Little League Concussion Informati	on Sheet
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Why am I getting this information sheet?

You are receiving this information sheet about concussion because of California Assembly Bill 2007 (2016), which added Youth Sports Organization Concussion Protocol to Chapter 4 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code:

- 1. The law requires a youth athlete who may have a concussion during a practice or game to be removed from the activity for the remainder of the day.
- 2. Any athlete removed for this reason must receive a written note from a medical doctor trained in the management of concussion before returning to the activity.
- 3. Before an athlete can start the season and begin practice in a sport, a concussion information sheet must be signed and returned to the local league by the athlete and their parent/guardian.

What is a concussion and how would I recognize one?

A concussion is a kind of brain injury. It can be caused by a bump or hit to the head, or by a blow to another part of the body with the force that shakes the head. Concussions can appear in any sport, and can look differently in each person.

Most concussions get better with rest and over 90% of athletes fully recover. However, all concussions should be considered serious. If not recognized and managed the right way, they may result in problems including brain damage and even death.

Most concussions occur without being knocked out. Signs and symptoms of concussion (see back of this page) may show up right after the injury or can take hours to appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion or if you notice some symptoms and signs, seek medical evaluation from your team's athletic trainer and a medical doctor trained in the evaluation and management of concussion. If your child is vomiting, has a severe headache, or is having difficulty staying awake or answering simple questions, call 911 to take him or her immediately to the emergency department of your local hospital.

Our league has a *Graded Concussion Symptom Checklist*. If your child or you fills this out after having had a concussion, it helps the doctor, athletic trainer or coach understand how he or she is feeling and hopefully shows improvement. We ask that you have your child fill out the checklist at the start of the season even before a concussion has occurred so that we can understand if some symptoms such as headache might be a part of his or her everyday life. We call this a "baseline" so that we know what symptoms are normal and common for your child. Keep a copy for your records, and turn in the original. If a concussion occurs, he or she should fill out this checklist daily. This Graded Symptom Checklist provides a list of symptoms to compare over time to make sure the athlete is recovering from the concussion.

What can happen if my child keeps playing with concussion symptoms or returns too soon after getting a concussion?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. There is NO same day return to play for a youth with a suspected concussion. Youth athletes may take more time to recover from concussion and are more prone to long-term serious problems from a concussion.

Even though a traditional brain scan (e.g., MRI or CT) may be "normal", the brain has still been injured. Animal and human research studies show that a second blow before the brain has recovered can result in serious damage to the brain. If your athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one, this can lead to prolonged recovery (weeks to months), or even to severe brain swelling (Second Impact Syndrome) with devastating consequences.

There is an increasing concern that head impact exposure and recurrent concussions may contribute to long-term neurological problems. One goal of this concussion program is to prevent a too early return to play so that serious brain damage can be prevented.

Signs observed by teammates, parents and coaches include:	
 Looks dizzy Looks spaced out Confused about plays Forgets plays Is unsure of game, score, or opponent Moves clumsily or awkwardly Answers questions slowly 	 Slurred speech Shows a change in personality or way of acting Can't recall events before or after the injury Seizures or has a fit Any change in typical behavior or personality Passes out

Symptoms may	nclude one or more of the following:
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- Headaches
- "Pressure in head"
- Nausea or throws up
- Neck pain
- Has trouble standing or walking
- Blurred, double or fuzzy vision
- Bothered by light or noise
- Feeling sluggish or slowed down
- Feeling foggy or groggy
- Drowsiness
- Change in sleep patterns

- Loss of memory
- "Don't feel right"
- Tired or low energy
- Sadness
- Nervousness or feeling on edge
- Irritability
- More emotional
- Confused
- Concentration or memory problems
- Repeating the same questions/comment

How is Return to Play (RTP) determined?

Concussion symptoms should be completely gone before returning to competition. A RTP progression involves a gradual, step-wise increase in physical effort, sports-specific activities and the risk for contact. If symptoms occur with activity, the progression should be stopped. If there are no symptoms the next day, exercise can be restarted at the previous stage.

