Sports Related Concussion: Physiology, and Long Term Consequences – Controversies and Questions SUNY-UPSATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY- Oct17,2014







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Objectives

- Definitions
- History
- Physiology
 - sport
- Risk Factors
- One controversy in therapy
- Second Impact
- CTE
- Caveat: what will not cover!
 - My philosophy



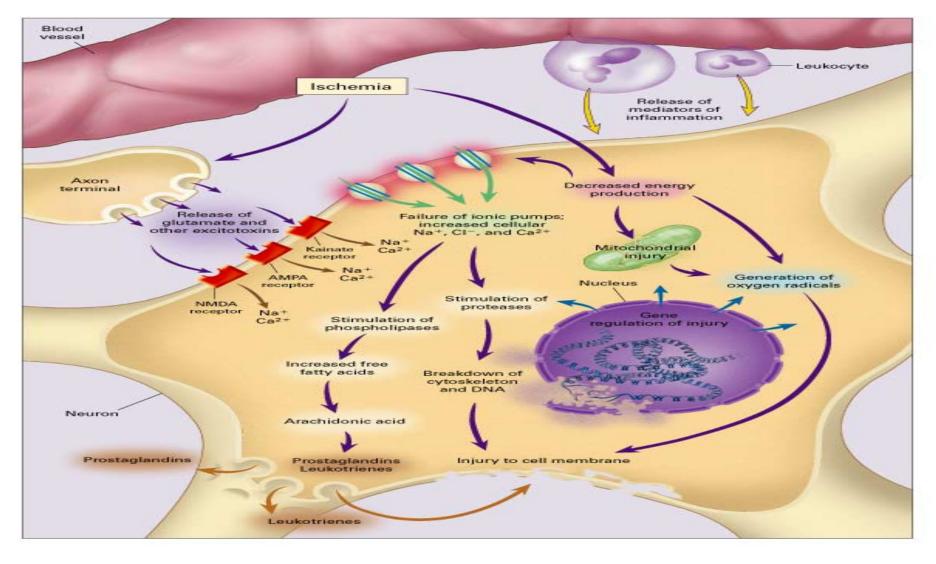


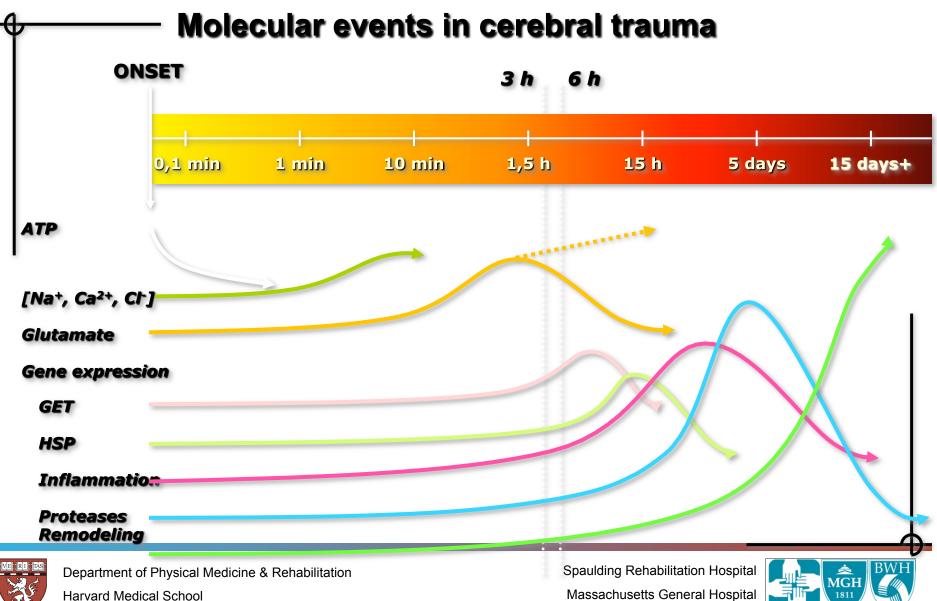
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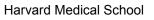
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Most complicated disease in most complicated organ









