



uOttawa



Roger Zemek, MD FRCPC

Professor, Dept. of Pediatrics & Emergency Medicine
Clinical Research Chair in Pediatric Concussion, University of Ottawa
Director of Clinical Research, CHEO Research Institute
Scientific Director, 360 Concussion Care

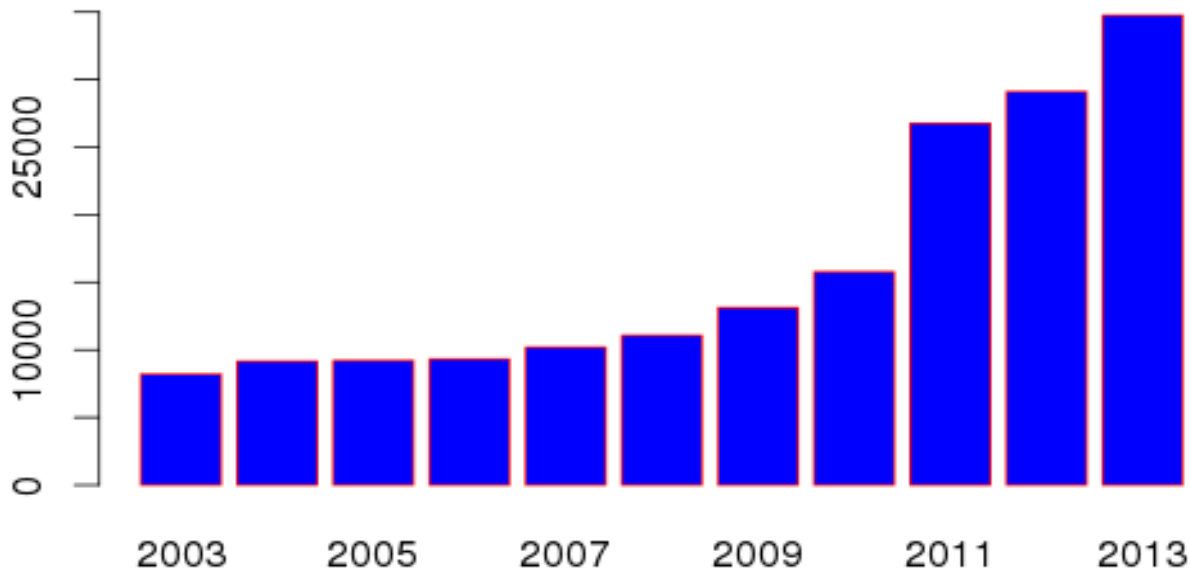


Disclosure of Commercial Support

- My program of research has received financial support through competitively-funded research grants from CIHR, Ontario Neurotrauma Foundation (ONF), Physician Services Incorporated (PSI) Foundation, CHEO Foundation, Ontario Brain Institute (OBI), National Football League (NFL), Parachute Canada and Ontario SPOR Support Unit (OSSU).
- I am supported by a Tier 1 Clinical Research Chair in Pediatric Concussion from University of Ottawa
- Potential for conflict of interest: Co-Founder and Scientific Director of 360 Concussion Care

The Concussion Epidemic

- CDC calls concussion a “Silent epidemic”
- Collaboration with  ICES Data Discovery Better Health
- ED and office visits in Ontario 2003-13



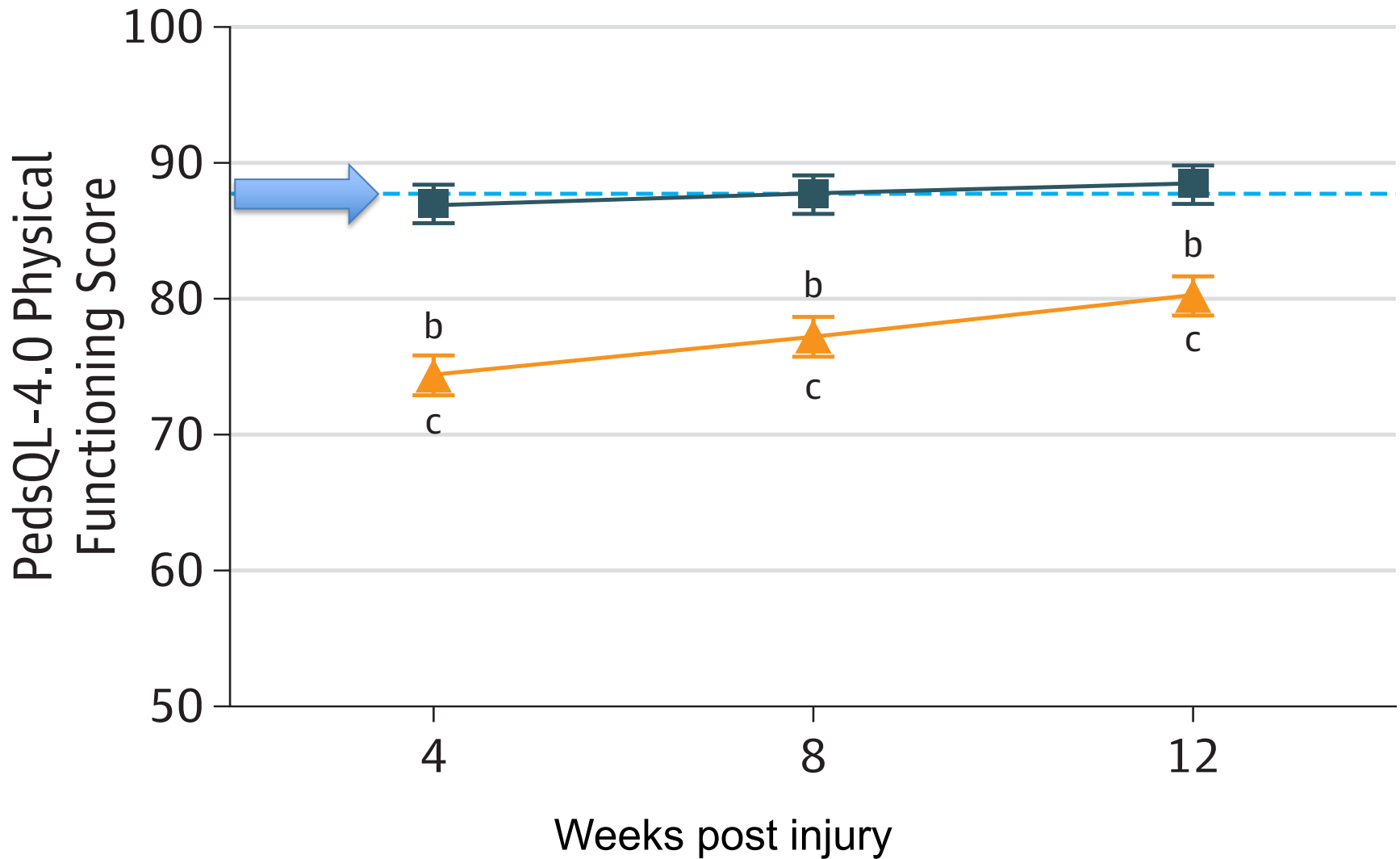
The Questions Parents Ask

1) When will my child be better?

