Purpose
This protocol covers the recognition, medical diagnosis, and management of Player who may sustain a suspected concussion during a sport activity. It aims to ensure that athletes with a suspected concussion receive timely and appropriate care and proper management to allow them to return back to their sport safely. This protocol may not address every possible clinical scenario that can occur during sport-related activities but includes critical elements based on the latest evidence and current expert consensus.

Exclusions
These protocols apply only to Badminton Canada sanctioned events only (tournaments, camps) Provincial/territorial events fall under the concussion policies of the Provincial/Territorial Badminton Associations.

Badminton World Federation events hosted in Canada also do not fall under these protocols.

Who should use this protocol?
This protocol is intended for use by all individuals who interact with athletes inside and outside the context of school and non-school based organized sports activity, including athletes, parents, coaches, officials, , trainers, and licensed healthcare professionals.

For a summary of the Badminton Canada Concussion Protocol please refer to the Badminton Canada Sport Concussion Pathway figure at the end of this document.

1. Pre-Season Education

Despite recent increased attention focusing on concussion there is a continued need to improve concussion education and awareness. Optimizing the prevention and management of concussion depends highly on annual education of all sport stakeholders (athletes, parents, coaches, officials, , trainers, licensed healthcare professionals) on current evidence-informed approaches that can prevent concussion and more serious forms of head injury and help identify and manage an athlete with a suspected concussion.

Concussion education should include information on:
- the definition of concussion,
- possible mechanisms of injury,
- common signs and symptoms,
- steps that can be taken to prevent concussions and other injuries from occurring in sport.
- what to do when an athlete has suffered a suspected concussion or more serious head injury,

Dated: August 2018
• what measures should be taken to ensure proper medical assessment,
• Return-to-School and Return-to-Sport Strategies, and
• Return to sport medical clearance requirements

➤ Who: Athletes, parents, coaches, officials, and trainers, licensed healthcare professionals
➤ How: Pre-season Concussion Education Sheet

All parents and athletes are required to review and submit a signed copy of the Pre-season Concussion Education Sheet to their coach prior to the first practice of the season or by September 1 each calendar year. In addition to reviewing information on concussion, it is also important that all sport stakeholders have a clear understanding of the Badminton Canada Concussion Protocol. For example, this can be accomplished through pre-season in-person orientation sessions for athletes, parents, coaches and other sport stakeholders.

2. Head Injury Recognition

Although the formal diagnosis of concussion should be made following a medical assessment, all sport stakeholders including athletes, parents, teachers, coaches, teachers, officials, and licensed healthcare professionals are responsible for the recognition and reporting of athletes who may demonstrate visual signs of a head injury or who report concussion-related symptoms. This is particularly important because many sport and recreation venues will not have access to on-site licensed healthcare professionals.

A concussion should be suspected:
• in any athlete who sustains a significant impact to the head, face, neck, or body and demonstrates ANY of the visual signs of a suspected concussion or reports ANY symptoms of a suspected concussion as detailed in the Concussion Recognition Tool 5.
• if a player reports ANY concussion symptoms to one of their peers, parents, teachers, or coaches or if anyone witnesses an athlete exhibiting any of the visual signs of concussion.

In some cases, an athlete may demonstrate signs or symptoms of a more severe head or spine injury including convulsions, worsening headaches, vomiting or neck pain. If an athlete demonstrates any of the ‘Red Flags’ indicated by the Concussion Recognition Tool 5, a more severe head or spine injury should be suspected, and Emergency Medical Assessment should be pursued.

➤ Who: Athletes, parents, coaches, officials, teachers, trainers, and licensed healthcare professionals
➤ How: Concussion Recognition Tool 5

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3. Onsite Medical Assessment

Depending on the suspected severity of the injury, an initial assessment may be completed by emergency medical professionals or by an on-site licensed healthcare professional where available. In cases where an athlete loses consciousness or it is suspected an athlete might have a more severe head or spine injury, Emergency Medical Assessment by emergency medical professionals should take place (see 3a below). If a more severe injury is not suspected, the athlete should undergo Sideline Medical Assessment or Medical Assessment, depending on if there is a licensed healthcare professional present (see 3b below).

