

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# Concussion Prescription: A Year On The Bench For Youngsters?

By Nancy Shute  
2013

*A concussion is a serious brain injury that can affect your brain function and cause a range of mental and physical symptoms. Concussions are common injuries for those involved in contact sports, such as football, hockey, and soccer. In this informational text, Nancy Shute discusses a new study that examines how long it takes for someone to recover from a concussion. As you read, take notes on how long it takes different patients to recover from concussions.*

[1] The moms at Saturday's soccer game let out a collective "wow" as a 10-year-old girl headed the ball away from the net.

Then one next to me said, "Should they be doing that?" Another said, "I don't think so." But none of us yelled: "Hey, kids, no heading the ball!"

Head injuries are a big problem for young athletes, who may be more vulnerable for a year after having a concussion, according to research published Monday. That means students and their parents may have to think hard about when it's safe to return to play.

"I'm going to guess that lots of parents (perhaps most of them) wouldn't keep their kids out of hockey (or football or lacrosse or other high-risk sport) for a year after a concussion," Dr. Claire McCarthy, a pediatrician at Boston Children's Hospital who wasn't involved in the research, writes on her blog. "They would take the risk."



*"2014.09.20 Central vs Wisconsin Whitewater-0129" by Mike Gatzke is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0*

[5] But we still don't know if one year is what it takes to protect kids' brains, says Dr. Matthew Eisenberg, the lead author of the study, who is an emergency room physician at Boston Children's.

"We didn't have enough patients to pinpoint the window of vulnerability," Eisenberg tells Shots. "We were nervous about this before, and now we see even more reason to be nervous. But we're not able to say when is the right time to return to activity."

The patients who had had a concussion in the year before being injured again had symptoms for almost three times as long as those with their first concussion, 35 days compared to 12 days, according to Eisenberg and his colleagues. The study appears in the journal, *Pediatrics*.

They tracked 235 patients, ages 11 to 22, who came to the emergency room at Boston Children's with a concussion. Two-thirds of them were injured playing a sport, with hockey, soccer, football, and basketball the most common. Researchers then followed the patients to see how long it took them to recover.

Headache and other concussion symptoms can make it impossible for students to do schoolwork. Patients are often told not to read, use computers, or watch TV.

- [10] In the study, those age 13 and over were more likely to have a long recovery time. That could be either because neurobiology<sup>1</sup> changes as children mature, the researchers theorized, or that they are playing harder, with more contact and higher-force impacts.

Any athlete suspected of having a concussion should be removed from play immediately, according to guidelines issued earlier this year by the American Academy of Neurology. The goal is to reduce a second hit to a recovering brain.

Despite his findings, Eisenberg says he would never tell a parent to keep a child out of sports for a year. "For every family, for every child, the situation is going to be different," he says. "It's really important that they get close follow-up care and make decisions based on what's best for the child."

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1. the biology of the nerve cells that send signals through the body

## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement identifies the central idea of the text?
  - A. Many parents put their children at risk by allowing them to return to sports too early after a concussion.
  - B. People who experience a second concussion not long after the first experience more extensive damage.
  - C. Younger children are particularly vulnerable to concussions because of the state of their developing brain.
  - D. Doctors still don't know enough about concussions to prescribe any suggested form of treatment or rehabilitation.
  
2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "Should they be doing that?' Another said, 'I don't think so.' But none of us yelled: 'Hey, kids, no heading the ball!'" (Paragraph 2)
  - B. "But we still don't know if one year is what it takes to protect kids' brains, says Dr. Matthew Eisenberg" (Paragraph 5)
  - C. "The patients who had had a concussion in the year before being injured again had symptoms for almost three times as long as those with a first concussion" (Paragraph 7)
  - D. "Two-thirds of them were injured playing a sport, with hockey, soccer, football and basketball the most common." (Paragraph 8)
  
3. What is the author's main purpose in the text?
  - A. to encourage parents to keep their kids out of sports for a full year after a concussion
  - B. to provide readers with a study that sheds new light on the dangers of concussions
  - C. to show readers how to avoid concussion while playing sports
  - D. to emphasize how little doctors know about concussions and rehabilitation
  
4. How do paragraphs 5-6 contribute to the development of ideas in the text?
  - A. They emphasize the importance of taking a year off of sports after a concussion.
  - B. They expose the problems of the study that make it incorrect.
  - C. They stress the remaining questions and mysteries around concussions.
  - D. They show that doctors will never fully understand the effects of concussions.

5. How does the study help readers understand how to treat a concussion?

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