

NFHS SPORTS MEDICINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE PHYSICIAN RELEASE FOR WRESTLER TO PARTICIPATE WITH SKIN LESION(S) FORM

The National Federation of State High School Associations' (NFHS) Sports Medicine Advisory Committee has developed a physician release for wrestlers to participate with skin lesion(s), which the PIAA Sports Medicine Advisory Committee recommended to the PIAA Board of Directors that it adopt effective immediately. (**NOTE:** The PIAA Board of Directors accepted that recommendation at its meeting of Thursday, July 24 and Friday, July 25, 2008.) The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee conducted a survey among specialty, academic, public health, and primary care physicians and reviewed extensively the literature available on the communicability of various skin lesions at different stages of disease and treatment. No definitive data exists that allows the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee to absolutely predict when a lesion is no longer shedding organisms that could be transmitted to another. Another finding from the survey was the significant differences that exist among physicians relating to when they will permit a wrestler to return to participation after having a skin infection.

Neither NFHS nor the NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee presumes to dictate to professionals how to practice medicine. Neither is the information on this Form meant to establish a standard of care. The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee does feel, however, that the guidelines included on the form represent a summary consensus of the various responses obtained from the survey, from conversations, and from literature. The NFHS Sports Medicine Advisory Committee also feels that the components of the form are very relevant to addressing the concerns of coaches, parents, wrestlers, and physicians that lead to the research into this subject and to the development of this form.

GOALS FOR ESTABLISHING A WIDELY USED FORM:

1. Protect wrestlers from exposure to communicable skin disorders. Although most of the skin lesions being discussed generally have no major long term consequences and are not life threatening, some do have morbidity associated with them and student-athletes should be protected from contracting skin disorders from other wrestlers or contaminated equipment such as mats.
2. Allow wrestlers to participate as soon as it is reasonably safe for them and for their opponents and/or teammates using the same mat.
3. Establish guidelines to help minimize major differences in management among physicians who are signing "return to competition forms". Consistent use of these guidelines should protect wrestlers from catching a skin disease from participation and should protect them from inequalities as to who can or cannot participate.
4. Provide a basis to support physician decisions on when a wrestler can or cannot participate. This should help the physician who may face incredible pressure from many fronts to return a youngster to competition ASAP. This can involve any student athlete who never wins a match or the next state champion with a scholarship pending.

IMPORTANT COMPONENTS FOR AN EFFECTIVE FORM:

1. Inclusion of the applicable NFHS Wrestling Rules so physicians will understand that covering a contagious lesion is not an option that is allowed by Rule. Covering a non-contagious lesion after adequate therapy to prevent injury to lesion is acceptable.
2. Inclusion of the date and nature of treatment and the earliest date a wrestler can return to participation. This should minimize the need for a family to incur the expense of additional office visits as occurs when a form must be signed within three days of wrestling as some do.
3. Inclusion of a "bodygram" with front and back views should clearly identify the lesion in question. Using non-black ink to designate skin lesions should result in less confusion or conflict. Also including the number of lesions protects against spread after physician visit.
4. Inclusion of guidelines for minimum treatment before returning the wrestler to action as discussed above. This should enhance the likelihood that all wrestlers are managed safely and fairly.
5. Inclusion of all of the components discussed has the potential to remove the referee from making a medical decision. If a lesion is questioned, the referee's role could appropriately be only to see if the coach can provide a fully completed medical release form allowing that wrestler to wrestle.

**NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS SPORTS MEDICINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PHYSICIAN RELEASE FOR WRESTLER TO PARTICIPATE WITH SKIN LESION(S) FORM**

Student's Name: _____ Age: _____ Grade: _____

Enrolled in _____ School

Mark Location AND Number of Lesion(s) Below:

Diagnosis: _____

Location AND Number of Lesion(s): _____

Medication(s) used to treat lesion(s): _____

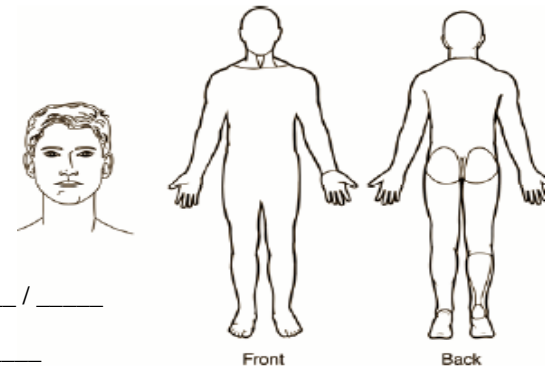
Date Treatment Started: ____ / ____ / ____ Form Expiration Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Earliest Date Above-Named Student May Return to Participation: ____ / ____ / ____

Treating Physician's Name (print/type): _____ License # _____

Address: _____ Phone: () _____

Treating Physician's Signature: _____ MD/DO (circle one) Date of Exam: ____ / ____ / ____



NOTE TO TREATING PHYSICIAN'S: Non-contagious lesions do not require treatment prior to return to participation (e.g. eczema, psoriasis, etc.). Please become familiar with NFHS Wrestling Rules 4-2-3, 4-2-4, and 4-2-5, which provide as follows:

"ART. 3 . . . If a participant is suspected by the referee or coach of having a communicable skin disease or any other condition that makes participation appear inadvisable, the coach shall provide current written documentation as defined by the NFHS or the state associations, from a physician stating that the suspected disease or condition is not communicable and that the athlete's participation would not be harmful to any opponent. This document shall be furnished at the weigh-in for the dual meet or tournament. The only exception would be if a designated on-site meet physician is present and is able to examine the wrestler either immediately prior to or immediately after the weigh-in. Covering a communicable condition shall not be considered acceptable and does not make the wrestler eligible to participate."

"ART. 4 . . . If a designated on-site meet physician is present, he/she may overrule the diagnosis of the physician signing the physician's release form for a wrestler to participate or not participate with a particular skin condition."

"ART. 5 . . . A contestant may have documentation from a physician only indicating a specific condition such as a birthmark or other non-communicable skin conditions such as psoriasis and eczema, and that documentation is valid for the duration of the season. It is valid with the understanding that a chronic condition could become secondarily infected and may require re-evaluation."

Once a lesion is not considered contagious, it may be covered to allow participation.

Below are some treatment guidelines that suggest **MINIMUM TREATMENT** before return to wrestling:

Bacterial Diseases (impetigo, boils): To be considered "non-contagious," all lesions must be scabbed over with no oozing or discharge and no new lesions should have occurred in the preceding 48 hours. Oral antibiotic for three days is considered a minimum to achieve that status. If new lesions continue to develop or drain after 72 hours, CA-MRSA (Community Associated Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus) should be considered and minimum oral antibiotics should be extended to 10 days before returning the athlete to competition or until all lesions are scabbed over, whichever occurs last.

Herpetic Lesions (Simplex, fever blisters/cold sores, Zoster, Gladiatorum): To be considered "non-contagious," all lesions must be scabbed over with no oozing or discharge and no new lesions should have occurred in the preceding 48 hours. For primary (first episode of Herpes Gladiatorum), wrestlers should be treated and not allowed to compete for a minimum of 10 days. If general body signs and symptoms like fever and swollen lymph nodes are present, that minimum period of treatment should be extended to 14 days. Recurrent outbreaks require a minimum of 120 hours or full five days of oral anti-viral treatment, again so long as no new lesions have developed and all lesions are scabbed over.

Tinea Lesions (ringworm scalp, skin): Oral or topical treatment for 72 hours on skin and 14 days on scalp.

Scabies, Head Lice: 24 hours after appropriate topical management.

Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye): 24 hours of topical or oral medication and no discharge.

Molluscum Contagiosum: 24 hours after curettage.