



## Code of Ethics - Athletes

Athletics is an integral part of the school's total educational program. All school activities, curricular and extra-curricular, in the classroom and on the playing field, must be congruent with the school's stated goals and objectives established for the intellectual, physical, social and moral development of its students. It is within this context that the following Code of Ethics is presented.

As an athlete, I understand that it is my responsibility to:

1. Place academic achievement as the highest priority.
2. Show respect for teammates, opponents, officials and coaches.
3. Respect the integrity and judgment of game officials.
4. Exhibit fair play, sportsmanship and proper conduct on and off the playing field.
5. Maintain a high level of safety awareness.
6. Refrain from the use of profanity, vulgarity and other offensive language and gestures.
7. Adhere to the established rules and standards of the game to be played.
8. Respect all equipment and use it safely and appropriately.
9. Refrain from the use of alcohol, tobacco, illegal and non-prescriptive drugs, anabolic steroids or any substance to increase physical development or performance that is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, Surgeon General of the United States or American Medical Association.
10. Know and follow all state, section and school athletic rules and regulations as they pertain to eligibility and sports participation.
11. Win with character, lose with dignity.

As a condition of membership in the CIF, all schools shall adopt policies prohibiting the use and abuse of androgenic/anabolic steroids. All member schools shall have participating students and their parents, legal guardian/caregiver agree that the athlete will not use steroids without the written prescription of a fully licensed physician (as recognized by the AMA) to treat a medical condition (Article 523).

By signing below, both the participating student athlete and the parents, legal guardian/caregiver hereby agree that the student shall not use androgenic/anabolic steroids without the written prescription of a fully licensed physician (as recognized by the AMA) to treat a medical condition. We recognize that under CIF Bylaw 202, there could be penalties for false or fraudulent information.

We also understand that the \_\_\_\_\_ (school/school district name) policy regarding the use of illegal drugs will be enforced for any violations of these rules.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Student Athlete

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Student Athlete

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Parent/Caregiver

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

A copy of this form must be kept on file in the athletic director's office at the local high school on an annual basis and the Principal's Statement of Compliance must be on file at the CIF Southern Section office.



# CIF Concussion Information Sheet



## Why am I getting this information sheet?

You are receiving this information sheet about concussions because of California state law AB 25 (effective January 1, 2012), now Education Code § 49475:

1. *The law requires a student-athlete who may have a concussion during a practice or game to be removed from the activity for the remainder of the day.*
2. *Any student-athlete removed for this reason must receive a written note from a physician trained in the management of concussion before returning to practice.*
3. *Before a student-athlete can start the season and begin practice in a sport, a concussion information sheet must be signed and returned to the school by the student-athlete and the parent or guardian.*

Every 2 years all coaches are required to receive training about concussions (AB 1451), as well as certification in First Aid training, CPR, and AEDs (life-saving electrical devices that can be used during CPR).

## What is a concussion and how would I recognize one?

A concussion is a kind of brain injury. It can be caused by a bump or hit to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force that shakes the head. Concussions can appear in any sport, and can look differently in each person.

*Most concussions get better with rest and over 90% of athletes fully recover.* However, all concussions should be considered serious. If not recognized and managed the right way, they may result in problems including brain damage and even death.

*Most concussions occur without being knocked out.* Signs and symptoms of concussion (see back of this page) may show up right after the injury or can take hours to appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion or if you notice some symptoms and signs, seek medical evaluation from your team's athletic trainer and a physician trained in the evaluation and management of concussion. If your child is vomiting, has a severe headache, or is having difficulty staying awake or answering simple questions, call 911 for immediate transport to the emergency department of your local hospital.

On the CIF website is a **Graded Concussion Symptom Checklist**. If your child fills this out after having had a concussion, it helps the physician, athletic trainer or coach understand how they are feeling and hopefully will show improvement over time. You may have your child fill out the checklist at the start of the season even before a concussion has occurred so that we can understand if some symptoms such as headache might be a part of their everyday life. We call this a "baseline" so that we know what symptoms are normal and common for your child. Keep a copy for your records, and turn in the original. If a concussion occurs, your child can fill out this checklist again. This Graded Symptom Checklist provides a list of symptoms to compare over time to follow your child's recovery from the concussion.

## What can happen if my child keeps playing with concussion symptoms or returns too soon after getting a concussion?

*Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. There is NO same day return to play for a youth with a suspected concussion.* Youth athletes may take more time to recover from concussion and are more prone to long-term serious problems from a concussion.

