

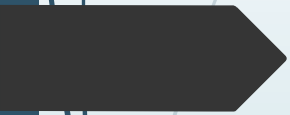
Hard Hitting Evidence Regarding Concussion

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Introduction





Objectives



The participants will:

- ▶ Define the pathophysiology of concussion
- ▶ Understand current evidence of prognosis and recovery
- ▶ Understand the differences between pediatric, adult, and geriatric concussions
- ▶ Evidence for medical management that optimizes rehab outcomes for pediatric, adult, and geriatric concussions
- ▶ Recognize when to refer to the NRBC concussion therapy team
- ▶ Recognize the roles of the concussion therapy team



Introduction

- ▶ NeuroRehab and Balance Center



Diagnoses served

- Stroke
- Traumatic Brain Injury
- Spinal Cord Injury
- Brain tumor resection
- Guillain Barre
- ALS
- Bell's Palsy
- Subtypes of Dementia
- Mild Cognitive Impairment
- Vestibular Disorders
- Balance disorders
- Parkinson's Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Progressive Supranuclear Palsy
- Multiple Systems Atrophy
- Primary Progressive Aphasia



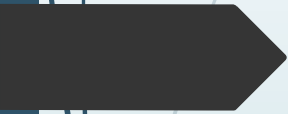
Introduction

- ▶ Concussion stats

- ▶ 3.8 million concussions occur in the U.S. per year during competitive sports and recreational activities. Many concussions may go unreported.

*American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sports. Br J Sports Med. 2013 Feb

What is concussion?





Definition of Concussion

Consensus statement on concussion in sport November 2012

- ▶ Concussion is a brain injury and defined as a complex pathophysiological process affecting the brain induced by biomechanical forces
- ▶ May be caused either by a direct blow to the head, face, neck or elsewhere on the body with an “impulsive “ force transmitted to the head
- ▶ Typically results in the rapid onset of short-lived impairment of neurological function that resolves spontaneously. However in some cases, symptoms and signs may evolve over a number of minutes to hours. Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport Zurich November 2012



Definition of Concussion

Consensus statement on concussion in sport November 2012

- ▶ May result in neuropathological changes, but the acute clinical symptoms largely reflect a functional disturbance rather than a structural injury and, as such, no abnormality is seen on standard structural neuroimaging studies.
- ▶ Results in a graded set of clinical symptoms that may or may not involve loss of consciousness. Resolution of the clinical and cognitive symptoms typically follows a sequential course. However, it is important to note that in some cases symptoms may be prolonged.
- ▶ Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport Zurich November 2012



Pathophysiology



- ▶ Blow to the head or body – direct impact not necessary
- ▶ May be due to a blast
- ▶ Acceleration/deceleration cause temporary deformation of axon (axonal stretching)- microtubule damage
- ▶ Neurometabolic changes result w/o visible abnormalities (normal imaging)
- ▶ Physiologic changes at cellular level
- ▶ Neurons are “dysfunctional” not destroyed



Pathophysiology

- ▶ Increase in energy requirements
- ▶ Occurs in a setting of post traumatic decrease in cerebral blood flow
- ▶ Disrupted neuro metabolism in brain results in Energy Crisis with \uparrow d demand for glucose with \downarrow d supply.

Giza, Hovda 2014

- More emotional
- Sadness
- Nervousness
- Irritability

- Decreased attention
- Decreased memory
- Fogginess
- Fatigue
- Slowed processing

Neuropsych
Symptoms

Cognitive
Symptoms

Physical
Symptoms

Sleep
Disturbance

- Headaches
- Visual problems
- Dizziness/nausea
- Noise/Light

- Difficulty falling asleep
- Difficulty staying asleep
- Less sleep

Prognosis for Recovery

- ▶ On Field Symptoms which may predict protracted recovery Lau B, Kontos A, Lovell MR, Collins MW, 2011
 - ▶ Dizziness
- ▶ 90% of athletes recover within a month of injury
- ▶ Good recovery if initial symptom burden is lower
- ▶ More initial symptoms – longer recovery
 - ▶ Meehan et al



