

# Physical Therapy Management of Post-Concussion Syndrome

4th Annual Pediatric Sports Physical Therapy Conference: April 4-5, 2014

Jason A. Hugentobler, PT, DPT, SCS, CSCS

Insert subject

Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## **Outline**

- · Evidence Review
- Symptom/Vital Assessment
- · Role of Manual Therapy
- Role of stretching/strengthening
- Sport-specific/Interval Exercise



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

# 4<sup>th</sup> International Consensus Statement on Concussion in Sport 2012

- · Science of concussion is evolving
  - Recognition of individualized approach
    - Also supported by American Academy of Neurology
- · Recognition of modifying factors
- Multidisciplinary approach for patients with post-concussion syndrome (PCS)
- Optimal timing of rest and/or activity is unclear



# Modifying Factors (McCrory 2012)

- · Female Gender
- · Significance of LOC
  - > 1 minute
- Amnesia
- · Convulsive Movements
- Depression
- ADD/HD





Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## Evidence in kids?

- Currently there are NO evidence-based return to play guidelines validated for pediatric athletes after concussion (March 2014)
  - Adult model adopted from 4th International Conference on Concussion (≥ 13 yo)
- Greater amount of youth concussion medical literature in adolescents (14 cincin years (vidal, 2012)
   Cincin

Table 1 Graduated	return to play protocol		
Rehabilitation stage	Functional exercise at each stage of rehabilitation	Objective of each stage	
1. No activity	Complete physical and cognitive rest	Recovery	
2. Light aerobic exercise	Walking, swimming or stationary cycling keeping intensity <70% maximum predicted heart rate	Increase heart rate	
	No resistance training		
3. Sport-specific exercise	Skating drills in ice hockey, running drills in soccer. No head impact activities	Add movement	
<ol> <li>Non-contact training drills</li> </ol>	Progression to more complex training drills, eg passing drills in football and ice hockey	Exercise, coordination, and cognitive load	
	May start progressive resistance training)		
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	Normal game play		
. Return to play	Normal game play	coacing stan	

## "Typical" Return to Play Procedure

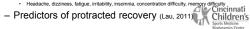
- 1. No Activity/Complete Rest
  - Symptoms resolve usually 24-48 hours
- 2. Light Aerobic Exercise (no resistance)
  - Half days → Full days of School
- 3. Sport-Specific Exercise
  - Increasing Aerobic Capacity, low-risk play (dribbling)
- 4. Non-contact Training
  - Sport-specific (position drills), Run and Jump as able
- 5. Full-contact Practice
- 6. Return to Play



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## What are we seeing?

- "Typical" Athlete vs Athlete with PCS
  - Typical athlete will progress through RTP stepwise progression
  - Pass all Concussion Testing
- · Athlete with Post-Concussion Syndrome
  - PCS can occur in up to 14% of athletes 6-18
  - Between 20-30% at CCHMC have prolonged recovery
  - WHO = 3 or more symptoms for > 6 weeks



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## Rehab A → Z

- 1. Symptoms/Vitals
  - Beginning and periodic
- 2. Aerobic Exercise
  - Manual Therapy
  - Stretching
  - Strengthening/Resistance
  - Sport-specific/Interval training
  - Balance/Vestibular/Oculomotor
- 3. Patient Education



				Sp	orts l	Medio	cine Biodynamics Center
Grad	led Sy	mpton	Scale	Check			
Evaluate all signs and symptom adulted season, Aders a conce- bustion score. Only consider as days if symptoms do not re-	ensive injury, r eturn to activi	r-amess the a y if scores an	Mete for each to comparable to	symptom. Ad- baseline score	d columns and r. Continue tes	compare to ting every 2-3	
Score According to Sc	verity	Non	1 2	Moderate 3	5e	rere 6	
Symptom	Preseason Baseline	Time of Injury	24 Hours Post-Injury	Day 3 Post- Injury	Day 4 Post-	Day 5 Post-	
Elurred Vision	-	ragan)	rea age,	ragan)	ragery	- repair/	
Dirziness							
Drowsiness							
Sleeping More than Usual							
Easily Distracted							
Fatigue							
Feeling "In a Feg"							
Feeling "Slowed Down"							
Headache							
Unusually Emotional							
Initability							
Loss of Consciousness							
Loss of Orientation							
Memory Problems							
Nauscous							
Nervousness							
Personality Changes							
Poor Balance/Coordination							
Ringing in the Ears Sadness							
Seeing Stars							
Sensitivity to Light							
Sensitivity to Noise							<i>a</i> 1 <i>a</i> 1
Steep Disturbances							Cincinnati
Vacant Starra/Glassy Even							Children's
Veniting							
							Sports Medicine
TOTAL SYMPTOM SCORE:							Biodynamics Center
http://www.youthsportsny	.org/injur	-reports	1				



