# Concussions - Signs & Symptoms to Observe



# **Concussion Symptoms**

1 Headaches

2 "Pressure" in Head

3 Nausea or vomiting

4 Neck pain

5 Balance problems or dizziness

6 Blurred, double or fuzzy vision

7 Sensitivity to light or noise

8 Feeling sluggish/slowed down

9 Feeling foggy or groggy

10 Drowsiness

11 Change in sleep patterns

12 Amnesia

13 "Don't feel right"

14 Fatigue or low energy

15 Sadness

16 Nervousness or anxiety

17 Irritability

18 More emotional

19 Confusion

20 Concentration or memory problems

21 Forgetting game plays

22 Repeating the same question/comment

# Signs Observed by Teammates, Parents & Coaches

1 Appears dazed

2 Vacant facial expression

3 Confused about assignment

4 Forgets plays

5 Unsure of game situations

6 Moves clumsily uncoordinated

7 Answers questions slowly

8 Slurred speech

9 Shows behavior or personality changes

10 Can't recall events prior to hit

11 Can't recall events after hit

12 Seizures or convulsions

13 Change in typical behavior/personality

14 Loses consciousness

### IMPORTANT!!!

The student-athlete and one parent must sign the attached "<u>Verification</u>
<u>Form</u>" that accompanies this list of signs and symptoms. The form
should then be turned in to the Athletic Director to keep on file. Thanks.

#### MIDSOUTH ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

## **Concussion Form**

To be Sent Home With Each Student-Athlete

(Required by MAIS Annually)



A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They are caused by a bump, blow or jolt to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force transmitted to the head. They can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Even though most concussions are mild, all concussions are potentially serious and may result in complications including prolonged brain damage and death if not recognized and managed properly. In other words, even a "ding" or a bump on the head can be serious. You cannot see a concussion and most sports concussions occur without loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

#### Symptoms may include one or more of the following:

Headaches

"Pressure in head"

Nausea or vomiting

Neck pain

Balance problems or dizziness

Blurred, double or fuzzy vision

· Sensitivity to light or noise

Feeling sluggish or slowed down

Feeling foggy or groggy

Drowsiness

· Change in sleep patterns

Amnesia

"Don't feel right"

Fatigue or low energy

Sadness

Nervousness or anxiety

Irritability

More emotional

Confusion

Concentration or memory problems

(forgetting game plays)

Repeating the same question/comment

#### Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:

- Appears dazed
- · Vacant facial expression
- · Confused about assignment
- Forgets plays
- · Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- · Moves clumsily or displays incoordination
- Answers questions slowly
- Slurred speech
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit
- · Can't recall events after hit
- Seizures or convulsions
- · Any change in typical behavior or personality
- Loses consciousness

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What can happen if my child keeps on playing with a concussion or returns too soon? Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even to severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often fail to report symptoms of injuries. Concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is key to a student-athlete's safety.

#### **MAIS Concussion Policy:**

Parent Name Printed

- An athlete who reports or displays any symptoms or signs of a concussion in a practice
  or game setting should be removed immediately from the practice or game. The athlete
  should not be allowed to return to the practice or game for the remainder of the day
  regardless of whether the athlete appears or states that he/she is normal.
- The athlete should be evaluated by a licensed, qualified medical professional working within their scope of practice as soon as can be practically arranged.
- If an athlete has sustained a concussion, the athlete should be referred to a licensed physician preferably one with experience in managing sports concussion injuries.
- The athlete who has been diagnosed with a concussion should be returned to play only
  after full recovery and clearance by a physician. Recovery from a concussion, regardless
  of loss on consciousness, usually takes 7-14 days after resolution of all symptoms.
- Return to play after a concussion should be gradual and follow a progressive return to competition. An athlete should not return to a competitive game before demonstrating that he/she has no symptoms in a fully supervised practice.
- Athletes should not continue to practice or return to play while still having symptoms of a concussion. Sustaining an impact to the head while recovering from a concussion may cause Second Impact Syndrome, a catastrophic neurological brain injury.

Parent Signature

Date

Remember, it is better to miss one game than to miss the whole season.

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Student-Athlete Name Printed	Student-Athlete Signature	Date

I have reviewed this information on concussions and am aware that a release by a medical doctor is