

HANGTOWN LITTLE LEAGUE PARENT FACT SHEET

Welcome to the Hangtown Little League! There are various things we have done to make your child's participation in Little League baseball as enjoyable and safe as possible. In turn, there are several things we need from you, both before the season starts and during the season to make this all happen. While we invite you to look at our League's safety plan, it can be found on our website at hangtownll.com, to see exactly what processes and procedures we have put into place to keep your child safe while they participate with Hangtown Little League. Below we have summarized what we need from you during this upcoming season to help us make this happen.

1. At the front of this packet, you will find both a Medical Release form (in English and Spanish) and an Assumption of Risk & Waiver of Liability form. **You are required to fill out and sign both the Medical Release and Assumption of Risk/Waiver form and provide them to your child's manager/coach at your child's first practice.** Please note that your child will not be allowed to participate in any league activities until both of these completed forms are provided to us.
2. Also contained in this packet is information on Concussions, Cardiac Issues, and the Little League Child Protection program (against child abuse). These documents are for your information and do not need to be returned. Please know that our coaches and managers have to undergo training on each of these topics annually.
3. While we will do our best to protect your child from injury, you need to recognize that injuries are potentially a part of the sport. Because of this, the League has obtained insurance providing you and your child coverage in the event that an injury occurs. In this packet you will find the "What Parents Need to Know About Little League Insurance" document, which provides additional information regarding Little League insurance. If your child suffers an injury while participating in a League activity, the form you would use to report this injury to the League's insurer can be found on pages 13-16 of the League's Safety Plan, which is located on our website.
4. As part of our Safety Plan, and as mandated by the various entities that allow us to use the fields on which your children will play, we have adopted

District 54's Covid Risk Mitigation Procedure. **Our ability to continue to use our fields is contingent upon our compliance with this plan.** For those of you who want to see what this plan entails in its entirety, it can be found on the League's website. Below list the basic responsibilities that you and your child must follow:

- a) Any player who has tested positive for Covid may not participate in **any** league activities until their symptoms (if any) have gone away and they have completed the necessary quarantine period. A physician's note clearing them to return to practice or proof of a subsequent negative Covid test must be provided to your child's manager/coach.
 - b) Any player who has a household member who has tested positive for Covid may not participate in **any** league activities until they have completed their period of quarantine per CDC & CDPH guidelines.
 - c) Any **unvaccinated** player who has close contact (within 6 feet for more than 15 minutes) with a person who has tested positive for Covid may not participate in **any** league activities until they have completed their period of quarantine per CDC & CDPH guidelines.
 - d) Any **vaccinated** player who has had close contact (within 6 feet for more than 15 minutes) with a person who has tested positive for Covid may continue to participate in league activities as long as they: 1) do not develop Covid symptoms; 2) get tested for Covid within 3-5 days on their exposure; and 3) have that test come back negative.
 - e) Any player who is in quarantine or modified quarantine from/at school may not participate in **any** league activities until they have completed their quarantine period and have been allowed to return to school.
 - f) If your child misses a practice or game due to a Covid related issue you must notify your child's manager.
5. Like everyone else involved in Little League activities, Hangtown

parents are required to abide by the Hangtown Little League Parent Code of Conduct. A copy of that Code of Conduct is part of this packet. Please familiarize yourself with it and then follow it. Violations of the Parent Code of Conduct can, in the sole discretion of the League, result in various penalties up to and including expulsion from the League.

6. Lastly, although not a requirement for you, we strongly recommend that you utilize one of the resources we have purchased for you and your child's benefit. "Big AI" is a series of videos for coaches, managers, players, and parents to help your child enhance his/her basic skills. Our coaches and managers have been encouraged to use these videos as well. You can find them on the District 54 (our District) website, ca54littleleague.com. Once there, go to the part on Big AI, sign up for your online membership, and then use the Code CA542022, which will provide you with your membership for free.

Sincerely,

Hangtown Little League Board



Little League® Baseball and Softball M E D I C A L R E L E A S E



NOTE: To be carried by any Regular Season or Tournament Team Manager together with team roster or International Tournament affidavit.

Player: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Gender (M/F): _____

Parent (s)/Guardian Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Parent (s)/Guardian Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Player's Address: _____ City: _____ State/Country: _____ Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____ Mobile Phone: _____

PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN AUTHORIZATION: Email: _____

In case of emergency, if family physician cannot be reached, I hereby authorize my child to be treated by Certified Emergency Personnel. (i.e. EMT, First Responder, E.R. Physician)

Family Physician: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State/Country: _____

Hospital Preference: _____

Parent Insurance Co: _____ Policy No.: _____ Group ID#: _____

League Insurance Co: _____ Policy No.: _____ League/Group ID#: _____

If parent(s)/legal guardian cannot be reached in case of emergency, contact:

Name Phone Relationship to Player

Name Phone Relationship to Player

Please list any allergies/medical problems, including those requiring maintenance medication. (i.e. Diabetic, Asthma, Seizure Disorder)

Medical Diagnosis	Medication	Dosage	Frequency of Dosage

Date of last Tetanus Toxoid Booster: _____

The purpose of the above listed information is to ensure that medical personnel have details of any medical problem which may interfere with or alter treatment.