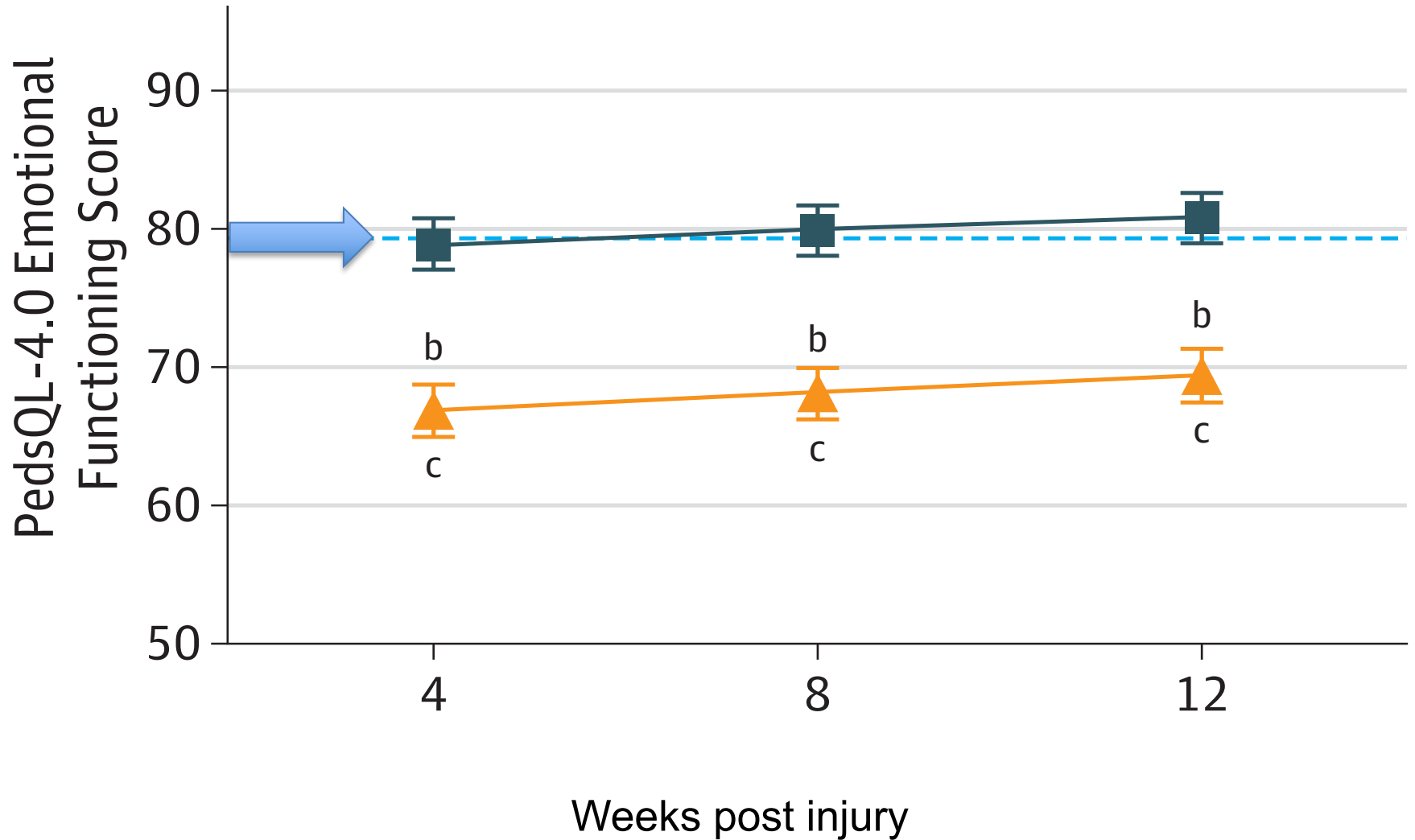


2) When will my child be able to return to sport?

