



Figure 29-1. Areas of function and well-being that may be affected following concussion.

Concussions often result in vestibular dysfunction, postural control deficits, increased self-report symptoms, mental status deficits, and neurocognitive deficits. Currently, clinicians do a good job in following best practices to evaluate and manage those common areas affected by concussion. However, concussion can also result in myriad other issues that may not be captured by the traditional adjunct assessments (Figure 29-1) and warrant the inclusion of patient self-report outcome measures. Unlike patient self-report outcome measures for shoulder or knee injuries, where clinicians have 30 to 50 different instruments specific to that body part from which to choose, there is not one specific measure that has been developed for sport-related concussion. However, the many domains known to be affected by concussion can be assessed through generic or condition- or symptom-specific outcomes instruments, as well as self-report symptom inventories.^{1,2} Some studies have