

1. OBJECTIVE

- 1.1. The objective of this policy is to outline the process required to be undertaken if a driver suffers a concussion following a race, trial or trackwork accident.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1. This policy applies to Trainers, Drivers and Stablehands licensed to drive.

3. DEFINITION

- 3.1. 'Concussion' occurs when, after a blow to the head, there is brain injury with some immediate, or delayed disturbance to cerebral function.

4. POLICY

- 4.1. In making an assessment, a Medical Officer must refer to the Assessment of Concussion document (Appendix 1) in the event of a driver fall where a head injury may have occurred.
- 4.2. Where a driver is transferred to hospital following a fall that renders them unconscious, that driver will automatically be stood down for a period of twelve (12) days. That driver must be cleared subject to the below provisions as directed by the Stewards and such Medical Practitioner must issue a certificate of clearance.
- 4.3. Where a driver is involved in a fall that involves their head striking the ground or any other object that renders them dazed or unconscious, and the on-course medical officers consider there is a possibility the driver may be suffering from concussion, the Steward-in-Charge will stand the driver down until they are examined by a Medical Practitioner and passed clear to resume driving. If that diagnosis determines that a concussion may have occurred, the driver will be stood down for a period of no less than twelve (12) days and be required to gain a clearance as described in clause 4.5.
- 4.4. In cases where there is any doubt in the determination of concussion, the driver should be referred for further medical examination and stood down from driving immediately for a period of no less than twelve (12) days and until such time as the driver receives a clearance from a Medical Practitioner.

- 4.5.** A driver who after being diagnosed with concussion after being referred to a hospital or Medical Practitioner must obtain clearance to resume driving in accordance with the following provisions.
- 4.5.1.** Application to resume driving to be made to the Office of Racing Integrity Stewards no less than twelve (12) days following the day of the incident.
 - 4.5.2.** The driver is to be reviewed by a Medical Practitioner, Specialist Neurosurgeon or Neurologist and be passed asymptomatic and cleared to drive, which shall be detailed by the issuing of such certificate by the consulting specialist.
 - 4.5.3.** Any driver that is subject to the provisions of clauses 4.2, 4.3 or 4.4 within two (2) months of the first application may be required to receive a clearance from a Specialist Neurosurgeon or Neurologist before being permitted to resume driving.

SCAT5[®]

SPORT CONCUSSION ASSESSMENT TOOL – 5TH EDITION

DEVELOPED BY THE CONCUSSION IN SPORT GROUP

FOR USE BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS ONLY

supported by



Appendix 1

Assessment of Concussion

EXAMPLE ONLY

Patient details

Name: _____

DOB: _____

Address: _____

ID number: _____

Examiner: _____

Date of Injury: _____ Time: _____

WHAT IS THE SCAT5?

The SCAT5 is a standardized tool for evaluating concussions designed for use by physicians and licensed healthcare professionals¹. The SCAT5 cannot be performed correctly in less than 10 minutes.

If you are not a physician or licensed healthcare professional, please use the Concussion Recognition Tool 5 (CRT5). The SCAT5 is to be used for evaluating athletes aged 13 years and older. For children aged 12 years or younger, please use the Child SCAT5.

Preseason SCAT5 baseline testing can be useful for interpreting post-injury test scores, but is not required for that purpose. Detailed instructions for use of the SCAT5 are provided on page 7. Please read through these instructions carefully before testing the athlete. Brief verbal instructions for each test are given in italics. The only equipment required for the tester is a watch or timer.

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Recognise and Remove

A head impact by either a direct blow or indirect transmission of force can be associated with a serious and potentially fatal brain injury. If there are significant concerns, including any of the red flags listed in Box 1, then activation of emergency procedures and urgent transport to the nearest hospital should be arranged.

Key points

- Any athlete with suspected concussion should be REMOVED FROM PLAY, medically assessed and monitored for deterioration. No athlete diagnosed with concussion should be returned to play on the day of injury.
- If an athlete is suspected of having a concussion and medical personnel are not immediately available, the athlete should be referred to a medical facility for urgent assessment.
- Athletes with suspected concussion should not drink alcohol, use recreational drugs and should not drive a motor vehicle until cleared to do so by a medical professional.
- Concussion signs and symptoms evolve over time and it is important to consider repeat evaluation in the assessment of concussion.
- The diagnosis of a concussion is a clinical judgment, made by a medical professional. The SCAT5 should NOT be used by itself to make, or exclude, the diagnosis of concussion. An athlete may have a concussion even if their SCAT5 is "normal".

