65% of high school athletes were delayed in being cleared to play, based on a test with limited validity for adolescent concussions. Some athletes may be more at-risk for this delay than others.

Age was not significantly associated with a delay on RTP.

No categorical demographic factors were significantly associated with a delay on RTP.

65% of athletes sustained a delay on RTP. ~1/6 were delayed by at least 10 days.

37% of athletes incurred a prolonged RTP due to a single failed CVS test category.

Visual Memory, Simple Reaction Time, and Verbal Memory most commonly resulted in abnormal CVS testing (52%).

RESULTS

SIGNIFICANCE & FUTURE DIRECTION

• CVS testing commonly prolongs the completion of the RTP progression beyond the time of clinical improvement.

• Certain CVS categories are more commonly failed and there is no association between demographics and CVS performance.

• These results may serve to better inform clinicians evaluating adolescent SRC and interpreting CVS test results.

• Future – validation of findings by an external study; consideration of additional CVS performance indicators (SES, # CVS attempts, etc.)