

Acute plasma tau relates to prolonged return to play after concussion

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine whether tau changes after sport-related concussion (SRC) relate to return to play (RTP).

Methods: Collegiate athletes underwent preseason plasma sampling and cognitive testing and were followed. After a SRC ($n = 46$), athletes and controls ($n = 37$) had sampling at 6 hours, and at 24 hours, 72 hours, and 7 days after SRC. A sample of 21 nonathlete controls were compared at baseline. SRC athletes were grouped by long (>10 days, $n = 23$) and short (≤ 10 days, $n = 18$) RTP. Total tau was measured using an ultrasensitive immunoassay.

Results: Both SRC and athlete controls had significantly higher mean tau at baseline compared to nonathlete healthy controls ($F_{101,3} = 19.644$, $p < 0.01$). Compared to SRC athletes with short RTP, those with long RTP had higher tau concentrations overall, after controlling for sex ($F_{39,1} = 3.59$, $p = 0.022$), compared to long RTP athletes, at 6 ($p < 0.01$), 24 ($p < 0.01$), and 72 hours ($p = 0.02$). Receiver operator characteristic analyses showed that higher plasma tau 6 hours post-SRC was a significant predictor of RTP >10 days (area under the curve 0.81; 95% confidence interval 0.62–0.97, $p = 0.01$).

Conclusions: Elevated plasma tau concentration within 6 hours following a SRC was related to having a prolonged RTP, suggesting that tau levels may help inform RTP. *Neurology*® 2017;88:1–8

GLOSSARY

ANOVA = analysis of variance; **AUC** = area under the curve; **BESS** = Balance Error Scoring System; **CI** = confidence interval; **CTE** = chronic traumatic encephalopathy; **ImpACT** = Immediate Postconcussion Assessment and Cognitive Testing; **mTBI** = mild traumatic brain injury; **NCAA** = National Collegiate Athletic Association; **RTP** = return to play; **SRC** = sports-related concussions; **TBI** = traumatic brain injury.

Despite the 3.8 million sports-related concussions (SRC) that occur annually in the United States, there are currently no prognostic biomarkers to predict recovery and an athlete's readiness to return to play (RTP).¹ Concussions have complex and variable neuronal pathophysiology,² resulting in symptoms of postconcussive syndrome and cognitive deficits³ that typically resolve within 10 days in approximately half of concussed collegiate athletes⁴; yet in a subset of athletes these symptoms and deficits are chronic.² An objective predictor of recovery time in the acute aftermath of SRC would provide an unbiased tool that could be used to assist in determining an athlete's readiness of RTP, preventing premature RTP.⁵

Determining RTP is essential as athletes who return to play prior to full neuronal recovery are at high risk for long-term symptoms and deficits if they sustain a subsequent concussion.⁶ Chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) is linked to playing contact sports, which often includes repetitive head trauma, with the hallmark pathologic feature being hyperphosphorylated tau and the formation of perivascular neurofibrillary tangles.⁷ Tau is linked to axonal damage following traumatic brain injury,^{8–11} and to SRCs,¹² with elevations being predictive of a RTP greater than 10 days in professional ice hockey players.¹³ To investigate the relationship

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in a younger cohort of both sexes, we evaluated changes in tau following concussion compared to preseason, and also compared tau changes following SRC to both an athletic control group and healthy nonathletic controls. We hypothesized that acute tau increases would result in a longer duration of RTP.

METHODS Participants. Between 2009 and 2014, 632 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) division I and III collegiate contact sport athletes underwent plasma sampling and cognitive testing prior to the sports season, and were followed prospectively for a diagnosis of SRC. SRC was defined as an injury witnessed by an on-field certified athletic trainer and meeting the definition of concussion as defined by the Sport Concussion Assessment Tool 2.¹⁴ This tool provides a structured framework for evaluating 22 postconcussive symptoms as well as orientation, memory, recall, balance, and gait. In athletes with a diagnosed SRC, plasma samples were obtained within 6 hours of injury, and then at 2, 3, and 7 days postinjury. Plasma sampling was also performed in 2 control groups; nonconcussed athlete controls had blood draws at the same time points as SRC athletes and healthy, nonathlete controls at an unrelated time point. Concussions occurred between 19 and 218 days following baseline assessments, with a mean of 92.3 days. Then athletes and controls had repeat testing using Balance Error Scoring System (BESS) and Immediate Postconcussion Assessment and Cognitive Testing (ImPACT) 7 days following the date of the concussion. In this study, controls were oversampled when it was feasible. At the beginning of the season, athletes were matched to controls on a 1:1 basis, and when possible on a 1:2 basis to assure that enough controls were obtained.

