



# MAHOPAC HIGH SCHOOL

*Every Child, Every Challenge, Every Day*

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## 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.

### 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.

### 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 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
In 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 seizure

## Blue Ribbon School of Excellence & America's Best High Schools

### Blue House Principal

April Ljumić - ext. 11521

### Blue House Counselors

Marianna Callagy - ext. 11602

Terry Lauchman - ext. 11604

Ron Pollaro - ext. 11601

Coreen Smith – ext. 11652

Principal - Adam S. Pease, Ed. D. - ext. 11510

Assistant Principal - Troy Bilyeu - ext. 11452

Athletic Director - John Augusta - ext. 11880

Special Education Administrator - Alisha McCorvey- ext. 11640

### Gold House Principal

Gary Ziegelhofer - ext. 11520

### Gold House Counselors

Anna Boyle – ext. 11603

Julie Cummins - ext. 11606

Dennis DiSanto - ext. 11607

Jane Thorpe – ext. 11605

- 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 SYMPTONS?**

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.

Return to play following a concussion involves a stepwise progression. A student must be cleared by the District’s Medical Director for return to play prior to beginning the “return to play protocol,” as well as prior to returning to full activities without restrictions. The following is a recommended return to physical activity protocol:

**Return to Play Protocol:**

- Phase 1:** Low impact, non-strenuous, light aerobic activity such as walking or riding a stationary bike. If tolerated without return of symptoms over a twenty-four (24) hour period proceed to;
- Phase 2:** Higher impact, higher exertion, and moderate aerobic activity such as running or jumping rope. No resistance training. If tolerated without return of symptoms over a twenty-four (24) hour period proceed to;
- Phase 3:** Sport specific non-contact activity. Low resistance weight training with a spotter. If tolerated without return of symptoms over a twenty-four (24) hour period proceed to;
- Phase 4:** Sport specific activity, non-contact drills. Higher resistance weight training with a spotter. If tolerated without return of symptoms over a twenty-four (24) hour period proceed to;
- Phase 5:** Full contact training drills and intense aerobic activity. If tolerated without return of symptoms over a twenty-four (24) hour period proceed to;
- Phase 6:** Return to full activities without restrictions with clearance from the District’s Medical Director/school physician.

It’s better to miss one game than the whole season. For more information on concussions, visit:

**[www.cdc.gov/Concussion](http://www.cdc.gov/Concussion)**

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 Student-Athlete Name Printed                      Student-Athlete Signature                      Date

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 Parent or Guardian Name Printed                      Parent or Guardian Signature                      Date