Remember:

- The basic principles of first aid (danger, response, airway, breathing, circulation) should be followed.
- Do not attempt to move the athlete (other than that required for airway management) unless trained to do so.
- Assessment for a spinal cord injury is a critical part of the initial on-field assessment.
- Do not remove a helmet or any other equipment unless trained to do so safely.

IMMEDIATE OR ON-FIELD ASSESSMENT

The following elements should be assessed for all athletes who are suspected of having a concussion prior to proceeding to the neurocognitive assessment and ideally should be done on-field after the first first aid / emergency care priorities are completed.

If any of the "Red Flags" or observable signs are noted after a direct or indirect blow to the head, the athlete should be immediately and safely removed from participation and evaluated by a physician or licensed healthcare professional.

Consideration of transportation to a medical facility should be at the discretion of the physician or licensed healthcare professional.

The GCS is important as a standard measure for all patients and can be done serially if necessary in the event of deterioration in conscious state. The Maddocks questions and cervical spine exam are critical steps of the immediate assessment; however, these do not need to be done serially.

STEP 1: RED FLAGS

RED FLAGS:

- Neck pain or tenderness
- Double vision
- Weakness or tingling/burning in arms or legs
- Severe or increasing headache
- Seizure or convulsion
- Loss of consciousness
- Deteriorating conscious state
- Vomiting
- Increasingly restless, agitated or combative

STEP 2: OBSERVABLE SIGNS

Witnessed Observed on Video

| | Y | N |
|--|---|---|
| Lying motionless on the playing surface | Y | N |
| Balance / gait difficulties / motor incoordination: stumbling, slow / laboured movements | Y | N |
| Disorientation or confusion, or an inability to respond appropriately to questions | Y | N |
| Blank or vacant look | Y | N |
| Facial injury after head trauma | Y | N |

STEP 3: MEMORY ASSESSMENT MADDOCKS QUESTIONS²

"I am going to ask you a few questions, please listen carefully and give your best effort. First, tell me what happened?"

Mark Y for correct answer / N for incorrect

| | Y | N |
|--|---|---|
| What venue are we at today? | Y | N |
| Which half is it now? | Y | N |
| Who scored last in this match? | Y | N |
| What team did you play last week / game? | Y | N |
| Did your team win the last game? | Y | N |

Note: Appropriate sport-specific questions may be substituted.

Name: _____
 DOB: _____
 Address: _____
 ID number: _____
 Examiner: _____
 Date: _____

STEP 4: EXAMINATION

GLASGOW COMA SCALE (GCS)³

| Time of assessment | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Date of assessment | | | |
| Best eye response (E) | | | |
| No eye opening | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Eye opening in response to pain | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Eye opening to speech | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Eyes opening spontaneously | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Best verbal response (V) | | | |
| No verbal response | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Incomprehensible sounds | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Inappropriate words | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Confused | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Oriented | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Best motor response (M) | | | |
| No motor response | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Extension to pain | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Abnormal flexion to pain | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Flexion / Withdrawal to pain | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Localizes to pain | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Obeys commands | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Glasgow Coma score (E + V + M) | | | |

CERVICAL SPINE ASSESSMENT

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Does the athlete report that their neck is pain free at rest? | Y | N |
| If there is NO neck pain at rest , does the athlete have a full range of ACTIVE pain free movement? | Y | N |
| Is the limb strength and sensation normal? | Y | N |

In a patient who is not lucid or fully conscious, a cervical spine injury should be assumed until proven otherwise.

OFFICE OR OFF-FIELD ASSESSMENT

Please note that the neurocognitive assessment should be done in a distraction-free environment with the athlete in a resting state.

