

JAN 18 2008

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SCHOOL SPORTS CONCUSSIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that many student
2 athletes suffer concussions while engaged in a various sports
3 each year. A concussion is any change in mental status that
4 results when the brain is violently rocked back and forth inside
5 of the skull due to a blow to the head, neck, or upper body.
6 Symptoms may include amnesia, confusion, disorientation, "not
7 feeling right," fogginess, headache, nausea, uncoordinated hand-
8 eye movements, and in some cases, loss of consciousness.
9 Symptoms are not always definite and vary in severity and
10 longevity.

11 However, student athletes, coaches, and parents generally
12 do not know how serious the effects of even a seemingly mild
13 concussion can be. That lack of awareness may result in
14 allowing a student athlete to return to play too soon following
15 the initial injury, placing the student athlete in danger of
16 further, more serious injury.

17 According to the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center,
18 about one in ten local high school athletes in contact sports



1 will sustain a concussion during the sports season. Recent
2 clinical research shows that even seemingly mild concussions can
3 have long-term serious effects on some of the brain's
4 neurocognitive functions and that the effects of multiple
5 concussions can be cumulative. According to Dr. Mark Lovell of
6 the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, a student athlete
7 who sustains an initial concussion can fully recover as long
8 that student athlete does not sustain a second concussion before
9 the brain has had time to heal from the first one. Problems
10 occur when the student athlete plays through the symptoms and is
11 not taken out of the game. Research has shown that returning a
12 mildly concussed student athlete to play too soon before the
13 brain has healed puts the student athlete at greater risk for a
14 second concussion and more severe, longer-lasting neurocognitive
15 damage.

16 A student athlete with a suspected concussion should always
17 be evaluated by an athletic trainer, team or family physician,
18 or neuropsychologist before returning to play or practice.
19 Athletes, coaches, and parents should never self-diagnose or
20 self-evaluate a concussion, regardless of how mild the injury or
21 symptoms appeared to be or to have been.



1 The legislature finds that the University of Pittsburgh
2 Medical Center Sports Medicine Concussion Program is an ongoing
3 clinical service and research program that focuses on the
4 diagnosis, evaluation, and management of sports-related
5 concussions in student athletes of all levels. Because of the
6 uncertainty surrounding the diagnosis and evaluation of sports-
7 related concussions, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
8 doctors over the past decade have developed the first
9 computerized concussion evaluation tool called ImPACT (Immediate
10 Post-concussion Assessment and Cognitive Testing). ImPACT, the
11 most widely-used concussion evaluation system in the world
12 today, objectively measures actual neurocognitive brain function
13 along with reported symptoms to help determine injury severity,
14 recovery, and when it is safe to return to play. ImPACT is used
15 by more than four hundred high schools, one hundred eighty
16 colleges and universities, eighteen National Football League
17 teams, several major league baseball teams, and numerous other
18 organizations.

19 In general, ImPACT is used by doctors to conduct twenty-
20 minute preseason computer evaluations to establish baseline data
21 about each student athlete. If a student athlete experiences a
22 concussion during the season, the student athlete is retested



1 and the postconcussion data are compared to the baseline data.
2 The student athlete is allowed to resume sports activity when
3 brain functions return to normal.

4 The purpose of this Act is to require the department of
5 education to conduct systematic concussion evaluations for all
6 public school student football athletes with a tool similar to
7 the Immediate Post-concussion Assessment and Cognitive Testing
8 tool developed by the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

9 SECTION 2. Chapter 302A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
11 and to read as follows:

12 "§302A- High school football; concussion evaluation
13 tool. The department shall implement use of a concussion
14 evaluation tool and apply the tool to evaluate each student
15 athlete participating in the sport of football in public high
16 schools throughout the State. The department shall adopt rules
17 pursuant to chapter 91 to implement this section; provided that
18 the department shall require use of the tool developed by the
19 University of Pittsburgh Medical Center known as the "immediate
20 post-concussion assessment and cognitive testing" ("ImPact") or
21 a similar evaluation tool."



1 SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general
 2 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much
 3 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2008-2009 to
 4 implement use of a concussion evaluation tool to evaluate each
 5 student athlete participating in football at a public high
 6 school.

7 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
 8 education for the purposes of this Act.

9 SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.

10 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval,
 11 except that section 3 shall take effect on July 1, 2008.

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INTRODUCED BY:

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Report Title:

Concussion Evaluation Tool; High School Football

Description:

Requires department of education to implement a concussion evaluation tool for each high school student athlete participating in the sport of football statewide.

Appropriation.

