

CONCUSSION PROTOCOL

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. Concussions 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.

WHAT CONCUSSION PROGRAM ARE WE FOLLOWING?

Depending on the state where the activity took place, there may be a requirement that any youth who are suspected of sustaining a concussion **MUST** be removed from practice or play. Any youth so removed cannot return to practice or play on the same day they were removed on suspicion of having sustained a concussion, and can only return if cleared in writing by a physician (MD or DO) or other healthcare provider provided that the youth did not sustain a concussion.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF A 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 signs or symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away. Children and teens are among those at greatest risk for concussion.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF A CONCUSSION

| BY OTHERS | • BY THE CHILD OR TEEN | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appears dazed or stunned• Is confused about events• Answers questions slowly• Repeats questions• Can't recall events prior to hit, bump, or fall• Can't recall events after hit, bump, or fall• Loses consciousness (even briefly)• Shows behavior or personality changes• Forgets class schedule or assignments | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• THINKING/REMEMBERING<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Difficulty thinking clearly• Difficulty concentrating or remembering• Feeling more slowed down• Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy• PHYSICAL<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headache or "pressure" in head• Nausea or vomiting | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EMOTIONAL<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irritable• Sad• More emotional than usual• Nervous• SLEEP*<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drowsy• Sleeps less than usual• Sleeps more than usual |

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

DANGER SIGNS

BE ALERT FOR SYMPTOMS THAT WORSEN OVER TIME. YOUR CHILD OR TEEN SHOULD BE SEEN IN AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT RIGHT AWAY IF SHE OR HE HAS ONE OR MORE OF THESE DANGER SIGNS:

- One pupil (the black part in the middle of the eye) larger than the other
- Drowsiness or cannot be awakened
- A headache that gets worse and does not go away
- 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 healthcare provider experienced in evaluating for concussion says it's OK to return to play. This means, until permitted, not returning to:

- Physical Education (PE) class
- Sports practices or games
- Physical activity at recess

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF MY CHILD OR TEEN HAS A CONCUSSION?

1. ***SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION RIGHT AWAY.*** A healthcare provider experienced in evaluating for concussion can determine how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child or teen to return to normal activities, including physical activity and school (concentration and learning activities).
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 may need to limit activities while s/he is recovering from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games may cause concussion symptoms (such as headache or tiredness) to reappear or get worse. After a concussion, physical and cognitive activities—such as concentration and learning—should be carefully managed and monitored by a healthcare provider.
3. ***TALK TO YOUR CHILD OR TEEN ABOUT HOW THEY ARE FEELING.*** Your child may feel frustrated, sad, and even angry because s/he cannot return to recreation and sports right away, or cannot keep up with schoolwork. 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.

HOW CAN I HELP MY CHILD RETURN TO SAFELY AFTER A CONCUSSION?

Most children can return to training within a few days. Help your child or teen get needed support when returning to training after a concussion. Talk with your child's doctor, school nurse, coach, speech-language pathologist, or counselor about your child's concussion and symptoms. Your child's or teen's healthcare provider can use CDC's Letter to Schools to provide strategies to help set up any needed supports. As your child's symptoms decrease, the extra help or support can be removed gradually. Children and teens who return to training 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
- Reduce time spent reading, writing, or on the computer
- Sit out of physical activities, such as recess, PE, and sports until approved by a healthcare provider
- Complete fewer assignments
- Avoid noisy and over-stimulating environments

TO LEARN MORE, GO TO WWW.CDC.GOV/HEADSUP OR CALL 1.800.CDC.INFO