



Concussion Information Sheet

This information sheet is about concussions. Because of California state law AB 25 (effective January 1, 2012), now Education Code § 49475:

1. The law requires a student-athlete who may have a concussion during a practice or game to be removed from the activity for the remainder of the day.
2. Any student-athlete removed for this reason must receive a written note from a physician trained in the management of concussion before returning to practice.
3. Before a student-athlete can start the season and begin practice in a sport, a concussion information sheet must be signed and returned to the school by the student-athlete and the parent or guardian.

To take the free course on concussions go to:

<https://nfhslearn.com/courses/concussion-in-sports-2>

What is a concussion and how would I recognize one?

A concussion is a kind of brain injury. It can be caused by a bump or hit to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force that shakes the head. Concussions can appear in any sport, and can look differently in each person.

Most concussions get better with rest and over 90% of athletes fully recover. However, all concussions should be considered serious. If not recognized and managed the right way, they may result in problems including brain damage and even death.

Most concussions occur without being knocked out. Signs and symptoms of concussion (see back of this page) may show up right after the injury or can take hours to appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion or if you notice some symptoms and signs, seek medical evaluation from your team's athletic trainer and a physician trained in the evaluation and management of concussion. If your child is vomiting, has a severe headache, or is having difficulty staying awake or answering simple questions, call 911 for immediate transport to the emergency department of your local hospital.

What can happen if my child keeps playing with concussion symptoms or returns too soon after getting a concussion?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. There is NO same day return to play for a youth with a suspected concussion. Youth athletes may take more time to recover from concussion and are more prone to long-term serious problems from a concussion.

Even though a traditional brain scan (e.g., MRI or CT) may be “normal”, the brain has still been injured. Animal and human research studies show that a second blow before the brain has recovered can result in serious damage to the brain. If your athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one, this can lead to prolonged recovery (weeks to months), or even to severe brain swelling (Second Impact Syndrome) with devastating consequences.

There is an increasing concern that head impact exposure and recurrent concussions may contribute to long-term neurological problems. One goal of concussion education is to prevent a too early return to play so that serious brain damage can be prevented.

Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks dizzy • Looks spaced out • Confused about plays • Forgets plays • Is unsure of game, score, or opponent • Moves clumsily or awkwardly • Answers questions slowly • Slurred speech | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a change in personality or way of acting • Can't recall events before or after the injury • Seizures or “has a fit” • Any change in typical behavior or personality • Passes out |
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Symptoms may include one or more of the following:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headaches • “Pressure in Head” • Nausea or throws up • Neck pain • Has trouble standing or walking • Blurred, double or fuzzy vision • Bothered by light or noise • Feeling sluggish or slowed down • Feeling foggy or groggy • Drowsiness • Change in sleep patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of memory • “Don’t feel right” • Tired or low energy • Sadness • Nervousness or feeling on edge • Irritability • More emotional • Confused • Concentration or memory problems • Repeating the same question/comment |
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What is Return to Learn?

Following a concussion, players may have difficulties with short- and long-term memory, concentration and organization. They may require rest while recovering from injury (e.g., limit texting, video games, loud movies, or reading), and may also need to limit school attendance for a few days. As they return to school, the schedule might need to start with a few classes or a

half-day. If recovery from a concussion is taking longer than expected, they may also benefit from a reduced class schedule and/or limited homework; a formal school assessment may also be necessary. Your school or physician can help suggest and make these changes. Students should complete the Return to Learn guidelines, successfully returning to a full school day and normal academic activities, before returning to play (unless your physician makes other recommendations).

How is Return to Play (RTP) determined?

Concussion symptoms should be completely gone before returning to competition. A RTP progression is a gradual, step-wise increase in physical effort, sports-specific activities and then finally unrestricted activities. If symptoms worsen with activity, the progression should be stopped. If there are no symptoms the next day, exercise can be restarted at the previous stage. RTP after concussion should occur only with medical clearance from a physician trained in the evaluation and management of concussions, and a step-wise progression program monitored by an athletic trainer, coach, or other identified school administrator.

Final Thoughts for Parents/Guardians and Coaches:

It is well known that students will often not talk about signs of concussions, which is why this information sheet is so important to review with them. Teach children to tell the coaching staff if they experience such symptoms, or if they suspect that a teammate has had a concussion. Parents should also feel comfortable talking to the coaches about possible concussion signs and symptoms that you may be seeing in your child and vice versa for coaches talking to parents.

References:

- American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport (2013)
- Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Berlin, October 2016
- <https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/PediatricmTBIGuideline.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/headsup/youthsports/index.html>