RTP after concussion should occur only with medical clearance from a medical doctor trained in the evaluation and management of concussions, and a step-wise progression program monitored by an athletic trainer, coach, or other identified school administrator. Please see cifstate.org for a graduated return to play plan. [AB 2007, a California state law effective 1/1/17, states that return to play (i.e., full competition) must be **no sooner** than 7 days after the concussion diagnosis has been made by a physician.]

References:

- American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport (2013)
- Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012
- http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/HeadsUp/youth.html

Final Thoughts for Parents and Guardians:

It is well known that athletes will often not talk about signs of concussions, which is why this information sheet is so important to review with them. Teach your child to tell the coaching staff if her or she experiences such symptoms, or if her or she suspects that a teammate has had a concussion. You should also feel comfortable talking to the coaches or administrators about possible concussion signs and symptoms that you may be seeing in your child.

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For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can visit: http://www.cdc.gov/concussion/HeadsUp/youth. html

I acknowledge that I have received and read the Information Sheet.	Little League Concussion
Parent/Guardian Name (Printed)	Parent/Guardian Signature
 Date	

References:

- American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport (2013)
- Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012
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_____ Acute Concussion Notification Form for Parents/Guardians

- Your child has symptoms consistent with a concussion.
 At the time of evaluation, there was no sign of any serious complications.
- They will need monitoring for a further period by a responsible adult, and should not be left alone over the next 12-24 hours.

Call 911 and go to the nearest Hospital Emergency Department for the following:				
 Headache that worsens Can't recognize people or places 				
Seizure (uncontrolled jerking of arms/legs)	Looks very drowsy/Can't be awakened			
Weakness or numbness of arms/legs	Increased confusion and/or irritability			
Repeated vomiting	Unusual behavior			
♣ Loss of consciousness	❖ Slurred speech			
Lack of balance/unsteadiness on feet	Drainage of blood/fluid from ears or nose			
Changes in vision (double, blurry vision)	♣ Loss of bowel and/or bladder control			

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- AVOID medications like ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil) or aspirin for the next 48 hours due to the potential of increasing bleeding risk in the brain.
- Acetaminophen (Tylenol) Can be tried but often won't take away concussion headache. DO NOT give narcotic pain medication like codeine.
- Check for normal breathing every few hours while sleeping but DO NOT wake your child up unless you're concerned. If they can't be aroused, call 911 immediately.
- Make an appointment to see a physician within 72 hours. Inform your child's teachers about the injury. Keep your child out of school if symptoms are severe or worsened by reading or studying.
- Track your child's symptoms using the Graded Concussion Symptom Checklist. Bring these checklists to your physician.
- No activities like after school sports and PE, and no physical exertion until your child is evaluated and cleared by a physician (MD/DO) trained in the diagnosis and management of concussions.
- Refer to the **Return-to-Play protocols** for more information.

PLAYER NAME:	PHYSICIAN:
LEAGUE/TEAM:	_

GRADED CONCUSSION SYMPTOM CHECKLIST

Today's Date:	Time:	Hours of Sleep:	Date of Diagnosis:			
Grade the 22 symptoms w	ith a coore of 0 throug	ıh 6	☐ Baseline Score			

Post Concussion Score

- Grade the 22 symptoms with a score of 0 through 6.
 - Note that these symptoms may not all be related to a concussion.
- You can fill this out at the beginning of the season as a baseline (after a good night's sleep)
- If your child suffers a suspected concussion, use this checklist to record their symptoms daily.
 - o Be consistent and try to grade either at the beginning or end of each day
- There is no scale to compare their total score to; this checklist helps you follow their symptoms on a day-to-day basis
 - If your total scores are not decreasing, see your physician right away
- Show your baseline (if available) and daily checklists to your physician

Headache	NONE MILD			MODE	RATE	SEV	ERE
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
"Pressure in Head"	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Neck Pain	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Nausea or Vomiting	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dizziness	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Blurred Vision	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Balance Problems	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sensitivity to light	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sensitivity to noise	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Feeling slowed down	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Feeling like "in a fog"	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
"Don't feel right"	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Difficulty concentrating	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Difficulty remembering	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fatigue or low energy	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Confusion	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Drowsiness	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Trouble falling asleep	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
More emotional than usual	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Irritability	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadness	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Nervous or Anxious	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL SUM OF EACH COLUMN:	0						