How to assess Concussion symptoms

- ▶ CDC Acute Concussion Evaluation ACE
www.cdc.gov/.../ace_ed-a.pdf
- ▶ Sport Concussion Assessment Tool 3
<http://www.scot3.ca/sclogin/>
- ▶ <http://physicians.caonline.com/scat/>
- ▶ Concussion Grading Scale
 - ▶ From ImPACT



Differences across the lifespan

- ▶ Pediatric – developing brain with possible prolonged recovery time
 - ▶ Goals – successful return to academics, social and physical demands for their age.
- ▶ Adult – fully developed brain but issues with staying employed, driving, managing household and family.
 - ▶ Goals – successful return to gainful employment, driving, family demands, and ongoing wellness.



Differences across the lifespan

- ▶ Geriatric (>65 y/o) need longer observation when on anticoagulants – deterioration can happen from 9 hours to 3 days after the head injury. Papa et al.
 - ▶ Goals – safety, sustain independence, and meaningful social/leisure interaction



Evidence for Medical Management that Optimizes Rehab outcomes.

- ▶ Summary of evidence based guidelines update: evaluation and management of concussion in sports: American Academy of Neurology (2013) –
- ▶ Pharmacologic treatments usually begin approximately 10 days after injury. [Meehan WP 3rd¹. Medical therapies for concussion. Clin Sports Med. 2011 Jan;30\(1\):115-24,](#)
 - ▶ Cognitive fatigue
 - ▶ Sleep disturbance
 - ▶ Headache/Post traumatic Migraine
 - ▶ Anxiety and mood issues



Evidence for Medical Management that Optimizes Rehab outcomes.

- ▶ Strict rest after concussion no longer recommended
Thomas, DG et al



What does this mean to my practice?

- ▶ Because of metabolic issues – systems that demand a lot of energy from the brain show changes
 - ▶ Vision
 - ▶ Vestibular system
 - ▶ Cognition
 - ▶ Emotional/behavioral issues
 - ▶ Autonomic issues – orthostatic hypotension
- ▶ Because of the metabolic issues – symptoms will worsen as the day progresses.
- ▶ Headache is often worse in the afternoon.



What does this mean to my practice?

- ▶ Patients will respond to rehab better when they have
 - ▶ Less sleep disturbance – better quality of sleep
 - ▶ Headache/Post traumatic migraine management
 - ▶ Assessment for binocular vision dysfunction (recognize tropia, convergence insufficiency, phorias)



Clinical Interview

- ▶ *Do you have a pressure in your head or head pain that increases as the day progresses?*
- ▶ *Are you more sensitive to lights and noises than normal?*
- ▶ *Do you become dizzy when looking up/down, turning head, standing quickly?*
- ▶ *Do you feel more fatigued/tired than normal at the end of the day?*
- ▶ *Do you have blurred or fuzzy vision while reading or difficulty reading?*



Clinical Interview

- ▶ *Do you feel more distractible in school/work than normal?*
- ▶ *Do you feel a sense of foginess during the day?*
- ▶ *Do you have difficulty falling asleep/staying asleep (how long does it take to fall asleep?)*
- ▶ *Have you or your family noticed that you are more irritable than normal?*



When to refer

- ▶ Early referral to therapy coinciding with medical management of head pain and sleep disturbances has better outcomes
 - ▶ 2 weeks post injury if still symptomatic
- ▶ Referral can be made months after diagnosis if patient's Post Concussion Syndrome (PCS) persists or at any stage during recovery



When to refer

- ▶ Symptoms impacting function
 - ▶ Exertion headaches/head pressure
 - ▶ Dizziness, light headedness
 - ▶ Motion sensitivity
 - ▶ Light/noise sensitivity
 - ▶ Vision issues
 - ▶ Fatigue
 - ▶ Emotional (irritability, anxiety, anger, depression)
 - ▶ Cognitive changes that affect success in school, work, home management, independence



When to refer

- ▶ Due to these symptoms client is working harder to just maintain baseline status.
- ▶ Even when client no longer reports physical symptoms, functional issues may still occur impacting return to and achieving success in school/work.

