Concussion & You

A Handbook for Parents and Kids

DEVELOPED BY CONCUSSION EXPERTS AT HOLLAND BLOORVIEW KIDS REHABILITATION HOSPITAL

INTRODUCTION

This Concussion Handbook is designed to help with your concussion management and recovery. Whether you're a kid or teenager who recently suffered a concussion, or a parent of someone dealing with concussion, the management techniques laid out in this concussion handbook can help to speed up the path to recovery.

The information in this Concussion Handbook is informed by experts in youth concussion from the Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital Concussion Centre. The team includes healthcare professionals, from neuropsychologists and pediatricians to occupational therapists, who are sharing their concussion management methods.

A timeline for returning to your regular life

This handbook will provide information on returning to the various aspects of your daily life. The concussion researchers and clinicians at Holland Bloorview know that concussion recovery is a process, not a quick fix.

It's important to remember that recovery times can vary from days to weeks to months, and while some of that is based on the injury itself, you can also help improve your recovery time by resting your brain and body. You can also accidentally prolong your recovery by doing too much too soon, suffering repeated concussions, or if you have other complicating factors such as: ADHD, learning disabilities, headaches, sleep or emotional problems.



WHAT'S IN THE CONCUSSION HANDBOOK?

In this handbook you'll find:

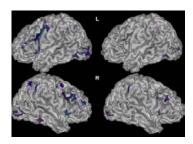
- Information about concussion and its potential effect on your mind and body.
- Strategies to help with recovery, including:
- Energy conservation
- Sleep
- Nutrition
- Relaxation
- Return to school
- Return to physical activity and sport
 - Self-management tools to ensure you are doing everything you can to recover quickly and get back to the activities you need, want and love to do.
 - We have incorporated these strategies and tools into a Recovery Timeline with visuals to help you see how phases of recovery fit together.

Please note: The information in this handbook is for education only. If you have questions about your concussion, call your doctor or contact us at Holland Bloorview (concussion@hollandbloorview.ca).

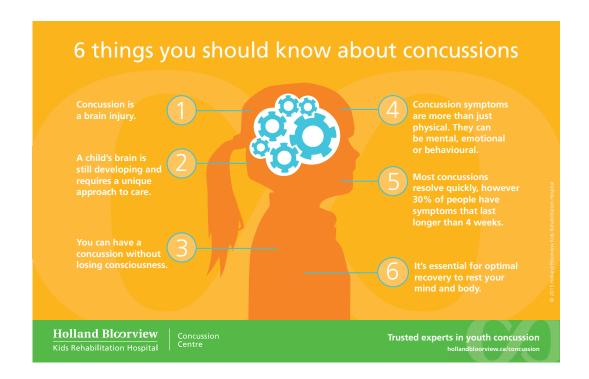


CONCUSSION: WHAT IS IT EXACTLY?

A concussion is a brain injury that can affect how your brain works. Concussions may happen because of a hit to the head, face, neck or somewhere else on the body. When a hit takes place, the brain moves back and forth inside the skull. If it moves hard enough, the brain can become injured. This can make your brain and body work and feel different.



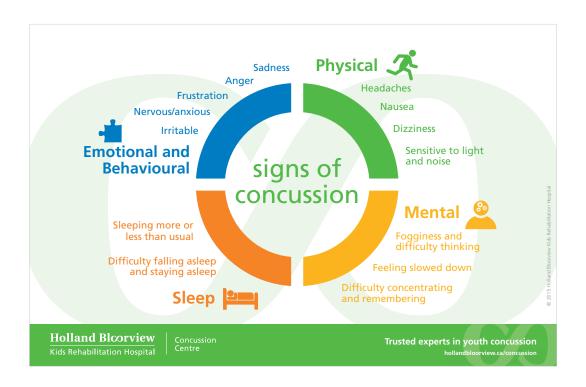
"These brain scans show how a concussion impacts brain activity in response to increased mental demands. On the left is a non-concussed brain, showing lots of activity, while the right image shows a concussed brain with less pronounced activity. Our research is working to show the specific impacts of mild traumatic brain injury, or concussion, on a young brain." DR. MICHELLE KEIGHTLEY



HOW CAN I TELL IF I'VE HAD A CONCUSSION?

Everyone's concussion experience is different and not everyone reacts the same way. For some people, concussions heal quickly, and for others, the road to recovery is longer. It's hard to predict how long a concussion will last. Using the strategies in this handbook can help promote recovery and get you back to your daily life.

You can experience different signs and symptoms after having a concussion. Take a look at the chart below for details.



SO I'VE HAD A CONCUSSION: WHAT DO I DO?

When you've had a concussion, it's important for you to immediately:

- 1. Stop studying, working or playing
- 2. See your doctor for help
- 3. Rest your brain and body

You and your doctor or healthcare team member need to work together to help you get better from your concussion. They will help you slowly go back to studying, working or playing.

Keep in mind - to get better you need PHYSICAL & MENTAL rest!

Taking steps to conserve energy, get enough sleep, relax, eat the right food and plan return to school or activities, will help you to conserve energy and manage your concussion.

The rest of the Concussion Handbook will show you how to conserve energy, sleep well, relax, eat right and return to school or activities.

