

HEAD INJURY REPORT

Student's Name _____ Date _____

Dear Parent/Guardian,

Today at school your child received a blow or jolt to his/her head.

Nature of injury: _____

First aid treatment used and by whom: _____

Due to the inconsistent nature of head injuries, children who have received even what is seemingly a slight bump or jolt of the head should be closely observed for at least 24 hours after the incident occurs. Many times symptoms indicating a head injury do not occur for several hours or until the following day. The severity of the blow does not always determine whether a particular child will or will not sustain an injury to the brain or head. You may want to schedule an appointment with your child's licensed healthcare provider.

When a child receives a blow or jolt to his/her head, it is recommended to observe him/her for the following symptoms that might indicate a subdural hematoma* and the need for immediate medical attention:

1. Nausea or vomiting
2. Lethargy: Is the child extremely sleepy at wake time when s/he should be awake? Can the child be awakened from sleep?
3. Mental confusion and disorientation: Can the child remember his/her name, address, age, etc.?
4. Lack of movement: Is the child able to move arms and legs properly?
5. Unequal size or dilation of pupils of eyes
6. Prolonged or increasingly severe headache
7. Loss of consciousness
8. Stiffness of neck
9. Convulsions (seizures)
10. Drainage of blood or clear fluid from nose or ear
11. Slow pulse

Should any above symptoms develop, consult with your healthcare provider immediately.

Disposition of injured student after accident:

- Returned to class Home Doctor Hospital 911

Who was notified? _____ Time: _____

Student released to? _____ Time: _____

- Form reviewed with parent/guardian.
 Form sent home with student.

Parent signature: _____

*In addition to concussion, head injuries can cause bruising of the head or face. If a blood vessel under the skull is damaged and starts to bleed, this is called a subdural hematoma. This bleeding may occur slowly, so the injured person may not show problems until hours or many days later. Symptoms of subdural hematoma may be: drowsiness during the day; vomiting; worsening headache; blood or clear fluid oozing from nose or ear; one-sided weakness of arms, hands or legs; unequal or enlarged pupils; coma. If any of these are noticed, bring your child to the emergency department.