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center	r
Light Aerobic Exercise	
Growing literature	
<ul> <li>Prolonged rest can lead to deconditioning, depression, and fatigue</li> </ul>	
Sub-symptom exercise may be beneficial (Leddy, 2007, Leddy 2010, Vidal 2012)	
<ul> <li>Consensus recommends intensity of &lt; 70% of maximum predicted heart rate (McCrory et al., 2012)</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Study by Leddy et al. used 80% of symptom threshold HR</li> </ul>	
Cincinnati Children's	
The doctor said he needed more activity. So Biodynamics Center  I hide his T.V. remote three times a week.	

## **Aerobic Exercise**

- · Mode of Exercise
  - Bike
  - Treadmill
  - Clinic Area
  - Elliptical
  - Swimming
- · Intensity of Exercise
  - HR
  - Perceived Exertion
- Time





# Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center Symptom Re-assessment within session

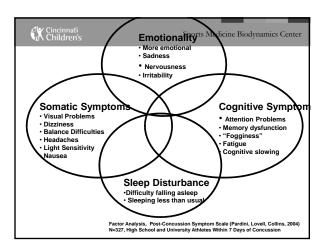
### Pay attention to:

- Headache
- Nausea
- · Balance problems
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- · Sensitivity to light/sound
- · Feeling slowed down
- · Visual problems

### Don't pay attention to:

- · Trouble falling asleep
- · Sleeping more/less
- · Irritability
- Sadness
- Nervousness
- · Feeling more emotional





Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center Rehab A → Z 1. Symptoms/Vitals - Beginning and periodic 2. Aerobic Exercise - Manual Therapy Stretching Strengthening/Resistance Sport-specific/Interval training Balance/Vestibular/Oculomotor Cincinnati Children's 3. Patient Education Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center **Manual Therapy** · Joint Mobility - Upper vs Lower Cervical - Upper Thoracic · Soft-tissue Mobility - Suboccipital region - Scalenes - Upper Trapezius - Levator Scapulae Cincinnati Children's Soorts Medicine - SCM Headaches Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center Cervicogenic Headache (CEH) • Systematic Review 2012 (Chaibi) - 7 RCT's Physiotherapy · Cervical spinal manipulative therapy (SMT) - RCT's suggest that physiotherapy and SMT might be an effective treatment in management of CEH · Other causes of headache

Tension-typeMigraine

- Autonomic Dysfunction

# Stretching/Strengthening Exercise

- NO Evidence in Concussion
  - Ylinen et al. 2010 RCT Neck Ex and CEH
    - Stretching was LESS effective alone than when combined with muscle endurance and strength training
  - Focus on DNF's and Scapula
- · Mechanism of Injury:
  - Whiplash
  - Rotational
- · Posture Presentation





BAD POSTURE ( EXAMPLES OF

Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## **Strength Training**

- · Follow stepwise progression
  - Light resistance initially
- Set parameters
  - Sets, reps, resistance, rest times
- If asymptomatic during ex → progress
  - Need to account for cumulative effect of exercise



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## Our 16 y/o football player

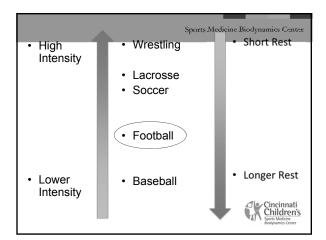
- Initial plan
  - Low weight, low reps, form focused → posture
- Progression
  - Low weight, higher reps → target deficits
- · Progressive resistance
  - Increasing weight and reduction in reps
- · Core lifts
  - Squat, Bench, Clean, Deadlift



