

Concussion Facts

Coaches



What is a concussion?

When an athlete gets their “bell rung” or gets “lit up” they have suffered a concussion. A concussion is a type of *traumatic brain injury (TBI)* caused by a bump, blow, hit, or jolt to the head or body that moves the head and brain rapidly back and forth. This sudden movement can cause the brain to bounce or twist inside the skull, sometimes stretching and damaging brain cells and creating chemical changes in the brain. The effects of a concussion can be serious and should be treated as such. The brain continues to grow and develop into the mid-twenties; disruptions to that development from a TBI in childhood or adolescence can have long-term consequences on the brain’s functioning.



When an athlete takes a hit

If you suspect an athlete has sustained a concussion, **immediately** remove them from play. Do **not** allow the athlete to return to play on the same day as the injury (unless the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health care provider who provides *written* clearance allowing same-day return to play). Record the time and circumstances of the injury, along with any concussion signs/symptoms you observe or the athlete reports to you, and provide this information to the medical team.



WHEN IN DOUBT, SIT THEM OUT

The brain needs time to heal after a concussion. An athlete who continues to play or who returns to play too soon – before the brain has finished healing – has a greater chance of getting another concussion. **A repeat concussion that occurs while the brain is still healing can be very serious and can affect an athlete for a lifetime. It can even be fatal.**



MYTH: A concussion always causes you to lose consciousness (pass out).

FACT: Most concussions don’t cause you to pass out. In fact, concussion symptoms may not appear for hours or days after the hit.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

There are many signs and symptoms of a concussion. **Concussion symptoms may appear minutes, hours, or days after the initial injury.** Symptoms may be physical, emotional, behavioral, or cognitive (affect thinking). You may observe these signs in an athlete or the athlete may report symptoms to you.

Physical

- Headache or pressure in the head
- Dizziness, balance problems
- Nausea or vomiting
- Sensitivity to noise, ringing in ears
- Sensitivity to light, blurry or double vision
- Feels tired
- Tingling
- Does not “feel right”
- Seems dazed, stunned

Emotional/Behavioral

- Becomes irritable
- Becomes sad or depressed
- More emotional than usual
- Anxious or nervous
- Personality or behavioral changes, such as becoming impulsive

Cognitive

- Trouble thinking clearly
- Trouble concentrating
- Trouble remembering, can’t recall events before or after the hit
- Feels sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy
- Feels “slowed down”
- Repeats questions or answers questions more slowly
- Confusion
- Forgets routine things

DANGER SIGNS

If one or more of these signs emerges after a hit to the head or body, **IMMEDIATELY** call 911 or tell the parent/guardian to take the athlete to the nearest emergency room.

- One pupil larger than the other
- Drowsy or cannot wake up
- Headache that gets worse and does not go away
- Slurred speech, weakness, numbness
- Decreased coordination
- Loss of consciousness
- Repeated vomiting or ongoing nausea
- Shaking or twitching (convulsions or seizures)
- Unusual behavior, increased confusion, restlessness, or agitation

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