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**Exhibit – Concussion Information**

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 cannot 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 appear fully. 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:**

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

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

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Vacant facial expression
- Confused about assignment or position
- Forgets sports plays
- Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily or is uncoordinated
- 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 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.

Adopted: August 24, 2011

Reviewed: ~~February 2017~~ March 2026

Amended: March 8, 2017

It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often fail to report symptoms of injuries. Concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key to 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.

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.

IHSA Policy requires athletes to provide their school with written clearance from either a physician, ~~licensed to practice medicine in all its branches~~ physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or a certified athletic trainer working in conjunction with a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches prior to returning to play or practice following a concussion, or after being removed from an interscholastic contest due to a possible head injury or concussion and not cleared to return to that same contest.

In accordance with State law, all IHSA member schools are required to follow this policy.

You should also inform your child's coach if you think that your child may have a concussion. Remember it is better to miss one game than miss the whole season. And when in doubt, the athlete sits out.

Insist that safety comes first.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions, you can go to:  
<http://www.cdc.gov/headsup/youthsports/index.html>

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*Printed Name of Student Athlete*                      *Signature of Student Athlete*                      *Date*

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*Printed Name of Parent/Legal Guardian*                      *Signature of Parent/Legal Guardian*                      *Date*

~~LEG. REF.: Public Act 97-0204.  
Adapted from the CDC and the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Concussion in Sport  
Document created 7/1/2001.  
105 ILCS 5/22-80.  
105 ILCS 25/1.15.  
CROSS REF.: 4.170, 7.300, 7.305  
ADMIN. PROC.: 2.150-AP1, 7.300-E1, 7.305-AP1, 7.305-AP2, 7.305-AP2,E1, 7.305-AP2,E2,  
7.305-AP2,E3~~

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