

## It's better to miss one game than the whole season.

For more information and to order additional materials *free-of-charge*, visit: www.cdc.gov/Concussion.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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<b>ТМРОВТАИТ РНОИЕ И ИМВЕRS</b>

## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Athletes who experience **one or more** of the signs and symptoms listed below after a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body may have a concussion.

Signs Observed by Coaching Staff
Appears dazed or stunned
Is confused about assignment or position
Forgets an instruction
Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
Moves clumsily
Answers questions slowly
oses consciousness (even briefly)
Shows mood, behavior,

or personality changes

Can't recall events prior to hit or fall

Can't recall events

after hit or fall

Symptoms Reported by Athlete

Headache or "pressure" in head

Nausea or vomiting

Balance problems or dizziness

Double or blurry vision

Sensitivity to light

Sensitivity to noise

Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy, or groggy

Concentration or memory problems

Confusion

Just not "feeling right" or is "feeling down"

## ACTION PLAN

If you suspect that an athlete has a concussion, you should take the following four steps:

- 1. Remove the athlete from play.
- Ensure that the athlete is evaluated by a health care professional experienced in evaluating for concussion.
  Do not try to judge the seriousness of the injury yourself.
- 3. Inform the athlete's parents or guardians about the possible concussion and give them the fact sheet on concussion.
- 4. Keep the athlete out of play the day of the injury and until a health care professional, experienced in evaluating for concussion, says the athlete is symptom-free and it's OK to return to play.