The concussion recovery timeline

Everyone's timeline for concussion recovery is a bit different, but there are some general rules that will help you return to regular life safely.

- Using the sleep, energy conservation, relaxation and nutrition strategies from
 the beginning of your recovery process will provide you with the tools and skills
 necessary to let your brain heal, and make it easier to begin reintegration into
 school and then sport.
- At Holland Bloorview we recommend that you successfully return to school
 without post-concussion symptoms before you move on to returning to sport.
 This will reduce your chances of re-injury by moving you through the stages of
 lower risk to higher risk activities in the right order.



I had a concussion, I need to ...



ENERGY CONSERVATION















After you've had a concussion, you need to rest your body (physical rest) and your brain (mental rest). Rest helps your brain heal so you can return to the activities you want or need to participate in. One way to help with resting is through energy conservation.

What is energy conservation?

Everything you do from the time you wake up to the time you go to bed uses energy. Through energy conservation you can save mental and physical energy allowing you to feel better throughout the day. Your brain will also have the proper fuel to heal your concussion.

How do I conserve energy?

You can conserve energy by using the "Four P's" – Prioritize, Plan, Pace and Position.

The Four P's concept is used frequently by occupational therapists. The multidisciplinary team at the Concussion Centre, which includes occupational therapy expertise, has adapted the Four P's principle for use in concussion recovery.

The diagram below explains the Four P's:

PRIORITIZE

(#1 What's important)

Decide: What is important? What are you able to do based on how you currently feel?

Break daily activities into:

- Urgent: must be done today.
- Important: must be done in next few days.
- For later: must be done this week or month.
- Don't need to/can't do: can it wait until you are feeling better?
- Help needed: can someone do it for you?

PACE

(#3 How are you going to do it?)

- Take breaks if you don't feel well.
- After a concussion, your brain is less able to do tasks that were once automatic (e.g. tasks you have a lot of practice doing). It may take more time to complete tasks as you recover.
- Complete the task over stages (you may not be able to finish everything all at once).
- Plan tasks throughout the day so you aren't doing too much at one time.

PLAN

(#2 What are you going to do)

- Organize what you need to do.
- Do tasks that use more energy at times in the day when you feel best.
- Make rest breaks part of your routine.
- Planning saves mental energy and helps you avoid trying to remember what to do and when to do it during the day.

POSITION

(#4 Where are you going to do it?)

- Noisy, busy and distracting environments make it hard to concentrate and will use up more energy.
- Think about your environment and how you stand/sit in it.
- Your environment can make a difference in how you feel.

SLEEP



After you've had a concussion, getting enough and good quality sleep is one way to help your brain heal so you can return to your daily life and go back to the activities you want or need to participate in.

Helpful sleep tips

To get a good night's sleep, remember to:

- Wake up and go to bed at the same time each day, even on weekends.
- Get up at the same time every day no matter what time you fall asleep.
- Create a relaxing, regular bedtime routine for yourself. You can do this by taking a warm bath or shower, using aroma therapy or listen to soothing music. Things you can also try are:
 - Deep breathing exercises: concentrate on your breathing
 - Mental imagery: close your eyes and think about doing something you enjoy or being in a relaxing place
- Sleep in a quiet, dark and cool room. Make sure your mattress and pillow(s) are comfortable.
- Use your bedroom for sleep only. Work/school materials, computers, cell phones, tablets and TVs should be in another room.



I had a concussion, I need to ...

- AVOID naps so I am not awake at
- bed so I do not have a sore
- AVOID caffeine 6 hours before
- before bed)



NUTRITION



The food we put into our body gives us the energy we need to heal our brain and body, and help us recover from concussion.

Remember to:

- Eat a balanced diet.
- Have regular meals and snacks.
- Include healthy carbohydrates in your diet. A protein only diet may
 affect how your body heals from concussion. You need to eat healthy
 carbohydrates to give your brain fuel (e.g. whole grains, sugar from
 fruit and vegetables).
- Drink a lot of water. It is important to stay hydrated. Also, the more water you drink, the more you need to go to the bathroom, and so this forces you to take more rest breaks and pace yourself.

– DR. NICK REED

[&]quot;There's a common misconception that people eat so your body has energy, but the reality is that your brain needs fuels too – you're not just feeding your body. Athletes eat protein for their muscles, but often forget they need carbohydrates for their brain. Your brain runs off glucose."



RELAXATION



Taking time to relax and using relaxation strategies can help calm your brain.

Why is relaxation training important?

Relaxation:

- Is a way to give yourself a break to focus on you.
- Can help prevent anxiety and nervousness (caused by things like school exams, assignments, missed sleep, loud school hallways or cafeterias) from affecting how you feel.
- Can allow you to rest your brain and body so they can heal.

How does relaxation training work?

Relaxation training can help:

- You control how fast your heart beats, your blood pressure, the amount you sweat, how well you sleep and how alert you feel. During stress, your heart rate and blood pressure increase, your body produces more sweat, your breathing becomes shallow and your muscles can contract.
- Reverse some of the ways your body responds to stress and give you more control over your body, as well as help reduce anxiety, depression, irritability, insomnia and blood pressure.
- You recognize signs of stress in your body and reduce those stressors before they affect how you feel.