3a. Emergency Medical Assessment

If an athlete is suspected of sustaining a more severe head or spine injury during a game or practice, an ambulance should be called immediately to transfer the patient to the nearest emergency department for further Medical Assessment.

Coaches, parents, teachers, trainers and officials should not make any effort to remove equipment or move the athlete until an ambulance has arrived and the athlete should not be left alone until the ambulance arrives. After the emergency medical services staff has completed the Emergency Medical Assessment, the athlete should be transferred to the nearest hospital for Medical Assessment. In the case of youth (under 18 years of age), the athlete’s parents should be contacted immediately to inform them of the athlete’s injury. For athletes over 18 years of age, their emergency contact person should be contacted if one has been provided.

- Who: Emergency medical professionals

3b. Sideline Medical Assessment

If an athlete is suspected of sustaining a concussion and there is no concern for a more serious head or spine injury, match play will be temporarily suspended by the referee and scenario 1 or 2 be implemented(below). This Protocol does require a deviation from the Rules of Badminton in term of continuous play. Match play will be suspended for a maximum of 5 minutes.

Scenario 1: If a licensed healthcare professional is present
The athlete should be taken to a quiet area and undergo Sideline Medical Assessment using the Sport Concussion Assessment Tool 5 (SCAT5) or the Child SCAT5. The SCAT5 and Child SCAT5 are clinical tools that should only be used by a licensed healthcare professional that has experience using these tools.
If a youth athlete has undergone assessment by a licensed healthcare professional, but there are NO visual signs of a concussion and the athlete reports NO concussion symptoms then the athlete can be returned to play but should be monitored for delayed symptoms.

In the case of athletes aged 18 years and older, an experienced certified athletic therapist, physiotherapist or medical doctor providing medical coverage for the sporting event may make
the determination that a concussion has not occurred based on the results of the Sideline Medical Assessment. In these cases, the athlete may be returned to the practice or game without a Medical Clearance Letter but this should be clearly communicated to the coaching staff. Players that have been cleared to return to games or practices should be monitored for delayed symptoms.

**Scenario 2: If there is no licensed healthcare professional present**

The referee should refer the athlete for immediately for medical assessment by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner. However the decision to continue to match play is up to the athlete if the athlete is 18 years or older. For youth athletes, their parents or guardian must consent to continued match play. If an parent or guardian is not available to consent, the match is over.

- **Who**: Athletic therapists, physiotherapists, medical doctor
- **How**: Sport Concussion Assessment Tool 5 (SCAT5), Child Sport Concussion Assessment Tool 5 (Child SCAT5)

**Restart of Match Play**

1. The match must be restarted within 5 minutes of the initial suspension of play.
2. If the decision is to continue the match, the match will restart at the point the referee suspended play.
3. If the athlete decides not to continue match play, the athlete is considered to have retired from the match. However at a later date/time the athlete is still competing in additional events in the same tournament they are eligible to compete should the decide to do so.

**4. Medical Assessment**

In order to provide comprehensive evaluation of athletes with a suspected concussion, the medical assessment must rule out more serious forms of traumatic brain and spine injuries, must rule out medical and neurological conditions that can present with concussion-like symptoms, and must make the diagnosis of concussion based on findings of the clinical history and physical examination and the evidence-based use of adjunctive tests as indicated (i.e CT scan). In addition to nurse practitioners, medical doctors\(^1\) that are qualified to evaluate patients with a suspected concussion include: pediatricians; family medicine, sports medicine, emergency department, internal medicine, and rehabilitation (physiatrists) physicians; neurologists; and neurosurgeons.

\(^1\) Medical doctors and nurse practitioners are the only healthcare professionals in Canada with licensed training and expertise to meet these needs; therefore all athletes with a suspected concussion should undergo evaluation by one of these professionals.

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In geographic regions of Canada with limited access to medical doctors (i.e. rural or northern communities), a licensed healthcare professional (i.e. nurse) with pre-arranged access to a medical doctor or nurse practitioner can facilitate this role. The medical assessment is responsible for determining whether the athlete has been diagnosed with a concussion or not. Athletes with a diagnosed concussion should be provided with a Medical Assessment Letter indicating a concussion has been diagnosed. Athletes that are determined to have not sustained a concussion must be provided with a Medical Assessment Letter indicating a concussion has not been diagnosed and the athlete can return to school, work and sports activities without restriction.

- **Who:** Medical doctor, nurse practitioner, nurse
- **How:** Medical Assessment Letter

### 5. Concussion Management

When an athlete has been diagnosed with a concussion, it is important that the athlete’s parent/legal guardian is informed. All athletes diagnosed with a concussion must be provided with a standardized Medical Assessment Letter that notifies the athlete and their parents/legal guardians/spouse that they have been diagnosed with a concussion and may not return to any activities with a risk of concussion until medically cleared to do so by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner. Because the Medical Assessment Letter contains personal health information, it is the responsibility of the athlete or their parent/legal guardian to provide this documentation to the athlete’s coaches, teachers, or employers. It is also important for the athlete to provide this information to sport organization officials that are responsible for injury reporting and concussion surveillance where applicable.

Athletes diagnosed with a concussion should be provided with education about the signs and symptoms of concussion, strategies about how to manage their symptoms, the risks of returning to sport without medical clearance and recommendations regarding a gradual return to school and sport activities. Athletes diagnosed with a concussion are to be managed according to their Return-to-School and Sport-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy under the supervision of a medical doctor or nurse practitioner. When available, athletes should be encouraged to work with the team athletic therapist or physiotherapist to optimize progression through their Sport-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy. Once the athlete has completed their Return-to-School and Sport-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy and are deemed to be clinically recovered from their concussion, the medical doctor or nurse practitioner can consider the athlete for a return to full sports activities and issue a Medical Clearance Letter.

The stepwise progressions for Return-to-School and Return-to-Sport Strategies are outlined below. As indicated in stage 1 of the Return-to-Sport Strategy, reintroduction of daily, school, and work activities using the Return-to-School Strategy must precede return to sport participation.

*Suggested Return-to-School Strategy*

Dated: August 2018
The following is an outline of the *Return-to-School Strategy* that should be used to help student-athletes, parents, and teachers to collaborate 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. Athletes should also be encouraged to ask their school if they have a school-specific Return-to-Learn Program in place to help student-athletes make a gradual return to school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Goal of each step</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daily activities at home that do not give the student-athlete symptoms</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Gradual return to typical activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>School activities</td>
<td>Homework, reading or other cognitive activities outside of the classroom.</td>
<td>Increase tolerance to cognitive work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Return to school part-time</td>
<td>Gradual introduction of schoolwork. May need to start with a partial school day or with increased breaks during the day.</td>
<td>Increase academic activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Return to school full-time</td>
<td>Gradually progress</td>
<td>Return to full academic activities and catch up on missed school work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Suggested Badminton -Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy**

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. An initial period of 24-48 hours of rest is recommended before starting the *Badminton -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 *Badminton -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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Goal of each step</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Symptom-limiting activity</td>
<td>Daily activities that do not provoke symptoms</td>
<td>Gradual re-introduction of work/school activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Light aerobic activity</td>
<td>Walking or stationary cycling at slow to medium pace. No resistance training - <em>Light intensity jogging or stationary cycling for 15-20 minutes at sub-symptom threshold intensity</em></td>
<td>Increase heart rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sport-specific exercise</td>
<td>Running. - <em>Moderate intensity jogging for 30-60 minutes at sub-symptom threshold intensity</em> - <em>Low to moderate on court activities</em></td>
<td>Add movement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Higher intensity training drills
   Harder/longer/more intense on court activity. May start progressive resistance training;
   - Participation in high intensity running and drills
   - Participation in resistance training work-outs
   Exercise, coordination and increased thinking

5 Full practice
   Following medical clearance
   - Participation in full practice without activity restriction
   Restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching staff

6 Return to sport
   Normal game play

- **Who**: Medical doctor, nurse practitioner and team athletic therapist or physiotherapist (where available)
- **How**: Return-to-Learn Strategy, Sport-Specific Return-to Sport Strategy, Medical Assessment Letter

6. Multidisciplinary Concussion Care

Most athletes who sustain a concussion while participating in sport will make a complete recovery and be able to return to full school and sport activities within 1-4 weeks of injury. However, approximately 15-30% of individuals will experience symptoms that persist beyond this time frame. If available, individuals who experience persistent post-concussion symptoms (>4 weeks for youth athletes, >2 weeks for adult athletes) may benefit from referral to a medically supervised multidisciplinary concussion clinic that has access to professionals with licensed training in traumatic brain injury that may include experts in sport medicine, neuropsychology, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, neurology, neurosurgery, and rehabilitation medicine.

