# Concussion Management and Update

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## **Objectives**

- Review definition, signs and symptoms
- Discuss the initial evaluation of a patient with concussion
- Understand current recommendations regarding school and physical activity following concussion
- Understand current laws regarding concussions



## **Recent Developments on Concussions**

- Healthy Kids and Safe Sports Concussion
   Summit held at Whitehouse May 2014
  - Development of novel ways for parents, trainers, coaches, and physicians to not only prevent, but spot concussions earlier and react with more effective treatments
  - Department of Defense and NCAA
    - Study concussions in youth
  - NFL to donate <u>25 million dollars</u> for research over next 3 years

## **Recent Developments on Concussions**

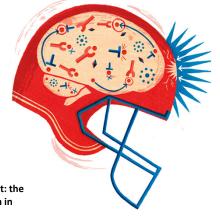






### Definition

 Concussion is a brain injury and is defined as a complex pathophysiological process affecting the brain, induced by biomechanical forces



Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012

## When parents and patients ask me??

 A concussion is a brain injury that disrupts normal brain function



### **Definition**





- Causes
  - Direct blow to the head, face or neck
  - Elsewhere on the body with an "impulsive" force transmitted to the head

Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012

## **Definition**

- Results in the rapid onset of short-lived impairment of neurological function that resolves spontaneously
- Some cases, symptoms and signs may evolve over a number of minutes to hours.

Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012

### **Definition**

- May result in neuropathological changes
- The acute clinical symptoms largely reflect a functional disturbance rather than a structural injury
- No abnormality is seen on standard structural neuroimaging studies.

Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012



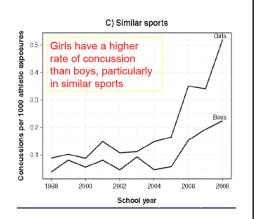
## Questions on Definition of Concussion?

- Do we need to have loss of consciousness(LOC)?
  - Most patients do not suffer LOC
- · Amnesia?
  - Most patients do not have amnesia
- Imaging studies?
  - Conventional studies normal



## Who gets concussions?

- Concussion risk is greatest in certain sports:
  - Males (football, rugby, hockey and soccer)
  - In females (for soccer and basketball)
  - After prior concussions/mTBI



### **Concussion Modifiers**

- Symptoms > 10 days
- Signs
  - LOC >1 min
  - Amnesia
- Sequelae
  - Convulsions
- Temporal
  - Multiple concussions
  - Cloe together
  - Recent
- Threshold
  - Less impact



## **Concussion Modifiers**



- Age
  - Less than 18
- Comorbidities
  - Migraines
  - Mental health disorders
  - ADHD
  - Learning disabilities
  - Sleep disorders
- Associated Medications
- Dangerous play
- High Risk sport and position

## Recognition of Concussions?



## **Concussion Symptoms**

THINKING/ REMEMBERING	PHYSICAL	# EMOTIONAL/	SLEEP DISTURBANCE
Difficulty thinking clearly     Feeling slowed down     Difficulty concentrating     Difficulty remembering new information	Headache     Nausea or vomiting (early on)     Balance problems     Dizziness     Fuzzy or blurry vision     Feeling tired, having no energy     Sensitivity to noise or light	Irritability     Sadness     More emotional     Nervousness     or anxiety	Sleeping more than usual Sleeping less than usual Trouble falling asleep

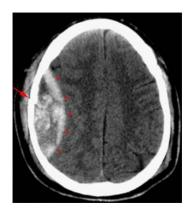
## **Concussion Signs**



- Poor coordination
- unsteady gait
- Slow to answer questions or follow commands
- Poor concentration
- Behavior or personality changes
- Inappropriate play
- Diminished ability

## Patient Red Flags

- · Repeated emesis
- Severe headache or worsening symptoms
- Very drowsy or lethargic
- Prolonged LOC > 1 min
- Focal neurologic deficit
- Seizures
- Slurred speech
- Weakness
- Abnormal behavior, combative, or irritable



## **Initial Management**

- ABC's
- History and Physical
- Remember Neck!!
  - Distracting injury
- Complete Neurologic Evaluation
- Sideline Assessment Tools
  - SCAT 3 or Childhood SCAT



### SCAT 3

- Tools have been developed in consensus conferences (Zurich 2012)
- No reliable data yet of true validity
- 13 yrs and older
- As of now most adequate sideline tool



### SCAT 3

- GCS score
  - If less than 15
  - Recommendation for Emergency management
- Maddocks Score



### SCAT 3

- Symptomatology Score
- Cognitive Assessment
  - Orientation
  - Immediate Memory
  - Concentration
  - Delayed Recall
- Neck Examination
- BESS Score
- Coordination Score



### **BESS Score**









- 3 stances
  - Double leg
  - Single leg (non dominant)
  - Tandem stance
- 20 seconds
- · Eyes closed
- Foam and hard surfaces

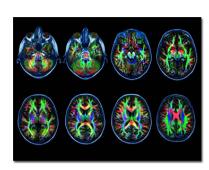
### Childhood SCAT

- Less Data
- 5-12 yrs
- Changes in Symptom Score questionnaire
- Parent questionnaire
- Modified BESS
  - No single leg
- Modified Maddock



## Neuroimaging

- Usually normal not necessary for diagnosis
- CT scan most common
  - Emergency Situations
  - Exclude severe injuries
- MRI
  - Cerebral contusion
  - White matter injury
- Functional MR and PET scan
  - Research promising
  - Not easily available