Healthy controls were recruited through a protocol to obtain serum samples on participants without a history of head injuries. Head injury history was determined by the Ohio State Traumatic Brain Injury Identification Method, which is both valid and reliable in detecting lifetime histories of traumatic brain injuries (TBIs).¹⁵ Controls were selected from a pool of participants and matched to SRC athletes in sex and age.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents. The institutional review board at the University of Rochester and Rochester Institute of Technology approved this study with human participants, and all participants provided written informed consent prior to beginning the study (protocols: 24457 and 22971).

Return to play. RTP for each athlete was determined by the athletic trainers or team physicians at their respective universities. Both universities followed the NCAA RTP guidelines, which recommend that athletes be asymptomatic at rest and with each step of the RTP progression before returning to their sport. In addition, cognition and postural stability should be at preinjury levels.

Clinical outcome after SRC. Clinical outcome after SRC was determined by changes in cognitive performance, postconcussive symptoms, and postural stability from baseline to 7 days following a SRC. Determination of cognition and postural stability was made using ImPACT and BESS, respectively. ImPACT is a proprietary computer program that measures verbal memory, visual memory, reaction time, and visuomotor speed,¹⁶ and a postconcussive symptom inventory.¹⁷ Athletes were instructed to complete the ImPACT test on a desktop computer in a quiet room.

Each BESS assessment consists of 3 stances (double, single, and tandem) in 2 conditions (firm surface and foam surface), all performed with the eyes closed for 20 seconds per stance. A trained member of the study staff followed the standard procedures for BESS administration. The BESS score is calculated by adding 1 error point for each performance error, with a maximum of 10 errors per stance.¹⁸

Blood collection and assays. Venous blood was collected in a nonfasting state in lavender top EDTA tubes and placed on ice until processed. All blood was centrifuged less than 60 minutes from the time of blood draw, at 4°C at 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes, and then plasma was isolated and samples were stored in a -80°C freezer until batch assayed by a blinded technician.

Biochemical procedures. Tau concentrations in plasma samples were measured by immunoassay using digital array technology, which uses a single molecule enzyme-linked immunoarray (Simoa) method described in detail in Rissin et al.¹⁹ The Simoa human total tau assay measures total tau concentrations by using a combination of monoclonal antibodies. The capture antibody reacts with a linear epitope in the midregion of all tau isoforms, while the detection antibody reacts with a linear epitope in the N-terminus of total tau. The limit of detection for the assay is 0.012 pg/mL. The intra-assay coefficient was 8.25%.

Statistical analysis methods. Statistical analyses were conducted with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS version 22; IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY), and figures were developed using GraphPad Prism (v. 6.02) (Graph Pad Software, San Diego, CA). Demographics were compared among the 3 groups using an analysis of variance (ANOVA) to compare age and a χ^2 test to compare the groups on race, ethnicity, and sex. Among the athlete groups, χ^2 testing was used to compare the 2 groups in the type of sport played and history of prior concussion. Median changes in the ImPACT and the BESS were compared using an unpaired 2-sample *t* test.

Tau concentrations were compared among the 3 groups (SRC athletes, nonconcussed athlete controls, and healthy non-athlete controls) using an ANOVA, with a Bonferroni post hoc test at all 5 time points. To compare changes within the 2 athlete groups (SRC and athlete controls), a repeated-measures ANOVA, with Bonferroni post hoc test, were performed to determine whether tau concentrations differed, and at which time points differences were significant between the groups. Mean change in tau from baseline was compared for the 4 post-SRC time points using ANOVA. Area under the curve (AUC) using a receiver operating characteristic analysis was also used to determine the ability of tau at each time point to predict group membership.

For our last comparison, we determined differences within the SRC group based on the RTP duration. SRC athletes were dichotomized into long (≥ 10 days) and short (< 10 days) RTP groups, and mean tau concentrations were compared at each of the 5 time points using a repeated-measures ANOVA while controlling for sex as a covariate. An AUC was also used to determine whether tau at any of the 5 time points predicted long RTP.

