

Lystedt Law Compliance Form
(To be signed by Parent/Guardian and Athlete)

A 2009 act requiring the adoption of policies for the management of concussion and head injury in youth sports; amending the Revised Code of Washington 4.24.660 and adding a new section to RCW chapter 28A.600 states, in part, the following:

Each school district's board of directors shall work in concert with the Washington Interscholastic Activities Association (WIAA) to develop the guidelines and other pertinent information and forms to inform and educate coaches, youth athletes, and their parent(s)/guardian(s) of the nature and risk of concussion and head injury including continuing to play after concussion or head injury. On a yearly basis, a concussion and head injury information sheet shall be signed and returned by the youth athlete and the athlete's parent and/or guardian prior to the youth athlete's initiating practice or competition. Please read the information below, adapted from the WIAA, and affix your signature to indicate that you have read this document. This form must be returned to the appropriate divisional office and is good only for the current sports season.

Private, nonprofit youth sports associations wanting to use publicly owned playfields are required to comply with this law.

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.

<p>Symptoms may include one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 	<p>Signs observed by teammates, parents/guardians, and coaches include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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What can happen if my child keeps on playing with a concussion or returns to 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 athletes will often underreport symptoms of injuries, and concussions are no different. As a result, education of

administrators, coaches, parents/guardians, and students is the key for student athletes' 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. The new "Zackery Lystedt Law" in Washington now requires the consistent and uniform implementation of long and well-established return-to-play concussion guidelines that have been recommended for several years: "A youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time." "[He or she]... may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health-care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and has received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider." You should also inform your child's coach if you think that your child may have a concussion. It is better to miss one game than miss the whole season. And when in doubt, the athlete sits out.

Additional current information regarding concussion management is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at: <http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/>.

By signing below, I indicate that I have reviewed the information regarding concussions outlined in this document.

_____	_____	_____
Athlete Name Printed	Athlete Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Parent/Guardian Name Printed	Parent /Guardian Signature	Date