Referral to a multidisciplinary clinic for assessment should be made on an individualized basis at the discretion of an athlete’s medical doctor or nurse practitioner. If access to a multidisciplinary concussion clinic is not available, a referral to a medical doctor with clinical training and experience in concussion (e.g. a sport medicine physician, neurologist, or rehabilitation medicine physician) should be considered for the purposes of developing an individualized treatment plan. Depending on the clinical presentation of the individual, this treatment plan may involve a variety of health care professionals with areas of expertise that address the specific needs of the athlete based on the assessment findings.

- **Who**: Multidisciplinary medical team, medical doctor with clinical training and experience in concussion (e.g. a sports medicine physician, neurologist, or rehabilitation medicine physician), licensed healthcare professionals

7. Return to Sport

Athletes who have been determined to have not sustained a concussion and those that have been diagnosed with a concussion and have successfully completed their Return-to-School and [Name of Sport]-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy can be considered for return to full sports
activities. The final decision to medically clear an athlete to return to full game activity should be based on the clinical judgment of the medical doctor or nurse practitioner taking into account the athlete’s past medical history, clinical history, physical examination findings and the results of other tests and clinical consultations where indicated (i.e. neuropsychological testing, diagnostic imaging). Prior to returning to full contact practice and game play, each athlete that has been diagnosed with a concussion must provide their coach with a standardized Medical Clearance Letter that specifies that a medical doctor or nurse practitioner has personally evaluated the patient and has cleared the athlete to return to sports. In geographic regions of Canada with limited access to medical doctors (i.e. rural or northern communities), a licensed healthcare professional (such as a nurse) with pre-arranged access to a medical doctor or nurse practitioner can provide this documentation. A copy of the Medical Clearance Letter should also be submitted to sports organization officials that have injury reporting and surveillance programs where applicable.

Athletes who have been provided with a Medical Clearance Letter may return to full sport activities as tolerated. If the athlete experiences any new concussion-like symptoms while returning to play, they should be instructed to stop playing immediately, notify their parents, coaches, trainer or teachers, and undergo follow-up Medical Assessment. In the event that the athlete sustains a new suspected concussion, the Badminton Canada Concussion Protocol should be followed as outlined here.

- **Who**: Medical doctor, nurse practitioner
- **Document**: Medical Clearance Letter

Confirmed by:

Anil Kaul, President

Joe Morissette, Executive Director

Dated: August 2018
Badminton Canada Concussion Pathway

1. Pre-Season Education
   - Who: Athletes, parents, coaches, officials, trainers, teachers, healthcare professionals
   - How: Pre-season Education Sheet
   
   Impact to the head, face, neck or body
   - Head injury is suspected

2. Head Injury Recognition
   - Who: Athletes, parents, coaches, officials, trainers, teachers, healthcare professionals
   - How: Concussion Recognition Tool 5 (CRT5)
   
   Is a more serious head or spine injury suspected?
   - YES
   - NO

   3A. Emergency Medical Assessment
      - Who: Emergency medical personnel

   4. Medical Assessment
      - Who: Medical doctor, nurse practitioner
      - How: Medical Assessment Letter

   Was a concussion diagnosed?
   - YES
   - NO

   5. Concussion Management
      - Who: Medical doctor, nurse practitioner, and team athletic therapist or physiotherapist
      - How: Return-to-School Strategy, Sport-Specific Return-to-Sport Strategy

   Does the athlete have persistent symptoms?*
   - YES
   - NO

   6. Multidisciplinary Concussion Care
      - Who: Multidisciplinary medical team, medical doctor with clinical training and experience in concussion, licensed healthcare professionals

   7. Return to Sport Medical Clearance
      - Who: Medical doctor, nurse practitioner
      - How: Medical Clearance Letter

   Return to Sport

*Persistent symptoms: lasting > 4 weeks in children & youth or > 2 weeks in adults

Dated: August 2018