STEP 1: ATHLETE BACKGROUND

Sport / team / school: _____

Date / time of injury: _____

Years of education completed: _____

Age: _____

Gender: M / F / Other

Dominant hand: left / neither / right

How many diagnosed concussions has the athlete had in the past?: _____

When was the most recent concussion?: _____

How long was the recovery (time to being cleared to play) from the most recent concussion?: _____ (days)

Has the athlete ever been:

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Hospitalized for a head injury? | | |
| Diagnosed / treated for headache disorder or migraines? | | |
| Diagnosed with a learning disability / dyslexia? | | |
| Diagnosed with ADD / ADHD? | | |
| Diagnosed with depression, anxiety or other psychiatric disorder? | | |

Current medications? If yes, please list:

Name: _____

DOB: _____

Address: _____

ID number: _____

Examiner: _____

Date: _____

2

STEP 2: SYMPTOM EVALUATION

The athlete should be given the symptom form and asked to read this instruction paragraph out loud then complete the symptom scale. For the baseline assessment, the athlete should rate his/her symptoms based on how he/she typically feels and for the post injury assessment the athlete should rate their symptoms at this point in time.

Please Check: Baseline Post-Injury

Please hand the form to the athlete

| | none | mild | moderate | severe | | | |
|--|------|------|----------|--------|---|---|---|
| Headache | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| "Pressure in head" | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Neck Pain | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Nausea or vomiting | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Dizziness | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Blurred vision | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Balance problems | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Sensitivity to light | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Sensitivity to noise | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Feeling slowed down | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Feeling like "in a fog" | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| "Don't feel right" | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Difficulty concentrating | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Difficulty remembering | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Fatigue or low energy | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Confusion | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Drowsiness | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| More emotional | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Irritability | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Sadness | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Nervous or Anxious | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Trouble falling asleep (if applicable) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Total number of symptoms: _____ of 22

Symptom severity score: _____ of 132

Do your symptoms get worse with physical activity? Y N

Do your symptoms get worse with mental activity? Y N

If 100% is feeling perfectly normal, what percent of normal do you feel?

If not 100%, why?

Please hand form back to examiner

STEP 3: COGNITIVE SCREENING

Standardised Assessment of Concussion (SAC)⁴

ORIENTATION

| | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| What month is it? | 0 | 1 |
| What is the date today? | 0 | 1 |
| What is the day of the week? | 0 | 1 |
| What year is it? | 0 | 1 |
| What time is it right now? (within 1 hour) | 0 | 1 |
| Orientation score | of 5 | |

IMMEDIATE MEMORY

The Immediate Memory component can be completed using the traditional 5-word per trial list or optionally using 10-words per trial to minimise any ceiling effect. All 3 trials must be administered irrespective of the number correct on the first trial. Administer at the rate of one word per second.

Please choose EITHER the 5 or 10 word list groups and circle the specific word list chosen for this test.

I am going to test your memory. I will read you a list of words and when I am done, repeat back as many words as you can remember, in any order. For Trials 2 & 3: I am going to repeat the same list again. Repeat back as many words as you can remember in any order, even if you said the word before.

| List | Alternate 5 word lists | | | | | Score (of 5) | | |
|---|------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | Trial 1 | Trial 2 | Trial 3 |
| A | Finger | Penny | Blanket | Lemon | Insect | | | |
| B | Candle | Paper | Sugar | Sandwich | Wagon | | | |
| C | Baby | Monkey | Perfume | Sunset | Iron | | | |
| D | Elbow | Apple | Carpet | Saddle | Bubble | | | |
| E | Jacket | Arrow | Pepper | Cotton | Movie | | | |
| F | Dollar | Honey | Mirror | Saddle | Anchor | | | |
| Immediate Memory Score | | | | | | of 15 | | |
| Time that last trial was completed | | | | | | | | |

| List | Alternate 10 word lists | | | | | Score (of 10) | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | Trial 1 | Trial 2 | Trial 3 |
| G | Finger | Penny | Blanket | Lemon | Insect | | | |
| | Candle | Paper | Sugar | Sandwich | Wagon | | | |
| H | Baby | Monkey | Perfume | Sunset | Iron | | | |
| | Elbow | Apple | Carpet | Saddle | Bubble | | | |
| I | Jacket | Arrow | Pepper | Cotton | Movie | | | |
| | Dollar | Honey | Mirror | Saddle | Anchor | | | |
| Immediate Memory Score | | | | | | of 30 | | |
| Time that last trial was completed | | | | | | | | |

Name: _____
 DOB: _____
 Address: _____
 ID number: _____
 Examiner: _____
 Date: _____

CONCENTRATION

DIGITS BACKWARDS

Please circle the Digit list chosen (A, B, C, D, E, F). Administer at the rate of one digit per second reading DOWN the selected column.

