



Concussion Information Sheet

A concussion is a brain injury and all brain injuries are serious. They are caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, 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 complications including prolonged 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 loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

Symptoms may include one or more of the following:

Headaches



Concussion Information Sheet (Cont.)

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

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

If you think your child has suffered a concussion

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. 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. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours. The Youth Sports Concussion Safety Act requires athletes to complete the Return to Play (RTP) protocols for their school prior to returning to play or practice following a concussion or after being removed from an interscholastic contest due to a possible head injury or concussion and not cleared to return to that same contest.

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

For current and up-to-date information on concussions you can go to:
<http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/>



IHSA Performance-Enhancing Substance Policy

In 2008, the IHSA Board of Directors established the association's Performance-Enhancing Substance (PES) Policy. A full copy of the policy and other related resources can be accessed on the IHSA Sports Medicine website. Additionally, links to the PES Policy and the association's Banned Drug classes are listed below. School administrators are able to access the necessary resources used for policy implementation in the IHSA Schools Center.

As a prerequisite to participation in IHSA athletic activities, we have reviewed the policy and agree that I/our student will not use performance-enhancing substances as defined by the policy. We understand that failure to follow the policy could result in penalties being assigned to me/our student either by the my/our student's school or the IHSA.

IHSA PES Policy

<http://www.ihsa.org/documents/sportsMedicine/2017-18/2017-18 PES policy.pdf>

IHSA Banned Drug Classes

<http://www.ihsa.org/documents/sportsMedicine/current/IHSA Banned Drugs.pdf>