Mr./Mrs./Ms. _____

Authorized Parent/Guardian Signature

Date: _____

FOR LEAGUE USE ONLY:

League Name: _____ League ID: _____

Division: _____ Team: _____ Date: _____

WARNING: PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT CANNOT PREVENT ALL INJURIES A PLAYER MIGHT RECEIVE WHILE PARTICIPATING IN BASEBALL/SOFTBALL. Little League does not limit participation in its activities on the basis of disability, race, color, creed, national origin, gender, sexual preference or religious preference.

Little League® Béisbol y Softbol Revelación Médica

NOTA: A llevarse a cabo por cualquier Temporada Regular o Dirigente del Equipo del Torneo junto con el róster del equipo o declaración jurada de elegibilidad.

Jugador: _____ Fecha de Nacimiento: _____

Nombre de la Liga: _____ Número de Identidad: _____

Autorización del Padre o Tutor:

En caso de emergencia, si no se puede llegar al médico familiar, Yo, por la presente autorizo que mi hijo sea tratado por el Personal de Emergencia Certificado. (es decir, TME, Primeros Auxilios, Médico de Emergencia)

Médico Familiar: _____ Teléfono: _____

Dirección: _____

Hospital de Preferencia: _____

En caso de emergencia contactar a: _____

Nombre	Teléfono	Relación con el Jugador
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Nombre	Teléfono	Relación con el Jugador
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Por favor liste cualquier alergia/problema médico, incluyendo aquellos que requieran medicamentos permanentes. (es decir, Diabético, Asma, Trastorno de Convulsión)

Diagnóstico Médico	Medicamentos	Dosificación	Frecuencia de Dosificación

El propósito de la información listada arriba es asegurar que el personal médico tenga detalles de cualquier problema médico el cual pueda interferir con o alterar el tratamiento.

Fecha de la última dosis de refuerzo de toxina del tétano:

Sr./Sra./Srta. _____

Firma del Padre/Tutor Autorizado

ASSUMPTION OF RISK AND WAIVER OF LIABILITY RELATING TO COVID-19

The novel coronavirus, COVID-19, has been declared a worldwide pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). COVID-19 is extremely contagious and is believed to be spread mainly from person-to-person contact. As a result, federal, state and local governments, including federal and state health agencies recommend social distancing, hand washing and, in many locations prohibited the congregation of groups of people.

Hangtown Little League (the “League”) has put in place preventative measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19; however, the League cannot guarantee that you or your child(ren) may not become infected with COVID-19. Further, participating in the League could increase your risk and child(ren)’s risk of contracting COVID-19.

By signing this agreement, I acknowledge the contagious nature of COVID-19 and voluntarily assume the risk that my child(ren) and I may be exposed to or infected by COVID-19 by participating in the League and that such exposure or infection may result in personal injury, illness, permanent disability, and death. I understand that the risk of becoming exposed to or infected by COVID-19 while participating in the League may result from the actions, inactions, omissions, or negligence of myself and others, including, but not limited to, League staff, coaches, managers, and volunteers, as well as program participants and their families. I voluntarily agree to assume all of the foregoing risks and accept sole responsibility for any injury to my child(ren) or myself (including but not limited to, personal injury, disability and death), illness, damage, loss, claim, liability or expense of any kind, that I or my child(ren) may experience or incur in connection with my child(ren)’s participation in the League. On my behalf, and on behalf of my child(ren), I also hereby release, covenant not to sue, discharge and hold harmless the League, its employees, officers, agents, volunteers, and representatives of and from any and all claims, including all liabilities, claims, actions, damages, costs or expenses of any kind, arising out of or relating thereto. I understand and agree that this release includes any Claims based on the actions omissions or negligence of the League, its agents and representatives whether COVID-19 infection occurs before, during, or after participation in any League activity. I acknowledge the I have received a copy of the COVID Mitigation Plan and Protocols put into place by the League and agree to strictly comply with them at all times. I also understand that any failure to comply with the League’s COVID Mitigation Plan and Protocols will result in the loss of ability to participate in the League.

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name of Parent/Guardian: _____

Name of Player(s)/Participant(s): _____

Concussion

INFORMATION SHEET



This sheet has information to help protect your children or teens from concussion or other serious brain injury. Use this information at your children's or teens' games and practices to learn how to spot a concussion and what to do if a concussion occurs.


What Is a Concussion?

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury—or TBI—caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or by a hit to the body that causes the head and brain to move quickly back and forth. This fast movement can cause the brain to bounce around or twist in the skull, creating chemical changes in the brain and sometimes stretching and damaging the brain cells.

How Can I Help Keep My Children or Teens Safe?

Sports are a great way for children and teens to stay healthy and can help them do well in school. To help lower your children's or teens' chances of getting a concussion or other serious brain injury, you should:

- Help create a culture of safety for the team.
 - Work with their coach to teach ways to lower the chances of getting a concussion.
 - Talk with your children or teens about concussion and ask if they have concerns about reporting a concussion. Talk with them about their concerns; emphasize the importance of reporting concussions and taking time to recover from one.
 - Ensure that they follow their coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
 - Tell your children or teens that you expect them to practice good sportsmanship at all times.
- When appropriate for the sport or activity, teach your children or teens that they must wear a helmet to lower the chances of the most serious types of brain or head injury. However, there is no “concussion-proof” helmet. So, even with a helmet, it is important for children and teens to avoid hits to the head.