Role of Concussion Team

NeuroRehab and Balance Center



Role of concussion team

Occupational Therapy

- ▶ Evaluate functional visual deficits and screen for tropia, phoria, binocularity issues.
- ▶ Evaluate and treat cognitive deficits and identify how these impact daily living skills, return to school and work.
- ▶ Collaborate with SLP and academic team to identify strategies to return to school successfully
- ▶ Work with employer to identify strategies to successfully return to gainful employment.
- ▶ Teach energy conservation techniques to allow client to function throughout day without severe head pain.
- ▶ Teach relaxation techniques, mental imagery to decrease head pain and/or anxiety.



Role of concussion team

Physical Therapy

- ▶ Evaluate and treat vestibular function both vestibular postural responses and vestibulo ocular responses
- ▶ Assess and treat for possible orthostatic sensitivity.
- ▶ Teach energy conservation in regards to physical activities and activities that use the vestibular system.
- ▶ Teach relaxation and settling strategies for headache and dizziness.
- ▶ Evaluate and treat Cervical issues and Cervicogenic headache
- ▶ Evaluate the graded return to exertional activities



Role of Concussion Team-

Speech Language Pathology

- To administer standardized assessments of cognition, language, and social communication to determine deficits affecting academic or work success.
- To educate patients, parents, and school officials the effects of concussions on everyday life and academics.
- To assist in establishing academic accommodations and a plan for return to school for concussed students.
- Collaborate with OT and academic team to identify strategies to return to school successfully
- To provide ongoing assessments and monitoring of progress.
- To teach strategies for improved memory, attention, test-taking, cognitive endurance, and more.

Role of Concussion Team

Social Worker

- ▶ Liaison between patient and team, and funding sources including Worker's Compensation, as well as general coordination of services

Neuropsychologist

- ▶ Perform comprehensive neuropsychological testing (as tolerated) to identify cognitive and perceptual strengths and areas of deficits to guide team on most effective approach to rehabilitation



Adult Case Study

61 y/o female

History

- ▶ Slipped and hit her head while walking her dog.
- ▶ Patient had 1 previous concussion as a child (was hospitalized).
- ▶ After fall was hospitalized and rehab in a skilled nursing facility
- ▶ Referred to NRBC after she had returned to work.



Adult case study -PCS

Symptoms

positional dizziness

impaired gait – used cane

headache as least 2 days a week

visual problems

fatigue

numbness/tingling

fogginess

feeling slowed down

difficulty concentrating

difficulty remembering

drowsiness



Adult case study

PT, OT, Speech findings

- ▶ Cognitive
 - ▶ Difficulty concentrating at work
 - ▶ Difficulty with remembering names
- ▶ Physical
 - ▶ Left shoulder labral tear
 - ▶ Abnormal convergence
 - ▶ Cleared for BPPV but had motion sensitivity
- ▶ Acute concussion eval score 12/22, decreased balance confidence 42.5%



Adult case study – treatment goals

- Improved dizziness and motion sensitivity
- Normal balance
- Normal gait
- improved to normal vision with head moving
- Pt will demonstrate normal cognitive-linguistic skills for complete independence in her daily home and work life as evidenced by formal and informal assessments, clinician and patient judgment and patient's satisfaction with treatment outcomes.
- Independent in management of concussion symptoms
- Decreased fatigue, improved memory and selective attention for decreased interference with ADLS



Adult case study – treatment outcomes

"This was the key to it all." "I feel more like myself now."

Patient demonstrated

- Improved cognitive linguistic skills for daily living, full time employment and independence
- Resolution of her motion sensitivity with testing
- Improved balance confidence
- Improved gait – able to walk without the cane.

