

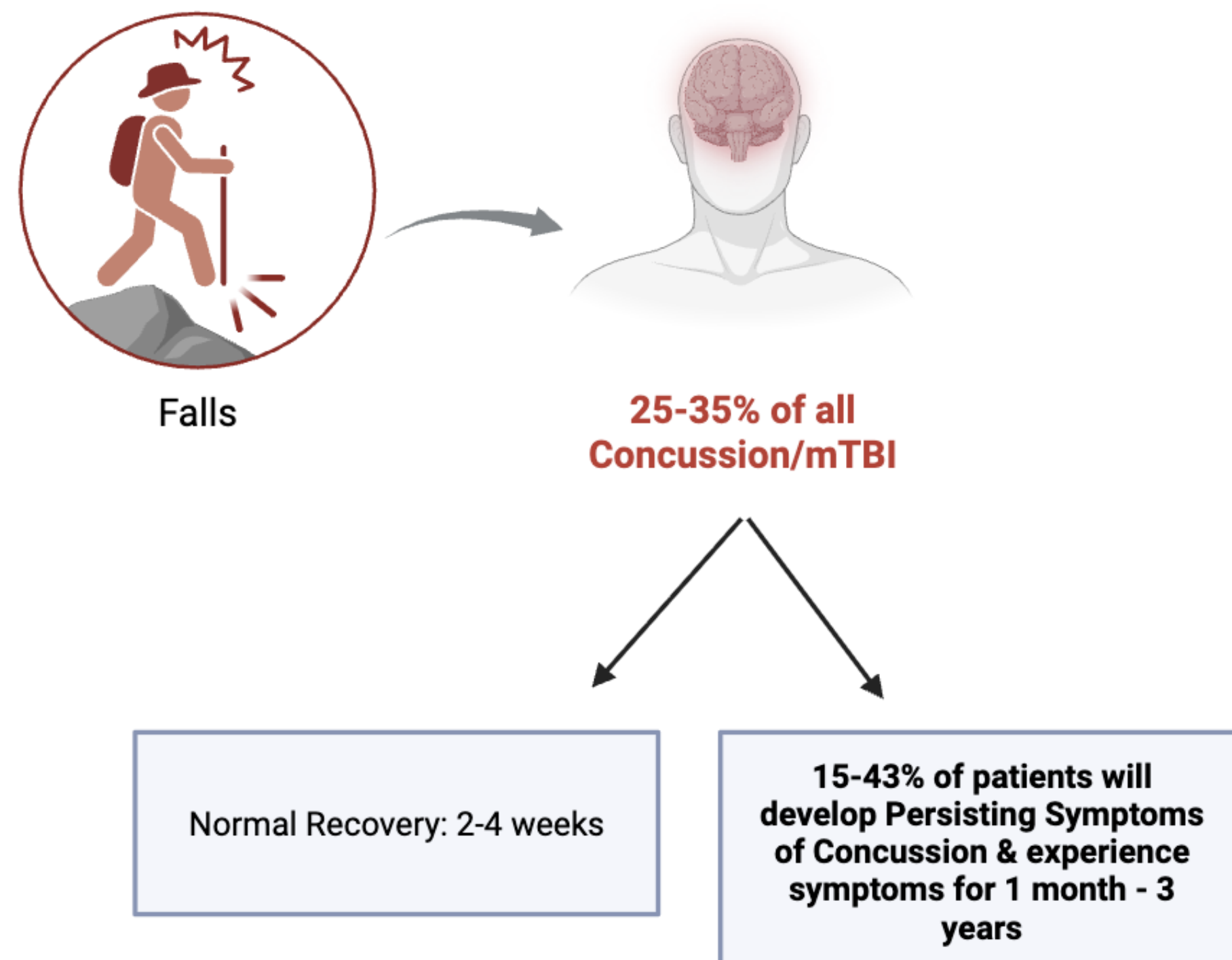
Persisting Symptoms after Concussion in Older versus Younger Adults

