Concussion-related biomarkers vary based on sex, race
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Examine the correlation between self-reported history of concussion and baseline biomarker concentration in the same cohort. The researchers found a higher baseline A\(\text{?}42\) concentration only among athletes with a greater number of concussions. The correlations of S100B, UCH-L1, and A\(\text{?}42\) with cognitive scores were mediated by race status. In a third study including 29 athletes with sport-related concussion (SRC), within-patient analyses revealed increased S100B after SRC (elevated in 67 percent of patients), especially among samples collected within four hours post-SRC (elevated in 88 percent of patients).

"Our research shows that a blood test may aid concussion management, but interpreting these tests can be complicated since biomarker levels differ depending on sex and race," Asken said in a statement. "Much more research is needed before a blood test can advance patient care for sports-related concussion."

Several authors disclosed financial ties to biopharmaceutical companies, including Banyan Biomarkers, which partially funded the studies.

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