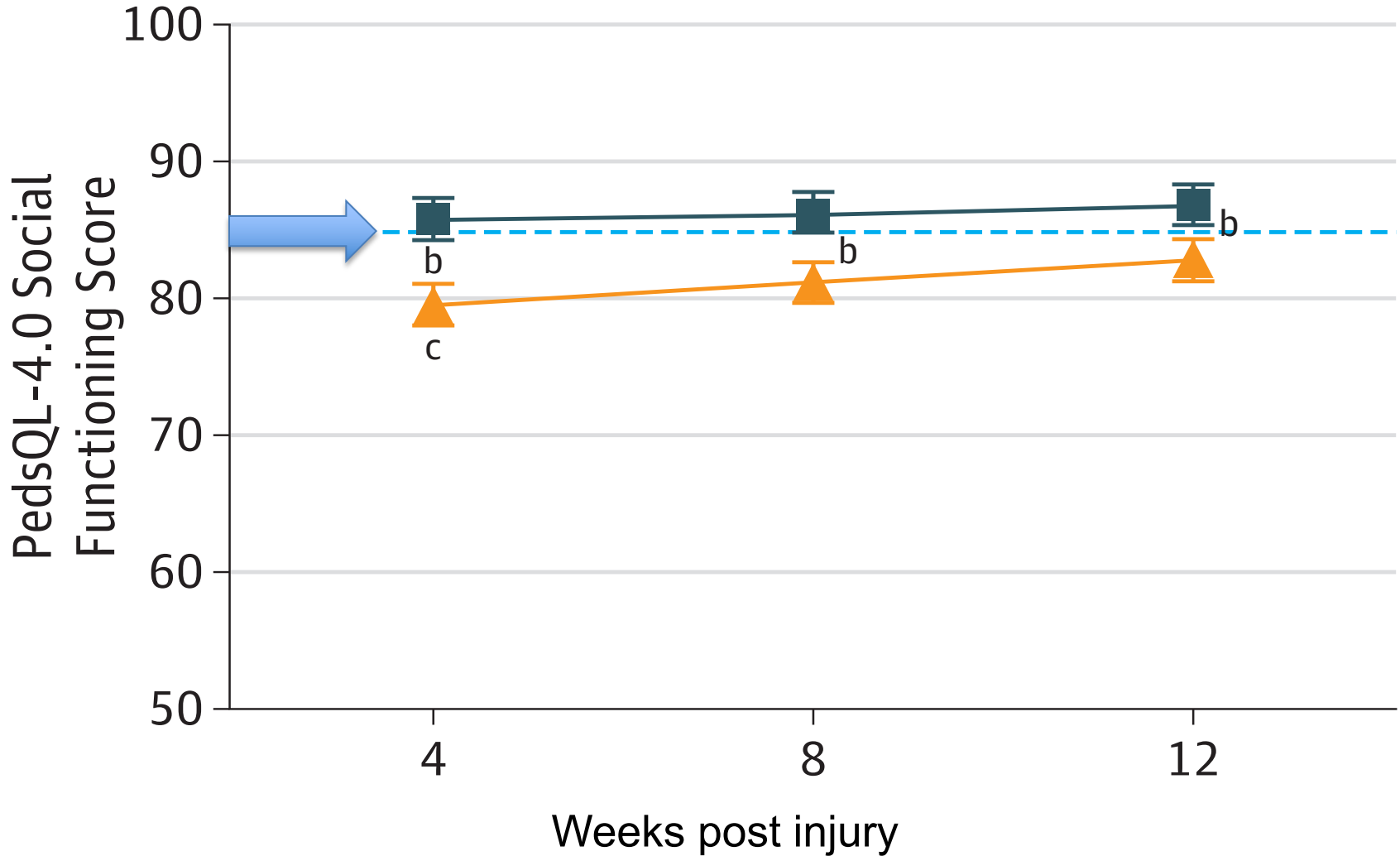
QoL: Physical



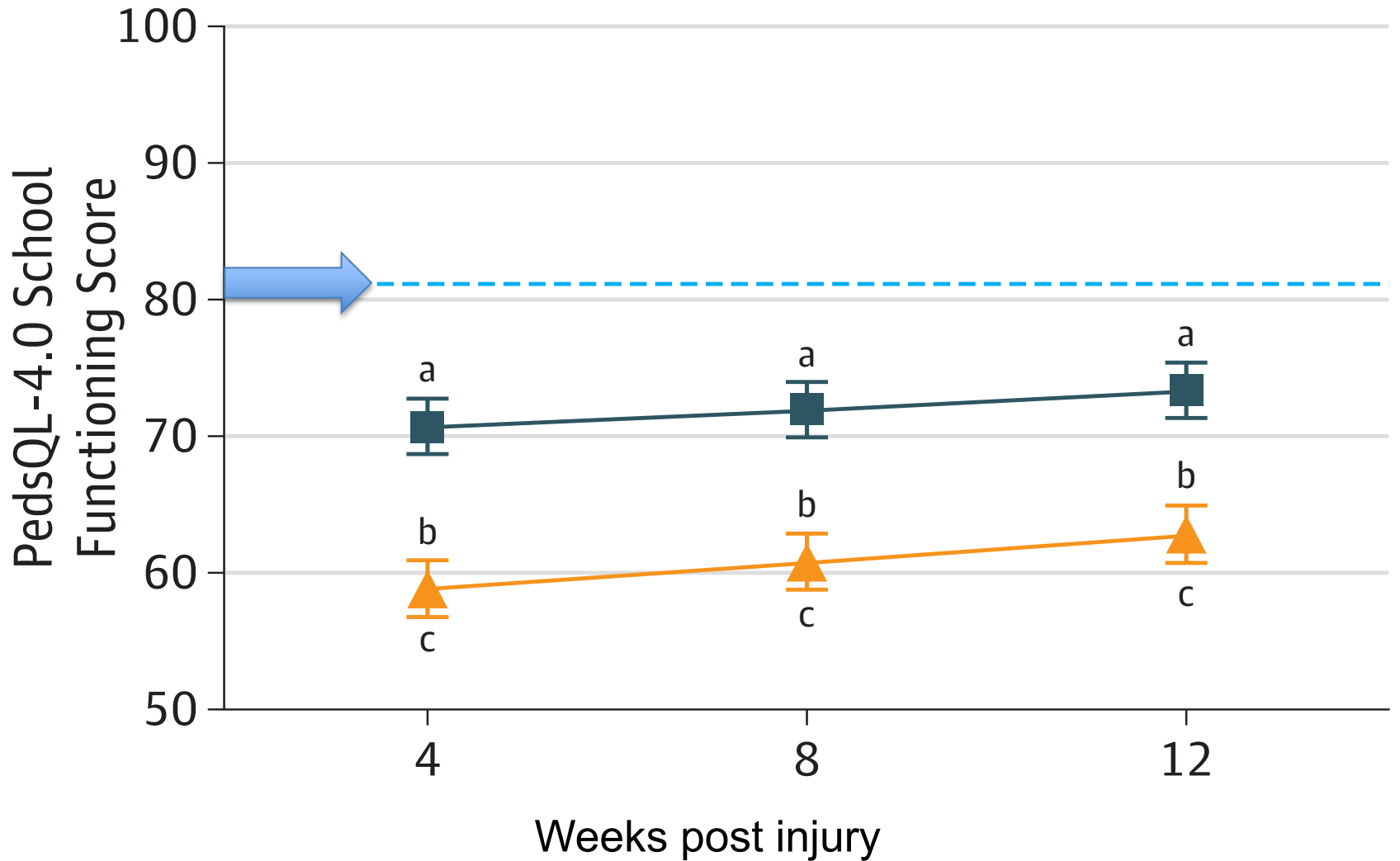
QoL: Emotional



QoL: Social



QoL: School



Why try to predict PPCS?

- Realistic anticipatory guidance
- Improved adherence to guidelines
- Target those at risk for specialized treatments
 - Follow-up with interdisciplinary concussion team
 - Medications or other novel interventions



Goal: to derive a clinical prediction rule for PPCS of *clinically available* factors in children presenting to the ED following concussion.

PCS Incidence (Derivation)

	Met PPCS criteria
Week 1	956/1716 (56%)
Week 2	697/1707 (41%)
Week 4	510/1701 (30%)
Week 8	382/1606 (24%)
Week 12	306/1573 (20%)

Risk Factor	Categories	Points
Age Group	5 to 7	0
	8 to 12	1
	13 to 18	2
Sex	Male	0
	Female	2
Longest Symptom Duration	No Prior or <1 week	0
	1+ week	1
Personal History of Migraine	No	0
	Yes	1
Answers Questions Slowly	No	0
	Yes	1
Tandem Stance	0-3	0
	4+, or unable to do test	1
Headache	No	0
	Yes	1
Sensitivity to Noise	No	0
	Yes	1
Fatigue	No	0
	Yes	2

Original Investigation

Clinical Risk Score for Persistent Postconcussion Symptoms Among Children With Acute Concussion in the ED

Roger Zemek, MD; Nick Barrowman, PhD; Stephen B. Freedman, MDCM, MSc; Jocelyn Gravel, MD; Isabelle Gagnon, PhD; Candice McGahern, BA; Mary Aglipay, MSc; Gurinder Sangha, MD; Kathy Boutis, MD; Darcy Beer, MD; William Craig, MDCM; Emma Burns, MD; Ken J. Farion, MD; Angelo Mikrogianakis, MD; Karen Barlow, MD; Alexander S. Dubrovsky, MDCM, MSc; Willem Meeuwisse, MD, PhD; Gerard Gioia, PhD; William P. Meehan III, MD; Miriam H. Beauchamp, PhD; Yael Kamil, BSc; Anne M. Grool, MD, PhD, MSc; Blaine Hoshizaki, PhD; Peter Anderson, PhD; Brian L. Brooks, PhD; Keith Owen Yeates, PhD; Michael Vassilyadi, MDCM, MSc; Terry Klassen, MD; Michelle Keightley, PhD; Lawrence Richer, MD; Carol DeMatteo, MSc; Martin H. Osmond, MDCM; for the Pediatric Emergency Research Canada (PERC) Concussion Team

IMPORTANCE Approximately one-third of children experiencing acute concussion experience ongoing somatic, cognitive, and psychological or behavioral symptoms, referred to as persistent postconcussion symptoms (PPCS). However, validated and pragmatic tools enabling clinicians to identify patients at risk for PPCS do not exist.

