Beyond the Haze: Exploring Processing Speed, Concentration, and Cognitive Functioning in Early Concussion Recovery

Bianca Perry¹; Evan Foster¹; Tharshini Chandra¹; Monica Szczypinski¹; Mark Bayley^{1,2}; Paul Comper^{1,2,3}

- 1. Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, University Health Network
- . Rehabilitation Sciences Institute, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto
- Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education, University of Toronto

Background

- Post-concussion cognitive difficulties are common.
- Without baseline (pre-injury) testing, cognition is assessed using neurocognitive tests compared to normative data.

Objective

To examine the relationship between individual cognitive symptoms (difficulty concentrating and feeling 'foggy') and corresponding performance on neurocognitive tests in the sub-acute phase post-concussion.

Methods

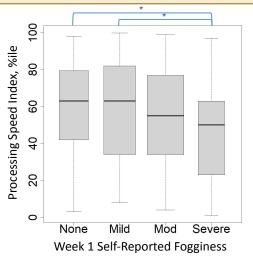
Participants were recruited prospectively from the Hull-Ellis Concussion Clinic within one week of injury. The following measures were administered at weeks 1, 2, and 12 post-concussion:

- The Sport Concussion Assessment Tool 5 (SCAT5) symptom inventory for self-reported symptoms
- Trails A & B to measure concentration
- Symbol Search/Coding (Processing Speed Index [PSI]) to measure cognitive clarity

Results

Table 1. Participant demographics.

Category	Participants (n = 344)
Mean age (years)	33.0 (12.2 SD)
% Female sex	59.9%
Common pre-existing conditions	Depression (22.9%), Anxiety (21.5%)
Mean education (years)	15.1 (2.2 SD)



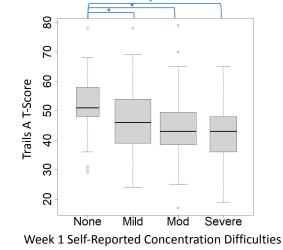


Fig. 1: Box plot Fogginess x Processing Speed(*p<0.05)

Fig. 2: Box plot Concentration x Trails A (*p<0.05).

At weeks 2 and 12, there was no association between self-reported cognitive symptoms and neurocognitive performance.



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and objective

performance were

aligned within one

week of concussion.

Using published norms to quantify cognitive difficulties may yield false negative results.

Population-specific normative data are needed to accurately evaluate cognitive performance post-concussion.

Contact: <u>Biancaperry02@gmail.com</u> Evan.Foster@uhn.ca