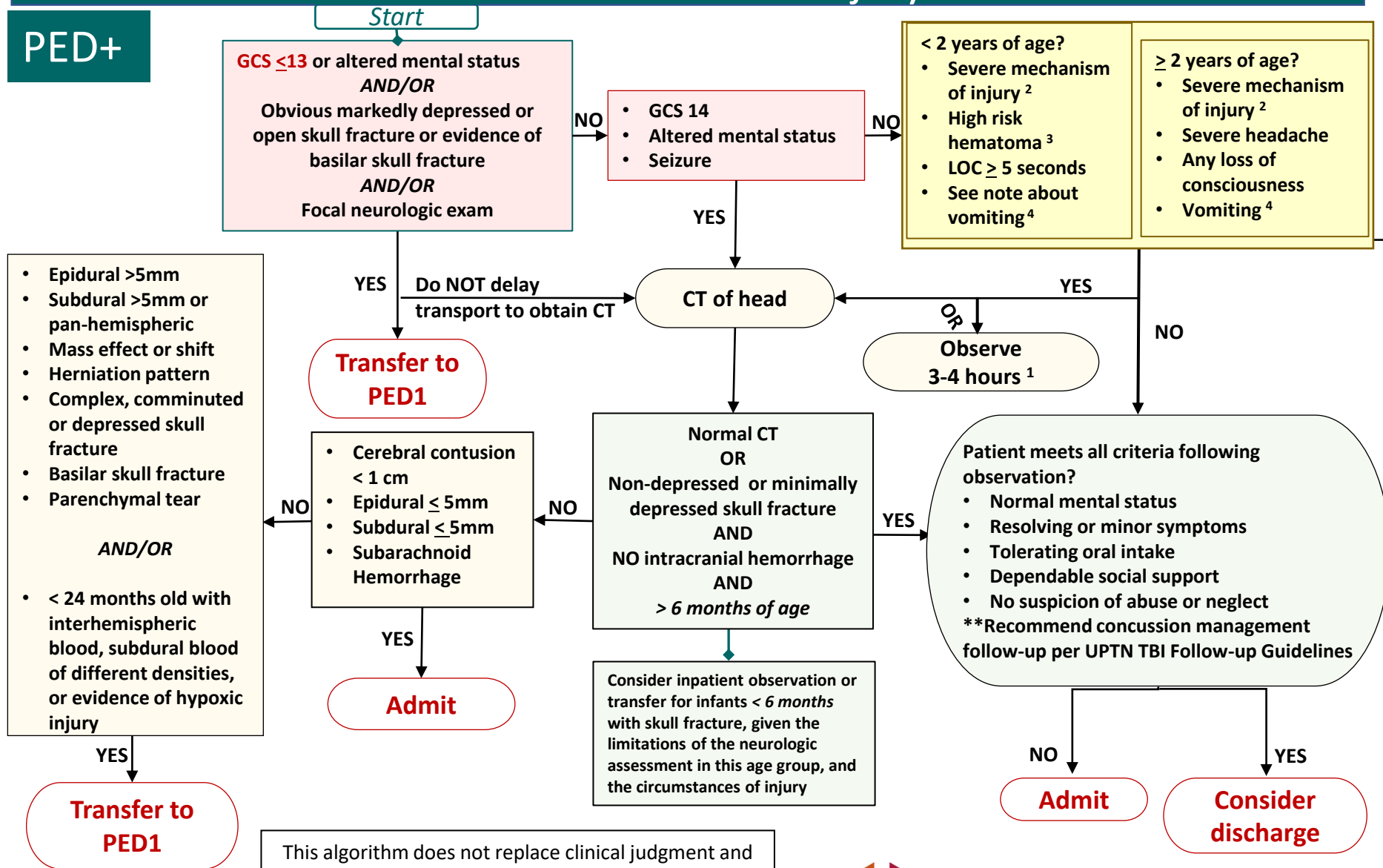


# 2022 Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Clinical Guideline

## Isolated Blunt Head Injury\*

PED+



This algorithm does not replace clinical judgment and is not intended to be prescriptive for all patients.

# Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Clinical Guideline

## Isolated Blunt Head Injury\*

### \*Isolated Blunt Head Injury

- No multi-system trauma
- No suspicion of abuse
- No structural brain disease
- No **VP** shunts
- No bleeding disorders
- No other conditions that may complicate assessment

### 1 Observation

Observation for 3-4 hours can be considered in lieu of CT scanning.

Depending on comfort level of clinician, distance to definitive care or presence of multiple factors, CT scanning may be favored.