RESULTS Participants and blood samples. During the study period, 46 collegiate contact sport athletes were diagnosed with an SRC. Thirty-seven athletes who also underwent blood sampling and cognitive testing prior to the sports season (baseline), but did not have a SRC, served as teammate controls. Teammate controls and SRC athletes did not significantly differ in sport played, history of SRC,

Table 1 Characteristics of study participants

Characteristics	Control athletes (n = 37)	SRC athletes (n = 43)	Nonathlete controls (n = 21)	p Value
Female sex, n (%)	22 (59.5)	20 (46.5)	15 (71.4)	0.154
Age, y, mean (SD)	18.7 (0.67)	19.1 (1.18)	19.2 (0.98)	0.13
Race, n (%)				0.760
Caucasian	25 (67.6)	32 (74.4)	11 (52.4)	
Black/African American	1 (2.7)	1 (2.3)	7 (33.3)	
Asian	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.8)	
More than one race	1 (2.7)	2 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	
Unknown/not reported	10 (27.0)	8 (18.6)	2 (9.5)	
Ethnicity, n (%)				<0.001
Not Latino/Hispanic	20 (54.1)	15 (34.9)	18 (85.7)	
Latino/Hispanic	0 (0.0)	1 (2.3)	3 (14.3)	
Unknown	17 (45.9)	27 (62.8)	0 (0.0)	
Sport, n (%)				0.136
Soccer	21 (56.8)	17 (39.5)	NA	
Football	11 (29.7)	15 (34.9)	NA	
Basketball	3 (8.1)	5 (11.6)	NA	
Hockey	0 (0.0)	4 (9.3)	NA	
Lacrosse	2 (5.4)	2 (4.7)	NA	
Prior concussion, n (%)				0.926
No/yes	26/11	31/12	NA	

Abbreviations: NA = not applicable; SRC = sports-related concussions.

or any other demographic feature (table 1). The second control group consisted of 21 healthy nonathletes who were selected due to similarities in age and sex with the SRC athletes. This healthy control group was similar to both athlete groups on

Table 2 Changes in cognition and postural stability from baseline to 7 days after sports-related concussions (SRC)

	Control athletes	SRC athletes	p Value
Cognition, mean change (SD)			
Verbal memory score	-3.00 (10.70)	3.89 (11.05)	0.160
Visual memory score	-0.50 (10.29)	0.08 (11.76)	0.890
Visual motor speed score	-0.72 (6.53)	1.09 (7.64)	0.620
Reaction time seconds	0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.11)	0.592
Total symptom score	0.33 (1.37)	-10.16 (15.57)	0.107
Postural stability, mean change in number of errors (SD)			
Double leg, floor	0.03 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.19)	0.445
Single leg, floor	-0.50 (1.86)	0.07 (3.16)	0.551
Tandem, floor	-1.31 (1.35)	-0.50 (2.35)	0.203
Double leg, foam	-0.06 (0.44)	-0.18 (1.09)	0.688
Single leg, foam	-0.81 (2.07)	-0.54 (2.97)	0.772
Tandem, foam	-2.38 (3.03)	-0.89 (3.38)	0.126

