

ESCONDIDO UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
2018-19 CONCUSSION INFORMATION SHEET
(Applicable only for the Current School Year)

A concussion is a head injury and all brain injuries are serious. They are caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the ear, 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 complication including prolanger 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 can’t see a concussion and most sports concussions occur without the loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of a concussion may show up right after the injury, and can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child reports any symptoms of a concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of a concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

Signs and symptoms of a concussion may include one or more of the following:

Headaches	Amnesia
Pressure in the head	Slurred speech
Nausea and vomiting	Fatigue or low energy
Neck pain	Loss of consciousness
Balance problems or dizziness	Nervousness or anxiety
Blurred, double, or fuzzy vision	Irritability
Sensitivity to light or noise	ringing in the ears
Feeling sluggish or slow	Confusion
Feeling foggy or groggy	Concentration or memory problems
Drowsiness	Change in sleep pattern
Sadness/More emotional	Repeating the same comment/question
Seizures/convulsions	Shows behavior or personality changes

What can happen if my child keeps on playing with a concussion or returns to school?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of a concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young 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 they athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often under report symptoms of injuries. Concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents and students is the key for student-athlete safety.

If you think your child has suffered a concussion

Pursuant to Education Code Section 49475, any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion shall be immediately removed from the athletic activity for the remainder of the day. No athlete

may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear, without medical clearance from a licensed health care provider. If the licensed health care provider determines that the athlete sustained a concussion or a head injury, the athlete shall also complete a graduated return-to-play protocol of no less than seven days in duration under the supervision of a licensed health care provider.

You should also inform your child’s coach if you think that your child may have a concussion. Remember its better to miss one game than miss the whole season. When in doubt, the athlete sits out.

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:

www.cdc.gov/concussionsinyouthsports.com

Student-athlete Name Printed

Student-athlete Signature

Date

Parent or Legal Guardian Printed

Parent or Legal Guardian Signature

Date

Adapted from the CDC and the 3rd International Conference on Concussion in Sport Documents created 05/20/10.