

It's raining it's pouring
The old man is snoring
He bumped his head and went to bed
and couldn't get up in the morning

Mother Goose

# It's Raining it's Pouring

SOME PEARLS ON PEDIATRIC MINOR HEAD INJURIES

## You are working in your clinic one day

- 2 patients left in the waiting room
- Coincidentally, both have hit their heads in one way or another
- They look OK when you glance out at them
- You decide to see the youngest patient first

- ▶ 15 month baby fell out of crib
- Cried right away
- Fussy since then
- Crying more than usual
- Vomited after breakfast
- Generally well child meeting all milestones

- Questions:
- GCS
- Are You Worried About the Mechanism?
- What are Important Physical Exam findings?
- Need for imaging?

- ► GCS for tots 2 yrs or less = E+V+M
- 4. Eyes opening spontaneously
- 3. Eye opening to speech
- 2. Eye opening to pain
- No eye opening or response

- 5. Smiles, babbling, coos.
- Cries but consolable, inappropriate interactions.
- 3. Inconsistently inconsolable, moaning.
- 2. Inconsolable, agitated.
- 1. No verbal response.

- 6. Infant moves spontaneously or purposefully
- 5. Infant withdraws from touch
- 4. Infant withdraws from pain
- 3. Abnormal flexion to pain (decorticate)
- 2. Extension to pain (decerebrate)
- 1. No motor response



### Pediatric Head Trauma CT Decision Guide



Children younger than 2 years

- GCS < 15</li>
   Palpable skull fracture
   AMS (agitation, somnolence, slow response, repetitive questioning)
  - YES TO ANY

    High Risk –

    4.4% risk of ci-TBI\*

- Scalp hematoma (excluding frontal)
- LOC >5 seconds
- Not acting normally per parent
- Severe mechanism of injury
  - Fall > 3 ft
  - MVA w/ejection, rollover, or fatality
  - Bike/ped vs. vehicle w/o helmet
  - Struck by high-impact object



Low Risk - < 0.02%

Intermediate Risk – 0.9%



Observation vs.
CT using shared
decision-making

Clinical factors used to guide decision-making:

- Multiple vs. isolated factors
- Worsening findings during observation (AMS, headache, vomiting)
- Physician experience
- Parental preference
- < 3 months old

\*ci-TBI: risk of clinically important TBI needing acute intervention, based on PECARN validated prediction rules

### Counsel Parents

It is very unlikely, but if your child develops new or worsening symptoms\* such as these, bring him/her back to the Emergency Department as soon as possible.



Lack of alertness
(if they are
becoming
less and less alert
within the next day)



Severely worsening headache (despite resting)



Vomiting (enough episodes to interfere with eating)



Unsteady or cannot walk



Difficulty talking or recognizing people

Your child can maintain regular activities such as sleep.

\* Some symptoms may not apply to young children who are not yet able to walk or talk.

## When Two Heads Aren't Better than One

▶ 15 year old soccer player takes a double header



### When Two Heads Aren't Better than One

- Are You Worried About The Mechanism?
- ▶ What is the GCS?
- Physical Exam findings
- Need for imaging
- ▶ What next?

- ► GCS: E+V+M
- 4. Eyes opening spontaneously
- 3. Eye opening to speech
- 2. Eye opening to pain
- 1. No eye opening or response

- 5. Normal Conversation
- 4. Confused / Disoriented.
- 3. Inappropriate Words
- 2. Incomprehensible Sounds.
- 1. No verbal response.

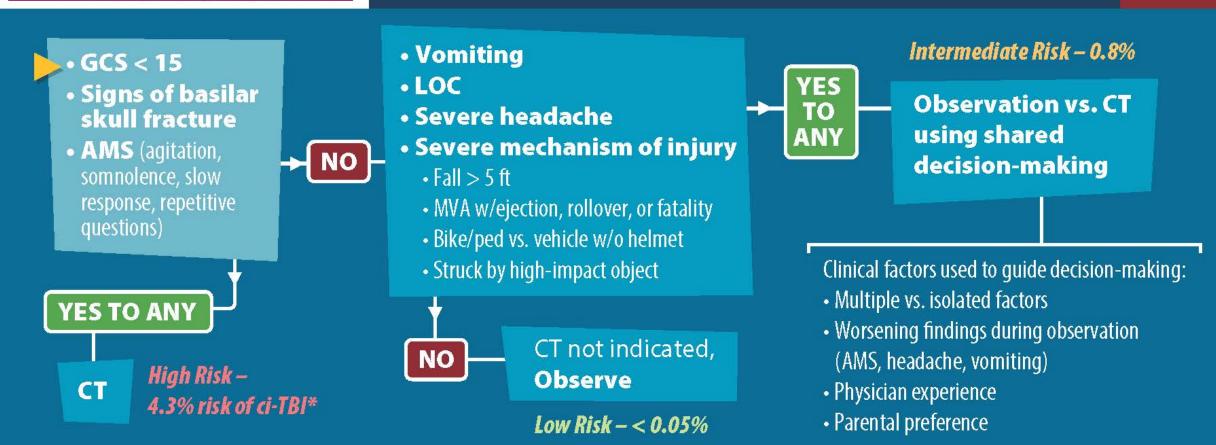
- 6. Obeys Commands
- 5. Localizes to Pain
- 4. Withdraws from pain
- 3. Abnormal flexion to pain (decorticate)
- 2. Extension to pain (decerebrate)
- 1. No motor response