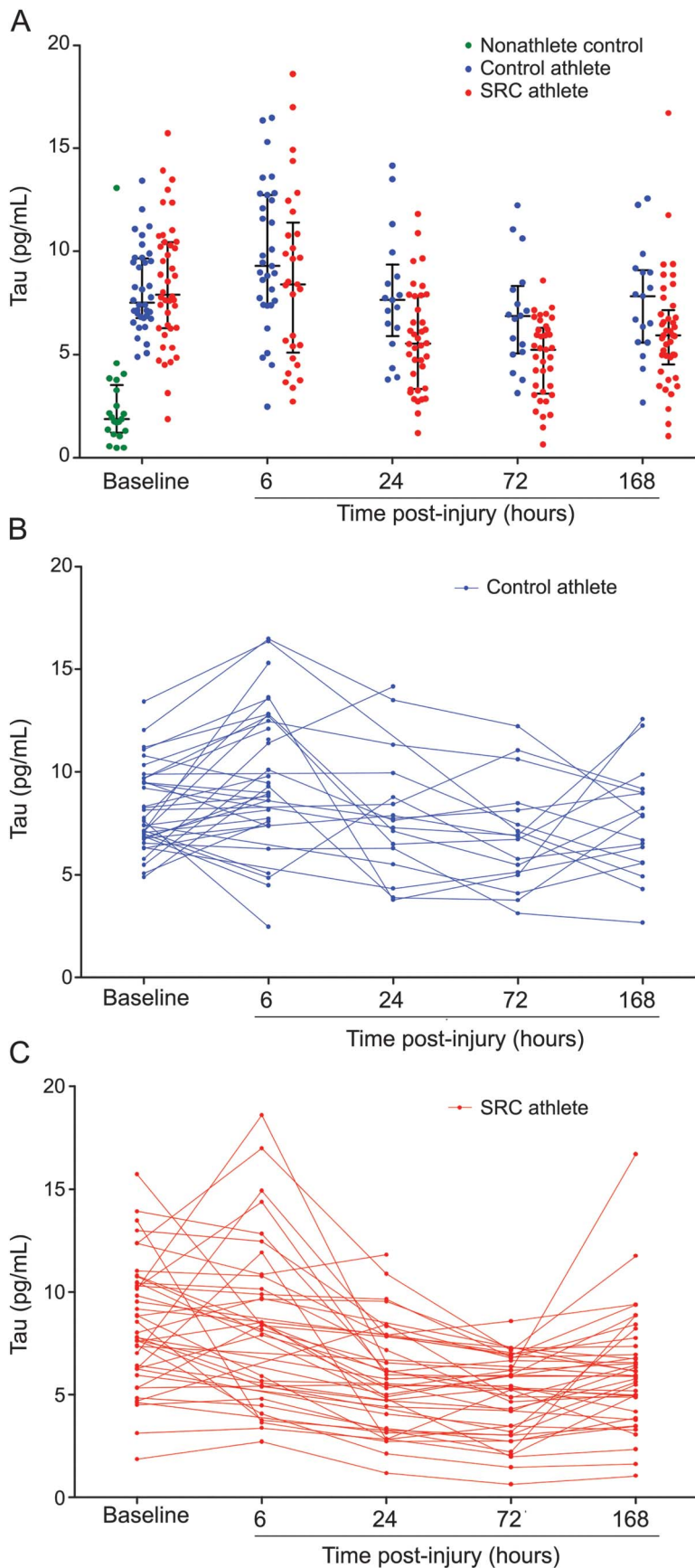
demographic variables (table 1). Blood samples were collected within both athlete groups at baseline prior to the seasons (n = 80) and then at 6 hours (n = 67), 24 hours (n = 61), 72 hours (n = 62), and 7 days after injury (n = 60). Within the SRC group, RTP information was available for 41 athletes. The mean \pm SD RTP was 21.68 \pm 42.99 days, with the longest RTP being 263 days and the shortest being 2 days. Five concussed athletes had a RTP of 30 days or more. Approximately 39% had RTP duration shorter than 10 days. Within the SRC group, there were no differences in sport played, or history of concussion, based on long RTP (n = 23) vs short RTP (n = 18). There were significant differences based on sex ($\chi^2 = 5.67$, $p = 0.018$). Women made up 61% of the long RTP group but only 28% of the short RTP group. We were unable to determine RTP in 5 of the concussed athletes due to missing data. These 5 missing athletes were similar to the 41 athletes in demographics, sports played, and BESS and IMPACT scores.

Clinical outcomes. SRC athletes did not significantly change in cognitive performance or postural stability from baseline to 7 days post-SRC compared to control athletes (table 2). Among SRC athletes with long RTP, there was no significant change in mean cognitive performance and balance from baseline to 7 days post-SRC compared to SRC athletes with short RTP.

Tau changes following SRC in concussed athletes and athlete controls. Both athlete groups had significantly higher mean tau concentrations compared to nonathlete controls ($F_{101,2} = 19.644$, $p < 0.01$) at baseline as well as all other time points ($ps < 0.01$) (figure 1A). We observed significant differences in the longitudinal pattern in tau among the SRC athletes compared to athlete controls ($F_{83,1} = 8.74$, $p < 0.01$) (figure 1, A–C). SRC athletes had significantly lower mean total tau at 24 hours (6.06 vs 7.89 pg/mL, $p = 0.030$) and 72 hours (5.19 vs 6.94 pg/mL, $p = 0.041$) post-SRC compared to athlete controls (figure 1A).

Tau changes following SRC in those with short and long RTP. Compared to SRC athletes with short RTP, those with long RTP had higher tau concentrations overall, after controlling for sex ($F_{39,1} = 3.59$, $p = 0.022$). These differences were statistically significant at 6 hours ($p < 0.01$), 24 hours ($p < 0.01$), and 72 hours ($p = 0.02$) (figure 2, A–C), with higher tau concentrations at 6 hours (10.98 vs 7.02 pg/mL, $p = 0.02$), 24 hours (7.19 vs 4.08 pg/mL, $p < 0.01$), and 72 hours (6.29 vs 3.94 pg/mL, $p < 0.01$). We also observed significant differences in mean change in tau from baseline, where athletes with long RTP exhibited a mean increase of 2.26 pg/mL

Figure 1 Tau concentrations before and after sports-related concussion (SRC)



(A) Dots represent individual plasma tau concentrations among healthy, nonathlete controls (green), athlete controls (blue), and SRC athletes (red) at baseline (preinjury) and 4 time points

