CONCUSSION

FACT SHEET FOR PARENTS AND STUDENT ATHELTES

IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE A CONCUSSION: DON'T HIDE IT. REPORT IT. TAKE TIME TO RECOVER. IT'S BETTER TO MISS ONE GAME THAN THE WHOLE SEASON.

Facts:

- Signs and Symptoms
- Type of Traumatic Brain Injury,
 Traumatic Brain Injury,
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- (TBI)All concussions are serious
- Most concussions occur without loss of consciousness
- Can range from mild to severe
- Presents itself differently for each athlete
- Symptoms can present 0-72 hours after injury
- When in doubt, sit them out

Danger signs

If one or more of these symptoms

occur dial **9-1-1** or go immediately

One pupil larger than the other

to the Emergency Room

Cannot be awakened

Worsening headache

Convulsions or seizures

Restlessness or agitation

Increased confusion

Loses consciousness

Vomiting

Slurred speech

- Headache or "pressure"
- Dizziness
- Memory loss of events prior or following injury
- Ringing in ears
- Blurred or double-vision
- Sleepiness
- Balance problems
- · Mood or personality changes
- Nausea

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- Confusion
- Don't "feel right"
- Difficulty with concentration
- · Sensitivity to light or noise
- Loses Consciousness
- Appears dazed or stunned
- Unsure of game, score, opponent or sports plays

Action Plan

- Immediately remove athlete from play
 - Athlete/parent/guardian should self-report signs and symptoms to athletic trainer or coach.
- Ensure athlete is evaluated by an appropriate health care professional.
- · Inform parent or guardian
- Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating and managing concussions has given written consent that the athlete may resume participation.
- Athlete must then undergo a graded return to play protocol prior to participating in games.

For more information and safety resources, visit: www.cdc.gov/concussion

Prevention

- Do **NOT** initiate contact with your head or helmet. You can still get a concussion if you are wearing a helmet.
- Avoid striking an opponent in the head.
- Practice good sportsmanship
- Practice and perfect the skills of the sport

Rest, Recover

- During the recovery process, athletes must maintain cognitive and physical rest.
- A repeat concussion that occurs prior to the brain recovering first can slow recovery or increase the chances for long term problems such as brain swelling, permanent damage, and rarely **DEATH**

Return to Play

- Light Aerobic activitywalking/stationary bike
 -No resistance training
- Sport Specific Training
 -No resistance training
- NO contact practice
 -resistance training ok
- Full contact practice
- Unrestricted return to competition

You must complete each stage symptom free before advancing.

The student and parent/guardian has read and understands the above information.

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

Date