Type of sport

- 300,000 ED visits per year- 60 % increase
- Sports and bicycle injury account for 26% of all mild TBI
- Highest risk: American football and Australian rugby, ice hockey
- Low risk: volleyball, softball, baseball
- Females: Soccer



Faul et al CDC 2010



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Boxing

- Sport with highest rate of TBI
- Risk factors career length, number of bouts, poor showings in the ring, ApoE genotype
- Preventative measures
 - Guidelines for determining when a player should return to play after knockout
 - Improved monitoring by referee and an onsite physician
 - education of public and athletes of risk of sport





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Caveats: Youth and Professional

- The immature brain
- Limitations in studiesdrawing from older athletes
 - The natural selection process
- The exposure to trauma is greater the earlier it starts
- Clinical insufficent
 evidence





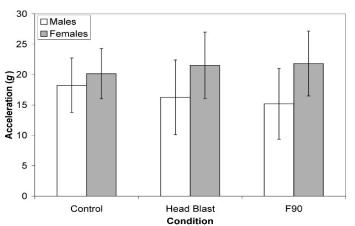
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Effect of Gender on Concussion

- Females appear to do worse
- Females concussions caused by ball or surface contact
- Hormonal factors
- Cultural expectations
- Increased head to neck peak accleration-isometric strength, neck girth and head mass
- Evidence highly probable higher soccer and basketball





Tierney et al

The Role of Concussion History and Gender in Recovery from Soccer-Related Confusion. Am J Sports Med, May 21. Colvin, Mullen, Lovell, Collins et. al.

Dick R et al. Brit Journal Sports Med 2009



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Prevention of Concussions

- 3 strong mouth guards studies- do not prevent concussion
- Delaney et al
- 2 class I studies suggesting an impact of protective headgear on rugby related concussion





Delaney JS, Al-Kashmiri A, et. al. The effect of protective headgear on head injuries and concussions in adolescent football (soccer) players.

Br. J. Sporst Med. 2008; 42; 110-115.



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Impact test comparisons of 20th and 21st century American football helmets.<u>Bartsch A,</u> <u>Benzel E, Miele V, Prakash V.Source</u>











Displace force over a larger surface area

Monitoring studiesmany more impacts

Crown direct impacts

Until recently data insufficient to support or refute superiority of one helmet over another



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Collision type and Player Anticipation affect Head injury severity among youth hockey players Milhaik et al Pediatrics 2010

- 16 players +/- age 14 instrumented helmets- 54 game season
- Measure linear and rotational acceleration
- Open ice versus against boards
- Anticipation

- Open ice collisions much higher force
- Anticipated collisionsless severe impact





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Is it just practice and playing style Highest risk sports

- Force of hits in Practice
- Number of hits in practice
- Oklahoma drills



- A 7-year review of men's and women's ice hockey Angel et al Can J Surg2009
- High percentage of injuries in practice



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Genetics

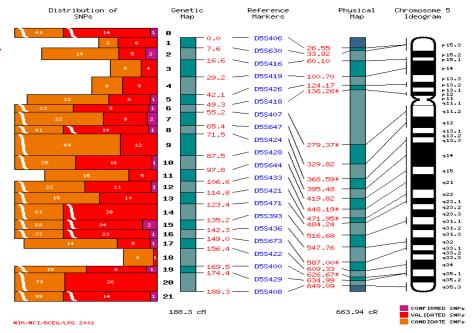
- ApoE4 is associated with an increased risk for Alzheimer's Disease ?? Concussion.
- One study claimed a 3x greater risk of concussion in athletes with the APOE promoter
 G-219T TT genotype. Clin J Sport Med. 2008 Jan;18(1): 10-7. Terrell TR, et.al.
- However, a prospective study of 318 patients did not find any support for an association between the apolipoprotein E4 gene and risk of concussion: Clin J Sport Med 2008 18:322-328, Kristman et. Al
- CACNA1A gene (calcium channel submit) ion channelopathy

Clin J Sport Med. 2008 Jan;18(1):10-7. Terrell TR, et.al.; Clin J Sport Med 2008 18:322-328, Kristman et. al



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Jordan et al Boxers Multiple exposures