 **Plan ahead.** What do you want your child or teen to know about concussion?

How Can I Spot a Possible Concussion?

Children and teens who show or report one or more of the signs and symptoms listed below—or simply say they just “don't feel right” after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body—may have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

Signs Observed by Parents or Coaches

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Forgets an instruction, is confused about an assignment or position, or is unsure of the 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* or *after* a hit or fall

Symptoms Reported by Children and Teens

- Headache or “pressure” in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness, or double or blurry vision
- Bothered by light or noise
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Confusion, or concentration or memory problems
- Just not “feeling right,” or “feeling down”

Talk with your children and teens about concussion. Tell them to report their concussion symptoms to you and their coach right away. Some children and teens think concussions aren't serious, or worry that if they report a concussion they will lose their position on the team or look weak. Be sure to remind them that *it's better to miss one game than the whole season.*



CONCUSSIONS AFFECT EACH CHILD AND TEEN DIFFERENTLY.

While most children and teens with a concussion feel better within a couple of weeks, some will have symptoms for months or longer. Talk with your children's or teens' healthcare provider if their concussion symptoms do not go away, or if they get worse after they return to their regular activities.

What Are Some More Serious Danger Signs to Look Out For?

In rare cases, a dangerous collection of blood (hematoma) may form on the brain after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body and can squeeze the brain against the skull. Call 9-1-1 or take your child or teen to the emergency department right away if, after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, he or she has one or more of these danger signs:

- One pupil larger than the other
- Drowsiness or inability to wake up
- A headache that gets worse and does not go away
- Slurred speech, weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea, convulsions or seizures (shaking or twitching)
- Unusual behavior, increased confusion, restlessness, or agitation
- Loss of consciousness (passed out/knocked out). Even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously

Children and teens who continue to play while having concussion symptoms, or who return to play too soon—while the brain is still healing—have a greater chance of getting another concussion. A repeat concussion that occurs while the brain is still healing from the first injury can be very serious, and can affect a child or teen for a lifetime. It can even be fatal.

What Should I Do If My Child or Teen Has a Possible Concussion?

As a parent, if you think your child or teen may have a concussion, you should:

1. Remove your child or teen from play.
2. Keep your child or teen out of play the day of the injury. Your child or teen should be seen by a healthcare provider and only return to play with permission from a healthcare provider who is experienced in evaluating for concussion.
3. Ask your child's or teen's healthcare provider for written instructions on helping your child or teen return to school. You can give the instructions to your child's or teen's school nurse and teacher(s) and return-to-play instructions to the coach and/or athletic trainer.

Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Only a healthcare provider should assess a child or teen for a possible concussion. Concussion signs and symptoms often show up soon after the injury. But you may not know how serious the concussion is at first, and some symptoms may not show up for hours or days.

The brain needs time to heal after a concussion. A child's or teen's return to school and sports should be a gradual process that is carefully managed and monitored by a healthcare provider.

To learn more, go to [cdc.gov/HEADSUP](https://www.cdc.gov/HEADSUP)



Discuss the risks of concussion and other serious brain injuries with your child or teen, and have each person sign below.

Detach the section below, and keep this information sheet to use at your children's or teens' games and practices to help protect them from concussion or other serious brain injuries.

- I learned about concussion and talked with my parent or coach about what to do if I have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

Athlete's Name Printed: _____ Date: _____

Athlete's Signature: _____

- I have read this fact sheet for parents on concussion with my child or teen, and talked about what to do if they have a concussion or other serious brain injury.

Parent or Legal Guardian's Name Printed: _____ Date: _____

Parent or Legal Guardian's Signature: _____

A Fact Sheet for Youth Sports Parents



This sheet has information to help protect your children or teens from Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Why do heart conditions that put kids at risk go undetected?

While a youth may display no warning signs of a heart condition, studies do show that symptoms are typically present but go unrecognized, unreported, missed or misdiagnosed.

- Symptoms can be misinterpreted as typical in active youth
- Fainting is often mistakenly attributed to stress, heat, or lack of food or water
- Youth experiencing symptoms regularly don't recognize them as unusual – it's their normal
- Symptoms are not shared with an adult because youth are embarrassed they can't keep up
- Youth mistakenly think they're out of shape and just need to train harder
- Youth (or their parents) don't want to jeopardize playing time
- Youth ignore symptoms thinking they'll just go away
- Adults assume youth are OK and just "check the box" on health forms without asking them
- Medical practitioners and parents alike often miss warning signs
- Families don't know or don't report heart health history or warning signs to their medical practitioner
- Well-child exams and sports physicals do not check for conditions that can put youth at risk
- Stethoscopes are not a comprehensive diagnostic test for heart conditions

Protect Your Kid's Heart

Educate yourself about sudden cardiac arrest, talk with your kids about warning signs, and create a culture of prevention in your youth's sports organization.

