

A FACT SHEET FOR Parents



What is a concussion?

A concussion is a type of brain injury that changes the way the brain normally works. A concussion is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head. Concussions can also occur from a blow to the body that causes the head and brain to move rapidly back and forth. Even what seems to be a mild bump to the head can be serious. Concussions can have a more serious effect on a young, developing brain and need to be addressed correctly.

What are the signs and symptoms of a concussion?

You can't see a concussion. Signs and symptoms of concussion can show up right after an injury or may not appear or be noticed until hours or days after the injury. It is important to watch for changes in how your child or teen is acting or feeling, if symptoms are getting worse, or if s/he just "doesn't feel right." Most concussions occur without loss of consciousness.

If your child or teen reports one or more of the symptoms of concussion listed below, or if you notice the signs or symptoms yourself, seek medical attention right away. Children and teens are among those at greatest risk for concussion.

Signs & Symptoms of a Concussion

Signs Observed by Parents or Guardians

- Appears dazed or stunned
- Is confused about events
- Answers questions slowly
- Repeats questions
- Can't recall events *prior* to hit, bump, or fall
- Can't recall events *after* hit, bump, or fall
- Loses consciousness (even briefly)
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Forgets class schedule or assignments

Symptoms Reported by Your Child or Teen

Thinking/Remembering

- Difficulty thinking clearly
- Difficulty concentrating or remembering
- Feeling more slowed down
- Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy

Physical

- Headache or "pressure" in head
- Nausea or vomiting
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Fatigue or feeling tired
- Blurry or double vision
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Numbness or tingling
- Does not "feel right"

Emotional

- Irritable
- Sad
- More emotional than usual
- Nervous

Sleep*

- Drowsy
- Sleeps *less* than usual
- Sleeps *more* than usual

**Only ask about sleep symptoms if the injury occurred on a prior day.*



Danger Signs

Be alert for symptoms that worsen over time. Your child or teen should be seen in an emergency department right away if she or he has one or more of these danger signs:

- One pupil (the black part in the middle of the eye) larger than the other
- Drowsiness or cannot be awakened
- A headache that gets worse and does not go away
- Weakness, numbness, or decreased coordination
- Repeated vomiting or nausea
- Slurred speech
- Convulsions or seizures
- Difficulty recognizing people or places
- Increasing confusion, restlessness, or agitation
- Unusual behavior
- Loss of consciousness (even a brief loss of consciousness should be taken seriously)

Children and teens with a suspected concussion should NEVER return to sports or recreation activities on the same day the injured occurred.

They should delay returning to their activities until a healthcare provider experienced in evaluating for concussion says it's OK to return to play. This means, until permitted, not returning to:

- Physical Education (PE) class
- Sports practices or games
- Physical activity at recess

➤ What should I do if my child or teen has a concussion?

1. Seek medical attention right away.

A healthcare provider experienced in evaluating for concussion can determine how serious the concussion is and when it is safe for your child or teen to return to normal activities, including physical activity and school (concentration and learning activities).

2. Help them take time to get better.

If your child or teen has a concussion, her or his brain needs time to heal. Your child or teen may need to limit activities while s/he is recovering 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 (such as headache or tiredness) to reappear or get worse. After a concussion, physical and cognitive activities—such as concentration and learning—should be carefully managed and monitored by a healthcare provider.

3. Talk to your child or teen about how they are feeling.

Your child may feel frustrated, sad, and even angry because s/he cannot return to recreation and sports right away, or cannot keep up with schoolwork. Your child may also feel isolated from peers and social networks. Talk often with your child about these issues and offer your support and encouragement.

➤ How can I help my child return to school safely after a concussion?

Most children can return to school within a few days. Help your child or teen get needed support when returning to school after a concussion. Talk with your child's teachers, school nurse, coach, speech-language pathologist, or counselor about your child's concussion and symptoms.

Your child's or teen's healthcare provider can use CDC's Letter to Schools to provide strategies to help the school set up any needed supports.

As your child's symptoms decrease, the extra help or support can be removed gradually. Children and teens who return to school after a concussion may need to:

- Take rest breaks as needed
- Spend fewer hours at school
- Be given more time to take tests or complete assignments
- Receive help with schoolwork
- Reduce time spent reading, writing, or on the computer
- Sit out of physical activities, such as recess, PE, and sports until approved by a healthcare provider
- Complete fewer assignments
- Avoid noisy and over-stimulating environments

To learn more, go to www.cdc.gov/HEADSUP or call 1.800.CDC.INFO

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Returning to School After a Concussion



DEAR SCHOOL STAFF:

This letter offers input from a healthcare provider with experience in treating concussion, a type of traumatic brain injury. This letter was created to help school professionals and parents support students returning to school after a concussion. You can use these recommendations to make decisions about support for your student based on his or her specific needs. This letter is not intended to create a 504 Plan or an IEP unless school professionals determine that one is needed. Most students will only need short-term support as they recover from a concussion. A strong relationship between the healthcare provider, the school, and the parents will help your student recover and return to school.

_____ was seen for a concussion on _____
Student Name Date
in _____ office or clinic.
Healthcare Provider's Name

The student is currently reporting the following symptoms:



PHYSICAL

- Bothered by light or noise
- Dizziness or balance problems
- Feeling tired, no energy
- Headaches
- Nausea or vomiting
- Vision problems



THINKING OR REMEMBERING

- Attention or concentration problems
- Feeling slowed down
- Foggy or groggy
- Problems with short- or long-term memory
- Trouble thinking clearly



SOCIAL OR EMOTIONAL

- Anxiety or nervousness
- Irritability or easily angered
- Feeling more emotional
- Sadness



SLEEP

- Sleeping less than usual
- Sleeping more than usual
- Trouble falling asleep

The student also reported these symptoms:

RETURNING TO SCHOOL

Based on the student's current symptoms, I recommend that the student:

Be permitted to return to school and activities while school professionals closely monitor the student. School professionals should observe and check in with the student for the first two weeks, and note if symptoms worsen. If symptoms do not worsen during an activity, then this activity is OK for the student. If symptoms worsen, the student should cut back on time spent engaging in that activity, and may need some short-term support at school. Tell the student to update his or her teachers and school counselor if symptoms worsen.

Is excused from school for _____ days.

Return to school with the following changes until his or her symptoms improve.

(NOTE: Making short-term changes to a student's daily school activities can help him or her return to a regular routine more quickly. As the student begins to feel better, you can slowly remove these changes.)

Based on the student's symptoms, please make the short-term changes checked below:

- No physical activity during recess
- No physical education (PE) class
- No after school sports
- Shorten school day
- Later school start time
- Reduce the amount of homework
- Postpone classroom tests or standardized testing
- Provide extended time to complete school work, homework, or take tests
- Provide written notes for school lessons and assignments (when possible)

- Allow for a quiet place to take rest breaks throughout the day
- Lessen the amount of screen time for the student, such as on computers, tablets, etc.
- Give ibuprofen or acetaminophen to help with headaches (as needed)
- Allow the student to wear sunglasses, earplugs, or headphones if bothered by light or noise
- Other: _____

Most children with a concussion feel better within a couple of weeks. However, for some, symptoms can last for a month or longer. **If there are any symptoms that concern you, or are getting worse, notify the student's parents that the student should be seen by a healthcare provider as soon as possible.**

▶ For information on helping students return to school safely after a concussion, visit www.cdc.gov/HEADSUP.

Healthcare Provider's Name (printed)

Healthcare Provider's Signature

Date

For additional questions, you may reach me at: _____