DrD2 DAT, ANKK1*, COMT,

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Functionally-Detected Cognitive Impairment in High School Football Players Without Clinically-Diagnosed Concussion Talvadge et al J NeuroTrauma 2010

- (HIT system), neurocognitive testing (ImPACT_™), and functional MRI (fMRI).
- Longitudinal assessment (including baseline)
- High school football players-those with concussion and those with no clinically diagnosed concussion
- Third concerning group with no diagnosis of concussion but multiple hits on HIT measures and noted working memory and abnormalities in DLPFC



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Effect of Previous Concussion on Future Injury

- Athlete with a history of prior concussion has a greater risk of sustaining a second concussion by a risk factor of 1.5 – 5.8
- Effect of a second or more concussion on neurocognitive testing is less clear
- 10 day risk –Class I and Class II

Am J Sports Med. 2009 May 21. The Role of Concussion History and Gender in Recovery From Soccer-Related Concussion. <u>Colvin AC</u>, <u>Mullen J</u>, <u>Lovell MR</u>, <u>West RV</u>, <u>Collins MW</u>, <u>Groh M</u>.



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Problems problems

(lverson et al)

TABLE 23-4 Percentages of subjects endorsing symptoms at a mild or moderate-severe level (British Columbia Postconcussion Symptom Inventory.)									
	HEALTHY COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS		PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION		PATIENTS WITH FIBROMYALGIA				
ITEMS	Mild	Moderate- Severe	Mild	Moderate- Severe	Mild	Moderate- Severe			
Headaches	19.6	3.2	59.4	28.1	72.2	37.0			
Dizziness/light-headed	11.4	1.3	31.2	10.9	37.0	7.4			
Nausea/feeling stck	13.3	0.0	40.6	10.9	35.2	18.5			
Fatigue	27.8	5.1	85.6	57.8	96.3	79.6			
Extra sensitive to noises	11.4	1.3	50.0	18.8	68.5	44.4			
Irritable	21.5	5.1	76.6	35.9	53.7	25.9			
Sadness	18.4	1.3	76.6	56.3	55.6	33.3			
Nervous or tense	16.5	1.3	65.6	35.9	59.3	33.3			
Temper problems	15.8	5.1	37.5	15.6	27.8	7.4			
Poor concentration	16.5	3.2	78.1	46.9	75.9	44.4			
Memory problems	13.3	3.8	70.3	42.2	74.1	44.4			
Difficulty reading	8.2	1.9	40.6	23.4	48.1	24.1			
Poor sleep	22.8	5.1	78.1	53.1	87.0	59.3			

Healthy adults (N = 158), patients with depression (N = 64), and patients with fibromyalgia (N = 54). Patients with depression were diagnosed by their family physician or psychiatrist, and their diagnosis was confirmed using the SCID-I. Their average age was 41.1 years (SD = 12.5), and their average education was 14.6 years (SD = 3.2). Approximately 71% of the sample was female. The patients with fibromyalgia were mostly women (94%). Their average age was 51.4 years (SD = 12.8, Range = 17 – 75). Their average education was 13.5 years (SD = 2.4, Range = 7 – 20)

Outcome TRACK-TBI study

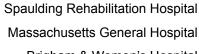
- McMahon et al
- 375 mTBI subjects
- Followed from ED

- At 3 months 33% functionally impaired on GOS-E
- At 1 year 22.4% with functional status impairment

McMahon et al J Neurotrauma 2013



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Early Rest ??? – the rules-- do we know?

- True rest??
- No school
 - School collaboration
- No practice
- No computer/ Video games





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Concussive seizures

- McCory et al •
- Impact oriented
- Probably non epileptic •
- Assure no other cause
- No anticonvulsant treatment warranted
- Prolonged absence not needed •



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Neuroendocrine dysfunction

- Kelley et al J Neurotrauma 2014
- 68 subjects evaluated ۲
- Poor QOL
- Associated with Hormonal disturbance
- Growth Hormone(19%)
- Testosterone(9%)
- Metabolic syndrome(50%)
- Associated sexual dysfunction

- Not associated with number of concussions
- Not associated years as a professional



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Amateurs and Heading the ball???