OBJECTIVE To derive and validate a clinical risk score for PPCS among children presenting to the emergency department.

- ← [Editorial page 987](#)
- + [JAMA Report Video at jama.com](#)
- + [Supplemental content at jama.com](#)
- + [CME Quiz at jamanetworkcme.com and CME Questions page 1050](#)

Natural Progression

JAMA Pediatrics | [Original Investigation](#)

Natural Progression of Symptom Change and Recovery From Concussion in a Pediatric Population

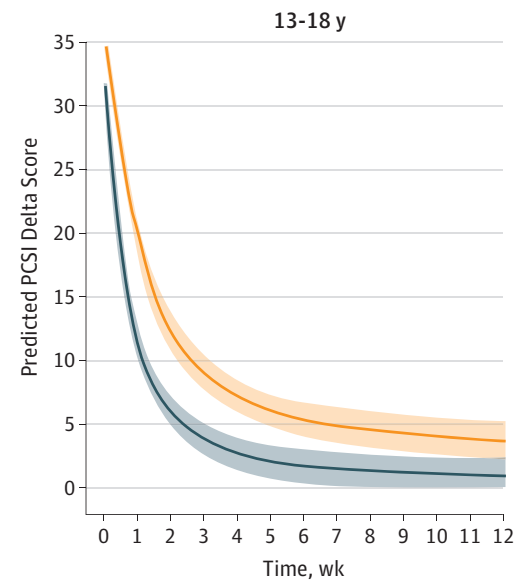
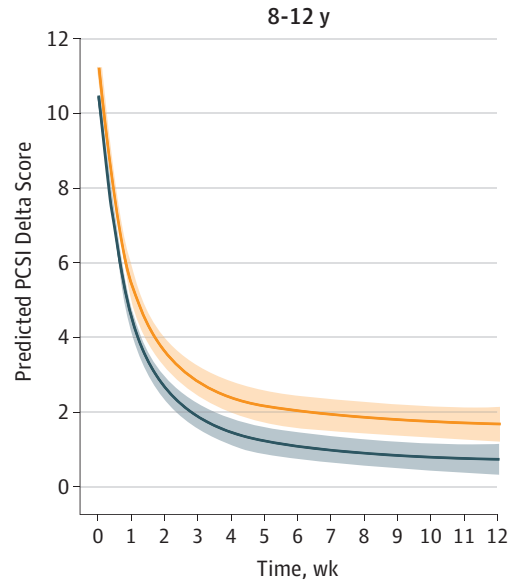
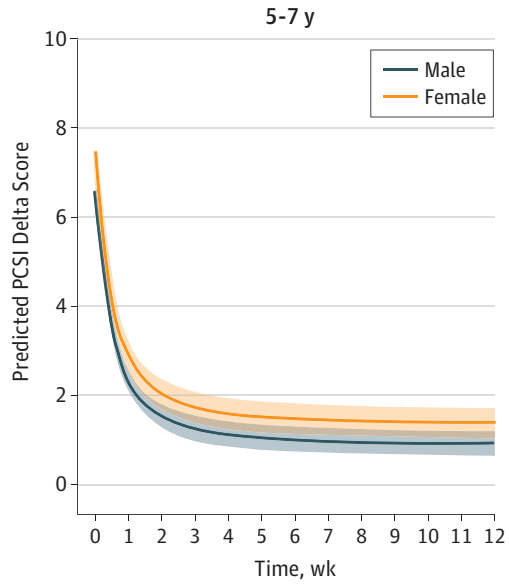
Andrée-Anne Ledoux, PhD; Ken Tang, PhD; Keith O. Yeates, PhD; Martin V. Pusic, MD, PhD; Kathy Boutis, MD; William R. Craig, MDCM, MSc; Jocelyn Gravel, MD; Stephen B. Freedman, MDCM, MSc; Isabelle Gagnon, PhD; Gerard A. Gioia, PhD; Martin H. Osmond, MDCM; Roger L. Zemek, MD; for the Pediatric Emergency Research Canada (PERC) Concussion Team

- Symptom improvement in first 2 weeks post-injury (children)
- Preadolescents and male adolescents in in the first 4 weeks
- Female adolescents have protracted recovery

January 2019, JAMA Pediatrics

Figure 1. Association of Sex and Continuous Age With Symptom Change Score Over Time (Measured in Weeks After Emergency Department Visit)

