

Sports and Traumatic Brain Injury – Annotated Bibliography

Student's Name

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Baugh, C. M., & Shapiro, Z. E. (2015). Concussions and youth football: using a public health law framework to head off a potential public health crisis. *Journal of Law and the Biosciences*, 2(2), 449-458.

The article examines recent studies on policy and legislation studies relating to concussions. The authors show that there is a need to engage evolving scientific evidence in concussion legislation. Such action will facilitate in improving the protection of adolescent and youth athletes.

The source is about empirical health law research and how it should play a significant role in improving the safety and health of young players. It is a valuable source because it focuses on adolescents and youth and explores health research's policy and legislative aspects. Many studies in this field have not covered these elements. Moreover, the information is reliable because it is in a peer-reviewed journal. The article affirms my view of concussions in adolescents and youth. It has also allowed me to confirm my belief in the importance of conducting more research on this topic.

Conder, R. L., & Conder, A. A. (2015). Sports-related concussions. *North Carolina Medical Journal*, 76(2), 89-95.

After identifying 47 studies out of 3819, the authors determined that some former athletes have cognitive deficits and depression later in life. The researchers further noted that there is a link between multiple prior concussions and the gaps. The studies also revealed that footballers had an increased risk of experiencing mild cognitive impairment or diminished cognitive functioning. Neuroimaging studies prove the existence of microstructural, macrostructural, neurochemical, and functional changes in some athletes.

The article is about systemically reviewing possible long-term impacts of concussions or traumatic brain injuries related to sports in retired athletes. It is helpful because it offers empirical evidence of the effects of contact sports on athletes. It shapes my thinking because it allows me to assess specific contact sports. It also allows me to develop my topic using empirical evidence.

Cusimano, M. D., Zhang, S., Mullen, S. J., Wong, M., Ilie, G., Cusimano, M. D., Cusimano, M. D., ... Cusimano, M. D. (2017). Factors influencing the underreporting of concussion in sports: A qualitative study of minor hockey participants. *Clinical Journal of Sports Medicine, 27*(4), 375-380.

The article includes 31 hockey players between the ages of 13 and 15 years, two managers, ten parents, six coaches, and four trainers. The findings reveal that underreporting concussions suffered by players are influenced by injury risk misconceptions and a culture that reinforces and emphasizes underreporting.

The article is about identifying the reasons behind underreporting of concussions in adolescent athletes. Besides, the source is helpful because it offers facts about the lack of awareness of concussions in players engaging in contact sports. It is reliable because it has data collected using the recommended data collection tactics involved in selective sampling. The publication allows me to give another perspective on the causes of the prevalence of this issue and the ignorance characterizing it. Lastly, it has changed how I think because it has made me aware that many misconceptions depict the topic.

Fino, P. C., Becker, L. N., Fino, N. F., Griesemer, B., Goforth, M., & Brolinson, P. G. (2017).

Effects of recent concussion and injury history on the instantaneous relative risk of lower extremity injury in Division I Collegiate athletes. *Clinical Journal of Sports Medicine, 1*.

The source presents a study of 110 athletes who had experienced concussions and a control group of 110 participants with lower extremity (LE) injuries 365 days before and after the concussion episodes. The trauma was linked to the increased instantaneous relative risk of the lower extremity as one adjusts to the history of LE injury.

Mainly, the article is about identifying the impact of recent history in concussion injury on the instantaneous relative risk of LE in athletes in colleges. Such material is helpful because it offers statistical or empirical information on the impact of concussions on other injuries in athletes, as other articles are focusing on different areas on the same topic. Indeed, it is reliable because it is in a peer-reviewed journal. It also affirms my opinion on the discussion.

Gibbs, N., & Watsford, M. (2017). Concussion incidence and recurrence in professional

Australian football match-play: A 14-year analysis. *Journal of Sports Medicine (Hindawi Publishing Corporation)*.

The article engages the assessment of 116 Australian team members treated for injuries sustained in matches for 14 years. The results show that there were 140 recorded concussions, and an active link was identified between concussion incidences and played games. It was also evident that the concussion rate was not negatively affected by match conditions. The ensuing concussion rate was also not impacted by a player's return to play in the same match.

The source is about offering empirical evidence on the concussion incidence and recurrence in footballers. It is a valuable resource because it provides facts or statistics that will allow me to build on my discussion. Besides, it is credible because it is from a peer-reviewed journal. It has affirmed my opinion that concussions among contact sports such as football can increase with increased played matches.

Kimble, D. E., Dhandapani, K. M., & Murphy, M. (2011). Concussion and the adolescent athlete. *Journal of Neuroscience Nursing, 43(6)*, 286-290.

The findings in this article are from a literature review that shows the relationship between youth participation in athletes and traumatic head injury or concussions. In addition, the source indicates that a relationship between contact youth sports exists, which causes pediatric head injuries that cause long-term neurological problems.

The article is about mild or severe traumatic brain injuries in athletes in their adolescent years and their impact in the short and long term. It is a valuable source because it offers information from another perspective. First, it allows me to identify the problem from its initial stages, unlike other sources focused on adult athletes. Second, it is reliable because it focuses on secondary data from peer-reviewed sources. Lastly, the article has shaped my thinking by allowing me to focus on where the problem starts. It has also affirmed my concerns.

King, D., Brughelli, M., Hume, P., & Gissane, C. (2014). Assessment, management, and knowledge of sport-related concussion: Systematic review. *Sports Medicine, 44(4)*, 449-471.

The article uses 292 publications after searching for electronic literature on the topic up to April 2013. The findings revealed that concussion was challenging to recognize and diagnose. Therefore, the authors identified a need to include the King-Devick test, Child-SCAT3, or SCAT3 (Assessment Tool 3) to determine the athletes who have a traumatic brain injury.

The source is about reviewing and updating literature relating to the history, knowledge, management, assessment, recognition, and pathophysiology of concussions. It is helpful because it gives a different side of the discussions as it is always assumed that concussions or mild traumatic brain injury can be easily identified. Moreover, the source is reliable because it is in a

peer-reviewed journal. The article allows me to present a different aspect of the discussion, even though it does not change my thoughts.

Manley, G., Gardner, A. J., Schneider, K. J., Guskiewicz, K. M., Bailes, J., Cantu, R. C.,

Castellani, R. J., ... Iverson, G. L. (2017). A systematic review of potential long-term effects of sport-related concussion. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 51(12), 969-977.

The article is keen on focusing on the adverse impacts of concussions that are caused by sports. The source finds out that there is a need to educate, manage and prevent concussions as a statewide initiative. The authors also found out that factors that put people at the risk of getting traumas include prior concussions, sex, sport, and age.

The article provides general information on concussions related to sports. It is a valuable source because it offers relevant information in the introduction part of this work compared to other articles with more specific information. The data is reliable because it is present in a credible medical journal, but it also offers a literature review of the targeted topic. Besides, it shapes the way I think because it provides the information I need for this discussion. It also affirms what I feel about the issue I am exploring.

Putukian, M., Raftery, M., Guskiewicz, K., Herring, S., Aubry, M., Cantu, R. C., & Molloy, M.

(2013). Onfield assessment of concussion in the adult athlete. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 47(5), 285-288.

While utilizing 210 MEDLINE search results after using 'adult traumatic brain injury and 'adult athletic injuries' as keywords, the authors made several conclusions. They found out that the onfield assessment of concussions related to sports is often a challenge. It is based on presentation variability and elusiveness. It also includes problems in making a diagnosis promptly and the sensitivity and specificity of symptoms reliance and sideline assessment tools.

The article not only focuses on the adult athlete, but it is also keen on athletes who have concussions and return to the field on the same day. It assesses the steps to take when in a community that does not have a present doctor. This article is reliable because it is from a peer-reviewed journal. The source allows me to build my discussion by offering empirical evidence while affirming my perspective of concussions.

Stuart, S., Hickey, A., Morris, R., O'Donovan, K., & Godfrey, A. (2017). Concussion in contact sport: A challenging area to tackle. *Journal of Sport and Health Science*, 6(3), 299-301.

The article's findings show that technology with low-cost wearables will facilitate elite and amateur sports monitoring concerning traumatic brain injuries. The results show that such technology can move concussion care from one point of contact to a multidisciplinary team.

The article is about finding a solution to the presence of traumatic brain injury in contact sports. It is helpful because it offers a solution to an already identified. It is a reliable source because it is not only in a peer-reviewed journal, but it also provides literature reviews from credible sources. It positively shapes my thinking as it allows me to offer a possible solution after discussing the problem. Moreover, it has changed how I think because it has provided me scientific hope, giving me evidence to offer it to the readers.