- Know the warning signs
- Document your family's heart health history as some conditions can be inherited
- If symptoms/risk factors present, ask your doctor for follow-up heart/genetic testing
- Don't just "check the box" on health history forms—ask your youth how they feel
- Take a cardiac risk assessment with your youth each season
- Encourage youth to speak up if any of the symptoms are present
- Check in with your coach to see if they've noticed any warning signs
- Active youth should be shaping up, not breaking down
- As a parent on the sidelines, know the cardiac chain of survival
- Be sure your school and sports organizations comply with state law to have administrators, coaches and officials trained to respond to a cardiac emergency
- Help fund an onsite AED

What happens if my child has warning signs or risk factors?

- State law requires youth who faint or exhibit other cardio-related symptoms to be re-cleared to play by a licensed medical practitioner.
- Ask your health care provider for diagnostic or genetic testing to rule out a possible heart condition.

Electrocardiograms (ECG or EKG) record the electrical activity of the heart. ECGs have been shown to detect a majority of heart conditions more effectively than physical and health history alone. Echocardiograms (ECHO) capture a live picture of the heart.

- Your youth should be seen by a health care provider who is experienced in evaluating cardiovascular (heart) conditions.
- Follow your providers instructions for recommended activity limitations until testing is complete.

What if my youth is diagnosed with a heart condition that puts them at risk?

There are many precautionary steps that can be taken to prevent the onset of SCA including activity modifications, medication, surgical treatments, or implanting a pacemaker and/or implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD). Your practitioner should discuss the treatment options with you and any recommended activity modifications while undergoing treatment. In many cases, the abnormality can be corrected and youth can return to normal activity.

What is Sudden Cardiac Arrest? Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is a life-threatening emergency that occurs when the heart suddenly stops beating. It strikes people of all ages who may seem to be healthy, even children and teens. When SCA happens, the person collapses and doesn't respond or breathe normally. They may gasp or shake as if having a seizure, but their heart has stopped. SCA leads to death in minutes if the person does not get help right away. Survival depends on people nearby calling 911, starting CPR, and using an automated external defibrillator (AED) as soon as possible.

What CAUSES SCA?

SCA occurs because of a malfunction in the heart's electrical system or structure. The malfunction is caused by an abnormality the person is born with, and may have inherited, or a condition that develops as young hearts grow. A virus in the heart or a hard blow to the chest can also cause a malfunction that can lead to SCA.

How COMMON is SCA?

As a leading cause of death in the U.S., most people are surprised to learn that SCA is also the #1 killer of student athletes and the leading cause of death on school campuses. Studies show that 1 in 300 youth has an undetected heart condition that puts them at risk.

Factors That Increase the Risk of SCA

- ✓ Family history of known heart abnormalities or sudden death before age 50
- ✓ Specific family history of Long QT Syndrome, Brugada Syndrome, Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, or Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia (ARVD)
- ✓ Family members with known unexplained fainting, seizures, drowning or near drowning or car accidents
- ✓ Family members with known structural heart abnormality, repaired or unrepaired
- ✓ Use of drugs, such as cocaine, inhalants, "recreational" drugs, excessive energy drinks, diet pills or performance-enhancing supplements

FAINTING IS THE #1 SYMPTOM OF A HEART CONDITION

RECOGNIZE THE WARNING SIGNS & RISK FACTORS

Ask Your Coach and Consult Your Doctor if These Conditions are Present in Your Youth

Potential Indicators That SCA May Occur

- ▶ Fainting or seizure, especially during or right after exercise
- ▶ Fainting repeatedly or with excitement or startle
- ▶ Excessive shortness of breath during exercise
- ▶ Racing or fluttering heart palpitations or irregular heartbeat
- ▶ Repeated dizziness or lightheadedness
- ▶ Chest pain or discomfort with exercise
- ▶ Excessive, unexpected fatigue during or after exercise

Cardiac Chain of Survival

Their life depends on your quick action!

CPR can triple the chance of survival.

Start immediately and use the onsite AED.



CALL



PUSH



SHOCK

KeepTheirHeartInTheGame.org

Hoja informativa para padres de jóvenes atletas



Esta información ayuda a proteger a sus niños y adolescentes del Paro Cardíaco Repentino

¿Por qué no se detectan las afecciones cardíacas que ponen en riesgo a los jóvenes?

Si bien un joven puede no mostrar señales de advertencia de una afección cardíaca, los estudios muestran que generalmente los síntomas están presentes pero no se reconocen, no se reportan, se pasan por alto o se diagnostican mal.

- Los síntomas pueden malinterpretarse como típicos en jóvenes activos
- El desmayo con frecuencia se atribuye por error al estrés, calor, falta de alimentos o agua
- Los jóvenes que tienen síntomas regularmente no los reconocen como raros, es normal para ellos
- Los jóvenes (o sus padres) no quieren jugar menos tiempo
- Los jóvenes piensan por error que están fuera de forma y solo necesitan entrenar más duro
- Los jóvenes no hablan de sus síntomas con adultos porque les da pena no seguir el ritmo de sus compañeros
- Los adultos suponen que los jóvenes están bien y simplemente "marcan la casilla" en los formularios de salud sin preguntarles
- El personal médico y los padres por igual con frecuencia pasan por alto las señales de advertencia
- Los jóvenes ignoran los síntomas pensando que desaparecerán
- Las familias no saben o no reportan a su médico el historial de salud cardíaca o las señales de advertencia
- Los exámenes para niños sanos y los exámenes físicos deportivos no buscan las afecciones que pueden poner en riesgo a los jóvenes
- Los estetoscopios no son una prueba diagnóstica completa para afecciones cardíacas

Proteja el corazón de sus hijos

Infórmese sobre el Paro Cardíaco Repentino, hable con sus hijos sobre las señales de advertencia y cree una cultura de prevención en la organización deportiva a la que pertenecen.

