

## NOTES TO TEACHERS

As well as physical symptoms there are a number of behavioural symptoms. Please note that every injury is different as is every child, and therefore these symptoms will not be present in all children and will affect the child in various ways.

***Please bear these points in mind when planning your student's school day:***

<b>Fatigue:</b>	Tendency to tire more easily, less energy, 'head propping'.
<b>Distractibility:</b>	Difficulty blocking out background noise movements, unable to stay on task.
<b>Decreased Concentration:</b>	Unable to complete assigned tasks, tires more quickly at activities normally attended to without difficulty.
<b>Memory:</b>	Amnesia (memory loss). May have a short term memory loss and unable to recall information learnt prior to the injury.
<b>Irritability:</b>	The student may be irritated by normal levels of noise e.g. other children playing, music and by visual stimuli and movement.
<b>Frustration:</b>	Unable to cope when not succeeding with a task or attaining standards that prior to the injury were achieved.
<b>Emotional:</b>	May regress to earlier patterns of behaviour e.g. tears may come very easily, insecure and probable emotional outbursts.
<b>Work Performance:</b>	Alteration in quality of spelling, story writing, maths, reading, handwriting and oral language skills.
<b>Balance:</b>	General balance may be affected; this may be especially noticeable during P.E.
<b>General Behaviour:</b>	Extremes of behaviour are common, the tendency may be increased restlessness / hyperactivity or the other end of the scale more subdued.

**Headaches:**

Headaches may be triggered by fatigue, prolonged concentration, noise, computer screens and physical activity.