I am going to read a string of numbers and when I am done, you repeat them back to me in reverse order of how I read them to you. For example, if I say 7-1-9, you would say 9-1-7.

| Concentration Number Lists (circle one) | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|---|---|-------------|
| List A | List B | List C | | | |
| 4-9-3 | 5-2-6 | 1-4-2 | Y | N | 0 |
| 6-2-9 | 4-1-5 | 6-5-8 | Y | N | 1 |
| 3-8-1-4 | 1-7-9-5 | 6-8-3-1 | Y | N | 0 |
| 3-2-7-9 | 4-9-6-8 | 3-4-8-1 | Y | N | 1 |
| 6-2-9-7-1 | 4-8-5-2-7 | 4-9-1-5-3 | Y | N | 0 |
| 1-5-2-8-6 | 6-1-8-4-3 | 6-8-2-5-1 | Y | N | 1 |
| 7-1-8-4-6-2 | 8-3-1-9-6-4 | 3-7-6-5-1-9 | Y | N | 0 |
| 5-3-9-1-4-8 | 7-2-4-8-5-6 | 9-2-6-5-1-4 | Y | N | 1 |
| List D | List E | List F | | | |
| 7-8-2 | 3-8-2 | 2-7-1 | Y | N | 0 |
| 9-2-6 | 5-1-8 | 4-7-9 | Y | N | 1 |
| 4-1-8-3 | 2-7-9-3 | 1-6-8-3 | Y | N | 0 |
| 9-7-2-3 | 2-1-6-9 | 3-9-2-4 | Y | N | 1 |
| 1-7-9-2-6 | 4-1-8-6-9 | 2-4-7-5-8 | Y | N | 0 |
| 4-1-7-5-2 | 9-4-1-7-5 | 8-3-9-6-4 | Y | N | 1 |
| 2-6-4-8-1-7 | 6-9-7-3-8-2 | 5-8-6-2-4-9 | Y | N | 0 |
| 8-4-1-9-3-5 | 4-2-7-9-3-8 | 3-1-7-8-2-6 | Y | N | 1 |
| Digits Score: | | | | | of 4 |

MONTHS IN REVERSE ORDER

Now tell me the months of the year in reverse order. Start with the last month and go backward. So you'll say December, November. Go ahead.

| | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| Dec - Nov - Oct - Sept - Aug - Jul - Jun - May - Apr - Mar - Feb - Jan | 0 | 1 |
| Months Score | of 1 | |
| Concentration Total Score (Digits + Months) | of 5 | |

4

STEP 4: NEUROLOGICAL SCREEN

See the instruction sheet (page 7) for details of test administration and scoring of the tests.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Can the patient read aloud (e.g. symptom check-list) and follow instructions without difficulty? | Y | N |
| Does the patient have a full range of pain-free PASSIVE cervical spine movement? | Y | N |
| Without moving their head or neck, can the patient look side-to-side and up-and-down without double vision? | Y | N |
| Can the patient perform the finger nose coordination test normally? | Y | N |
| Can the patient perform tandem gait normally? | Y | N |

BALANCE EXAMINATION

Modified Balance Error Scoring System (mBESS) testing⁵

Which foot was tested (i.e. which is the non-dominant foot) Left Right

Testing surface (hard floor, field, etc.) _____

Footwear (shoes, barefoot, braces, tape, etc.) _____

| Condition | Errors |
|--|-------------|
| Double leg stance | _____ of 10 |
| Single leg stance (non-dominant foot) | _____ of 10 |
| Tandem stance (non-dominant foot at the back) | _____ of 10 |
| Total Errors | _____ of 30 |

Name: _____

DOB: _____

Address: _____

ID number: _____

Examiner: _____

Date: _____

5

STEP 5: DELAYED RECALL:

The delayed recall should be performed after 5 minutes have elapsed since the end of the Immediate Recall section. Score 1 pt. for each correct response.

Do you remember that list of words I read a few times earlier? Tell me as many words from the list as you can remember in any order.