- Conozca las señales de advertencia
- Documente el historial de salud cardíaca de su familia, ya que algunas afecciones son hereditarias
- Si se presentan síntomas o factores de riesgo, pida a su médico pruebas cardíacas o genéticas
- No solo "marque la casilla" en los formularios de historial de salud, pregúntele a su hijo cómo se siente
- Hágase una evaluación de riesgo cardíaco junto con su hijo cada temporada
- Aliente a sus hijos a hablar si tienen alguno de los síntomas
- Consulte con el entrenador para ver si ha notado alguna señal de advertencia
- Los jóvenes activos deberían estar mejorando, no empeorando
- Como padre en las gradas, conozca la cadena cardíaca de supervivencia
- Asegúrese de que la escuela y organizaciones deportivas cumplen con la ley estatal y tienen administradores, entrenadores y oficiales capacitados para responder a una emergencia cardíaca
- Aporte a la compra colectiva de un desfibrilador para el sitio

¿Qué sucede si mi hijo tiene señales de advertencia o factores de riesgo?

- La ley estatal requiere que los jóvenes que se desmayan o presentan otros síntomas relacionados con el corazón sean reautorizados para jugar por un proveedor médico con licencia (*licensed healthcare provider*).
- Pídale a su proveedor médico que ordene pruebas diagnósticas o genéticas para descartar una posible afección cardíaca.

Los electrocardiogramas (ECG o EKG) registran la actividad eléctrica del corazón. Se ha demostrado que los ECG detectan la mayoría de las afecciones cardíacas más efectivamente que el historial físico y clínico solos. Los ecocardiogramas (ECHO) capturan una imagen en vivo del corazón.

- Un proveedor de atención médica con experiencia en la evaluación de afecciones cardiovasculares (del corazón) debe consultar a su hijo.
- Siga las instrucciones de su proveedor para conocer las limitaciones de actividad recomendadas hasta que se completen las pruebas de evaluación.

¿Qué pasa si diagnostican a mi hijo con una afección cardíaca que lo pone en riesgo?

Hay muchos pasos que se pueden tomar para prevenir un PCR, como modificar la actividad, dar medicamentos, hacer tratamientos quirúrgicos o implantar un marcapasos y / o desfibrilador cardioversor implantable. Su médico debe hablarle de las opciones de tratamiento y modificaciones a la actividad recomendadas durante el tratamiento. En muchos casos, la anomalía puede corregirse y el joven puede volver a sus actividades normales.

¿Qué es el Paro Cardíaco Repentino (PCR)? El Paro Cardíaco Repentino (PCR) es una emergencia potencialmente mortal que ocurre cuando el corazón deja de latir de repente. Afecta a personas de todas las edades que pueden aparentar estar sanas, incluso a niños y adolescentes. Cuando ocurre un PCR, la persona se desploma y no responde o no respira normalmente. Pueden jadear o temblar como si tuvieran una convulsión, pero su corazón se ha detenido. Si la persona no recibe ayuda de inmediato el PCR lleva a la muerte en minutos. Su supervivencia depende de que las personas cercanas llamen al 911, comiencen la resucitación (CPR) y utilicen un desfibrilador externo automático (AED) lo antes posible.

¿Qué causa un PCR?

Un PCR ocurre debido a un mal funcionamiento en el sistema o estructura eléctrica del corazón. El mal funcionamiento lo causa una anomalía de nacimiento o de herencia, o una condición que se desarrolla a medida que crecen los corazones de los jóvenes. Un virus en el corazón o un golpe fuerte en el pecho también pueden causar un mal funcionamiento que puede provocar un PCR.

¿Qué tan común es el PCR?

Aunque es una de las principales causas de muerte en los EE. UU., la mayoría se sorprende al saber que el PCR también es el asesino número 1 de estudiantes atletas y la principal causa de muerte en los planteles escolares. Los estudios muestran que 1 de cada 300 jóvenes tiene una afección cardíaca no detectada que los pone en riesgo.

Factores que aumentan el riesgo de un PCR

- ✓ Antecedentes familiares de anomalías cardíacas conocidas o muerte súbita antes de los 50 años.
- ✓ Antecedentes familiares específicos de síndrome del QT largo, síndrome de Brugada, miocardiopatía hipertrófica o displasia ventricular derecha arritmogénica (AEVD)
- ✓ Familiares con desmayos, convulsiones, que se hayan ahogado o casi ahogado o hayan tenido accidentes de auto, todo sin explicación
- ✓ Miembros de la familia con anomalía cardíaca estructural conocida, reparada o no reparada
- ✓ Uso de drogas como cocaína, inhalantes, drogas "recreativas", bebidas energéticas en exceso, píldoras de dieta o suplementos para mejorar el rendimiento

Cadena cardíaca de supervivencia

¡La vida depende de entrar en acción rápido!
La resucitación (CPR) puede triplicar las posibilidades de sobrevivir.
Comience de inmediato y use el desfibrilador (AED) del sitio.



