Sport-related Concussion



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Before the sideline

- Have someone (preferably everyone) familiar with concussion
- Have a Concussion Action Plan
 - What to do if there is an injury
 - How to get an athlete back
- Review with athletes and families prior to season
- Create a comfortable environment for injured athletes
 - Encourage honesty and reporting
 - Use each injury as a "teachable moment"





On the sideline

- Be on the lookout for injuries
 - Away from play/ball
- Remove any athlete with suspected concussion immediately
- No return until medically cleared
- Never same day return
- Never allow athlete to return with any symptoms





Signs (what you can see)

- Did the athlete lose consciousness?
 - NOT REQUIRED FOR A CONCUSSION!!
- Confused or dazed
- Behavior or personality changes
- "Glassy" eyed
- Repeats questions
- Post traumatic amnesia
- Answers questions slowly





Symptoms

Cognitive	<u>Physical</u>	Mood	Sleep
Confusion	Headache	Irritable	Hard to fall asleep
Disoriented	Dizzy	Sad	Wakes at night
Amnesia	Nausea/Vomiti ng	More emotional	Not enough sleep
Distractible	Fatigue	Mood swings	Too much sleep
"Foggy"	Vision changes	Nervous	
Slow response	Noise & light sensitivity		
	Numbness / tingling		

On the sideline

- Make sure they cannot go back in
 - Take away equipment
 - Communicate with coaches, refs
- Recheck athletes to ensure they are not worsening
 - Every 5-15 minutes
- Always talk with parents/caregivers after injury
 - EVERY concussion needs medical follow-up





Should I go to the ER?

- Comfort level
- Environmental issues
- Knocked out = c-spine immobilization
- Abnormal neurologic exam
- Worsening
 - Mental status, level of consciousness, headache/symptoms, neurologic function
- Seizure activity
- Repeated vomiting
- Severe symptoms





- Every patient is different
 - Treatment varies from person to person & injury to injury
- They look normal!
- If identified and treated properly, kids do very well
 - Over stimulation of brain will worsen symptoms





- Multidisciplinary care is the best
- All concussions need medical follow-up
- Higher risk for prolonged recovery
 - Multiple concussions
 - ADHD, mental health disorder, learning disorder
 - Persistent cognitive symptoms





- Stop Activity/Exercise
 - Nothing beyond every day life
 - No lifting, training, running, etc.
 - Don't start UNTIL MEDICALLY CLEARED
- Why?
 - Increases risk for repeat injury
 - Can provoke symptoms





- Minimize screen time
 - Computer, video games, texting, TV, etc.
- "Live well"
 - Good diet & hydration
- Better sleep = better recovery
 - Good sleep habits
 - Consistent bedtime
 - No electronics in bedroom
 - Some kids need medication
- No driving until medically cleared
 - Slow reaction time & processing = "like a drunk driver"





- Headache
 - Doing too much / not enough rest
 - Acetaminophen
 - Some kids may need prescription medications, but I try to avoid narcotics
- Emotional
 - Moody
 - Irritable
 - Can progress to depression / anxiety





Return to learning (RTL)

- Don't need to be 100% recovered to RTL
- Communication is key
 - <40% teachers are aware if a student has a TBI</p>
 - Even if known, accommodations not routinely made
 - Physician, athletic trainer, family, student, teachers, administration
- Need academic adjustments
 - But rarely need 504 or IEP
- Don't "watch" practice until back at full school





Return to learning

- Often need to miss school
 - Progress from partial days to full days
- Teachers should focus on key points
- Homework / Classwork
 - Give extra time to complete
 - Reduce amount
 - Prorate missed work
 - Pre-printed notes
 - Gradually work back up to full levels
 - Tutoring
 - Repetition helps





Return to learning

- Scheduled breaks can help
 - 10 min breaks every 60 min
- Tests
 - No standardized testing
 - Consider oral/open note/book/take home
 - Extra time to complete
 - Be able to go back to review & improve
- Classes
 - No PE (don't watch it either)
 - Use time wisely: tutoring, rest, study hall instead
 - No shop
 - ?Computer classes, music/band?





