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English 131

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Annotated Bibliography

Associated Press, “Doctors Says Ali’s Brain Injuries Due to Boxing.” *Los Angeles Times*.[Los Angeles] July 16, 1987. Print

This magazine article goes into depth on the consequential injuries of Muhammad Ali due to his extensive boxing career. During his 61-bout career over the duration of 22 years, Ali believed that his head was left untouched and uninjured, until he was diagnosed with Parkinson’s Syndrome, a form of Parkinson’s disease that is not as severe, but still a neurodegenerative disease nonetheless. Dr. Cope, who served as the former Heavyweight Champion’s doctor in 1980 and a few years after, believes that the repeated concussions and blows to the face sustained by Ali were what caused the Parkinson’s Syndrome. Although this article was written in 1987, the diagnosis for Muhammad Ali has not yet changed and still remains highly relevant to the issue of sports related concussions and their consequences. The article also discusses how concussions cause ruptured small blood vessels, as well as how scar tissue, which may follow from the healing process if not healed correctly, may cause brain neurons to degenerate, proving that repeated concussions without proper recovery time can cause irreversible damage.

Jean A. Langlois, Wesley Rutland-Brown, and Marlena M. Wald, “The Epidemiology and Impact of Traumatic Brain Injury: A Brief Overview,” *JOURNAL OF HEAD TRAUMA REHABILITATION/SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER 2006,* Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 375–378

This article, written by Jean A. Langlois and other qualified professionals Wesley Rutland-Brown and Marlena Wald, examines Traumatic Brain Injuries and their impact generally—that is, beyond sports. With that being said, they mention that over 50,000 deaths from TBI occur annually in the United States alone, and result in over 1,000,000 visits to the Emergency Center a year, with many more going unreported. One of the greatest issues with TBI is its link with depression, with at least 2% of the U.S. population living with long term effects from TBI. This article was published in the peer-reviewed *JOURNAL OF HEAD TRAUMA REHABILITATION*. The authors that wrote this article are all M.D.s who research…

Robert A. Stern, PhD, David O. Riley, BS, Daniel H. Daneshvar, MA, Christopher J. Nowinski, BA, Robert C. Cantu, MD, Ann C. McKee, MD. “Long-term Consequences of Repetitive Brain Trauma: Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy.” *PM&R,* 3,(Oct. 2011): S460-S467.

In this article, the authors discuss the effects of Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE), which is a condition caused by multiple concussions. Stern et al. mention that a large contributor to CTE are contact sports such as American Football, Rugby, Lacrosse and other physical sports leading to multiple concussion. They state that a lineman in American Football can expect to experience more than more than 1,400 impacts per season alone. Due to head injuries from sports at the competitive and recreational level, 1.6-3.8 million concussions occur annually in the United States. Injuries like these can lead to CTE later in life. The article continues to explain the gross changes due to CTE such as loss of brain mass, as well as general atrophy in many areas of the brain. Stern et al. then discuss the clinical symptoms of CTE, which includes memory problems (both short and long term impairment), depression, emotional stability and impulse control, all of which are due to the neurodegeneration of the brain. This source was published in the official scientific journal of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (AAPM&R).

McCrory P, Meeuwisse W, Johnston, Dvorak J, Aubry M, Molloy M, and Cantu R. “Consensus Statement on Concussion in Sport – the 3rd International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2008.” *SAJSM* 21 (Nov. 2009): 36-46.

This article discusses the updated recommendations involving concussions in sports. This statement follows the first two international conferences on concussions in sport, the focus of which was the Return-to-Play (RTP) protocol, as well as the effects of concussions and their different severity levels. McCrory et al. describe the new RTP and it’s six stages of recovery. The duration of each stage is determined on an individual basis, depending on the symptoms expressed. McCrory et al. explain these stages in detail, from the first stage, which involves a complete stop to any physical exertion, through the sixth stage, which is the full return to play. According to this article, the symptoms which determine the severity of a concussion are headaches, physical impairment, loss of consciousness, mental impairment and other factors. McCrory et al. write that the turnaround for some athletes within the framework of the RTP can be as fast as the same day, especially if they receive sideline attention during play from medical personnel trained with the concussion RTP protocol. In these cases, the athlete may be returned to play minutes later, which could be an issue if misdiagnosed. This specific article is what every medical personnel uses to evaluate the severity of concussions. It includes the most up to date information dealing with concussions related to sports.

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|  | Outstanding | Strong | Good | Acceptable | Inadequate |
| Follows the conventions of the genre, particularly in terms of MLA formatting |  |  | X—lots of little mistakes in your citations. Need to pay attention to detail. |  |  |
| Summarizes the findings, arguments and main points of each paper effectively | X—You did a great job of summarizing your sources and gave really specific information from each relevant to your project. Nicely done! |  |  |  |  |
| Effectively synthesizes those findings and discusses how they will be used for the author’s purposes. |  |  | X—you did this for the first two, but failed to mention how you’d use the last two. |  |  |
| Concise writing |  |  | X—need to really work on line editing your work to make it less wordy and clearer. |  |  |
| Appropriate language and tone for academic audience |  | X—you did a great job with this. It would have been improved if the conciseness and flow of the writing was a bit stronger. |  |  |  |
| Precise and Specific | X—you did a good job of giving specific and precise information |  |  |  |  |
| Grammar and Mechanics |  |  | X—a few mistakes here and there. |  |  |