

PHYSICIAN RELEASE FOR WRESTLER TO PARTICIPATE WITH SKIN LESION

Name: _____

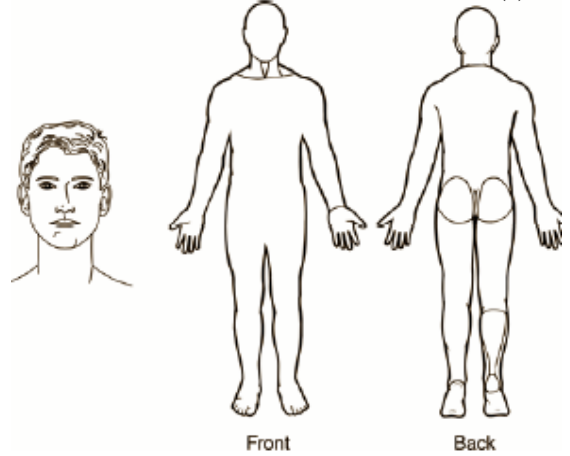
Date of Exam: ___ / ___ / ___

Diagnosis _____

Mark Location AND Number of Lesion(s)

Location AND Number of Lesion(s) _____

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



Date Treatment Started: ___ / ___ / ___

Form Expiration Date: ___ / ___ / ___

Earliest Date may return to participation: ___ / ___ / ___

Provider Signature _____ Office Phone #: _____

Physician Name (Printed or Typed) _____ (M.D. or D.O.)

Office Address _____

Note to Providers: Non-contagious lesions do not require treatment prior to return to participation (e.g. eczema, psoriasis, etc.). Please familiarize yourself with NFHS Rules 4-2-3, 4-2-4 and 4-2-5 which states:

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 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 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.