CALL



PUSH



SHOCK

DESMAYOS EL SÍNTOMA #1 DE UNA AFECCIÓN CARDIACA

RECONOZCA LAS SEÑALES DE ADVERTENCIA Y FACTORES DE RIESGO

Pregunte al entrenador y consulte con su médico si su hijo presenta estas condiciones.

Indicadores potenciales de que podría ocurrir un PCR

- ▶ Desmayos o convulsiones, especialmente durante o justo después de hacer ejercicio
- ▶ Desmayos repetidamente o con emoción o sobresalto
- ▶ Falta de aliento excesiva durante el ejercicio
- ▶ Corazón acelerado o agitado
- ▶ Palpitaciones o aleteo en el corazón o latidos irregulares
- ▶ Frecuente mareo o aturdimiento
- ▶ Dolor o malestar en el pecho al hacer ejercicio
- ▶ Fatiga excesiva e inesperada durante o después del ejercicio

Hoja informativa para padres de jóvenes atletas



Esta información ayuda a proteger a sus niños y adolescentes del Paro Cardíaco Repentino

Para obtener más información, vaya a KeepTheirHeartInTheGame.org

Obtenga herramientas gratuitas para ayudar a crear una cultura de prevención en el hogar, en la escuela, en la cancha y en el consultorio del médico.

Hable de las señales de advertencia de una posible afección cardíaca con su hijo o adolescente y pida que firme a continuación.

Separe esta sección y devuélvala a su organización deportiva.

Guarde la hoja informativa para usar en los juegos y prácticas de sus hijos para ayudar a protegerlos de un Paro Cardíaco Repentino.

Aprendí sobre las señales de advertencia y hablé con mi padre/madre/tutor o entrenador sobre qué hacer si tengo algún síntoma.

NOMBRE ESCRITO DEL ATLETA

FIRMA DE ATLETA

FECHA

Leí esta hoja informativa sobre la prevención de un Paro Cardíaco Repentino con mi hijo y platicamos sobre qué hacer si nota alguna señal de advertencia, y sobre qué hacer si presenciamos un paro cardíaco.

NOMBRE ESCRITO DEL PADRE/MADRE/TUTOR LEGAL

FIRMA DEL PADRE/MADRE/TUTOR LEGAL

FECHA

Si bien perder un juego puede ser inconveniente, sería una tragedia perder a un atleta joven porque las señales de advertencia no fueron reconocidas o porque las comunidades deportivas no estaban preparadas para responder ante una emergencia cardíaca.

¡Mantenga su corazón en el juego!





A Parent's Guide to the Little League Child Protection Program

Introduction

The backbone of Little League® is the adult volunteer. One million strong, it is this corps of dedicated people who coach the teams, umpire the games, work in the concession stands, serve on the local board of directors, and serve at the District level. These people, who live in every U.S. state and more than 100 other countries, make Little League the world's largest and most respected youth sports organization.

We know that the greatest treasure we have is children. As adults, we must ensure that these young people are able to grow up happy, healthy and, above all, safe. Whether they are our children, or the children of others, each of us has a responsibility to protect them.

The Little League Child Protection Program seeks to educate children and volunteers in ways to prevent child abusers from becoming involved in the local league. Part of that education has been to assist local Little League volunteers in finding effective and inexpensive ways to conduct background checks. Little League regulations now say: "No local league shall permit any person to participate in any manner, whose background check reveals a conviction for any crime involving or against a minor." (Reg. I [c] 9.)

Background checks were optional until the 2003 season. Effective in 2007, the local league must conduct a nationwide search that contains the applicable government sex offender registry data. Advances in computer technology – allowing greater access to public records – make it possible for background checks (at a minimum, to see if an individual is a registered sex offender in any given state) to be conducted in every U.S. state. Local Little League programs are now *required* to annually conduct a background check of Managers, Coaches, Board of Directors members and any other persons, volunteers or hired workers, who provide regular service to the league and/or have repetitive access to, or contact with, players or teams. (Reg. I [b], Reg. I [c] 9.)

The purpose of these background checks is, first and foremost, to protect children. Second, they maintain Little League as a hostile environment for those who would seek to harm children. Third, they will help to protect individuals and leagues from possible loss of personal or league assets because of litigation.

The United States Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Registry is free and available at www.nsopr.gov.

What Can Parents Do?

Most children have been warned about the dangers of talking to strangers. But for many children, sexual molestation is committed by someone they know. In fact, 80 to 85 percent of all sexual abuse cases in the U.S. are committed by an individual familiar to the victim, according to statistics compiled by Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America.

The truth is, child sex offenders can come from every background, every occupation, every race, and every level of education. They may be married, and they may have children of their own. It is dangerous to believe that the only threat is the stranger in a long raincoat, lurking behind a tree.

In fact, the promotion of this myth may contribute to the problem. Sometimes, a child who is molested by a known and "trusted" person will feel so guilty about not reacting the "right" way that he or she never reports the problem.