- 4 class 1 describe an association
- 5 class I studies do not show an association
- Unclear Class II data ie heading the ball in soccer- prof versus amateur
- ? Exposures- Lipton et al





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Pathology

- Perivascular foci of p-tau- immunoreactive tangles and neurofibillary tangles
- *Irregular cortical p-tau- depth of cerbral sulci
- Clusters of astrocytic tangles in cortex, BG and brainstem
- Superficical layers
- 68/85 subjects



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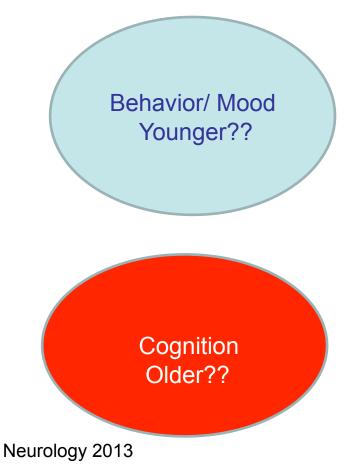
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McKee et al



Clinical Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy

	All Symptomatic		·	
	Subjects	Behavior/Mood Group	Cognition Group	
Variable	(N=33)	(N=22) ¹	(<i>N</i> =11) ¹	
Cognitive Features				
Memory Impairment	84.8%	77.3%	100%	
Executive Dysfunction	78.8%	72.7%	90.9%	
Attention & Concentration Difficulties	72.7%	63.6%	90.9%	
Language Impairment	57.6%	54.5%	63.6%	
Visuospatial Difficulties	54.5%	54.5%	54.5%	
Behavioral Features				
Explosivity	57.6%	72.7%*	27.3%*	
Impulse Control Problems	45.5%	54.5%	27.3%	
"Out of Control"	51.5%	63.6%*	27.3%*	
Physically Violent	51.5%	68.2%*	18.2%*	
Verbally Violent	48.5%	73.6%*	18.2%*	
Disinhibited Speech	0%	0%	0%	
Disinhibited Behavior	3.0%	0%	9.1%	
Socially Inappropriate	3.0%	0%	9.1%	
Paranoia	18.2%	22.7%	9.1%	
Mood Features				
Sadness/Depression	63.6%	86.4%*	18.2%*	
Anxiety/Agitation	15.2%	13.6%	18.2%	
Manic Behavior/Mania	3.0%	4.5%	0%	
Suicidal Ideation/Attempts	30.3%	31.8%	27.3%	
Hopelessness	63.6%	72.7%	45.5%	
Apathy	6.1%	9.1%	0%	





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CTE stages

Stern et al

- CTE- Behavioral variant
- CTE- Mixed
- CTE- Memory

Jordan et al

- Improbable
- Possible
- **Probable**





Modern CTE in athletes

	МсКее	Omalu	Hazrati	NIH	Total	Percent
Number of autopsy cases	61	17	6	1	85	-
Pure CTE neuropathology	15	2	0	0	17	20.0
CTE + other neuropathology	31	9	3	1	44	51.8
Neuropathology but no CTE	0	1	3	0	4	4.7
No neuropathology	15	5	0	0	20	23.5

Gardner and Iverson 2013



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Prior concussion in professional athletes

- Link to depression
 - 1-2 concussions 1.5x
 - >3 concussions 3x

- Link to mild cognitive impairment and self reported memory dysfunction
- Earlier age of AD
 - Guskiewicz et al

Recording and estimation



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Suicide

- Complex issue and concerns
- Since 2011-2013 6 deaths from suicide- former NFL players
- 1960-2007-9 cases
- Men higher
- Men in 50's greatest risk
- Causal relationship difficult
- Chronic Pain-48.6% in survey- Schwenk et al
- Opioid utilization- 52% history of use
- Anabolic steroids
- Psychosocial
- *** Circular logic- Petito Principii



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Concussion Conclusions

- Concussion is a complex metabolic eventassociated with energy crisis
- Probably very early activation is not helpful and could be harmful
- Younger athletes require more caution
- Long term concerns need further definition
- AAN guidelines available
- Lots of fundamental questions exist!



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