# Sport-specific/Interval Training

- · Criteria
  - Steady decline in symptoms
  - Able to remain symptom free during aerobic portion of exercise
  - Increasing resistance levels with strength exercise
- · Begin with appropriate work:rest ratio
  - Example: 10 seconds on: 50 seconds off





Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

# 16 y/o FB - start of interval training

- Initial plan
  - Low level agility (agility ladder, line)
    - 5 seconds: 30 seconds at BORG 11
    - Remain asymptomatic  $\rightarrow$  re-assess vitals/PCSS
- Progression
  - Agility ladder → complexity of patterns (dual task)
    - 1. Same ratio w/ higher intensity
    - 2. Change ratio (10:20) at same intensity
- · Sport Specific
  - 5-10 second bursts (Borg 16-18) with 30 second diden's rest rest



## **Case Series of Active Rehabilitation**

- 6 adolescents (16.5  $\pm$  2.18 years)
- 4.6  $\pm$  3.1 months of PCS prior to start of program
- Duration of program 6.7  $\pm$  4.9 weeks
- Mean PCSS at start =  $12.1 \pm 5.8$
- Mean PCSS at finish =  $3.5 \pm 4.1$



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

Case Series

• Symptoms start to "finish"

Pre PCSS
Post PCSS
Post PCSS
Patient 1 Patient 2 Patient 3 Patient 4 Patient 5 Patient 6

Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## Balance/Vestibular/Oculomotor

- · Incorporated throughout treatment
- Initially
  - Gaze stability
    - Eye-head coordination exercise most often prescribed initially for vestibular rehabilitation after concussion (Alsalaheen 2012)
  - Convergence "difficulty going to/from board in class"
  - "dizzy" "eye fatigue" "difficulty reading"
- "Room is spinning" refer on



### **Treatments**

- · Gaze Stability
  - Seated in chair, 3 feet from wall, with objects on wall 3 feet apart
  - 140 bpm on metronome
  - Go until symptomatic, rest, repeat
  - Track number of repetitions
- · Beaded String
  - Focus on going far to near/near to far with beads
  - Increase sets, reps or change distance





Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## **Role of Dual Task**

- · Cognitive Domain Impairments Persist
  - Attention Problems
  - Memory dysfunction
- · Supplement PT with Speech Therapy input/activities
  - Balance with retro counting
  - Postural re-education with counting by multiples
  - Immediate and Short-Term Recall
    - SCAT, Standardized Assessment of Concussion Cincinnati Chickens Sent Medicans
       Sent Medicans



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## **Pitfalls of Active Rehabilitation**

- · Improper clinic setup
  - Time of day
  - Lighting/noise
- · Reliance on symptom reporting
- · Disconnect between old vs new school
- · Disconnect between patient and parent
- NO GREAT EVIDENCE



### Education

- Includes patients, parents, coaches, school, etc....
- · Balance school, activity, sports and rehab
- · Coaches and parents
  - Risks of multiple concussions
  - Second impact syndrome
  - Role of proper technique in prevention
  - AWARENESS



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## **Return to Play Decision Making**

- · Multidisciplinary Approach
  - Input from various healthcare providers
  - Progress made
  - Gradual team participation without contact
  - Eventual return if able
- · Legal ramifications
  - www.knowconcussion.org
- Patient and parent EDUCATION
- · Prevention and minimizing risk



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## **Risky Sports**

- Football
- Boxing
- Rugby
- · Ice Hockey
- Soccer
- Wrestling
- · Horseback Riding
- Gymnastics
- Martial Arts
- Ski/snowboarding
- Cheerleading (stunt)
  - Lacrosse
- Basketball
- · Baseball/softball ?



## **Role of PT with Concussion**

- · Diagnostic Tests and Measures
- Rehabilitation
  - Address Impairments
  - Aerobic Exercise
  - INDIVIDUALIZED
    - · Continuously "Evolving"
- EDUCATION!!!





Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

# Putting it all together...

- · No protocol available
- · Individualized and evolving treatments
- Sub-symptom aerobic exercise is beneficial and SAFE
- · PT can address additional impairments
- EDUCATION



Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

#### References

Alsalaheen BA, Whitney SL, Mucha A, Morris LO, Furman JM, Sparto PJ. Exercise Prescription Patterns in Patients treated with Vestibular Rehabilitation After Concussion. Physiother Res Int. 2012; 18(2): 100-108

Barlow M, Schlabach D, Peiffer J, Cook C. Differences in change scores and the predictive validity of three commonly used measures following concussion in the middle school and high school aged population. Inter J Sports Phys The 2011; (62); 150-151. PMID: 21904694

Chaibi A, Russell MB. Manual therapies for cervicogenic headache: a systematic review. J Headache Pain, 2012;13:351-359.

Gagnon I, Galli C, Friedman D, Grilli L, Iverson GL. Active rehabilitation for children who are slow to recover following sport-related concussion. Brain Injury. 2009;23(12):956-964.

Giza CC, Kutcher JS, Barth J, et al. Summary of evidence-based guideline update: Evaluation and management of concussion in sports. Neurology. 2013: epub ahead of print.

Grady MF. Concussion in the adolescent athlete. Curr Probl Pediatr Adolesc Health Care. 2010; 40(7): 154-69. PMID: 20705248



### References

Guskiewicz KM, Valovich McLeod TC. Pediatric sports-related concussion. PM R. 2011; 3(4): 353-64. PMID: 21497322.

Halstead ME, Walter KD and The Council on Sports Medicine and Fitness. Sport-Related Concussion in Children and Adolescents. *Pediatrics*. 2010;126:597-615.

Juli GA. Deep Cervical Flexor Muscle Dysfunction in Whiplash. J Musculoskeletal Pain. 2000;8(1/2): 143 – 154.

Karlin AM. Concussion in the Pediatric and Adolescent Population: "Different population, different concerns". PM&R. 2011;3:369-379.

Krol AL, Mrazik M, Naidu D, Brooks BL, Iverson GL. Assessment of symptoms in a concussion management programme: method influences outcome. Brain Injury. 2011;25(13-14):1300-1305.

Lau BC, Collins MW, Lovell MR. Sensitivity and specificity of subacute computerized neurocognitive testing and symptom evaluation in predicting outcomes after sports-related concussion. Am J Sports Med. 2011; 39(6):1209-

Leddy, JJ, Kozlowski K, Donnelly, JP, Pendergast DR, Epstein, LH, Willer B. A preliminary study of subsymptom threshold exercise training for refractory post-concussion syndrome. Clin J Sport Med. 2010; 2014;21:27:Tricinnati

#### Sports Medicine Biodynamics Center

## References

Leddy JJ, Kozlowski K, Fung M, Pendergast DR, Willer B. Regulatory and autoregulatory physiological dysfunction as a primary characteristic of post concussion syndrome: implications for treatment. NeuroRehabilitation. 2007;22(3):193–205.

McCrory P, Meeuwisse W, Aubry M, et al. Consensus statement on concussion in sport: The 4th international conference on concussion in sport held in Zurich, November 2012. BJSM. 2013; 47: 250-258.

McCrory P, Meeuwisse W, Johnston K, Dvorak J, Aubry M, Mollowy M, Cantu R. Consensus statement on concussion in sport—The 3<sup>rd</sup> international conference on concussion in sport held in Zurich, November 2008. PMR 2.009, 1(5): 406-20. PMID: 19627927

Pardini J, Stump J, Lovell MR, Collins MW, Moritz K, Fu F. The Post Concussion Symptom Scale (PCSS): a factor analysis [abstract], Br J Sports Med. 2004; 38: 661-66.

Purcell L. What are the most appropriate return-to-play guidelines for concussed child athletes? Br J Sports Med. 2009;43:i51-i55.

Vidal PG, Goodman AM, Colin A, Leddy JJ, Grady MF. Rehabilitation strategies for prolonged recovery in pediatric and adolescent concussion. Pediatric Annals. 2012; 41(9):1-7.

Ylinen J. Nikander R. Nykanen, et al. Effect of Neck Exercises on Cervicogenic Headache: A random set Children controlled trial. J Rehabil Med. 2910-42, 344-349.