## Pediatric Head Trauma CT Decision Guide

Children 2 years and older





\*ci-TBI: risk of clinically important TBI needing acute intervention, based on PECARN validated prediction rules

## Canadian CT Head Rule for Minor TBI

### CT Head only indicated if any one of the following present:

### High Risk (for Neurological Intervention)

- 1. GCS score < 15 at 2 hrs after injury
- 2. Suspected open or depressed skull fracture
- 3. Any sign of basal skull fracture\*
- 4. Vomiting ≥ 2 episodes
- 5. Age ≥ 65 years

### \*Signs of Basal Skull Fracture

 hemotympanum, 'racoon' eyes, CSF otorrhea/ rhinorrhea, Battle's sign

### \*\* Dangerous Mechanism

- pedestrian struck by vehicle
- occupant ejected from motor vehicle
- fall from elevation ≥ 3 feet or 5 stairs

### Medium Risk (for Brain Injury on CT)

- 6. Amnesia before impact ≥ 30 min
- 7. Dangerous mechanism \*\* (pedestrian, occupant ejected, fall from elevation)

### Rule Not Applicable If:

- Non-trauma cases
- GCS < 13
- Age < 16 years
- Coumadin or bleeding disorder
- Obvious open skull fracture

Stiell IG, et al. The Canadian CT Head Rule for Patients with Minor Head Injury. Lancet 2001;357:1391-96.

### When Two Heads Aren't Better than One

- Are You Worried About The Mechanism?
- ▶ What is the GCS?
- Physical Exam findings
- Need for imaging
- What next?

## Concussion Basics



## Concussion Basics

- 1. How to Diagnose a Concussion
- 2. How to Treat it

## How to Diagnose a Concussion

1. How Do You Get Better?

### How to Treat a Concussion

### Step Wise Return To Normal Activity

- ▶ Step 1: No activity rest
- Step 2: Light activity, such as very easy mental and physical games
- Step 3: Mild activity, like short and simple games and play
- Step 4: Easy games and schoolwork
- ▶ Step 5: Shortened regular games and schoolwork
- Step 6: Return to normal

### Concussion

## Warning signs to watch for

Concussed patient must be advised that problems could arise over the first 24 – 48 hours. The athlete should not be left alone and must go to a hospital at once if they:

- Have a headache that gets worse
- · Are very drowsy or can't be awakened
- Can't recognize people or places
- Have repeated vomiting
- Behave unusually or seem confused; are very irritable
- Have seizures (arms and legs jerk uncontrollably)
- Have weak or numb arms or legs
- Are unsteady on their feet
- Have slurred speech

### Resources

- http://parachute.ca
  - ► Health Professional Resources
  - Resources for Patients & Parents
  - RETURN TO SCHOOL, SPORT, **WORK GUIDELINES**



### Strategy for after a Concussion

- 1. Each stage is at least 24 hours. Move to the next stage only when activities are tolerated without new or worsening symptoms.
- 2. If symptoms re-appear, return to the previous stage for at least 24 hours.
- 3. If symptoms don't improve, but continue to get worse, contact your doctor or get medical help immediately.

#### Cognitive & physical rest [ 24-48 hours ]



#### OK if tolerated

- X School ✓ Short board games Physical exertion/ ✓ Short phone calls
- Camera photography Corganized sports

#### If tolerated, limited amounts of

- Computer/cell phone use
- Reading



### AT HOME





Not OK

#### **OK** if tolerated

- ✓ Easy reading School ✓ Limited TV
- ✓ Drawing/LEGO/ Physical exertion/ board games stair climbing
- ✓ Some peer Organized sports

#### If tolerated, limited amounts of

- Computer/cell phone use

Tolerate 30 mins. of cognitive activity at home



School-type work/ Light physical activity



#### **OK** if tolerated

#### Not OK ✓ School-type work ✓ School attendance

- in 30 min. chunks Light physical
  - Physical exertion/
  - stair climbing
  - Organized sports

### READY FOR NEXT STAGE?

Some peer

Tolerate up to 60 mins. of cognitive activity in 2-3 chunks



#### Part-time school Light load





#### **OK** if tolerated

- ✓ Up to 120 mins. X Music/Phys. Ed of cognitive class activity in chunks X Tests/exams
- ✓ Half-days at school, 1-2 times
- Some light physical activity

### Not OK

- Homework

- Heavy physical loads (e.g.
- Organized sports

#### Part-time school Moderate load



**Not OK** 

Phys. Ed class/

Standardized

physical exertion

#### **OK** if tolerated Limited testing ✓ School work for

- 4-5 hours/day in chunks ✓ Homework up to 
  X Organized sports 30 mins./day
  - ✓ 3-5 days of school/week
  - ✓ Decrease learning accommodations

AT SCHOOL

### **Nearly normal**



### Not OK

Phys. Ed class

Standardized

Full participation

in organized

sports

#### **OK** if tolerated

- ✓ Nearly normal cognitive
- Routine school work as tolerated
- Homework up to 60 mins./day Minimal learning



### Full time



#### Not OK

Full participation

in sports until medically cleared.

(See Return-to-

Sport Strategy)

- **OK** if tolerated ✓ Normal cognitive activities
- Routine school
- ✓ Full curriculum
- ✓ No learning