



Parent/Athlete Concussion Information Sheet

A concussion is a type of traumatic brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body that causes the head and brain to move rapidly back and forth. Even a “ding,” “getting your bell rung,” or what seems to be a mild bump or blow to the head can be serious.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CONCUSSION?

Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after the injury or may not appear or be noticed until days or weeks after the injury.

If an athlete reports **one or more** symptoms of concussion listed below after a bump, blow, or jolt to

Did You Know?

- Most concussions occur *without* loss of consciousness.
- Athletes who have, at any point in their lives, had a concussion have an increased risk for another concussion.
- Young children and teens are more likely to get a concussion and take longer to recover than adults.

the head or body, s/he should be kept out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says s/he is symptom-free and it’s OK to return to play.

SIGNS OBSERVED BY COACHING STAFF	SYMPTOMS REPORTED BY ATHLETES
Appears dazed or stunned	Headache or “pressure” in head
Is confused about assignment or position	Nausea or vomiting
Forgets an instruction	Balance problems or dizziness
Is unsure of game, score, or opponent	Double or blurry vision
Moves clumsily	Sensitivity to light
Answers questions slowly	Sensitivity to noise
Loses consciousness (<i>even briefly</i>)	Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
Shows mood, behavior, or personality changes	Concentration or memory problems
Can’t recall events <i>prior</i> to hit or fall	Confusion
Can’t recall events <i>after</i> hit or fall	Just not “feeling right” or “feeling down”

CONCUSSION DANGER SIGNS

In rare cases, a dangerous blood clot may form on the brain in a person with a concussion and crowd the brain against the skull. An athlete should receive immediate medical attention if after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body s/he exhibits any of the following danger signs:

- One pupil larger than the other
- Is drowsy or cannot be awakened
- A headache that not only does not diminish, but gets worse
- Weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea
- Slurred speech
- Convulsions or seizures
- Cannot recognize people or places
- Becomes increasingly confused, restless, or agitated
- Has unusual behavior
- Loses consciousness (*even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously*)

WHY SHOULD AN ATHLETE REPORT THEIR SYMPTOMS?

If an athlete has a concussion, his/her brain needs time to heal. While an athlete's brain is still healing, s/he is much more likely to have another concussion. Repeat concussions can increase the time it takes to recover. In rare cases, repeat concussions in young athletes can result in brain swelling or permanent damage to their brain. *They can even be fatal.*

Remember

Concussions affect people differently. While most athletes with a concussion recover quickly and fully, some will have symptoms that last for days, or even weeks. A more serious concussion can last for months or longer.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU THINK YOUR ATHLETE HAS A CONCUSSION?

If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion, remove the athlete from play and seek medical attention. Do not try to judge the severity of the injury yourself. Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says s/he is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.

Rest is key to helping an athlete recover from a concussion. Exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration, such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games, may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse. After a concussion, returning to sports and school is a gradual process that should be carefully managed and monitored by a health care professional.

It's better to miss one game than the whole season. For more information on concussions, visit: www.cdc.gov/Concussion.

Student-Athlete Name Printed

Student-Athlete Signature

Date

Parent or Legal Guardian Printed

Parent or Legal Guardian Signature

Date



HEADS UP CONCUSSION IN YOUTH SPORTS

A Fact Sheet for **ATHLETES**

CONCUSSION FACTS

A concussion is a brain injury that affects how your brain works.

- A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body.
- A concussion can happen even if you haven't been knocked out.
- If you think you have a concussion, you should not return to play on the day of the injury and not until a health care professional says you are OK to return to play.

CONCUSSION SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Concussion symptoms differ with each person and with each injury, and they may not be noticeable for hours or days. Common symptoms include:

- Headache
- Confusion
- Difficulty remembering or paying attention
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Feeling irritable, more emotional, or "down"
- Nausea or vomiting
- Bothered by light or noise
- Double or blurry vision
- Slowed reaction time
- Sleep problems
- Loss of consciousness

During recovery, exercising or activities that involve a lot of concentration (such as studying, working on the computer, or playing video games) may cause concussion symptoms to reappear or get worse.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I THINK I HAVE A CONCUSSION?