Sadly, we have all seen too many reports in which teachers, police officers, clergy, youth sports volunteers, etc., trusted by all, have violated that trust and molested children in their care. Of course, this must never be tolerated in Little League or anywhere else.

In many of these situations, the young victims are actually seduced, sometimes over a period of months or even years. The child's family is lulled into believing the unusual attention being lavished is a bond of friendship between the adult and the child. In fact, the adult abuser often uses gifts, trips, attention and affection as part of a courtship process. Sometimes, the courtship process extends to the child's parent(s), but the real target is the child.

Often, but not always, the victim of this type of child sex offender is the child of a single parent. In these cases, the single parent sees the child's adult friend as a surrogate parent -- a Godsend. The very opposite is true.

Two good rules of thumb for all local Little Leagues and parents

- Generally, a person involved in a local Little League program should not put himself or herself in a one-on-one situation involving a child who is not their own. Of course, some isolated situations may arise where one-on-one situations could take place. However, a one-on-one situation should not be actively *sought out* by the adult, and should not be an ongoing occurrence.

- Generally, a person involved in a local Little League program should not provide unwarranted gifts, trips, attention and affection to individual children who are not their own. The key word is *unwarranted*.

Warning Signs of a Seducer

While it remains important to teach young children about the dangers of accepting items from strangers, or talking to them, we should all beware of the danger posed by the “seducer-type” child sex offender.

Each of the individual signs below means very little. Taken as a group, however, the signs *MAY* point to this type of child sex offender, and should be applied to anyone who has repetitive access to, or contact with, children.

- Provides unwarranted gifts, trips, affection and attention to a specific child or small group of children
- Seeks access to children
- Gets along with children better than adults
- “Hangs around” children more than adults
- Has items at home or in vehicle specifically appealing to children of the ages they intend to molest, such as posters, music, videos, toys, and even alcohol or drugs
- Displays excessive interest in children (may include inviting children on camping trips or sleepovers)
- Single, over 25 years old (but could be married, sometimes as a “cover,” and could be any age)
- Photographs or videotapes children specifically
- Lives alone, or with parents
- Refers to children as objects (“angel,” “pure,” “innocent,” etc.)
- Manipulates children easily

Again, each of these items, by themselves, is relatively meaningless. Taken together, however, they may indicate a problem.

What to Watch For in Your Child

We’ve seen the signs that could point to a child sex offender, but what about the signs a child might display when he or she has been sexually abused or exploited? Some of these symptoms may be present in a child who has been or is being sexually abused, when such symptoms are not otherwise explainable: sudden mood swings, excessive crying, withdrawal, nightmares, bed-wetting, rebellious behavior, fear of particular people or places, infantile behavior, aggressive behavior, and physical signs such as pain, itch, bleeding, fluid or rawness in private areas.

Getting More Information

These items are meant solely as a general guide, and should not be used as the only means for rooting out child sex offenders. Parents can access more information on child abuse through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (a non-profit organization founded by John Walsh, <http://www.missingkids.com/>) and the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect

Information (part of a service of the Children’s Bureau, within the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, <http://www.calib.com/nccanch/>).

How to Report Suspected Child Maltreatment

The National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information advises this: If you suspect a child is being maltreated, or if you are a child who is being maltreated, call the Childhelp USA National Child Abuse Hotline at 1-800-4-A-CHILD (1-800-422-4453; TDD [text telephone] 1-800-2-A-CHILD). This hotline is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Hotline can tell you where to file your report and can help you make the report.

Or, for a list of states’ toll-free telephone numbers for reporting suspected child abuse, visit the “Resource Listings” section at this site: <http://www.calib.com/nccanch/pubs/prevenres/organizations/tollfree.cfm>, or call the Clearinghouse at 1-800-FYI-3366.

Talk to Your Kids; Listen to Your Kids

It is important that you as a parent talk frankly to your children. If a child reports sexual abuse, statistics show he or she is probably telling the truth.

Unfortunately, the sexually molested child often sees himself or herself as the one “at fault” for allowing abuse to happen. Your children **MUST** know that they can come to you with this information, and that you will support them, love them, and *believe* them.

If there is an allegation of sexual abuse of a minor, the crime should be reported immediately. These criminals who steal childhood **MUST BE STOPPED**.

This brochure was produced by Little League Baseball, Incorporated; P.O. Box 3485; Williamsport, PA 17701

Little League Baseball and Softball does not limit participation in its activities on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, national origin, gender, sexual preference or religious preference.

Hangtown Little League - Safety Plan 2022

WARNING: Protective equipment cannot prevent all injuries a player might receive while participating in Baseball / Softball.

WHAT PARENTS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT LITTLE LEAGUE INSURANCE

®

The Little League Insurance Program is designed to afford protection to all participants at the most economical cost to the local league. The Little League Player Accident Policy is an excess coverage, accident only plan, to be used as a supplement to other insurance carried under a family policy or insurance provided by parent's employer. If there is no primary coverage, Little League insurance will provide benefits for eligible charges, up to Usual and Customary allowances for your area, after a \$50.00 deductible per claim, up to the maximum stated benefits.

This plan makes it possible to offer exceptional, affordable protection with assurance to parents that adequate coverage is in force for all chartered and insured Little League approved programs and events.