A Sex



B Continuous age

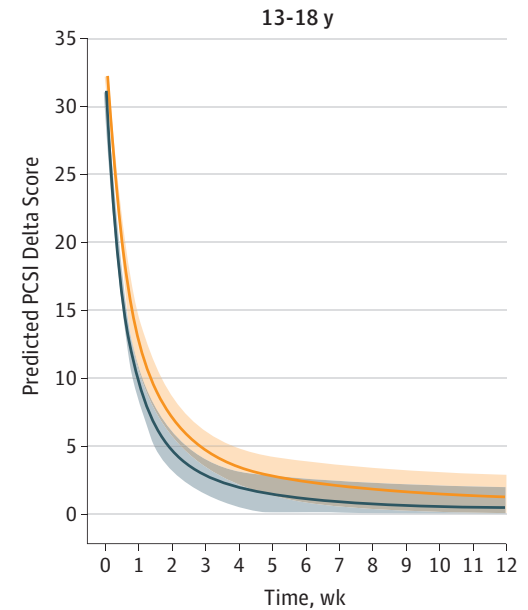
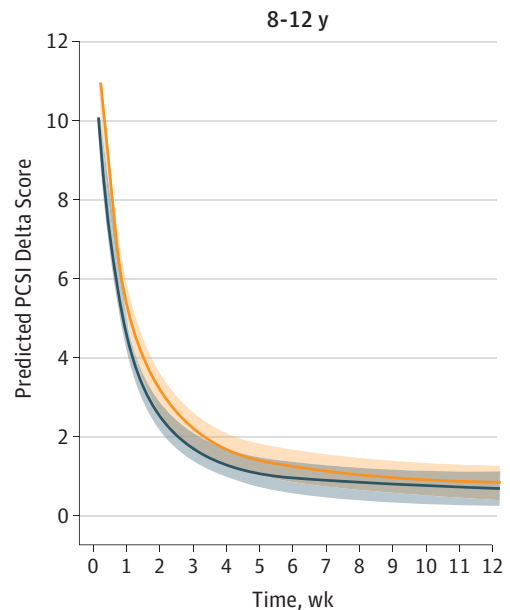
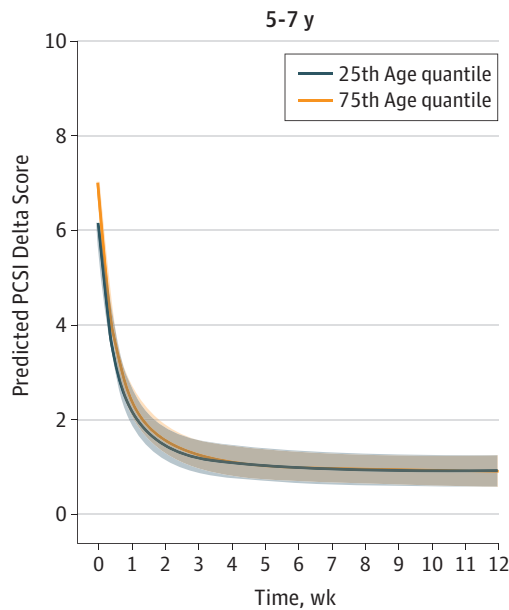
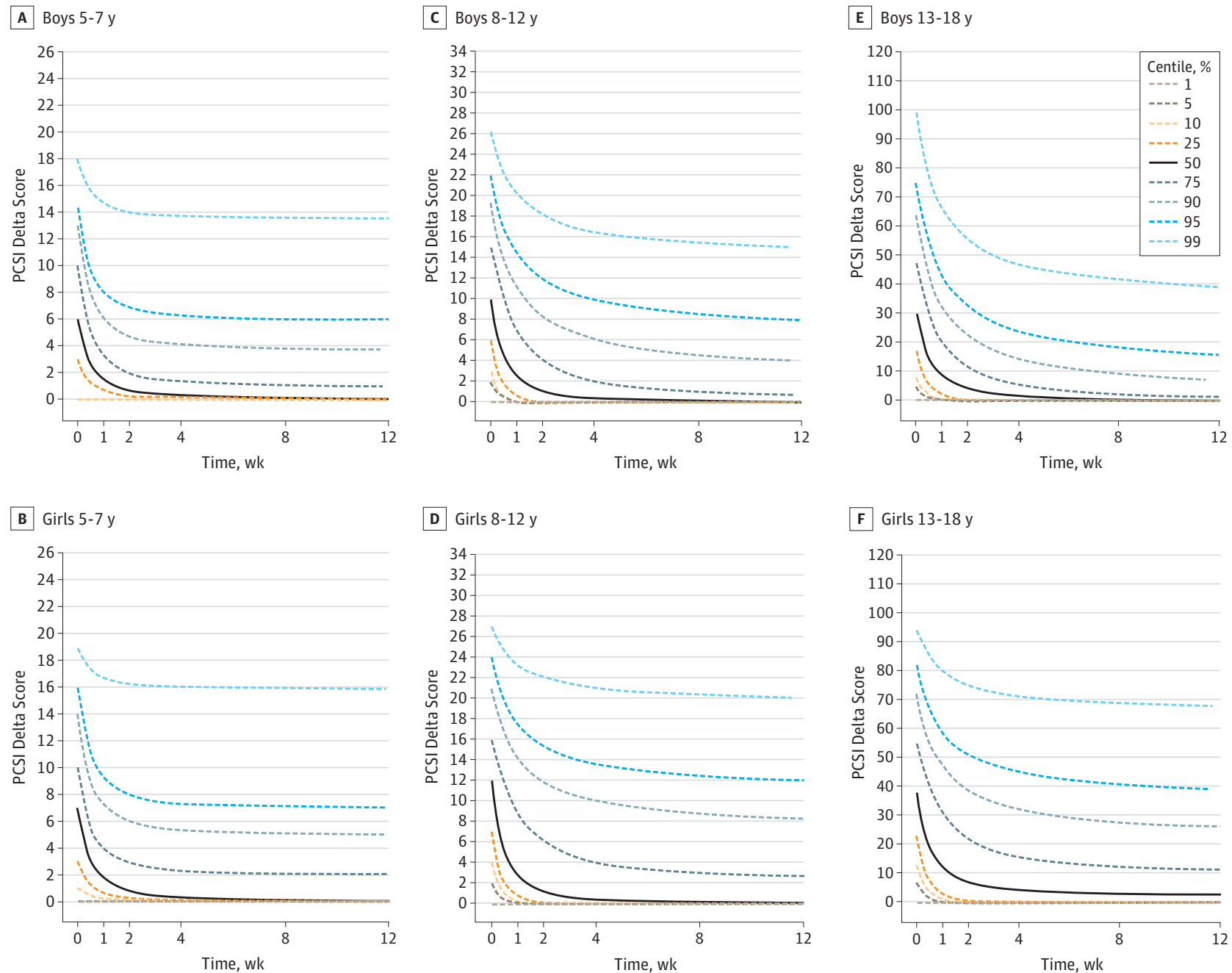


Figure 2. Unadjusted Recovery Centile Curves at Different Time Points, Stratified by Age Group and Sex



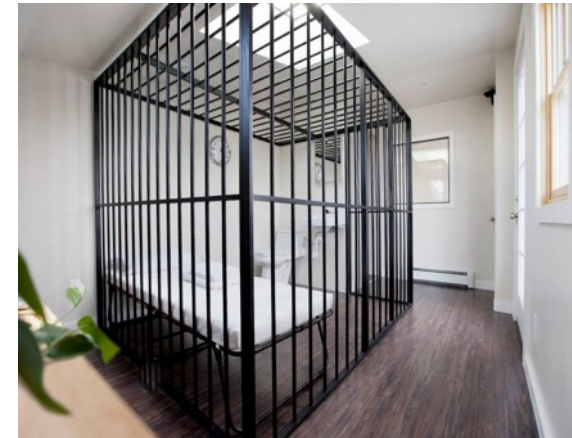
The Questions Parents Are Sure To Ask

1) When will my child be better?

2) When will my child be able to return to physical activities?



What happens now?



We can and need to do better!

Early Physical Activity

- Early return to physical activity was associated with reduced PPCS (29% vs. 40%)
- Most children non-compliant with current physical activity/rest recommendations
- ***RCTs urgently needed to confirm findings and determine optimal timing, duration and intensity***

JAMA[®]

Journal of the
American Medical Association

JAMA | **Original Investigation**

Association Between Early Participation in Physical Activity Following Acute Concussion and Persistent Postconcussive Symptoms in Children and Adolescents

Anne M. Groot, MD, PhD; Mary Aglipay, MSc; Franco Momoli, PhD; William P. Meehan III, MD; Stephen B. Freedman, MDCM, MSc; Keith Owen Yeates, PhD; Jocelyn Gravel, MD; Isabelle Gagnon, PhD; Kathy Boutis, MD; Willem Meeuwisse, MD, PhD; Nick Barrowman, PhD; Andrée-Anne Ledoux, PhD; Martin H. Osmond, MDCM; Roger Zemek, MD; for the Pediatric Emergency Research Canada (PERC) Concussion Team

IMPORTANCE Although concussion treatment guidelines advocate rest in the immediate postinjury period until symptoms resolve, no clear evidence has determined that avoiding physical activity expedites recovery.

OBJECTIVE To investigate the association between participation in physical activity within 7 days postinjury and incidence of persistent postconcussive symptoms (PPCS).

