Penn State University Intercollegiate Athletics Sport: Temporary Certification of Athletics Eligibility: NCAA Bylaw 14 ☐ Men's ☐ Women's Pre-participation Physical Evaluation Clearance Form for Athletics Tryout Participants Form To Be Completed And Signed By A Physician Student-Athlete (Last, First, Middle) ☐ Male ☐ Female Student ID E-mail Address Cleared without restriction for athletic activity Cleared with recommendations for further evaluation or treatment For: _____ ☐ Not cleared for ☐ All sports Certain sports: Reason: Recommendations: **EMERGENCY INFORMATION:** Allergies: __ **Other Information: IMMUNIZATIONS** (e.g., tetanus/diphtheria; measles, mumps, rubella; hepatitis A, B; influenza; poliomyelitis; pneumococcal; meningococcal; varicella) ☐ Up to date (see attached documentation) Not up to date Specify PHYSICIAN INFORMATION: Physician's Name (Print) Address City / State / Zip

License #

Date

Physician's Signature

Penn State University

Preparticipation Physical Evaluation - History Form

To Be Completed By the Student

Signature of athlete

			-												1		
Name (Last, Firs	t, Middle)		Male	☐ Fema	ale					Student ID				E-mail Address		
() 1 2 :								5 6	7 8 9		10				/	/	
Local F	hone Nu	mber			Semes	ters C	omple	eted					Age		Date Of Birth		
Persona	al Physici	an		ı							City, State	City, State Zip		р	Phone Number		
In case	of emerg	ency, conta	ct: Nam	e and Re	lationship						Phone (H)				Phone (W)		
Explai	n "yes" a	nswers bel	ow. Cir	cle quest	tions you d	on't l	know	the	answer t	to							
					Yes	No							Vag	No			
1	Has a doctor ever denied or restricted your participation in sports for any reason?								22	Do you regularly use a brace or assistive device?						Yes	No □
2	Do you have an ongoing medical condition (like								23	Do you cough, wheeze, or have difficulty breathing during or							
3	diabetes or asthma?) Are you currently taking a prescription or								24	after exercise? Has a doctor ever told you that you have asthma or allergies?							
3	nonprescription (over-the-counter) medicines or pills?								24								
4	Do you have allergies to medicines, pollens, foods, or stinging insects?								25	Is there anyone in your family who has asthma?							
5	Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out DURING exercise?								26	Have you ever used an inhaler or taken asthma medicine?							
6	Have you ever passed out or nearly passed out AFTER exercise?								27	Were you born without or are you missing a kidney, an eye, a testicle, or any other organ?							
7	Have you ever had discomfort, pain or pressure in your chest during exercise?								28	Have you had infectious mononucleosis (mono) within the last month?							
8	Does your heart race or skip beats during exercise?								29	Do you have any rashes, pressures sores, or other skin problems?							
9	Has a doctor ever told you that you have (check all that apply)								30	Have you had a herpes skin infection?							
	☐ High blood pressure ☐ A heart murmur ☐ High cholesterol ☐ A heart infection								31	Have you been hit in the head and been confused or lost your memory?							
10	Has a doctor ever ordered a test for your heart? (for example, ECG, echocardiogram)								32	Have you ever had a seizure?							
11	Has anyone in your family died for no apparent reason?								33	Do you have headaches with exercise?							
12	Does anyone in your family have a heart problem?								34	Have you ever had numbness, tingling, or weakness in your arms or legs after being hit or falling?							
13	Has any family member or relative died of heart problems or of sudden death before age 50?								35	Have you ever been unable to move your arms or legs after being hit or falling?							
14	Does anyone in your family have Marfan syndrome?								36	When exercising in the heat, do you have severe muscle cramps or become ill?							
15	Have you ever spent the night in a hospital?								37	Has	a doctor tole	d you			n your family has		
16		Have you ever had surgery?							38	Have you had any problems with your eyes or vision?							
17	Have you ever had an injury, like a sprain, muscle or ligament tear or tendinitis that caused you to miss a practice or game? If yes, circle affected area below:								39	Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?							
18	Have you had any broken or fractured bones, or								40	Do you have any concerns that you would like to discuss with a doctor?							
19	dislocated joints? If yes, circle area below: Have you had a bone or joint injury that required x-rays, MRI, CT, surgery, injections,									FOR FEMALES ONLY							
	rehabilitation, physical therapy, a brace, a cast, or crutches? If yes, circle below:								41	Do you think you might be pregnant?							
						1.		•							•		
Head	Neck	Shoulder	Upper Arm	Elbow	Forearm	Har Fin	nd/ gers	Chest		Exp	olain "yes" a	ınsw	ers here:			+	
Upper	Lower															1	
Back	Back	Hip	Thigh	Knee	Calf/shin	Anl	kle	Foot/toes								+	
Have you ever had a stress fracture?																<u> </u>	
21	Have you been told that you have or have you had an ex-ray for atlantoaxial (neck) instability?											<u> </u>					
								1									
I here	by state	that, to the	best of i	my know	vledge, my	answ	ers to	the abov	e question	s are	complete ai	nd co	orrect.				