If your child sustains a covered injury while taking part in a scheduled Little League Baseball or Softball game or practice, here is how the insurance works:

1. The Little League Baseball and Softball accident notification form must be completed by parents (if the claimant is under 19 years of age) and a league official and forwarded directly to Little League Headquarters within 20 days after the accident. A photocopy of the form should be made and kept by the parent/claimant. Initial medical/dental treatment must be rendered within 30 days of the Little League accident.
2. Itemized bills, including description of service, date of service, procedure and diagnosis codes for medical services/supplies and/or other documentation related to a claim for benefits are to be provided within 90 days after the accident. In no event shall such proof be furnished later than 12 months from the date the initial medical expense was incurred.
3. When other insurance is present, parents or claimant must forward copies of the Explanation of Benefits or Notice/Letter of Denial for each charge directly to Little League Headquarters, even if the charges do not exceed the deductible of the primary insurance program.
4. Policy provides benefits for eligible medical expenses incurred within 52 weeks of the accident, subject to Excess Coverage and Exclusion provisions of the plan.
5. Limited deferred medical/dental benefits may be available for necessary treatment after the 52-week time limit when:
 - (a) Deferred medical benefits apply when necessary treatment requiring the removal of a pin /plate, applied to transfix a bone in the year of injury, or scar tissue removal, after the 52-week time limit is required. The Company will pay the Reasonable Expense incurred, subject to the Policy's maximum limit of \$100,000 for any one injury to any one Insured. However, in no event will any benefit be paid under this provision for any expenses incurred more than 24 months from the date the injury was sustained.
 - (b) If the Insured incurs Injury, to sound, natural teeth and Necessary Treatment requires treatment for that Injury be postponed to a date more than 52 weeks after the injury due to, but not limited to, the physiological changes of a growing child, the Company will pay the lesser of: 1. A maximum of \$1,500 or 2. Reasonable Expenses incurred for the deferred dental treatment.

Reasonable Expenses incurred for deferred dental treatment are only covered if they are incurred on or before the Insured's 23rd birthday. Reasonable Expenses incurred for deferred root canal therapy are only covered if they are incurred within 104 weeks after the date the Injury occurs.

No payment will be made for deferred treatment unless the Physician submits written certification, within 52 weeks after the accident, that the treatment must be postponed for the above stated reasons.

Benefits are payable subject to the Excess Coverage and the Exclusions provisions of the Policy.

We hope this brief summary has been helpful in a better understanding of an important aspect of the operation of the Little League endorsed insurance program.

Sport Parent Code of Conduct

We, the Hangtown Little League, have implemented the following Sport Parent Code of Conduct for the important message it holds about the proper role of parents in supporting their child in sports. Parents are required to read, understand and provide a signed copy of this form to their child's manager prior to their children participating in our league.

Any parent guilty of improper conduct at any game or practice will be asked to leave the sports facility and be suspended from the following game. Repeat violations may cause a multiple game suspension, or the season forfeiture of the privilege of attending all games.

Preamble

The essential elements of character-building and ethics in sports are embodied in the concept of sportsmanship and six core principles:

- Trustworthiness,
- Respect,
- Responsibility,
- Fairness,
- Caring, and
- Good Citizenship.

The highest potential of sports is achieved when competition reflects these "six pillars of character."

I therefore agree:

1. I will not force my child to participate in sports.
2. I will remember that children participate to have fun and that the game is for youth, not adults.
3. I will inform the coach of any physical disability or ailment that may affect the safety of my child or the safety of others.
4. I will learn the rules of the game and the policies of the league.
5. I (and my guests) will be a positive role model for my child and encourage sportsmanship by showing respect and courtesy, and by demonstrating positive support for all players, coaches, officials and spectators at every game, practice or other sporting event.
6. I (and my guests) will not engage in any kind of unsportsmanlike conduct with any official, coach, player, or parent such as booing and taunting; refusing to acknowledge my opponent following the game; or using profane language or gestures.

7. I will not encourage any behaviors or practices that would endanger the health and well being of the athletes.
8. I will teach my child to play by the rules and to resolve conflicts without resorting to hostility or violence.
9. I will demand that my child treat other players, coaches, officials and spectators with respect regardless of race, creed, color, sex or ability.
10. I will teach my child that doing one's best is more important than winning, so that my child will never feel defeated by the outcome of a game or his/her performance.
11. I will praise my child for competing fairly and trying hard, and make my child feel like a winner every time.
12. I will never ridicule or yell at my child or other participants for making a mistake or losing a competition.
13. I will emphasize skill development and practices and how they benefit my child over winning. I will also de-emphasize games and competition in the lower age groups.
14. I will promote the emotional and physical well- being of the athletes ahead of any personal desire I may have for my child to win.
15. I will respect the officials and their authority during games and will never question, discuss, or confront coaches at the game field, and will take time to speak with coaches at an agreed upon time and place.
16. I will demand a sports environment for my child that is free from drugs, tobacco, and alcohol and I will refrain from their use at all sports events.
17. I will refrain from coaching my child or other players during games and practices, unless I am one of the official coaches of the team.

Dated:

Parent/Guardian Signature