Even though a traditional brain scan (e.g., MRI or CT) may be "normal", the brain has still been injured. Animal and human research studies show that a second blow before the brain has recovered can result in serious damage to the brain. If your athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one, this can lead to prolonged recovery (weeks to months), or even to severe brain swelling (Second Impact Syndrome) with devastating consequences.

There is an increasing concern that head impact exposure and recurrent concussions may contribute to long-term neurological problems. One goal of concussion education is to prevent a too early return to play so that serious brain damage can be prevented.



# CIF Concussion Information Sheet



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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looks dizzy</li> <li>• Looks spaced out</li> <li>• Confused about plays</li> <li>• Forgets plays</li> <li>• Is unsure of game, score, or opponent</li> <li>• Moves clumsily or awkwardly</li> <li>• Answers questions slowly</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slurred speech</li> <li>• Shows a change in personality or way of acting</li> <li>• Can't recall events before or after the injury</li> <li>• Seizures or "has a fit"</li> <li>• Any change in typical behavior or personality</li> <li>• Passes out</li> </ul> |
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## **Symptoms may include one or more of the following:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headaches</li> <li>• "Pressure in head"</li> <li>• Nausea or throws up</li> <li>• Neck pain</li> <li>• Has trouble standing or walking</li> <li>• Blurred, double, or fuzzy vision</li> <li>• Bothered by light or noise</li> <li>• Feeling sluggish or slowed down</li> <li>• Feeling foggy or groggy</li> <li>• Drowsiness</li> <li>• Change in sleep patterns</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of memory</li> <li>• "Don't feel right"</li> <li>• Tired or low energy</li> <li>• Sadness</li> <li>• Nervousness or feeling on edge</li> <li>• Irritability</li> <li>• More emotional</li> <li>• Confused</li> <li>• Concentration or memory problems</li> <li>• Repeating the same question/comment</li> </ul> |
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### **What is Return to Learn?**

Following a concussion, students may have difficulties with short- and long-term memory, concentration and organization. They will require rest while recovering from injury (e.g., avoid or limit reading, texting, video games, loud movies), or may even need to limit school attendance for a few days. As they return to school, the schedule might need to start with a few classes or a half-day. If recovery from a concussion is taking longer than expected, they may also benefit from a reduced class schedule and/or limited homework; a formal school assessment may also be necessary. Your school or physician can help suggest and make these changes. Students should complete the Return to Learn guidelines and return to complete school before beginning Return to Play, unless your physician makes other recommendations. Go to the CIF website (cifstate.org) for more information on Return to Learn.

### **How is Return to Play (RTP) determined?**

Concussion symptoms should be completely gone before **returning to competition**. A RTP progression is a gradual, step-wise increase in physical effort, sports-specific activities and then finally unrestricted activities. If symptoms occur with activity, the progression should be stopped. If there are no symptoms the next day, exercise can be restarted at the previous stage.

RTP after concussion should occur only with medical clearance from a physician trained in the evaluation and management of concussions, and a step-wise progression program monitored by an athletic trainer, coach, or other identified school administrator. Please see cifstate.org for a graduated return to play plan. *[AB 2127, a California state law effective 1/1/15, states that return to play (i.e., full competition) must be no sooner than 7 days after the concussion diagnosis has been made by a physician.]*

### **Final Thoughts for Parents and Guardians:**

*It is well known that students will often not talk about signs of concussions, which is why this information sheet is so important to review with them.* Teach your child to tell the coaching staff if they experience such symptoms, or if they suspect that a teammate has had a concussion. You should also feel comfortable talking to the coaches or athletic trainer about possible concussion signs and symptoms that you may be seeing in your child.

#### **References:**

- American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport (2013)
- Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 5th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Berlin, October 2016
- <http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/HeadsUp/youth.html>



# CIF Concussion Information Sheet



School: \_\_\_\_\_

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Every 2 years all coaches are required to receive training about concussions (AB 1451), as well as certification in First Aid training, CPR, and AEDs (life-saving electrical devices that can be used during CPR).

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can visit:  
<http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/HeadsUp/youth.html>

I acknowledge that I have received and read the CIF Concussion Information Sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student-Athlete Name  
*Printed*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student-Athlete  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Legal Guardian Name  
*Printed*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Legal Guardian  
*Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date