_ Signature of parent/guardian_

Date



CELL TRAIT



WHAT IS SICKLE CELL TRAIT?

Sickle cell trait is not a disease. Sickle cell trait is the inheritance of one gene for sickle hemoglobin and one for normal hemoglobin. Sickle cell trait will not turn into the disease. Sickle cell trait is a life-long condition that will not change over time.

- During intense exercise, red blood cells containing the sickle hemoglobin can change shape from round to quarter-moon, or "sickle."
- Sickled red cells may accumulate in the bloodstream during intense exercise, blocking normal blood flow to the tissues and muscles.
- During intense exercise, athletes with sickle cell trait have experienced significant physical distress, collapsed and even died.
- ▶ Heat, dehydration, altitude and asthma can increase the risk for and worsen complications associated with sickle cell trait. even when exercise is not intense.
- Athletes with sickle cell trait should not be excluded from participation as precautions can be put into place.

DO YOU KNOW IF YOU HAVE SICKLE CELL TRAIT?

People at high risk

for having sickle cell trait are those whose ancestors come from Africa, South or Central America, India, Saudi Arabia and Caribbean and Mediterranean countries.

- ➤ Sickle cell trait occurs in about 8 percent of the U.S. African-American population, and between one in 2,000 to one in 10,000 in the Caucasian population.
- ▶ Most U.S. states test at birth, but most athletes with sickle cell trait don't know they have it.
- ▶ The NCAA recommends that athletics departments confirm the sickle cell trait status in all student-athletes.
- Knowledge of sickle cell trait status can be a gateway to education and simple precautions that may prevent collapse among athletes with sickle cell trait, allowing you to thrive in your sport.

HOW CAN I PREVENT A COLLAPSE?

- Know your sickle cell trait status.
- Engage in a slow and gradual preseason conditioning regimen.
- Build up your intensity slowly while training.
- ➤ Set your own pace. Use adequate rest and recovery between repetitions, especially during "gassers" and intense station or "mat" drills.
- Avoid pushing with all-out exertion longer than two to three minutes without a rest interval or a breather.
- If you experience symptoms such as muscle pain, abnormal weakness, undue fatigue or breathlessness, stop the activity immediately and notify your athletic trainer and/or coach.
- Stay well hydrated at all times, especially in hot and humid conditions.
- Avoid using high-caffeine energy drinks or supplements, or other stimulants, as they may contribute to dehydration.



- Maintain proper asthma management.
- Refrain from extreme exercise during acute illness, if feeling ill, or while experiencing a fever.
- Beware when adjusting to a change in altitude, e.g., a rise in altitude of as little as 2,000 feet. Modify your training and request that supplemental oxygen be available to you.
- Seek prompt medical care when experiencing unusual physical distress.

For more information and resources, visit www.NCAA.org/health-safety