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INTRODUCTION



- Population at highest risk of falling are older adults over 50-60 years old
- Most Concussion/PSaC Research only focused on younger adults
- Concussion in the elderly associated with mortality, neurodegenerative disease diagnosis, and more

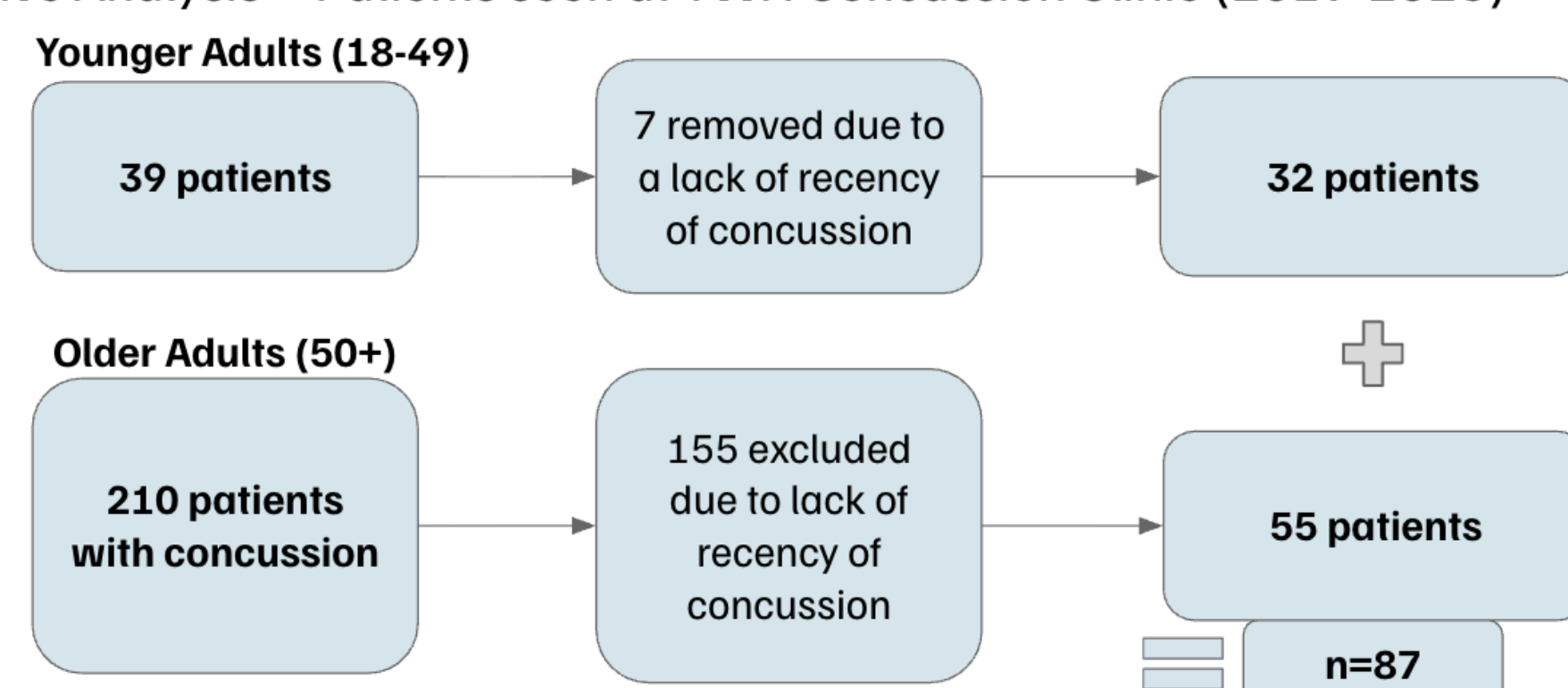
OBJECTIVES

Objective: Examine if persisting concussion manifests differently in older adults

Hypothesis: Older adults will report **different** symptoms following persisting concussion versus that in younger adults

METHODS

Retrospective Analysis – Patients seen at TWH Concussion Clinic (2019-2025)