- [← Editorial page 2491](#)
- [+ Author Video Interview and JAMA Report Video](#)
- [+ CME Quiz at jamanetworkcme.com](#)

CONSENSUS STATEMENT ON CONCUSSION IN SPORT

Reference: by McCrory P. et al. BJSM 2017

GRADUATED RETURN-TO-SPORT STRATEGY

1 MEDICAL ASSESSMENT



2 REST

Respect 24-48 hours of physical and cognitive rest until the symptoms at rest disappear



3 SYMPTOM LIMITED ACTIVITY

- 10 min of slow walking
- No resistance training
- No contact activity allowed



4 LIGHT EXERCISE

- Increase heart rate
- Walking, swimming or stationary cycling
- 20min at 70% HRmax
- No resistance training
- No contact activity



6 NON CONTACT TRAINING

- Add coordination & cognitive skills
- Progression to more complex training drills
- 60min at 90% HRmax
- Resistance training OK
- No contact activity



5 SPORTS SPECIFIC EXERCISE

- Add movement
- Simple movement activities e.g. Running drills
- 30min at 80% HRmax
- No resistance training
- No contact activity

7 MEDICAL CLEARANCE



8 FULL CONTACT PRACTICE

- Restore confidence and function
- Normal training
- Contact activity OK



9 RETURN TO SPORT

- Unrestricted practice
- Normal game play
- Full rehabilitation



Designed by @YLMSportScience

5th

International
Consensus
Conference on

Concussion in Sport

27 – 28 October 2016
Berlin, Germany

FIFA
For the Game, For the World

ICC
International Cricket Council

IOC
International Olympic Committee

RUGBY
World Rugby

FEI
Fédération Equestre Internationale

 **perc**

Pediatric Emergency Research Canada

Early Subthreshold Aerobic Exercise for Sport-Related Concussion

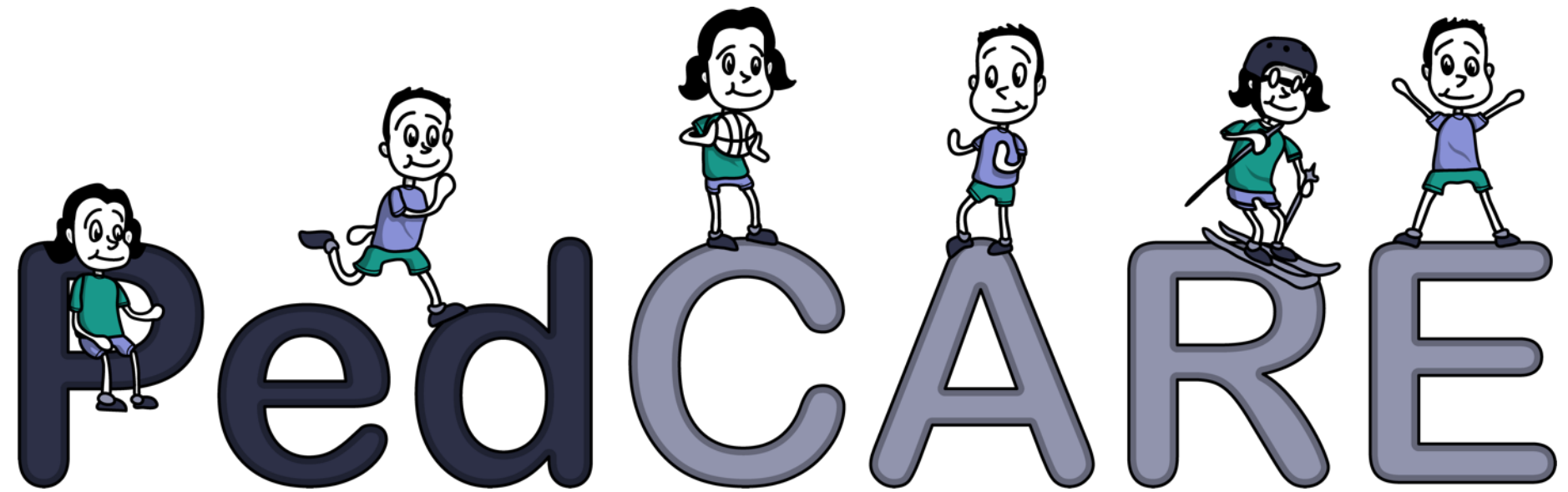
A Randomized Clinical Trial

John J. Leddy, MD; Mohammad N. Haider, MD; Michael J. Ellis, MD; Rebekah Mannix, MD; Scott R. Darling, MD; Michael S. Freitas, MD; Heidi N. Suffoletto, MD; Jeff Leiter, PhD; Dean M. Cordingley, MSc; Barry Willer, PhD

IMPORTANCE Sport-related concussion (SRC) is a significant public health problem without an effective treatment.

OBJECTIVE To assess the effectiveness of subsymptom threshold aerobic exercise vs a placebo-like stretching program prescribed to adolescents in the acute phase of recovery from SRC.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS This multicenter prospective randomized clinical trial was conducted at university concussion centers. Male and female adolescent athletes (age 13-18 years) presenting within 10 days of SRC were randomly assigned to aerobic exercise or a placebo-like stretching regimen.



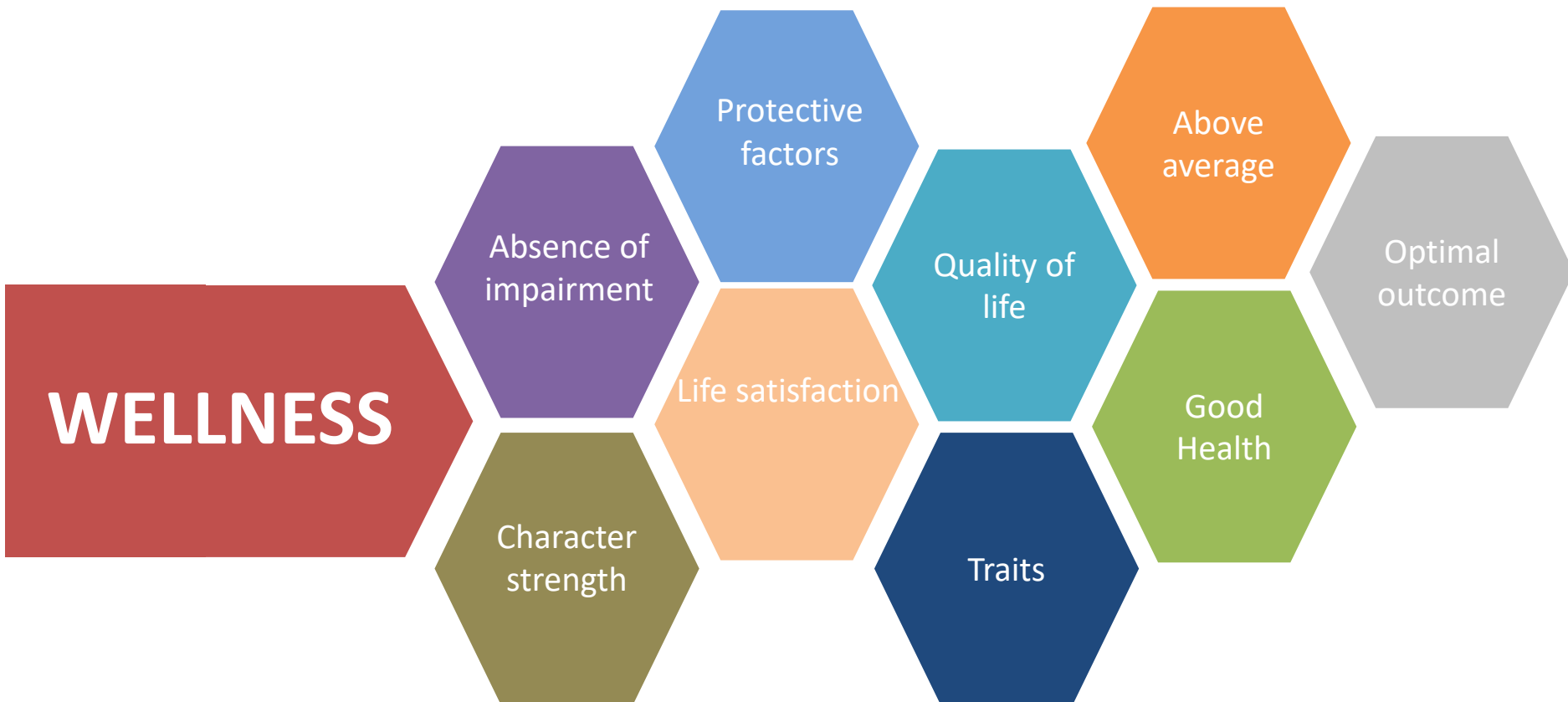
Pediatric Concussion Assessment of Rest and Exertion