- **DON'T HIDE IT. REPORT IT.** Ignoring your symptoms and trying to "tough it out" often makes symptoms worse. Tell your coach, parent, and athletic trainer if you think you or one of your teammates may have a concussion. Don't let anyone pressure you into continuing to practice or play with a concussion.
- **GET CHECKED OUT.** Only a health care professional can tell if you have a concussion and when it's OK to return to play. Sports have injury timeouts and player substitutions so that you can get checked out and the team can perform at its best. The sooner you get checked out, the sooner you may be able to safely return to play.
- **TAKE CARE OF YOUR BRAIN.** A concussion can affect your ability to do schoolwork and other activities. Most athletes with a concussion get better and return to sports, but it is important to rest and give your brain time to heal. A repeat concussion that occurs while your brain is still healing can cause long-term problems that may change your life forever.

HOW CAN I HELP PREVENT A CONCUSSION?

Every sport is different, but there are steps you can take to protect yourself.

- Follow your coach's rules for safety and the rules of the sport.
- Practice good sportsmanship at all times.

It's better to miss one game than the whole season.

For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/Concussion.



ATENCIÓN CONMOCIÓN CEREBRAL EN EL DEPORTE JUVENIL

Hoja Informativa para los ATLETAS

¿QUÉ ES LA CONMOCIÓN CEREBRAL?

La conmoción cerebral es una lesión del cerebro que:

- Es causada por un golpe en la cabeza o una sacudida
- Puede cambiar el funcionamiento normal del cerebro
- Puede ocurrir en cualquier deporte durante las prácticas de entrenamiento o durante un juego
- Puede ocurrir aun cuando no se haya perdido el conocimiento
- Puede ser seria aun si se piensa que sólo se trata de un golpe leve

¿CUÁLES SON LOS SÍNTOMAS DE LA CONMOCIÓN CEREBRAL?

- Dolor o "presión" en la cabeza
- Náuseas (sentir que quieres vomitar)
- Problemas de equilibrio, mareo
- Visión doble o borrosa
- Molestia causada por la luz
- Molestia causada por el ruido
- Sentirse debilitado, confuso, aturdido o grogui
- Dificultad para concentrarse
- Problemas de memoria
- Confusión
- No "sentirse bien"

¿QUÉ DEBO HACER SI CREO QUE HE SUFRIDO UNA CONMOCIÓN CEREBRAL?

- **Dile a tus entrenadores y a tus padres.** Nunca ignores un golpe en la cabeza o una sacudida aun cuando te sientas bien. También dile al entrenador si crees que uno de tus compañeros de equipo sufrió una conmoción.

- **Ve al médico para que te examine.** Un médico u otro profesional de la salud podrá decirte si sufriste una conmoción cerebral y cuándo estarás listo para volver a jugar.
- **Tómate el tiempo suficiente para curarte.** Si sufriste una conmoción cerebral, tu cerebro necesitará tiempo para sanar. Es más probable que sufras una segunda conmoción mientras tu cerebro esté en proceso de curación. Las segundas conmociones y cualquier conmoción adicional pueden causar daños al cerebro. Por eso es importante que descanses hasta que un médico u otro profesional de la salud te permitan regresar al campo de juego.

¿CÓMO PUEDO PREVENIR UNA CONMOCIÓN CEREBRAL?

Aunque todo deporte es diferente, hay medidas que puedes tomar para protegerte.

- Sigue las reglas de seguridad del entrenador y las reglas del deporte que practicas.
- Mantén el espíritu deportivo en todo momento.
- Utiliza los implementos deportivos adecuados, incluido el equipo de protección personal. Para que este equipo te proteja, debe:
 - Ser adecuado para el deporte que practicas, tu posición en el juego y tipo de actividad
 - Usarse correctamente y ajustarse bien a tu cuerpo
 - Usarse en todo momento durante el juego

Es preferible perderse un juego que toda la temporada.

Para obtener más información, visite www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports.