PERMISSION FORM 2017-2018

Young 5s through Grade 8

Note: This form requires each parent to sign four times.



Trinity Lutheran School

www.tlsjackson.com | 517.750.2105

Academic Excellence Safe & Respectful Place Sharing the Love of God

List first and last names of y	our children:			
FIELD TRIPS				
I give permission for my child(reathat I will be notified in advance a	as to when and where a field trip vonable measures will be taken to s	vill be, thereby allowing i	et to the jurisdiction of the school or teacher. I understant to notify the school if I do not wish my child(ren) to afety of my child(ren) and that I will be notified as soon	
Signature	Date	Signature	Date	
STUDENT PRIVACY A l understand that photographs ma of the school year. In addition to	y be taken of my child(ren) during	school activities for use	in the yearbook, which is distributed in the final weeks	
	ild(ren)'s picture to be used within print media, and in PowerPoint pr		the school's website and FaceBook page, in the	
☐ I give permission for my ch	ild(ren)'s picture to be used, with	the following restrictions		
☐ I do not give permission for	the school to publish or post pictu	ures of my child(ren).		
I understand that I may not post o school event without the permissi			d, other than my own, taken at the school or during a	
Signature	Date	Signature	Date	
PARENT VOLUNTEER	S			
I understand that TLS relies on pa	arents and other adult volunteers to nat before participating as a volunt	teer, I must be signed up	vities and to provide transportation in private vehicles with the teacher, submit required paperwork (identified background check.	
Signature	Datc	Signature	Date	
ATHLETICS (grades 4- In accordance with Public Acts 34 students participating in after-sch child(ren). If this information cha	42 and 343 of 2012, I have review ool athletics must have accident in	surance coverage. Here	nation Sheet provided by the school. I understand is current information about the policy covering my	
Health insurance company		Policy/group #		
Card holder's name			(·······)	
Local physician			Physician phone	

Note: A technology-use agreement will be distributed for review and signatures during the first week of school.

Date + Signature

PARENT & ATHLETE CONCUSSION INFORMATION SHEET

WHAT IS A CONCUSSION?

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body that causes the head and brain to move quickly 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 after a bump, blow, or jost to the head or body, she should be kept out of play the day of the injury. The athlete should only return to play with permission from a health care professional experienced in evaluating for concussion.

SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETE:

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- · Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blarry vision
- Sensitivity to light
- Sensitivity to noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Concentration or memory problems
- Confusion
- Just not "feeling right" or is "feeling down"

SIGNS OBSERVED BY COACHING STAFF:

- Appears dazed or stunned
- · Is confused about assignment or position
- Forgets an instruction
 To uncura of game son
- Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit or fall
- · Can't recall events after hit or fall

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 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)

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.
- 2. 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, and 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.
- 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.



- 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

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.



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TO LEARN MORE GO TO ->> WWW.CDC.GOV/CONCUSSION

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