

#### 2022 – 2023 Registration Form

You can also register on our website!

\$40/Wrestler

Checks made payable to Gold Medal Wrestling

**You must purchase your USAW ID # Prior to Registering.** This is \$50 and is paid directly to USA Wrestling. Please visit our website, deforestwrestling.com, for step by step instructions.

Wrestler Information	
First Name:	Last Name:
DOB (MM/DD/YY):	Grade:
USAW ID#:	Team T-Shirt Size (YS-XXL):
Approximate Weight:	Physician Name & Number:
Singlet Information  The cost to rent or buy a singlet is \$40. If you chose to rent your \$40 will be reimbursed once the singlet has been returned. A separate check should be made out to Gold Medal Wrestling for your singlet. This is due at the time you get your singlet. Information on pick-up day to follow.	
Select One:	Size (XXXS – 3XL):
Rent Buy NA	
Parent/Guardian Information	
First Name:	Last Name:
Phone #:	Email:
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Parent/Guardian Information	
First Name:	Last Name:
Phone #:	Email:
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	
Photo/Video Authorization: I hereby give my consent for Gold Medal Wrestling to use any photos/videos of myself and/or minor child, in Gold Medal Wrestling or Deforest Wrestling, flyers, website, social platforms, photos and videos of its programs and their participants, which may be used for promotional and instructional purposes.  UNC, Please do not use photos of my child.	
Volunteer! We can always use your help! Please select one or more areas of interest.	
<ul> <li>Concessions – High School &amp; Youth Tournament</li> <li>Coaching</li> <li>Meat Raffle</li> <li>4<sup>th</sup> of July Pig Roast</li> <li>Board Member (2022 – 2023 Season)</li> </ul>	

#### Please bring this form & payment (\$40/Wrestler) to your first practice.

If you have any questions, please contact us via email at deforestwrestling@gmail.com or visit www.deforestwrestling.com

#### Disclaimers:

This is not a school-sponsored activity and the DeForest Area School District does not provide support or endorsement of this program/activity. It has neither reviewed nor approved the program, personnel, or activities announced in this brochure/flyer. Permission to distribute this material must not be considered a recommendation or endorsement by the school district.



#### What is a concussion?

A concussion is a type of brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head and can also occur from a blow to the body that causes the head and brain to move rapidly back and forth. Even what seems to be a mild bump to the head can be serious.

Concussions can have a more serious effect on a young, developing brain and need to be addressed correctly.

# concussion?

You can't see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after an injury or may not appear or be noticed until hours or days after the injury. It is important to watch for changes in how your child or teen is acting or feeling, if symptoms are getting worse, or if s/he just "doesn't feel right." Most concussions occur without loss of consciousness.

If your child or teen reports one or more of the symptoms of concussion listed below, or if you notice the symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away. Children and teens are among those at greatest risk for concussion.

#### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION

SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY YOUR CHILD

#### SIGNS OBSERVED BY PARENTS OR GURADIANS

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about events
- Answers questions slowly
- Repeats questions
- Can't recall events prior to the hit, bump, or fall
- Can't recall events after the hit, bump, or fall
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Forgets class schedule or assignments

#### Thinking/Remembering:

- Difficulty thinking clearly
- Difficulty concentrating or remembering
- Feeling more slowed down
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy

#### Physical:

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Fatigue or feeling tired
- Blurry or double vision
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Numbness or tingling
- Does not "feel right"

#### Emotional:

- Irritable
  - Sad
- More emotional than usual
- Nervous

#### Sleep\*:

- Drowsy
- Sleeps less than usual
- Sleeps more than usual
- Has trouble falling asleep

\*Only ask about sleep symptoms if the injury occurred on a prior day.

Materials adapted from U.S. Dept of HHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention







### DANGER SIGNS

Be alert for symptoms that worsen over time. Your child or teen should be seen in an emergency department right away if s/he has:

- One pupil (the black part in the middle of the eye) larger than the other
- · Difficult to arouse
- Severe headache or worsening headache
- · Weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- · Repeated vomiting or nausea
- · Slurred speech
- Convulsions or seizures
- Difficulty recognizing people or places
- · Increasing confusion, restlessness, or agitation
- · Unusual behavior
- Loss of consciousness (even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously)



Children and teens with a suspected concussion should NEVER return to sports or recreation activities on the same day the injury occurred. They should delay returning to their activities until a health care provider experienced in evaluating for concussion says they are symptom-free and provide written clearance to return to activity. This means, until permitted, not returning to:

- Physical Education (PE) class,
- Sports conditioning, weight lifting, practices and games, or
- Physical activity at recess.

## What should I do if my child or teen has a concussion?

- Seek medical attention right away. A health care provider experienced in evaluating for concussions can direct concussion management and review when it is safe for your child to return to normal activities, including school (concentration and learning) and physical activity. If your child or teen has been removed from a youth athletic activity because of a suspected or confirmed concussion or head injury, they may not participate again until he/she is evaluated by a health care provider and receives written clearance to participate in the activity from the health care provider.
- 2. Help them take time to get better. If your child or teen has a concussion, her or his brain needs time to heal. Your child or teen should limit activities while he/she is recovering from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, using a computer, texting, or playing video games may worsen or prolong concussion symptoms (such as headache or tiredness). Rest will help your child recover more quickly. Your child may become upset that he/she cannot participate in activities.

3. Together with your child or teen, learn more about concussions. Talk about the potential long-term effects of concussion and the problems caused by returning too soon to daily activities to quickly (especially physical activity and learning/concentration).

### How can I help my child return to school safely after a concussion?

Help your child or teen get needed support when returning to school after a concussion. Talk with your child's school administrators, teachers, school nurse, coach, and counselor about your child's concussion and symptoms. Your child may feel frustrated, sad, and even angry because he/she cannot keep up with schoolwork and learn as well after a concussion. Your child may also feel isolated from peers and social networks. Talk often with your child about these issues and offer your support and encouragement. As your child's symptoms decrease, the extra help or support can be removed gradually. Children and teens who return to school after a concussion may need to:

- Take rest breaks as needed.
- Spend fewer hours at school,
- Be given more time to take tests or complete assignments,
- Receive help with schoolwork, and/or
- Reduce time spent reading, writing, or on the computer.

To download this fact sheet in Spanish, please visit: www.cdc.gov/Concussion. Para obtener una copia electrónica de esta hoja de información en español, por favor visite: www.cdc.gov/Concussion.

To learn more about concussions go to: