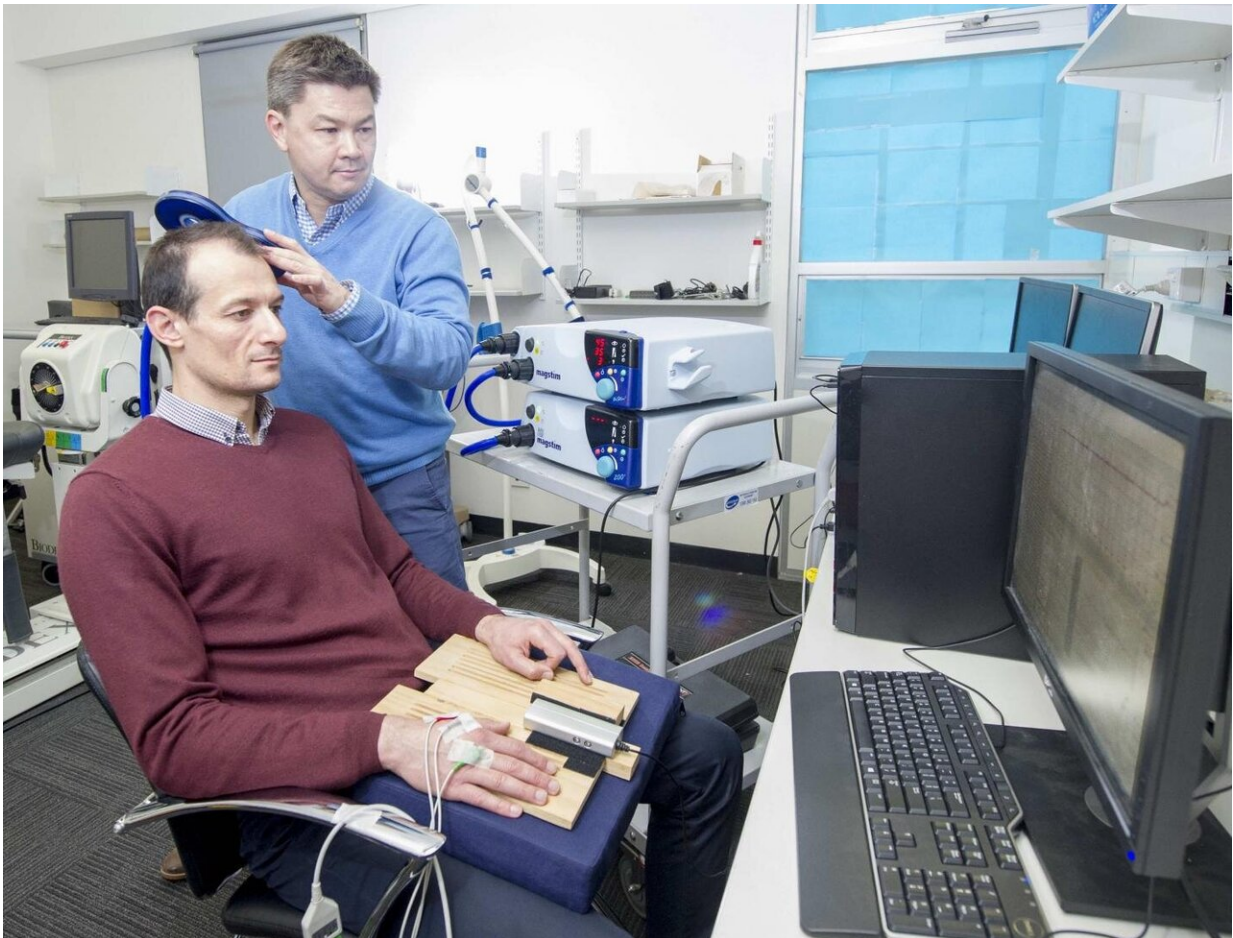


Study paves way for better treatment of lingering concussion symptoms

May 16 2019



Dr Alan Pearce and test subject. Credit: La Trobe University

A La Trobe University study has lifted the lid on the debilitating effects

of persistent post-concussion symptoms (PCS) felt by many—10% of concussion-sufferers—after a knock to the head.

The results of the study, released in *Neuroscience* journal, show that significant levels of fatigue and poorer [brain](#) function can persist for months, or even years, following concussion.

Renowned concussion expert Professor Alan Pearce used innovative brain [technology](#) to investigate how we can better understand and diagnose PCS and then, as a result, investigate treatment options.

"Whether it's a fall at home or tackle on the field—concussion can affect anyone. But it's the persistent post-[concussion symptoms](#), sometimes occurring weeks and sometimes months after the [initial trauma](#), that are so often undiagnosed or misdiagnosed," said Professor Pearce.

"Mild traumatic brain injuries are the most common injury, and concussions account for 80% of those, so this is a big issue for Australia.

"For the first time, we used two types of technology to measure signals sent to the brain and signals sent from the brain. From this, we could assess the brain's functioning in a way that has never been done before.

"With this technology we were able to make some significant discoveries on PCS sufferers having high fatigue levels and slow reaction times. These sort of things cannot be picked up in previous trials, which tested only cognition, and cannot be seen in a MRI scan.

"These results give doctors another opportunity to diagnose these persisting symptoms of [concussion](#). And they give people who might be suffering the symptoms long after the initial trauma a good reason to get seen by a medical professional.

"The next steps for this study, with funding, is to run these trials throughout rehabilitation. Rehabilitation can take many forms—nutrition, exercise, brain training and stimulation technologies being just a few—but we need to discover what works effectively and what doesn't so that we can better treat PCS."

More information: Alan J. Pearce et al, Neurophysiological abnormalities in individuals with persistent post-concussion symptoms, *Neuroscience* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.neuroscience.2019.04.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroscience.2019.04.019)

Provided by La Trobe University

Citation: Study paves way for better treatment of lingering concussion symptoms (2019, May 16) retrieved 20 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-paves-treatment-lingering-concussion-symptoms.html>

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