Return to play (RTP)

- Usually one step per day, but prolonged recovery = longer until full return
- 1. No symptoms, off meds, full school, normal neuropsychological profile (if needed)
 - Medical clearance
- 2. Low level aerobic activity (stationary bike slow)
- 3. Moderate level aerobic activity (sport specific)
- 4. Full speed non-contact, non-collision activity (drills)
 - Medical clearance
- 5. Full practice (include contact)
- 6. Full participation





Neuropsychological evaluation

- Written (the novel)
 - Can provide guidance for school-based intervention
 - Need experienced neuropsychologist
 - Especially with comorbidities
- Computerized testing (cliff's notes)
 - Mulitple platforms (Axon, ImPACT, etc)
 - Schools must have a plan
 - It's a TOOL
 - Need to be credentialed to interpret





Computerized neurocognitive testing

- Baseline testing
 - May not be as helpful as initially thought
 - I see too many kids tested in uncontrolled manner
 - Poor supervision
 - Distraction too many kids
 - Poor effort & poor motivation rather be at practice
 - Poor sleep / fatigue
 - Stress (fight w friend, parental divorce, etc)
 - Sandbagging
 - Studies show that about 10% baselines are invalid
 - May not be "flagged" someone should review ALL tests for validity





Computerized neurocognitive testing

- Sold as a way to diagnose concussions 😊
- I see too much after injury testing
 - Not ideal for tracking recovery
 - Retest when ASYMPTOMATIC (decision point)
 - Prefer well-controlled environment (physician office > school setting)
- My philosophy
 - Helps catch kids that are lying about recovery
 - There is likely a cohort that feels good but is not completely recovered
 - Baseline best for "at risk" population





Who needs prolonged time away?

- Difficult and very individual
 - Specialist should help athlete & family make decision
- Prolonged recovery
- Multiple concussions
 - There is no "magic number"
 - Worry if they are occurring to quickly, or lasting longer
 - Worry if the force needed to cause injury is lower
- Loss of function
- Persistent symptoms (dizzy, headache)

Prevention

- Equipment?
 - Helmets
 - Recent study showed no difference between helmets & concussion rates
 - Virginia Tech STAR rankings done in lab
 - Mouth guards
 - Soccer headgear
- Neck strengthening?
- Enforce rules as written!
 - Decrease rough play
 - Properly fit & wear equipment
 - Estimated 70% of all football concussions are result of head to head contact
 - Decrease illegal contact
 - Rule changes





Prevention – rule changes

- All kickoffs: 2005-2010
 - 36.5% concussion (14.3% overall)
 - 10.5% required surgery (7.1% overall)
 - 70% time loss >7 days (54.9% overall)
- Onside kicks: 2010
 - -2,361 total injuries
 - 76.8% concussion (most while being tackled)





Prevention – rule changes

- NFL kickoff moved from 30 to 35
 - Actually at 35 in 1993
 - Noted a >40% decline in concussions
- NFHS 40 yard line
- Future considerations
 - Weight limitations/matching
 - No running prior to kickoff
 - When contact can be initiated (after ball fielded for onside kick)





It's about awareness & education

- Education
 - www.nfhslearn.com
 - FREE webinar
 - Brain101.orcasinc.com
 - Good for
 - CDC Head's Up Tool Kits & free webinar
 - MCW-CHW Concussion Clinic
- Culture
 - Want kids to report

Concussion legislation: WI Sidelined for Safety Act

- All youth sports (<19 years of age)
- Educational info
- Parental & athlete agreement sheet
- Immediate removal
- Medical clearance by HCP
- Effective Apr 2012





Does legislation work?

- If it follows bike helmet legislation yes!
 - Concussion: 19% helmet, 37% no helmet
 - Skull fracture: 3%, 17%
 - Intracranial hemorrhage: 0%, 17%
 - Decreased risk of head injury in other wheeled activities
 - Decreased risk of other bike injuries
- Legal cases
 - 2009: LaSalle U 7.5mill
 - 2011: Class action v NCAA re: no system wide guidelines
 - 2012: 4K former players v NFL: NFL knew risk and misrepresented
 - Multiple HS suits pending
 - Called "next big US litigation"