Ledoux A-A, et al. Br J Sports Med, 2017

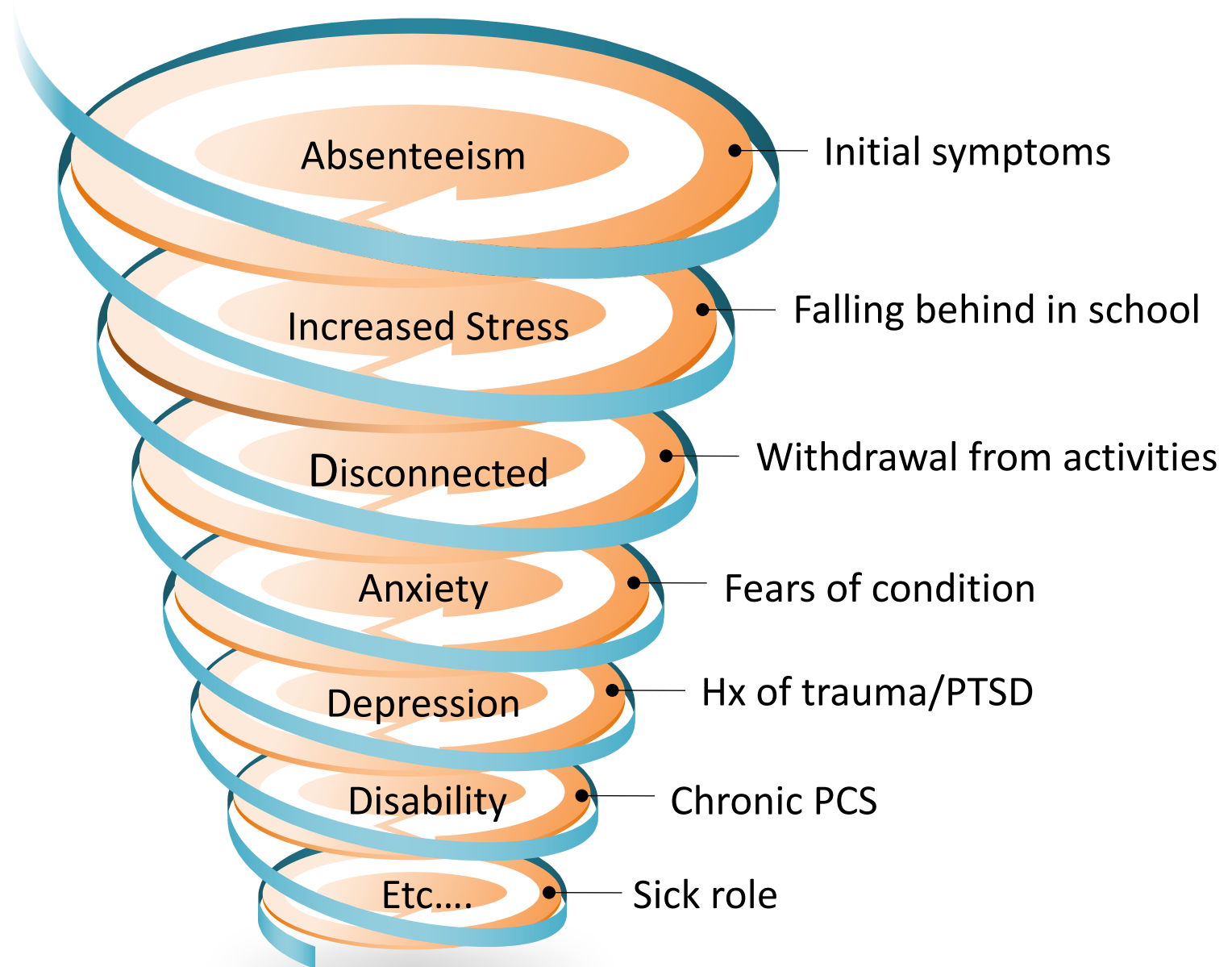
Wellness Definition

*"...a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and **not merely the absence of disease or infirmity**"*

- World Health Organization



Downward Spiral of Mental Health



Collaborative Care Model

Collaborative Care for Adolescents With Persistent Postconcussive Symptoms: A Randomized Trial

Carolyn A. McCarty, PhD,^{a,b} Douglas Zatzick, MD,^{c,d} Elizabeth Stein, BA,^a Jin Wang, PhD, MS,^d Robert Hilt, MD,^{c,e}
Frederick P. Rivara, MD, MPH,^{a,b,d} for the Seattle Sports Concussion Research Collaborative

PEDIATRICS[®]

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

LIVING GUIDELINE FOR DIAGNOSING AND MANAGING PEDIATRIC CONCUSSION

CLINICAL
RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR HEALTHCARE
PROFESSIONALS



SHARING AND USING
THE GUIDELINE



PARENT, TEACHER,
AND COACH
RESOURCES



DOWNLOAD
GUIDELINE (English)



Welcome to the Living Guideline!