## Neuropsychological Exams



## ImPACT testing

- 30 minute test
  - Attention span
  - Working Memory
  - Sustained and selective attention time
  - Response variability
  - Non Verbal problem solving
  - Reaction time

### **ImPACT**

- Additional tool
- Baseline testing
- Not clinically necessary but very helpful
- Widely used and growing data
- <u>Does not substitute full</u> <u>neuropsychological</u> <u>testing</u>

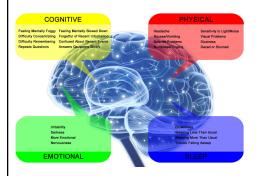


### Caution with ImPACT

- · Baseline testing
  - Performed in mass
  - Unsure of reliability
- If patient symptomatic
  - Scores not reliable
- Should be performed once patient asymptomatic



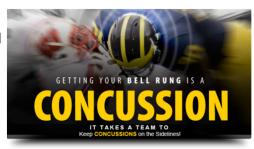
## Neuropsychology



- Referral
  - Complex concussion
  - Learning disabilities
  - Repeated concussions
  - Psychiatric disorders
  - ADHD
  - Children?
    - Data still limited

## Return to Play

- No athlete with signs or symptoms of concussion either at rest or with exertion should be allowed RTP.
- Individualized
  - Graduated
- Prolonged
  - Younger patients
  - Risk Factor/modifiers
- Guidance
- Education
- Reassurance



## **Return to Play Factors**

- Second Impact Syndrome
  - High mortality/morbidity
  - Reported in youth
  - State Laws
- Risk of other concussions
- Neurocognitive impairment

## **Graduated Return to Play Protocols**

Rehabilitation stage	Functional exercise at each stage of rehabilitation	Objective of each stage
1. No activity	Complete physical and cognitive rest	Recovery
2. Light aerobic exercise	Walking, swimming or stationary cycling keeping intensity <70% maximum predicted heart rate	Increase heart rate
	No resistance training	
3. Sport-specific exercise	Skating drills in ice hockey, running drills in soccer. No head impact activities	Add movement
4. Non-contact training drills	Progression to more complex training drills, eg passing drills in football and ice hockey	Exercise, coordination, and cognitive load
	May start progressive resistance training)	
5. Full contact practice	Following medical clearance participate in normal training activities	Restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching staff
6. Return to play	Normal game play	

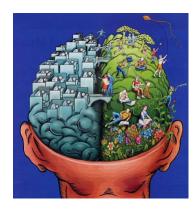
## Treatment/Management of Concussions



- Brain rest(cognitive)
  - 48-72 hrs
- Physical rest
- Sleep
- Hydration
- Nutrition
- Must be Individualized
  - Younger patients
- Academic accommodation

### **Brain Rest**

- No television
- No extensive reading
- Video games
- Texting
- Electronic Gadgets
  - I pads, I pod
- No caffeine or stimulants

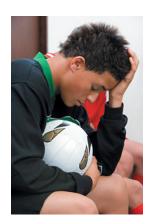


### **School Accommodations**

- Individualized
- Neurocognitive testing helpful
- Stay at home
  - Usually first days
- If symptoms persistent
  - Exclude tests
  - Half days
  - Reduce work overload
  - Modify classes

## Pharmacological

- Headaches
  - Acetaminophen
  - NSAID's
- Nausea
  - Zofran
- Prolonged symptoms
  - Sleep
    - Melatonin
    - · Amitriptyline
    - Amantadine



#### **Texas Law**

- HB 2038
- Effective June 2011
- "Natasha's Law"





### Natasha's Law

- Creation of a concussion oversight team by each school district
  - Must include a physician
  - ATC, NP, PA, neuropsychologist
  - Outline concussion management and return to play policies
- All <u>students and their parent/guardian</u> must review concussion information and sign form acknowledging this prior to participation each year

### Natasha's Law

- Training course every 2 years for coaches and members of concussion oversight team
- Immediate removal from play for any athlete believed to have a concussion
  - Coach
  - Parent
  - Health professional



#### Natasha's Law

- Progressive return-to-play once completely asymptomatic following guidelines
- Signed clearance by physician for RTP
  - Requires MD/DO signature
  - Prevents other individuals from faster return



### Prevention



- Education
- Violent behavior increases risk
  - Immediate elimination
  - Sanctions
- Modification of Sports
  - Spearing
- Fair Play

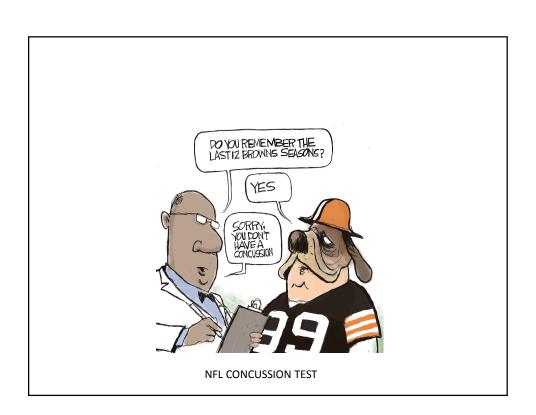
## Concussions and Head Gear?

- **NO evidence** that these alter concussion risk
  - Soccer headgear
  - Position
  - Particular helmet
  - Mouth guards
- Decreased risk
  - Fractures
  - Intracranial injuries
  - Oral injuries



## Summary

- Definition includes impairment in brain function
- All athletes at risk for concussion
- Concussion Modifiers
  - Young age
  - Previous disorders
- Testing helpful for complete clinical assessment
- Treatment is multidisciplinary
- RTP graduated after treatment
- Natasha's Law



### References

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