Time Started _____

Please record each word correctly recalled. Total score equals number of words recalled.

Total number of words recalled accurately: _____ of 5 or _____ of 10

6

STEP 6: DECISION

| Domain | Date & time of assessment: | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | |
| Symptom number (of 22) | | | |
| Symptom severity score (of 132) | | | |
| Orientation (of 5) | | | |
| Immediate memory | _____ of 15 _____ of 30 | _____ of 15 _____ of 30 | _____ of 15 _____ of 30 |
| Concentration (of 5) | | | |
| Neuro exam | Normal Abnormal | Normal Abnormal | Normal Abnormal |
| Balance errors (of 30) | | | |
| Delayed Recall | _____ of 5 _____ of 10 | _____ of 5 _____ of 10 | _____ of 5 _____ of 10 |

Date and time of injury: _____

If the athlete is known to you prior to their injury, are they different from their usual self?

Yes No Unsure Not Applicable

(If different, describe why in the clinical notes section)

Concussion Diagnosed?

Yes No Unsure Not Applicable

If re-testing, has the athlete improved?

Yes No Unsure Not Applicable

I am a physician or licensed healthcare professional and I have personally administered or supervised the administration of this SCAT5.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Registration number (if applicable): _____

Date: _____

SCORING ON THE SCAT5 SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A STAND-ALONE METHOD TO DIAGNOSE CONCUSSION, MEASURE RECOVERY OR MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT AN ATHLETE'S READINESS TO RETURN TO COMPETITION AFTER CONCUSSION.

INSTRUCTIONS

Words in *Italics* throughout the SCAT5 are the instructions given to the athlete by the clinician

Symptom Scale

The time frame for symptoms should be based on the type of test being administered. At baseline it is advantageous to assess how an athlete "typically" feels whereas during the acute/post-acute stage it is best to ask how the athlete feels at the time of testing.

The symptom scale should be completed by the athlete, not by the examiner. In situations where the symptom scale is being completed after exercise, it should be done in a resting state, generally by approximating his/her resting heart rate.

For total number of symptoms, maximum possible is 22 except immediately post injury, if sleep item is omitted, which then creates a maximum of 21.

For Symptom severity score, add all scores in table, maximum possible is 22 x 6 = 132, except immediately post injury if sleep item is omitted, which then creates a maximum of 21x6=126.

Immediate Memory

The Immediate Memory component can be completed using the traditional 5-word per trial list or, optionally, using 10-words per trial. The literature suggests that the Immediate Memory has a notable ceiling effect when a 5-word list is used. In settings where this ceiling is prominent, the examiner may wish to make the task more difficult by incorporating two 5-word groups for a total of 10 words per trial. In this case, the maximum score per trial is 10 with a total trial maximum of 30.

Choose one of the word lists (either 5 or 10). Then perform 3 trials of immediate memory using this list.

Complete all 3 trials regardless of score on previous trials.

"I am going to test your memory. I will read you a list of words and when I am done, repeat back as many words as you can remember, in any order." The words must be read at a rate of one word per second.

Trials 2 & 3 MUST be completed regardless of score on trial 1 & 2.

Trials 2 & 3:

"I am going to repeat the same list again. Repeat back as many words as you can remember in any order, even if you said the word before."

Score 1 pt. for each correct response. Total score equals sum across all 3 trials. Do NOT inform the athlete that delayed recall will be tested.

Concentration

Digits backward

Choose one column of digits from lists A, B, C, D, E or F and administer those digits as follows:

Say: *"I am going to read a string of numbers and when I am done, you repeat them back to me in reverse order of how I read them to you. For example, if I say 7-1-9, you would say 9-1-7."*

Begin with first 3 digit string.

If correct, circle "Y" for correct and go to next string length. If incorrect, circle "N" for the first string length and read trial 2 in the same string length. One point possible for each string length. Stop after incorrect on both trials (2 N's) in a string length. The digits should be read at the rate of one per second.

Months in reverse order

"Now tell me the months of the year in reverse order. Start with the last month and go backward. So you'll say December, November ... Go ahead"

1 pt. for entire sequence correct

Delayed Recall

The delayed recall should be performed after 5 minutes have elapsed since the end of the Immediate Recall section.