Case Study of a Student Athlete

- ▶ D.R., a high school sophomore, straight A student,
- ▶ History: Pt's third concussion occurred 10/12/13 during a football game. First concussion was in 6th grade, 2nd concussion was as a freshman.
- ▶ Initial symptoms at the scene:
 - UE & LE numbness
 - Confusion
 - Dizziness and imbalance
 - Questionable SCI
 - 4 day hospital stay



Case Study of a Student Athlete

After Discharge from hospital:

- excessive sleepiness
- Nausea
- weakness of LE's affecting his ambulation
- Inability to return to school (received home instruction 3days/week)
- light and noise sensitivity
- Head pressure and chronic headache

Medical Management: Benadryl 25 mg at one night;
Topomax 25mg b.i.d.



Case Study of a Student Athlete

Evaluated by PT/SP/OT 5-6- weeks post

PCS symptoms at the time of the initial evaluations:

- sleep disturbance
- daily morning headaches /pressure and throbbing in right parietal/temporal area
- noise and light sensitivity
- Cervical discomfort
- Oculomotor dysfunction
- Pulsatile tinnitus
- excessive irritability after one hour of home instruction
- increased headaches upon mental exertion
- inability to read for any length of time to complete assignments
- inability to dual task
- distractibility



Case Study of a Student Athlete

P.T/S.T/O.T FINDINGS:

Concussion Grading Scale score 77

Physical

- increased headache from 5/10 to 6/10 by end of evaluation session due to mental exertion/cognitive load (at best 2/10; at worst 9/10)
- inability to manage post concussive symptoms of head pain
- Positional dizziness and vertigo with rolling in bed
- Vibratory pulsatile tinnitus
- Symptoms produced by oculomotor use
- Neck pain
- Positional dizziness
- Decreased visual scanning skills and convergence insufficiency



Case Study of a Student Athlete

P.T/S.T/O.T FINDINGS:

Cognitive

- decreased auditory processing and recall of lecture-like academic material
- impaired new learning
- impaired recall for names and verbal instructions
- impaired ability to read for extensive length of time and to recall/retain reading material
- mildly impaired complex sustained and alternating attention
- decreased working memory skills to be able to complete academic workload
- decreased ability to manage school tasks successfully



Treatment goals

- To establish and Implement academic accommodations and plan for return to school
- To remediate cognitive deficits (reading comprehension, memorization skills, attention, etc.) and teach compensatory strategies
- Demonstrate and verbalize understanding of rest, pacing and activity modification to allow healing for his concussion
- Decrease dizziness
- Improve leg strength
- Improve ability to see clearly with head moving (DVA)
- Improve balance
- Improve gait



PHYSICAL TREATMENT OUTCOMES

- Initial positional testing showed motion sensitivity but no BPPV
- C-S pain initially treated at NRBC and then cervicogenic headache symptoms resolved with orthopedic PT
- Gradual increase in physical activity with specific HR/exertion guidelines.
- Remained with motion sensitivity in moderate range. Patient was not able to do habituation exercises regularly due to academic load and time constraints



Cognitive/Academic Treatment Outcomes:

- ▶ Gradual return to school
- ▶ Gradual return to social activities and going to noisy, crowded public places
- ▶ Implementation of academic accommodations, compensatory strategies (e.g. sunglasses worn in the presence of fluorescent lights, allowance of increased time to complete tests) and 504 plan



Cognitive/Academic Treatment Outcomes

- ▶ Pt kept a journal of symptoms and academic success
- ▶ Improved concentration for completing quizzes/tests
- ▶ Improved sustained attention for completing homework for lengthier periods of time
- ▶ Successful implementation of strategies to prevent increase of headache with mental exertion
- ▶ Decrease in Concussion Grading Scale to 31



Conclusion

- ▶ Early referral – better outcomes
- ▶ No strict bed rest
- ▶ Team approach
- ▶ Recognition of ongoing symptoms
- ▶ Impact on everyday life

Questions?





Thank you