthcare professional.
5. A sample activity progression is listed below. Generally, each step should take no less than 24 hours so that your child's full recovery would take about one week once they have no symptoms at rest and with moderate exercise.\*

### Sample Activity Progression\*

**Step 1:** *Low levels of non-contact physical activity, provided NO SYMPTOMS return during or after activity. (Examples: walking, light jogging, and easy stationary biking for 20-30 minutes).*

**Step 2:** *Moderate, non-contact physical activity, provided NO SYMPTOMS return during or after activity. (Examples: moderate jogging, brief sprint running, moderate stationary biking, light calisthenics, and sport-specific drills without contact or collisions for 30-45 minutes).*

**Step 3:** *Heavy, non-contact physical activity, provided NO SYMPTOMS return during or after activity. (Examples: extensive sprint running, high intensity stationary biking, resistance exercise with machines and free weights, more intense non-contact sports specific drills, agility training and jumping drills for 45-60 minutes).*

**Step 4:** *Full contact in controlled practice or scrimmage.*

**Step 5:** *Full contact in game play.*

\*If any symptoms occur, the athlete should drop back to the previous step and try to progress again after a 24 hour rest period.



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