### 2 Severe mechanism of injury

- Motor vehicle with ejection, death of another passenger or rollover
- Pedestrian/bicyclist struck by motor vehicle
- Fall > 3 feet (age < 2 years) or > 5 feet
- Head struck by high-impact object

### Modified Glasgow Coma Scale for Infants and Children

	Child	Infant	Score
Eye opening	Spontaneous	Spontaneous	4
	To speech	To speech	3
	To pain only	To pain only	2
	No response	No response	1
Best verbal response	Oriented, appropriate	Coos and babbles	5
	Confused	Irritable cries	4
	Inappropriate words	Cries to pain	3
	Incomprehensible sounds	Moans to pain	2
	No response	No response	1
Best motor response*	Obeys commands	Moves spontaneously and purposefully	6
	Localizes painful stimulus	Withdraws to touch	5
	Withdraws in response to pain	Withdraws to response in pain	4
	Flexion in response to pain	Abnormal flexion posture to pain	3
	Extension in response to pain	Abnormal extension posture to pain	2
	No response	No response	1

### 3 High risk scalp hematoma

- Large, > 3cm
- Boggy
- Non-frontal
- Age < 6-12 months

### 4 Vomiting

Vomiting is so common in younger children that it is generally a poor discriminator of serious injury risk. This is especially true when vomiting occurs in isolation.

\*If patient is intubated, unconscious, or preverbal, the most important part of this scale is motor response. Motor response should be carefully evaluated.

# Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Clinical Guideline

## Isolated Blunt Head Injury\*

### Pediatric Head Trauma < 2 years

Derived from Intermountain CMP (2019, not published) and PECARN study 2009 (N = 42, 412) with subsequent substudies based on patients < 24 hours from head injury

Risk Stratification	Risk of ci TBI*
High Risk	4.4%
-Any of the following:	
GCS ≤ 14 or altered mental status	
Palpable skull fracture	
Signs of basilar skull fracture	
Focal neurologic exam	
Seizure	
Medium Risk	0.9%
-Not high risk and any of the following:	
Severe mechanism of injury	
High risk hematoma	
LOC ≥ 5 seconds	
Not acting normally per parents	
Comments regarding vomiting	
Low Risk	< 0.02%
-All others (NOT High Risk and NOT Medium Risk)	

\*ciTBI: clinically important brain injury is defined as death, neurosurgery, intubation > 24 hours, admission ≥ 2 nights

### Pediatric Head Trauma ≥ 2 years

Derived from Intermountain CMP (2019, not published) and PECARN study 2009 (N = 42, 412) with subsequent substudies based on patients < 24 hours from head injury

Risk Stratification	Risk of ci TBI*
High Risk	4.3%
-Any of the following:	
GCS ≤ 14 or altered mental status	
Signs of basilar skull fracture	
Focal neurologic exam	
Seizure	
Medium Risk	0.9%
-Not high risk and any of the following:	
Severe mechanism of injury	
History of LOC	
Severe headache	
Vomiting	
Low Risk	< 0.05%
-All others (NOT High Risk and NOT Medium Risk)	

\*ciTBI: clinically important brain injury is defined as death, neurosurgery, intubation > 24 hours, admission ≥ 2 nights

# Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Clinical Guideline

## Isolated Blunt Head Injury\*

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ( < 2 years )

Focal neurologic exam: Focal findings are extremely uncommon after pediatric head trauma and are generally recognized as necessitating a CT scan.

Seizure: Seizure was not included in the original derivation of the PECARN study because many of these patients presented with other risk factors (e.g. altered mental status). Subsequent focused analysis indicates risk of Intracranial Injury (ICI) on CT scan significant enough to warrant scanning. Impact seizures have the lowest risk, 8.6% (95% ci 5.1%-13.5%) of ICI on CT while seizures occurring more than 30 minutes after trauma had the highest TBI risk of 20.0% (95% ci 10.4% – 33.0%). Clinicians should not scan for typical breath holding spells following minor head trauma.

Signs of basilar skull fracture: Uncommon in young children, includes CSF rhinorrhea / otorrhea, hemotympanum, racoon eyes, Battle's sign.

Severe mechanism of injury: MVC with ejection, death or rollover, pedestrian or bicyclist without helmet struck by a vehicle, fall > 3 feet if < 2 years and > 5 feet if > 2 years, head struck by high impact object. For isolated severe mechanism (no other signs / symptoms) in children < 2 years, a subsequent study noted a risk of ciTBI of 4/1330, 0.3% (95% ci 0.1%-0.8%) while for children ≥ 2 years, 12/2300, 0.5% (95% ci 0.3%-0.9%) had a ciTBI.

High risk hematoma: young age (especially < 6 months), size (especially > 3 cm), boggy and non-frontal location increases risk of ICI (intracranial injury) on CT. Frontal hematomas are NOT considered high risk. Re-evaluation for high risk hematoma during period of observation is recommended in infants.

Vomiting: Vomiting in the younger child was a poor discriminator because it is so common. In the original 2009 PECARN study vomiting was NOT an independent risk factor. In a follow-up sub study: for < 2 years olds with *isolated* vomiting there was an intracranial injury rate of 1% (95% ci 0.1%, 3.8%), while 0/567 had ciTBI.

# Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Clinical Guideline

## Isolated Blunt Head Injury\*

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ( ≥ 2 years )

Focal neurologic exam: Focal findings are extremely uncommon after pediatric head trauma. And are generally recognized as necessitating a CT scan.

Seizure: Seizure was not included in the original derivation of the PECARN study because many of these patients presented with other risk factors (e.g. altered mental status). Subsequent focused analysis indicates risk of Intracranial Injury (ICI) on CT scan significant enough to warrant scanning. Impact seizures have the lowest risk, 8.6% (95% ci 5.1%-13.5%) of ICI on CT while seizures occurring more than 30 minutes after trauma had the highest TBI risk of 20.0% (95% ci 10.4% – 33.0%). Clinicians should not scan for typical breath holding spells following minor head trauma.

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Vomiting: In the original 2009 PECARN study vomiting was NOT included as a moderate risk factor for younger children but it was included for older children. In a follow-up sub study: for **≥ 2 years olds** with isolated vomiting there was an intracranial injury rate of 3.2% (95% ci 2.1%-4.7%), while 10/1501 (0.7%) had ciTBI.

# 2021 Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Option for Follow-up Care

**\*\*We recommend follow-up for TBI of all severity. For higher severity, the following clinic is available:**

The best way to make a Telehealth referral to the Concussion Clinic is to get the caregiver's e-mail address and send with demographics to [jacob.wilson@hsc.utah.edu](mailto:jacob.wilson@hsc.utah.edu) with a request for an appointment. Jacob will then send a link to be opened on the day of the appointment. Consider providing the following information (discharge paperwork) in case of a missed e-mail

“You will receive a call to set a follow up appointment in the **Concussion Management Program at University Orthopaedic Center** with Brain Injury Specialist Dr. Colby Hansen or Lara Haynes NP, **801-587-7109**. If you do not hear from them in one week, please call. The Orthopedic Center is located at 590 Wakara Way (on the corner of Wakara Way and Foothill). For an in person visit plan on arriving early to fill out paperwork. Check in at the south desk. Bring Insurance card, picture ID, medications, and copay if required. Appointment may take as long as 2 hours.”

Dr Hansen can see all insurance companies in network with Primary Children's (**pretty much all insurance companies**).

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# 2021 Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Severity Categories and Return to Play and Follow up Guidelines

TBI Severity	Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)	Loss of Consciousness (LOC)	Alteration of Consciousness (AOC)	Post Traumatic Amnesia (PTA)	CT of Head (or MRI)	Return to Play	Follow up
<b>Very Mild**</b>	15	None to < 1 minute	None	None to < 1 hour	Normal	1 week	1-2 weeks with PCP or concussion clinic as needed
<b>Mild**</b>	13 to 15	None to < 30 minutes	None to < 24 hours	None to < 24 hours	Normal	2 weeks	
<b>Complicated Mild</b>	13 to 15	None to < 30 minutes	None to < 24 hours	None to < 24 hours	Abnormal*	3 months	1-3 weeks with concussion clinic
<b>Moderate</b>	9 to 12	> 30 minutes	> 24 hours	1-7 days	Normal or Abnormal*	6 months	4 weeks with Rehabilitation Specialist
<b>Severe</b>	3 to 8	> 24 hours	> 24 hours	> 7 days	Normal or Abnormal*	12 months	

\*Abnormal: Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), Subdural hematoma (SDH, Fracture, Epidural Hematoma (EDH), Parenchymal contusion, Diffuse Axonal Injury/Shear (DAI)

\*\* TBI Severity determination may also be based on other factors such as previous concussions

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# 2021 Pediatric Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Severity Categories and Return to Play and Follow up Guidelines

TBI Symptoms
Headache or “pressure” in head
Nausea or vomiting
Balance problems/dizziness
Double or blurry vision
Sensitivity to light or noise
Feeling sluggish, hazy, foggy or groggy
Confusion, concentration or memory problems
Just not “feeling right” or “feeling down”

<https://www.cdc.gov/headsup>

Stepwise Return to Activity Modify for age-appropriateness
<b>1. Rest</b> until symptoms improve
<b>2. Light activity</b> once symptoms begin to resolve (age-appropriate) -modified school schedule - light aerobic exercise; walking, swimming
<b>3. Moderate activity</b> once symptoms are <b>mild</b> and nearly gone -regular school schedule -moderate activity; jogging
<b>4. Regular activity</b> once symptoms are <b>gone</b> -Heavy, non contact activity such as sprinting/running, high-intensity stationary biking, regular weightlifting routine, non-contact-sport-specific drills
<b>5. Practice and full contact</b> -Normal training activities
<b>6. Competition / Return to Play</b>

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