

The Concussion Program at Children's Hospital Colorado evaluates and treats children and teens who have sustained concussions and other types of mild head injuries. Our program delivers high-quality, multidisciplinary care, informed by ongoing research into the effects and management of pediatric concussions.

What is a Concussion?

A concussion is a type of mild traumatic brain injury that disrupts how the brain normally works, caused by a significant blow or jolt to the head. You don't need to be knocked out or lose consciousness to have a concussion. Even though a concussion might be called a "mild" injury, it still must be taken seriously because it is an injury to the brain.



Meet our Team



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CONCUSSION PROGRAM

Returning to Sports or Physical Activities

Aerobic activity that doesn't worsen concussion symptoms is often helpful during recovery. Talk to your health care provider about the level and type of physical activity that your child can do during recovery.

As long as your child still has concussion symptoms, he or she should not do anything that might risk another concussion. Your child should avoid:

- Contact sports (football, hockey, soccer, wrestling, basketball, volleyball, lacrosse, etc.)
- Riding a bike, scooter, motorcycle, ATV, or horse
- Driving a car
- Skateboarding, rollerblading, or ice skating
- Snow or water skiing, snowboarding, or sledding
- Martial arts
- Gymnastics
- Trampolines
- Climbing activities (on playground equipment, in trees, etc.)
- Any other activity that could cause a head injury

An appropriate healthcare provider should help make the decision about when it's safe for your child to return to sports or other physical activities. Your child's healthcare provider will then develop a specific plan to return your child to these activities in a step-by-step, gradual manner.

Why Choose Children's Colorado?



Our multidisciplinary team of board-certified pediatric experts offers a streamlined, comprehensive approach to concussion and traumatic brain injury treatment tailored to each individual patient's needs. Children's Colorado is consistently ranked in the top 10 pediatric programs in the nation by *U.S. News & World Report*.

Signs and Symptoms

Most young people recover completely from a single concussion within a few days to a few weeks, but each person is different, and the recovery period can take time. In rare cases, severe medical problems occur after a head injury, so it's important to involve a healthcare provider in concussion care. Common concussion symptoms include:

Physical

- Headache
- Nausea or vomiting
- Dizziness or balance problems
- Low energy or feeling tired
- Blurry or double vision
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Sleep problems

Emotional

- Irritability or grouchiness
- Nervousness
- Sadness
- Impulsivity
- Moodiness

Cognitive

- Slowed thinking
- Trouble paying attention
- Difficulty remembering
- Acting "foggy"
- Confusion
- Change in school performance



SEEK IMMEDIATE HELP if your child:

- Has a headache that gets worse or seems severe
- Is confused, extremely sleepy or having trouble waking up
- Has weakness, numbness or tingling in arms/legs, or trouble walking or talking
- Vomits repeatedly
- Has a seizure or convulsion (arms or legs shaking uncontrollably)
- Has any other sudden change in thinking or behavior

CONCUSSION PROGRAM



After a Concussion

Concussions can be stressful and scary, but most problems won't last long. It's okay to take acetaminophen or ibuprofen for headaches, but don't give any other medications without a healthcare provider's approval. During the healing process:

- **Keep your child safe.** It's important that your child does not get another concussion while healing. Your child will need a break from sports and any other activity that risks head injury.
- **Provide reassurance.** Concussions are brain injuries so need to be monitored by a medical professional. In general, though, most problems are temporary and will resolve in some days to weeks with proper care and support.
- **Have your child take it easy.** Doing too much too soon after a concussion may worsen symptoms. Especially during the first few days, having your child take a break to rest can help reduce symptoms.
- **Make sure your child gets extra sleep.** Allow short daytime naps if needed, and plenty of sleep at night in the days after a concussion.
- **Make sure your child eats healthy foods and drinks plenty of water.**
- **Allow more time to finish things.** Some children may complete tasks a little slower than usual after a concussion.
- **Give more chances to learn.** Remembering things might be harder for your child until symptoms improve, and he or she might need to hear or see information more times than usual.
- **Allow more breaks.** Paying attention for long periods of time might be difficult for your child. Allow breaks during homework and other focused tasks.
- **Be patient.** Your child might seem cranky, more easily upset, or more tired and forgetful. Be patient and understanding when this happens. If this behavior continues for more than a week or two, talk to your healthcare provider.

Returning to School

Most students can return to school within a few days, but they may need some extra help. Tell your child's teacher, counselor, school health professional and administrators, such as the principal, that your child has a concussion. Ask the school to assign a Concussion Comeback Coordinator to take the lead in communicating with you, the school staff, and healthcare providers. A few suggestions are listed below. For more information on helping guide students back into the school environment, visit our website to view the full Concussion Comeback Program.

If problems arise, talk to your child's Concussion Comeback Coordinator to arrange extra support, such as:

- Not requiring the student to make up all work missed, or giving extra help to catch up
- Allowing more rest time or breaks during the day
- Lessening homework and class work
- Allowing assignments to be turned in late
- Postponing tests until student is feeling better
- Allowing extra time to complete tests
- Providing special seating to help the student focus and allow the teacher to carefully watch the student
- Limiting physical education and recess activities that might risk another head injury until a healthcare provider clears the student for these activities

If school problems last more than two to three weeks, have your child re-checked by a medical professional and consider specialty follow-up (e.g., neuropsychological consultation). Ask your child's healthcare provider about any ongoing physical problems, such as headaches and dizziness.

 Scan here to learn more about our Concussion Comeback Plan.



childrenscolorado.org/Concussions