"Do you remember that list of words I read a few times earlier? Tell me as many words from the list as you can remember in any order."

Score 1 pt. for each correct response

Modified Balance Error Scoring System (mBESS)⁵ testing

This balance testing is based on a modified version of the Balance Error Scoring System (BESS)⁵. A timing device is required for this testing.

Each of 20-second trial/stance is scored by counting the number of errors. The examiner will begin counting errors only after the athlete has assumed the proper start position. The modified BESS is calculated by adding one error point for each error during the three 20-second tests. The maximum number of errors for any single condition is 10. If the athlete commits multiple errors simultaneously, only

one error is recorded but the athlete should quickly return to the testing position, and counting should resume once the athlete is set. Athletes that are unable to maintain the testing procedure for a minimum of five seconds at the start are assigned the highest possible score, ten, for that testing condition.

OPTION: For further assessment, the same 3 stances can be performed on a surface of medium density foam (e.g., approximately 50cm x 40cm x 6cm).

Balance testing – types of errors

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Hands lifted off iliac crest | 3. Step, stumble, or fall | 5. Lifting forefoot or heel |
| 2. Opening eyes | 4. Moving hip into > 30 degrees abduction | 6. Remaining out of test position > 5 sec |

"I am now going to test your balance. Please take your shoes off (if applicable), roll up your pant legs above ankle (if applicable), and remove any ankle taping (if applicable). This test will consist of three twenty second tests with different stances."

(a) Double leg stance:

"The first stance is standing with your feet together with your hands on your hips and with your eyes closed. You should try to maintain stability in that position for 20 seconds. I will be counting the number of times you move out of this position. I will start timing when you are set and have closed your eyes."

(b) Single leg stance:

"If you were to kick a ball, which foot would you use? [This will be the dominant foot] Now stand on your non-dominant foot. The dominant leg should be held in approximately 30 degrees of hip flexion and 45 degrees of knee flexion. Again, you should try to maintain stability for 20 seconds with your hands on your hips and your eyes closed. I will be counting the number of times you move out of this position. If you stumble out of this position, open your eyes and return to the start position and continue balancing. I will start timing when you are set and have closed your eyes."

(c) Tandem stance:

"Now stand heel-to-toe with your non-dominant foot in back. Your weight should be evenly distributed across both feet. Again, you should try to maintain stability for 20 seconds with your hands on your hips and your eyes closed. I will be counting the number of times you move out of this position. If you stumble out of this position, open your eyes and return to the start position and continue balancing. I will start timing when you are set and have closed your eyes."

Tandem Gait

Participants are instructed to stand with their feet together behind a starting line (the test is best done with footwear removed). Then, they walk in a forward direction as quickly and as accurately as possible along a 38mm wide (sports tape), 3 metre line with an alternate foot heel-to-toe gait ensuring that they approximate their heel and toe on each step. Once they cross the end of the 3m line, they turn 180 degrees and return to the starting point using the same gait. Athletes fail the test if they step off the line, have a separation between their heel and toe, or if they touch or grab the examiner or an object.

Finger to Nose

"I am going to test your coordination now. Please sit comfortably on the chair with your eyes open and your arm (either right or left) outstretched (shoulder flexed to 90 degrees and elbow and fingers extended), pointing in front of you. When I give a start signal, I would like you to perform five successive finger to nose repetitions using your index finger to touch the tip of the nose, and then return to the starting position, as quickly and as accurately as possible."

References

1. McCrory et al. Consensus Statement On Concussion In Sport – The 5th International Conference On Concussion In Sport Held In Berlin, October 2016. British Journal of Sports Medicine 2017 (available at www.bjsm.bmj.com)
2. Maddocks, DL; Dicker, GD; Saling, MM. The assessment of orientation following concussion in athletes. Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine 1995; 5: 32-33
3. Jennett, B., Bond, M. Assessment of outcome after severe brain damage: a practical scale. Lancet 1975; i: 480-484
4. McCrea M. Standardized mental status testing of acute concussion. Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine. 2001; 11: 176-181
5. Guskiewicz KM. Assessment of postural stability following sport-related concussion. Current Sports Medicine Reports. 2003; 2: 24-30

CONCUSSION INFORMATION

Any athlete suspected of having a concussion should be removed from play and seek medical evaluation.

