Concussion Safety
A parent’s guide to signs, symptoms, treatment and prevention

A concussion is a brain injury that disrupts normal brain function, and is usually caused by a sudden jolt or blow to the head or body.

An athlete does not have to be knocked out or have memory loss to have suffered a concussion. In fact, most athletes who suffer a sports-related concussion do not lose consciousness.

Signs and Symptoms
Although you can’t see a concussion, an athlete with any change in behavior, thinking or physical functioning after a blow to the head or body should be suspected of having a concussion.

You may notice that the athlete:
- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused
- Forgets plays
- Is unsure of game, score or opponent
- Exhibits unsteadiness
- Moves clumsily
- Answers questions slowly
- Loses consciousness
- Can’t recall events either before or after the injury
- Is more sleepy or tired than usual
- Seems sad, nervous, or anxious
- Is irritable, easily frustrated or upset
- Has problems with school performance

The athlete may complain of:
- Headache
- Concentration or memory problems
- Nausea
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Double or blurred vision
- Feelings of being “in a fog” or slowed down
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Confusion

First Aid For Concussion
If the athlete is knocked out, or if there is concern for a neck or spine injury, do not move him. Keep the athlete still until medical help arrives.

Any athlete who shows signs or symptoms of a concussion (listed above) should be removed from play immediately.

The athlete should not be allowed to return to activity until evaluated by a healthcare professional with experience and training in diagnosis and management of concussions.

Do not leave an athlete alone for several hours after a concussion, and watch for any changes or worsening symptoms.

For more information, or to contact one of our Sports Medicine Outreach Liaisons, email us at SportsMedicine@amitahealth.org or call us at 224.273.2416

AMITAhealth.org/SportsMedicine
Other Symptoms
Any of the following conditions indicate a need for immediate medical attention (as they may be signs of a medical problem other than concussion):

- A headache that becomes more severe or doesn’t improve with acetaminophen (Tylenol®)
- Increasing confusion
- Extreme sleepiness or trouble waking up
- Vomiting (more than once)
- Seizures (convulsions – arms and legs jerk uncontrollably)
- Trouble walking or talking
- Weak or numb arms or legs
- Any other sudden change in thinking or behavior

Treatment
The primary treatment for concussion is physical and mental rest.

- In the first few days, allow plenty of down time and have the athlete avoid activities such as sports, PE, driving, video games and studying (including schoolwork, watching game film, etc.)
- Doing too much too soon may worsen symptoms and prolong recovery

Acetaminophen (Tylenol®) may be given for headaches, but no other medications should be given without a doctor’s approval.

Recovery
Most athletes with a concussion will recover completely within a few weeks of the initial injury.

Return to Play
Before returning to sports, an athlete who has suffered a concussion should be evaluated by a healthcare professional with experience in managing concussions. Returning to play before complete recovery puts the athlete at risk for a more serious injury. Once an athlete has no symptoms while resting or during everyday activities, he may begin a stepwise return-to-play protocol under the guidance of a healthcare professional.

Concussion Prevention
Although it is not yet known why some athletes are more likely to get a concussion than others, there are some ways to lessen the risk:

- Make sure athletes follow the rules of the sport – most rule changes are intended to protect athletes from injury
- Provide proper supervision and officiating during practices and games
- Discourage aggressive and unsportsmanlike play
- Insist that athletes wear helmets during all practices and games for sports that require helmets

NOTE: Properly worn mouth guards may prevent injuries to the mouth and teeth, but may not prevent a concussion

- Require helmets to be worn during other sports-related activities, such as riding a bike or skateboard, roller skating, snow skiing and snowboarding

The AMITA Health Orthopedics Institute is a national leader in musculoskeletal care, offering comprehensive and advanced care for a wide range of conditions. We are proactive about keeping you active. That is why our multi-disciplinary orthopedic teams enlist a comprehensive leading edge approach to the prevention, assessment, treatment and rehabilitation of musculoskeletal injuries.

Our team of highly-experienced board-certified physicians, surgeons, therapists and nurses are dedicated to providing patients of all ages with a personalized treatment program that is customized for your condition, lifestyle and personal preferences.

We work hard to prevent sports-related injuries, which have become increasingly more common among athletes, especially children. AMITA Health Sports Medicine Outreach Liaisons keep kids active and participating in the extracurricular activities they enjoy by delivering educational programs and support for parents, coaches and athletes that focus on injury prevention, proper technique and overall athletic care.