Section A: Concussion Recognition, Initial Medical Assessment, Management



Domain 1:
Concussion
Recognition and
Directing to Care



Domain 2: Initial
Medical Assessment
and Management

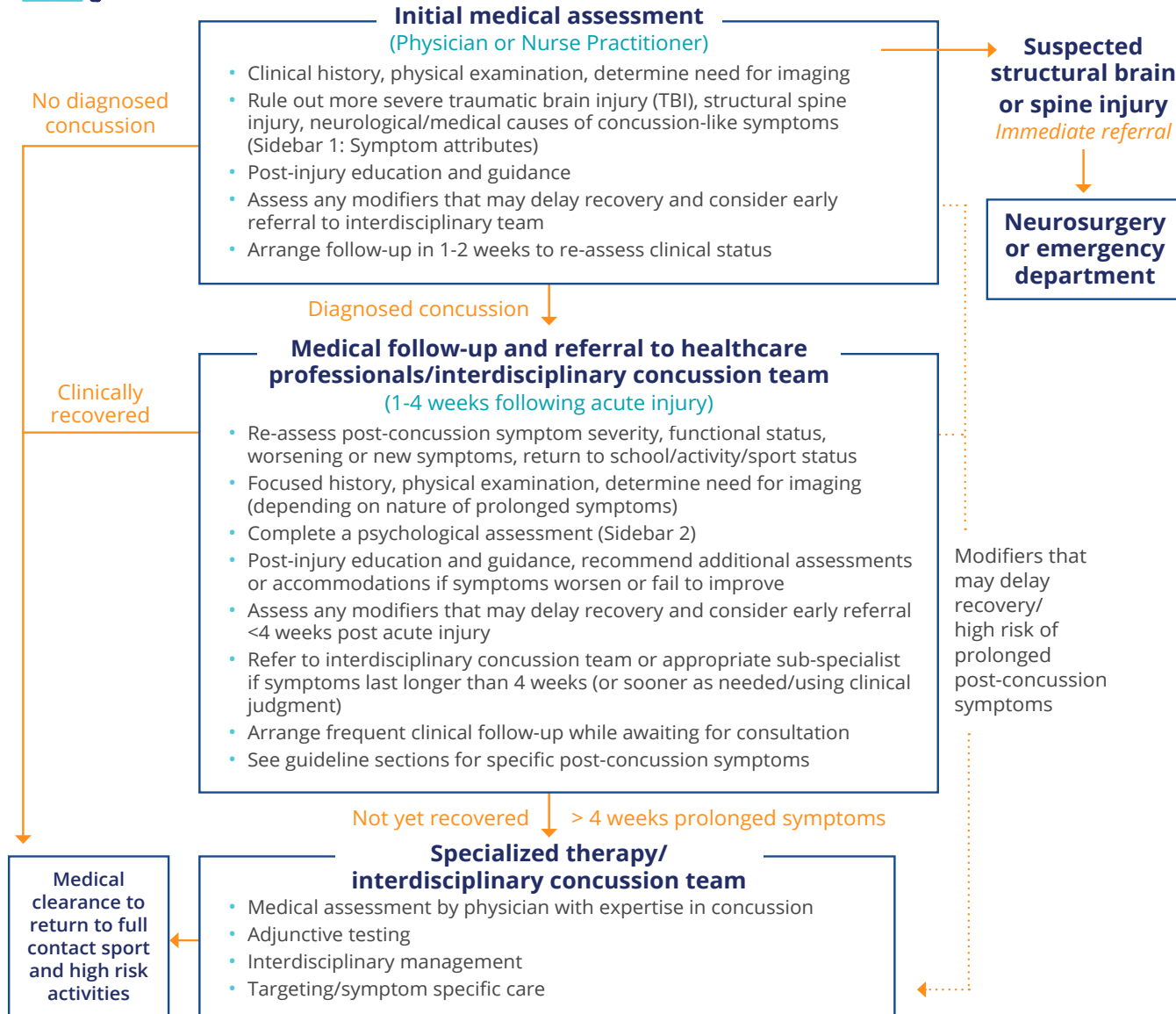


Domain 3: Medical
follow-up

braininjuryguidelines.org



TOOL 1.2: Manage Acute and Prolonged Concussion Symptoms Algorithm



Links to Recommendations:

- 1: Recognition and directing to care
- 2: Initial medical assessment and management
- 3: Medical follow-up
- 4: Medical clearance: Full contact sport or high-risk activity
- 5: Sport concussion considerations
- 6: Post-traumatic headache
- 7: Sleep disturbances
- 8: Mental health
- 9: Cognitive problems
- 10: Vision/vestibular/oculomotor
- 11: Fatigue
- 12: Return to school/work

SIDEBAR 1

> Symptom attributes

- Duration, onset, triggers, location
- Intensity and impact
- Perception of symptoms
- Impact on functioning
- Previous episodes
- Previous treatment and response

SIDEBAR 2

> Psychosocial evaluation

- Support system
- Mental health history
- Comorbid conditions (chronic pain, mood/stress/personality disorder)
- Substance use disorder
- Absence from school or academic difficulties

Recommendations

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE

8.1

Assess existing and new mental health symptoms and disorders.

Level of Evidence: 

Experienced and trained healthcare professionals should use appropriate screening tools to assess the child/adolescent. These assessments should be considered for children/adolescents with a history of mental health problems or with prolonged post-concussive symptoms.

Use Tool 8.1: [Post-concussion mental health considerations algorithm](#) and refer to a mental health specialist using clinical judgment.

Assessment screening tools to consider (direct website links):

- Link: [PHQ-SADS \(somatic\)](#)
- Link: [Severity Measure for Depression- Child Age 11-17](#) (adapted from PHQ-9 modified for Adolescents [PHQ-A])
- Link: [Severity Measure for Generalized Anxiety Disorder-Child Age 11-17](#) (adapted from GAD-7)
- Link: [HEADS-ED Tool](#)—Screening for Pediatric Mental Health (online interactive tool)
- Link: PROMIS Anxiety (pediatric and parent versions are available via [HealthMeasures.net](#))
- Link: PROMIS Depression (pediatric and parent versions are available via [HealthMeasures.net](#))
- Link: PROMIS Profile (25 questions, 37 questions, 49 questions versions are available via [HealthMeasures.net](#))

Living Guideline

Section A: Concussion Recognition, Initial Medical Assessment, Management 

Section B: Managing Concussion Symptoms 

Domain 6: Headache

Domain 7: Sleep

Domain 8: Mental Health

Domain 9: Cognition

Domain 10: Vision, Vestibular and Oculomotor Function

Domain 11: Fatigue

Domain 12: Return-to-School and Work

Section C: Biomarkers 



uOttawa

Summary



- Increasing incidence of concussion
- Identify the predictors for PPCS (5P rule)
- Potential to individualize concussion care
 - Appropriate follow-up (timing and type)
 - Target for early novel intervention
- Early physical activity important for recovery
- Braininjuryguidelines.org
- Many more questions still to answer!

CHEO

Roger Zemek, MD
Andree-Anne Ledoux, PhD
Anne Balkissoon, MD, PhD
Martin Osmond, MD
Ken Farion, MD
Peter Anderson, PhD
Nick Barrowman, PhD
Mary Aglipay, MSc
Yael Kamil
Candice McGahern
Natalie Breese, MD
Michael Vassilyadi, MD



uOttawa

Blaine Hoshizaki, PhD
Heidi Sveistrup, PhD
Coralie Rochefort
Franco Momoli, PhD



Gerard Gioia, PhD


Children's Hospital
London Health Sciences Centre

Gurinder Sangha, MD



William Craig, MD
Lawrence Richer, MD



Kathy Boutis, MD



Michelle Keightley, PhD



Emma Burns, MD



Carol DeMatteo, OT



Stephen Freedman, MD
Karen Barlow, MD
Angelo Mikrogianakis, MD
Brian Brooks, PhD
Keith Yeates, PhD
Willem Meeuwisse, MD



CHU Sainte-Justine
Le centre hospitalier
universitaire mère-enfant

Jocelyn Gravel, MD
Miriam Beauchamp, PhD



Sasha Dubrovsky, MD
Isabelle Gagnon, PhD



Children's Hospital
Health Sciences Centre Winnipeg
Celebrating children: 100 years of care

Darcy Beer, MD
Terry Klassen, MD



Boston
Children's
Hospital
Until every child is well™

Bill Meehan, MD