Signs to watch for

Problems could arise over the first 24-48 hours. The athlete should not be left alone and must go to a hospital at once if they experience:

- Worsening headache
- Drowsiness or inability to be awakened
- Inability to recognize people or places
- Repeated vomiting
- Unusual behaviour or confusion or irritable
- Seizures (arms and legs jerk uncontrollably)
- Weakness or numbness in arms or legs
- Unsteadiness on their feet.
- Slurred speech

Consult your physician or licensed healthcare professional after a suspected concussion. Remember, it is better to be safe.

Rest & Rehabilitation

After a concussion, the athlete should have physical rest and relative cognitive rest for a few days to allow their symptoms to improve. In most cases, after no more than a few days of rest, the athlete should gradually increase their daily activity level as long as their symptoms do not worsen. Once the athlete is able to complete their usual daily activities without concussion-related symptoms, the second step of the return to play/sport progression can be started. The athlete should not return to play/sport until their concussion-related symptoms have resolved and the athlete has successfully returned to full school/learning activities.

When returning to play/sport, the athlete should follow a stepwise, **medically managed exercise progression, with increasing amounts of exercise.** For example:

Graduated Return to Sport Strategy

| Exercise step | Functional exercise at each step | Goal of each step |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Symptom-limited activity | Daily activities that do not provoke symptoms. | Gradual reintroduction of work/school activities. |
| 2. Light aerobic exercise | Walking or stationary cycling at slow to medium pace. No resistance training. | Increase heart rate. |
| 3. Sport-specific exercise | Running or skating drills. No head impact activities. | Add movement. |
| 4. Non-contact training drills | Harder training drills, e.g., passing drills. May start progressive resistance training. | Exercise, coordination, and increased thinking. |
| 5. Full contact practice | Following medical clearance, participate in normal training activities. | Restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching staff. |
| 6. Return to play/sport | Normal game play. | |

In this example, it would be typical to have 24 hours (or longer) for each step of the progression. If any symptoms worsen while exercising, the athlete should go back to the previous step. Resistance training should be added only in the later stages (Stage 3 or 4 at the earliest).

Written clearance should be provided by a healthcare professional before return to play/sport as directed by local laws and regulations.

Graduated Return to School Strategy

Concussion may affect the ability to learn at school. The athlete may need to miss a few days of school after a concussion. When going back to school, some athletes may need to go back gradually and may need to have some changes made to their schedule so that concussion symptoms do not get worse. If a particular activity makes symptoms worse, then the athlete should stop that activity and rest until symptoms get better. To make sure that the athlete can get back to school without problems, it is important that the healthcare provider, parents, caregivers and teachers talk to each other so that everyone knows what the plan is for the athlete to go back to school.

Note: If mental activity does not cause any symptoms, the athlete may be able to skip step 2 and return to school part-time before doing school activities at home first.

| Mental Activity | Activity at each step | Goal of each step |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Daily activities that do not give the athlete symptoms | Typical activities that the athlete does during the day as long as they do not increase symptoms (e.g. reading, texting, screen time). Start with 5-15 minutes at a time and gradually build up. | Gradual return to typical activities. |
| 2. School activities | Homework, reading or other cognitive activities outside of the classroom. | Increase tolerance to cognitive work. |
| 3. Return to school part-time | Gradual introduction of school-work. May need to start with a partial school day or with increased breaks during the day. | Increase academic activities. |
| 4. Return to school full-time | Gradually progress school activities until a full day can be tolerated. | Return to full academic activities and catch up on missed work. |

If the athlete continues to have symptoms with mental activity, some other accommodations that can help with return to school may include:

- Starting school later, only going for half days, or going only to certain classes
- More time to finish assignments/tests
- Quiet room to finish assignments/tests
- Not going to noisy areas like the cafeteria, assembly halls, sporting events, music class, shop class, etc.
- Taking lots of breaks during class, homework, tests
- No more than one exam/day
- Shorter assignments
- Repetition/memory cues
- Use of a student helper/tutor
- Reassurance from teachers that the child will be supported while getting better

The athlete should not go back to sports until they are back to school/learning, without symptoms getting significantly worse and no longer needing any changes to their schedule.