RESULTS

Figure 1: Category of Injury in Older vs. Younger

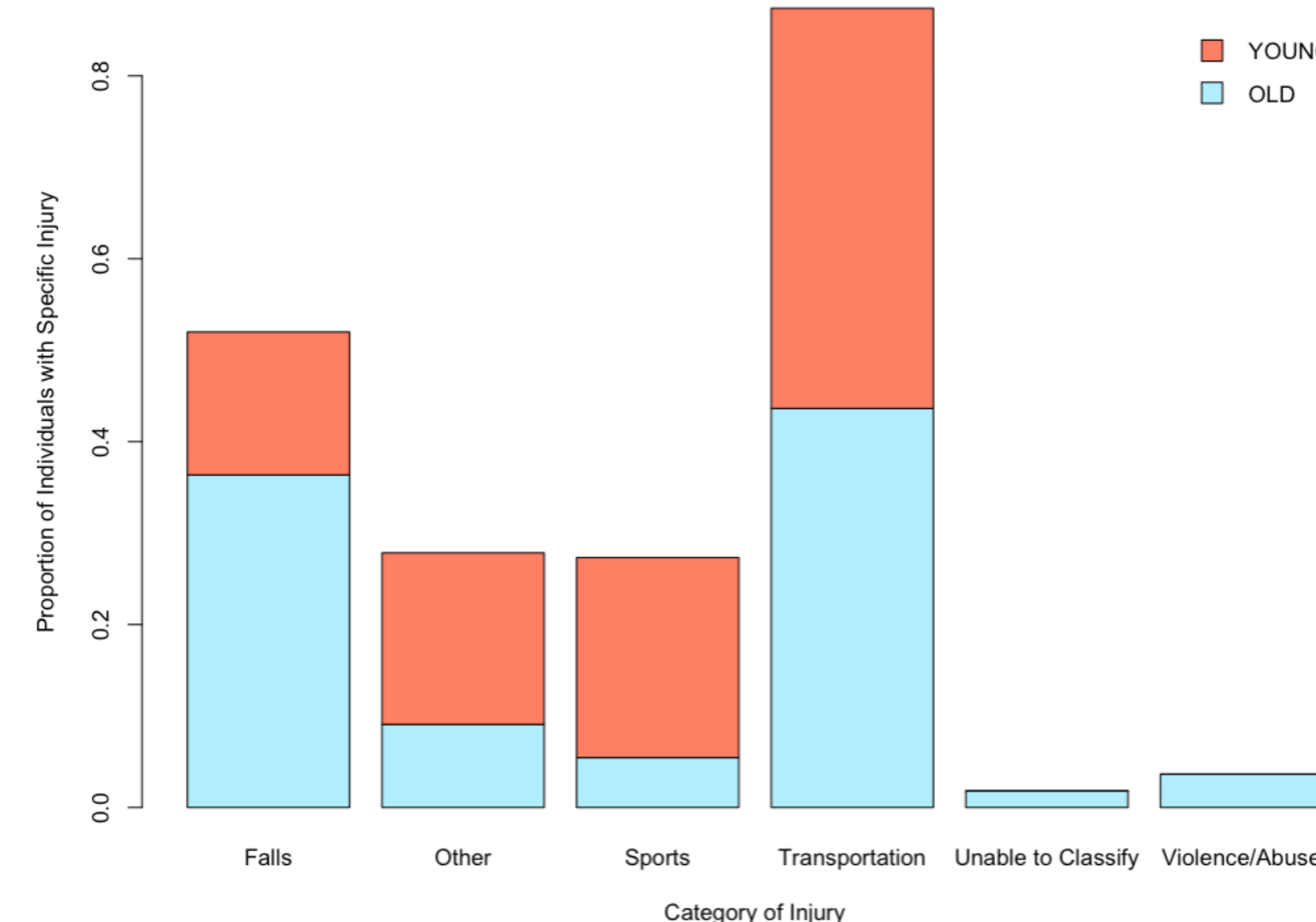


Figure 2: Total SCAT Symptoms Reported in Older vs. Younger Adults

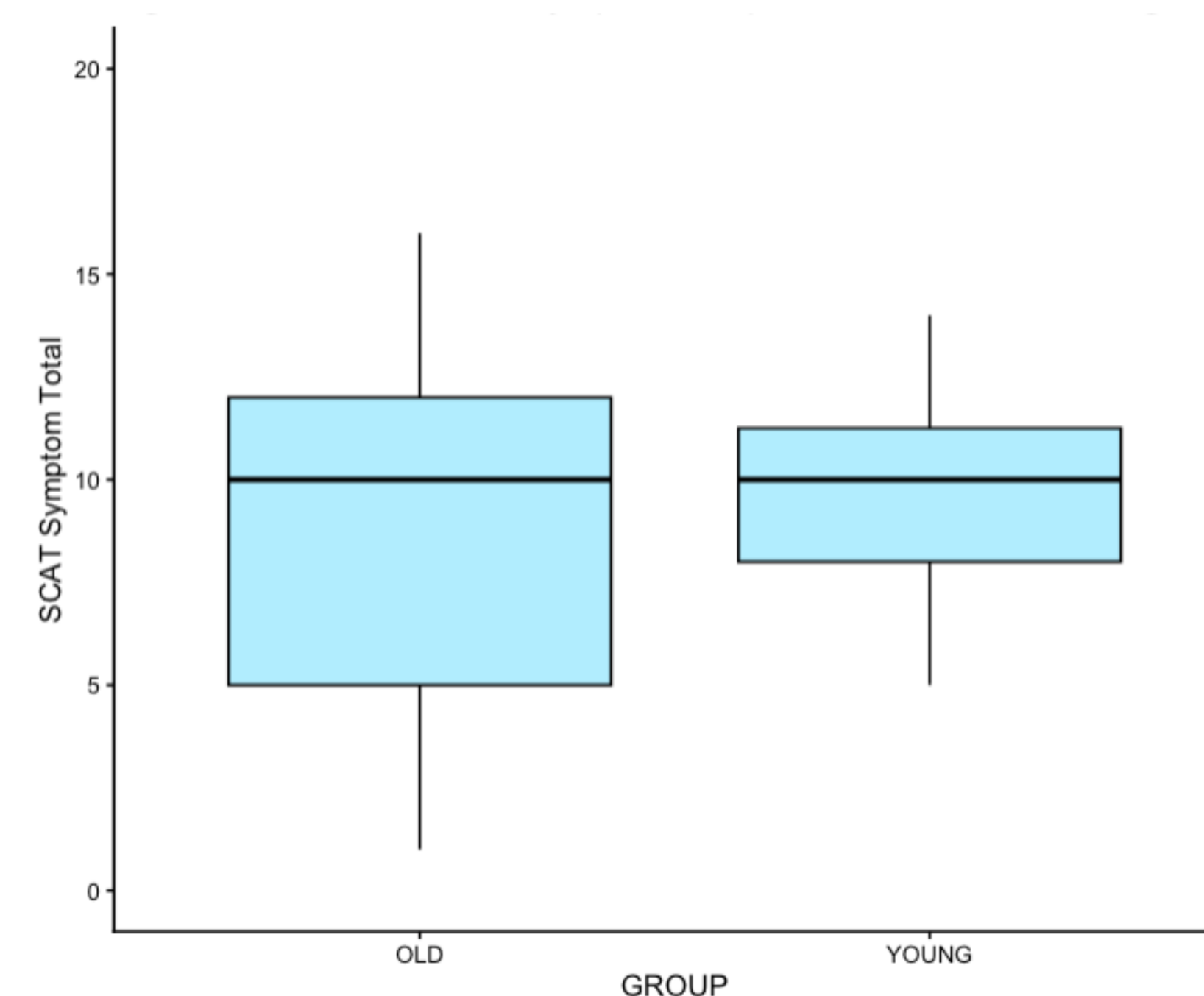
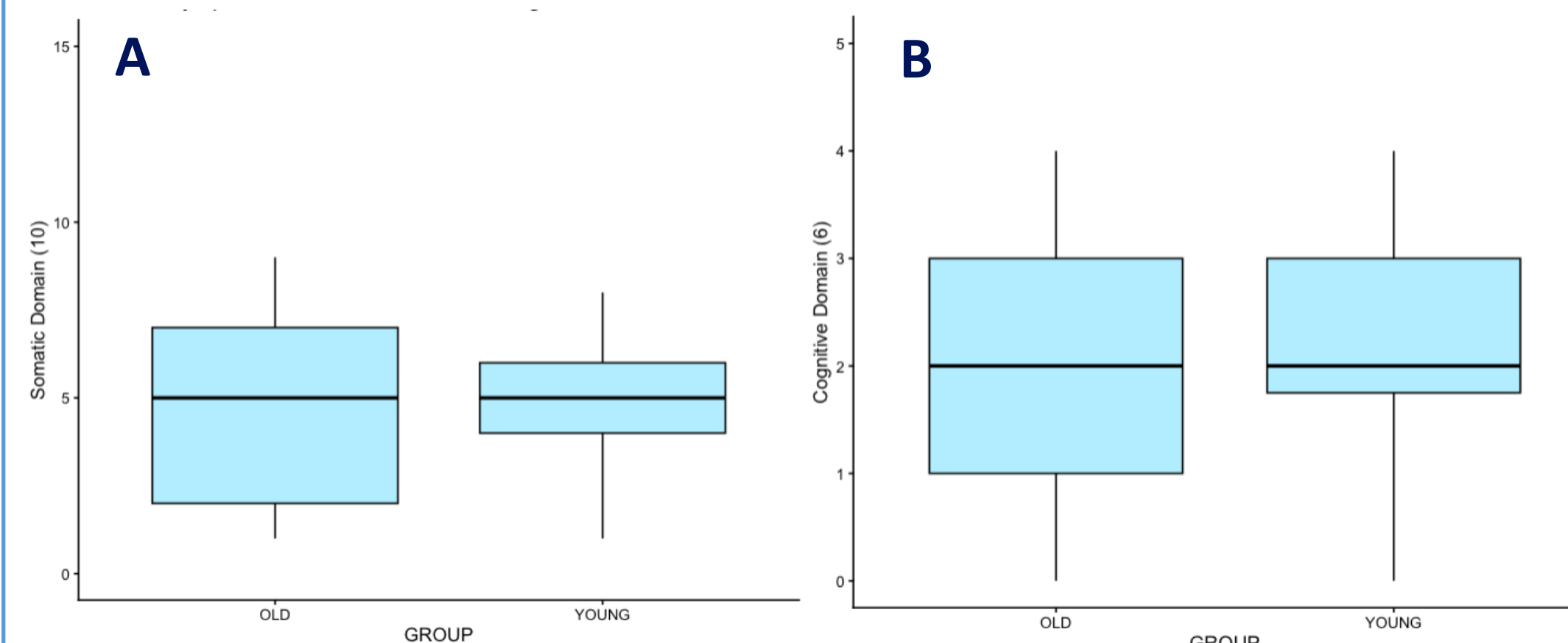


Figure 3: SCAT Domain (Somatic and Cognitive) symptom differences in older vs. younger adults



Panel A represents Somatic symptom differences between older and younger adults. Panel B represents Cognitive symptom domain differences between older and younger adults

CONCLUSIONS

- Significant differences in the mechanism of injury between older and younger adults ($p=0.01$), more falls in older adults
- No significant differences in Total SCAT Symptom Burden in older adults vs. younger adults ($p>0.05$) and in SCAT Symptom Domain (Somatic, Cognitive, Emotional, and Sleep) after controlling for sex and cognitive status
- Trends suggest **symptom-specific** reporting differences between older and younger adults → explore

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Increasing sample size and repeating analysis (Study was underpowered to detect small-to-moderate differences)
- Control for mechanism of injury and recency of concussion

REFERENCES

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