

# SUPPORTING A STUDENT WITH CONCUSSION:

## Your role as a teacher

Helping children and adolescents with their concussion care and returning to school, play, sport and daily life activities requires the support of many. As a teacher, you have an important role to play! If you are a teacher who has never had a student with a concussion, use this information to build your knowledge. For teachers who have had a student with a concussion, use this information to advocate for the care and support the student may need.

**About this resource:** The information shared in this resource is based on the [Living Guideline for Diagnosing and Managing Pediatric Concussion](#). Elementary and Highschool teachers reviewed and selected recommendations from this Guideline that they thought teachers should be aware of.

### ✓ **Take action: Know your school's role in concussion!**

Enquire if your school has a concussion policy/protocol and refer to it. Determine if:

- concussion education is provided
- staff are oriented to the policies/protocols
- policies/protocols are reviewed and updated regularly

If your school does not have a concussion policy/protocol, talk to your administration about putting one in place.



## EDUCATION: Know about concussion

- A concussion is a brain injury caused by sudden shaking of the head. Any hit to the head, face, neck or body can cause a concussion. Concussions can happen from a fall, during a motor vehicle collision or sports, or during play at school, camp or in the neighbourhood.
- If the student has a significant impact to the head, face, neck, or body and reports any symptoms or shows any of the visual signs of a concussion, you should suspect a concussion.

**Concussion symptoms:** Symptoms describe how someone feels after they are injured. Some symptoms may not appear until the next day. Common concussion symptoms your student may experience are:

- Headaches or head pressure
- Easily upset or angered
- Feeling slow, tired or having no energy
- Blurred or fuzzy vision
- Feeling more emotional
- Difficulty working on a computer
- Dizziness
- Nervous or anxious
- Not thinking clearly
- Sensitivity to light or sound
- Sadness
- Difficulty reading or remembering
- Nausea and vomiting
- Sleeping more or less
- Balance problems
- Having a hard time falling asleep

**Concussion signs:** Signs describe how a student looks or acts when they are injured. Common concussion signs are:

- Lying still on the ground or ice
- Slow to get up
- Confusion or can't answer questions
- Blank stare
- Difficulty standing or walking
- Injury to the face or holding their head

### ✓ **Take action:**

A student returning to physical activity (e.g. Phys Ed class, intramural sports) too soon after a concussion can lead to another injury. This may affect how they recover. If you think the student has a concussion:

- sit them out
- contact the parents immediately
- recommend that the student be seen by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner as soon as possible



## CONCUSSION RECOVERY: Understand the steps involved

- **Rest for the first 1-2 days after a concussion is key!**
- After this short rest, the student should start activities (physical and thinking) that **do not**:
  - make symptoms worse
  - bring on new symptoms
  - increase the risk of a fall or hit to the head or body that could cause another concussion
  - increase the risk for another concussion (e.g. contact sport, full game play)
- As a teacher, you can play an active role in supporting all students with a concussion to make a *gradual and individualized* (step-by-step) return-to-school. Use the steps below to guide this process.

Steps to return-to-school and sport can happen at the same time. It is important that the student return-to-school full-time at a full academic load (i.e. writing exams without accommodations in place as a result of the concussion) **before** completely returning to full-contact sport or high-risk activities.



### Return-to-School Steps:

Steps*	Activity	Example
1	Activities at home that do not make the child/adolescent feel worse	Reading, texting, screen time and other activities that do not make symptoms worse Start at 5-15 minutes at a time
2	School activities	Homework, reading or other activities outside of the classroom
3	Return-to-school part-time	Getting back to school for a few hours or half days
4	Return-to-school full-time	Gradual return to full days at school

\* The student can start these steps 1-2 days after a concussion, even with symptoms. Each step should take about one day. If symptoms get worse, the student should go back to the last step. Try it again until the student can do it without bringing on new symptoms or making symptoms worse. It is important to receive a note from the medical doctor or nurse practitioner that states the student is cleared to return to full-contact sport or high-risk activity.

### Take action:

Work with your student and the family to put these steps into practice. The student's healthcare provider can advise on what supports might be needed in the classroom to help with return-to-school such as:

- Environment supports (e.g. alternate workspace, reducing noise, rest breaks)
- Instruction supports (e.g. extra help, alternatives for screen-based instruction)
- Assessment and Evaluation supports (e.g. extra time for tests, quiet workspace for test taking)

### Take action:

Every student's experience with concussion is **different**. As you help the student return-to-school, things you might want to talk to them about are:

- Importance of sleep
- Driving safety
- Maintaining social interactions
- Avoidance of alcohol and recreational drugs
- Use of computers, phones and screen devices, and if these make symptoms worse
- How they are feeling (e.g. emotions, headache, decreased attention)





## STAY CONNECTED: Communicate with the student, family and coaches

- If the student has had a concussion, stay informed.
- Have ongoing conversations about concussion symptoms, medical management and recovery so that you can best support the student through the concussion recovery process.
- If you notice that the student is developing new concussion-like symptoms or sustains a new suspected concussion, recommend that the student be seen by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner.
- Concussion recovery takes time, so it is important to have patience with the student and the family during this process.



### Looking for resources?

Here are examples of resources that might be helpful and that you can share with your colleagues and schoolboard:

- [Concussion Recognition Tool 5: To help identify concussion in children, adolescents, and adults](#)
- [Parachute Concussion Guidelines for Parents & Caregivers](#)
- [Concussion Ed – Parachute Concussion Education](#)
- [PAR Concussion Recognition & Response: Concussion symptom recognition tool for coaches and parents](#)
- [CATT: Concussion Resources for School Professionals](#)
- [SchoolFirst: Enabling successful return-to-school for Canadian youth following a concussion](#)

