## **Medical Assessment Letter**

Date	e: Athlete's Name:
To w	vhom it may concern,
	etes who sustain a suspected concussion should be managed according to the <i>Canadian Guideline on cussion in Sport</i> . Accordingly, I have personally completed a Medical Assessment on this patient.
Resi	ults of Medical Assessment
	This patient has not been diagnosed with a concussion and can resume full participation in school, work, and sport activities without restriction.
	This patient has not been diagnosed with a concussion but the assessment led to the following diagnosis and recommendations:
	This patient has been diagnosed with a concussion.
pror avoi cond allow not cont a me Athl	goal of concussion management is to allow complete recovery of the patient's concussion by moting a safe and gradual return to school and sport activities. The patient has been instructed to id all recreational and organized sports or activities that could potentially place them at risk of anothe cussion or head injury. Starting on
Oth	er comments:
	nk-you very much in advance for your understanding.
	rs Sincerely,
Sign	ature/print M.D. / N.P. (circle appropriate gnation)*

\*In rural or northern regions, the Medical Assessment Letter may be completed by a nurse with pre-arranged access to a medical doctor or nurse practitioner. Forms completed by other licensed healthcare professionals should not otherwise be accepted.

We recommend that this document be provided to the athlete without charge.

## Return-to-School Strategy<sup>1</sup>

The following is an outline of the *Return-to-School Strategy* that should be used to help student-athletes, parents, and teachers to partner in allowing the athlete to make a gradual return to school activities. Depending on the severity and type of the symptoms present, student-athletes will progress through the following stages at different rates. If the student-athlete experiences new symptoms or worsening symptoms at any stage, they should go back to the previous stage.

Stage	Aim	Activity	Goal of each step
1	Daily activities at home that do not give the studentathlete symptoms	Typical activities during the day as long as they do not increase symptoms (i.e. reading, texting, screen time). Start at 5-15 minutes at a time and gradually build up.	Gradual return to typical activities.
2	School activities	Homework, reading or other cognitive activities outside of the classroom.	Increase tolerance to cognitive work.
3	Return to school part-time	Gradual introduction of schoolwork. May need to start with a partial school day or with increased breaks during the day.	Increase academic activities.
4	Return to school full-time	Gradually progress.	Return to full academic activities and catch up on missed school work.

## Sport-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy<sup>1</sup>

The following is an outline of the *Return-to-Sport Strategy* that should be used to help athletes, coaches, trainers, and medical professionals to partner in allowing the athlete to make a gradual return to sport activities. Activities should be tailored to create a sport-specific strategy that helps the athlete return to their respective sport.

An initial period of 24-48 hours of rest is recommended before starting their *Sport-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy*. If the athlete experiences new symptoms or worsening symptoms at any stage, they should go back to the previous stage. It is important that youth and adult student-athletes return to full-time school activities before progressing to stage 5 and 6 of the *Sport-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy*. It is also important that all athletes provide their coach with a *Medical Clearance Letter* prior to returning to full contact sport activities.

Stage	Aim	Activity	Goal of each step
1	Symptom- limiting activity	Daily activities that do not provoke symptoms.	Gradual re-introduction of work/school activities.
2	Light aerobic activity	Walking or stationary cycling at slow to medium pace. No resistance training.	Increase heart rate.
3	Sport-specific exercise	Running or skating drills. No head impact activities.	Add movement.
4	Non-contact training drills	Harder training drills, e.g. passing drills. May start progressive resistance training.	Exercise, coordination and increased thinking.
5	Full contact practice	Following medical clearance and complete return to school.	Restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching staff.
6	Return to sport	Normal game play.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Source: McCrory et al. (2017). Consensus statement on concussion in sport – the 5<sup>th</sup> international conference on concussion in sport held in Berlin, October 2016. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, *51*(11), 838-847. <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2017-097699">http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2017-097699</a>