

Study provides the first data on concussion risk in youth football

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As part of this NIH-funded study, players on six youth football teams wore helmets lined with sensors to measure head acceleration. The data from those sensors, coupled with medical evaluations, allowed the research team to determine what head accelerations, on average, put players at risk of concussion. Credit: Virginia Tech

For decades, there's been a widespread assumption among people with an interest in sports-related injury that youth football players are more vulnerable to concussion and other head injuries than their older, bigger counterparts.

The Virginia Tech Helmet Lab has published the first data validating that conventional wisdom, in a study released in the January issue of the *Annals of Biomedical Engineering*.

The research, funded by a five-year grant from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke of the National Institutes of Health, demonstrated that the head accelerations leading to [concussion](#) in [youth football](#) players are lower than those that typically cause injury in [high school](#), collegiate, and professional athletes—data that will be critical for designing and testing protective equipment.

"These are the first biomechanical data characterizing [concussion risk](#) in kids," said Steve Rowson, an associate professor of biomedical engineering and mechanics and the director of the Virginia Tech Helmet Lab. "Children aren't just scaled-down adults: Differences in anatomy and physiology, like head-neck proportions and brain development, contribute to differences in tolerance to head impact. These results can lead to data-driven interventions to reduce risk in [youth sports](#)."

Kids between the ages of 9 and 14 make up the largest group of football players in the country. But the research cataloging head impacts on U.S. football fields, and determining which ones are most likely to cause injury, has focused on high school, collegiate, and pro players, limiting the understanding of what conditions lead to concussion in [youth football](#).

In younger players, the fatty myelin sheaths that help protect brain cells haven't fully developed. They also tend to have larger heads relative to

their bodies than adult players do, with less neck musculature to help absorb the force of an impact. For all these reasons, researchers had presumed that youth players were more susceptible to concussion. But they needed data to prove it.

Virginia Tech has been studying head impacts in football since 2003, when Stefan Duma, the Harry Wyatt Professor of Engineering and founder of the Helmet Lab, instrumented the helmets worn by the university's varsity football team with sensors to measure head impacts.

Since then, Duma, Rowson, and their research team have expanded their studies to more sports and a broader range of demographic groups. They've been studying youth players since they won this critical grant from the NIH in 2015.

For the study, they partnered with researchers at Brown University and Wake Forest University to track six different youth football teams in Virginia, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. More than 100 players wore helmets lined with sensors that measured the linear and rotational acceleration of their heads during four seasons' worth of practices and games, recording thousands of impacts. All concussions were diagnosed by clinicians at each site; neuropsychological testing before and after each season measured the players' cognitive function.

The National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment, an independent standards body that certifies equipment including football helmets, provided additional funding that helped accelerate the data collection.

That data allowed the researchers to develop a mathematical relationship between the magnitude of a head impact and the risk of concussion. What they found was that youth players are on average more susceptible to concussion at lower levels of acceleration than high school and

collegiate players are.

In high school and college players, the average concussive impact is associated with a head acceleration around 102 g, with similar values for pro athletes. In youth players, the new study found, the average concussive impact was associated with a head acceleration of only 62 g. The rotational acceleration values associated with concussion were similarly reduced, from 4,412 rad/s² in adults to 2,609 rad/s² in youth players.

"These numbers prove for the first time that youth players are at a higher risk of injury at lower head accelerations," Duma said, "but it is important to note that the overall [head](#) acceleration exposure in youth football is much lower than in adult football."

Despite that heightened susceptibility, concussions in youth football are relatively rare: Younger, lighter players collide with less force than adult athletes, so they're less likely to jostle their brains enough to cause serious injury.

But as with any sport, there's still a risk of injury. So effective [protective equipment](#) is critical—and that's the practical value of this study, Duma explained. Knowing the levels of acceleration that put youth players at risk for concussion provides a benchmark to use for helmet testing.

Earlier this year, the Helmet Lab released the industry's first youth-specific [football](#) helmet ratings, evaluating the helmets with laboratory tests based on their on-field data.

"No one had ever come up with a rating system tailored to youth helmets, partly because the data didn't exist," said Duma, who also directs the university's Institute for Critical Technology and Applied Science. "Now we can evaluate helmets based on the actual risks youth

players experience, and companies can use that information to design models specifically for this large group of players."

More information: Eamon T. Campolettano et al, Development of a Concussion Risk Function for a Youth Population Using Head Linear and Rotational Acceleration, *Annals of Biomedical Engineering* (2019). DOI: [10.1007/s10439-019-02382-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10439-019-02382-2)

Provided by Virginia Tech

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