Hickman Youth Sports



Hickman Parks & Recreation Department - P.O. Box 127, Hickman, NE 68372 www.hickman.ne.gov

Participant Name:	Date of	Birth:	Age:
Sex: ☐ M ☐ F Current Grade in School	Special Request (Coach):		
Parent Name:	Phone Number: Cell (_)	
Address:	City:	State:	Zip:
Email Address:			
\square I am Interested in Coaching - Name:	Email:		
\$50 Coed NFL Flag Football grades h (Includes NFL Reversible Team Jersey)	K-5th years for school year 2019-2	2020	
T-Shirt Size: (check one) Youth Sizes: □ S	S (6/8)	Adult Sizes: 🗆 S	
Please Select an Age Division:			
Kindergartener to 1st grade Division	2 nd to 3 rd Grade Division	4 th to 5 th Gr	ade Division
☐ Check here if you <u>DO NOT</u> give permission for your mine	or child/ward(s) picture(s) to be on the City o	f Hickman Facebook, We	ebsite and/or Newsletter
Financial A	BE ACCEPTED AFTER July 2 Assistance Program May Be Availa AVER AND RELEASE OF LIABILITY	•	om
Please read this form carefully and be aware that in parchild/ward might sustain arising out of this participation. As a participant or parent/guardian of a participate assume the full risk of any injuries, including death, damage activities connected with or associated with this program. I agree to waive and relinquish all claims I or merivants and employees as a result of participating. I do here employees and volunteers from any and all claims from injurince or may accrue to me or my minor child/ward on account of turther agree to indemnify and hold harmless and volunteers from any and all claims resulting from injuries, in out of connected with, or in any way associated with the action of a concustion; I have read and Symptoms of a Concussion; The Risks Posed by Sustaining a Concussion; The Actions an athlete should take in responsible of the formation is available at www.cdc.gu	ant, I recognize and acknowledge that there as or loss which I or my minor child/ward many many minor child/ward many minor child/ward many minor minor child/ward many minor minor child/ward many minor minor child/ward minor m	e are certain risks of phy y sustain as a result of particle. City of Hickman and its officials, of I or my minor child/wards, officers, agents, servared by me or my minor child provided items that address notification of his or her	sical injury and agree to articipating in any and a officials, officers, agents officers, agents, servants I may have or which mants, employees and Id/ward and or arising ess the following:
received information in accordance with Nebraska Statute 7			
Parent/Guardian Signature (Required)		Date	
Make Checks Payable to: City For Office Use Only	of Hickman Parks & Rec. (Only Cash or C	checks are Accepted)	

□ Check # ____

☐ Cash Receipt #_____

■ Date Received _

☐ Fees Paid Total _____



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 bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body that causes the head and brain to move rapidly 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.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CONCUSSION?

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 listed below after a bump, blow, or jolt to

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.

the head or body, s/he should be kept 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.

SIGNS OBSERVED BY COACHING STAFF	SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETES	
Appears dazed or stunned	Headache or "pressure" in head	
Is confused about assignment or position	Nausea or vomiting	
Forgets an instruction	Balance problems or dizziness	
Is unsure of game, score, or opponent	Double or blurry vision	
Moves clumsily	Sensitivity to light	
Answers questions slowly	Sensitivity to noise	
Loses consciousness (even briefly)	Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy	
Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes	Concentration or memory problems	
Can't recall events <i>prior</i> to hit or fall	Confusion	
Can't recall events <i>after</i> hit or fall	Just not "feeling right" or "feeling down"	

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 not only does not diminish, but 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)

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.

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.

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

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.

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, or 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.

It's better to miss one game than the whole season. For more information on concussions, visit: **www.cdc.gov/Concussion**.