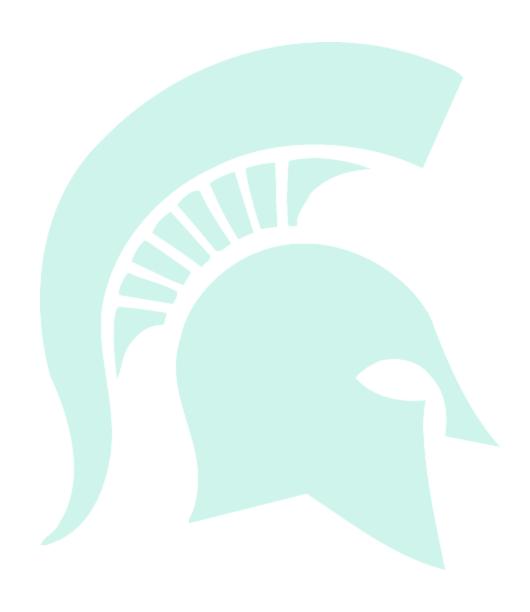
Medical Treatment Authorization Form – MSU Soccer Camps

Name:	DOB	Date of Camp(s):
Participants are automatically of in excess of other valid and col		urance plan. Eligible covered expenses will be paid only if they are
1. List any medical conditions t	hat camp personnel should be	e aware of (use additional pages if necessary):
2. List any medications current	ly taking:	_
z. Else any medications current	ry taking.	
3. List any allergies:		
In case of emergency please co	ontact:	
Name		
Douting Talanhana	Fuoning Tolophone	<u> </u>
Daytime Telephone	Evening Telephone	
Name of Medical Insurance Co	mpany Telephone	_
Insurance Policy Numbers		
MSU to seek medical and/or su		rent or legal guardian of the participant named above, authorizes conably necessary to care for the participant. I further authorize th
medical facility that treats the	participant to release all infor	mation needed to complete insurance claims. I acknowledge my 's medical care and authorize all insurance payments, if any, to be
made directly to the medical fa		5 medical care and database an insurance payments, it arry, to se
Signature (Parent or Guardian)	Date	

Send, e-mail or fax the Medical Treatment Form and completed camp brochure (unless registered and paid online):

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
MSU Elite Winter Prospect Academy
223 Kalamazoo St., Rm. 404
East Lansing, MI 48824-1025

Fax: 1-517-432-1047 Attn: Ben Pirmann OR



PARENT & ATHLETE CONCUSSION INFORMATION SHEET



A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body that causes the head and brain to move quickly back and forth. Even a "ding," "getting your bell rung," or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.



Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury.

If an athlete reports one or more symptoms of concussion after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, s/he should be kept out of play the day of the injury. The athlete should only return to play with permission from a health care professional experienced in evaluating for concussion.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Most concussions occur without loss of consciousness.
- Athletes who have, at any point in their lives, had a concussion have an increased risk for another concussion.
- Young children and teens are more likely to get a concussion and take longer to recover than adults.



SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETE:

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurry vision
- · Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- · Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- Just not "feeling right" or is "feeling down"

SIGNS OBSERVED BY COACHING STAFF:

- 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





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

CONCUSSION DANGER SIGNS

In rare cases, a dangerous blood clot may form on the brain in a person with a concussion and crowd the brain against the skull. An athlete should receive immediate medical attention if after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body s/he exhibits any of the following danger signs:

- One pupil larger than the other
- Is drowsy or cannot be awakened
- A headache that gets worse
- Weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea
- Slurred speech
- Convulsions or seizures
- Cannot recognize people or places
- · Becomes increasingly confused, restless, or agitated
- Has unusual behavior
- Loses consciousness (even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously)

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU THINK YOUR ATHLETE HAS A CONCUSSION?

- 1. If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion, remove the athlete from play and seek medical attention. Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says s/he is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.
- 2. Rest is key to helping an athlete recover from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, and playing video games, may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse.

 After a concussion, returning to sports and school is a gradual process that should be carefully managed and monitored by a health care professional.
- 3. Remember: Concussions affect people differently. While most athletes with a concussion recover quickly and fully, some will have symptoms that last for days, or even weeks. A more serious concussion can last for months or longer.

WHY SHOULD AN ATHLETE REPORT THEIR SYMPTOMS?

If an athlete has a concussion, his/her brain needs time to heal. While an athlete's brain is still healing, s/he is much more likely to have another concussion. Repeat concussions can increase the time it takes to recover. In rare cases, repeat concussions in young athletes can result in brain swelling or permanent damage to their brain. They can even be fatal.

STUDENT-ATHLETE NAME PRINTED
STUDENT-ATHLETE NAME SIGNED
DATE
PARENT OR GUARDIAN NAME PRINTED
PARENT OR GUARDIAN NAME SIGNED
DATE

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HEADS UP

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