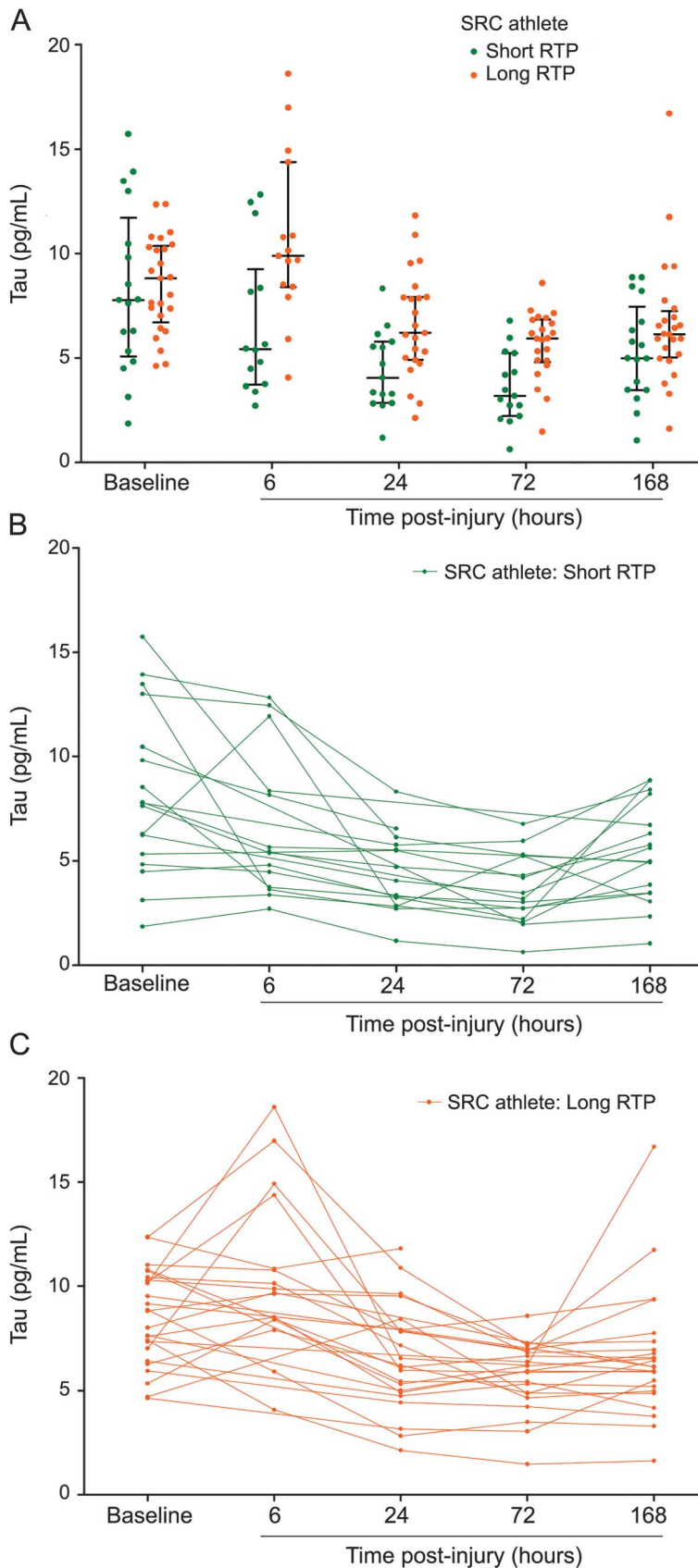
($F_{33,1} = 5.09, p < 0.01$) at 6 hours post-SRC compared to a mean reduction of 1.19 pg/mL in the short RTP group, while controlling for sex. AUC analyses revealed that higher total tau 6 hours post-SRC (AUC 0.81; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.62–0.97, $p = 0.01$) and the change in tau from baseline to 6 hours post-SRC (AUC 0.80; 95% CI 0.57–0.94, $p = 0.02$) were accurate predictors of RTP ≥ 10 days (figure 3A). AUC analyses showed that higher total tau at 72 hours post-SRC (AUC 0.82; 95% CI 0.68–0.96, $p < 0.01$) was a significant predictor of RTP ≥ 10 days (figure 3B).

DISCUSSION We report that higher levels of plasma tau measured within 6 hours of SRC significantly relates to prolonged RTP. We also observed higher plasma tau concentrations at 24 and 72 hours postinjury in SRC athletes with prolonged RTP. By including a group of both male and female athletes, we also are able to show that these tau-related changes occur in both sexes, as well as within a variety of sports. Together these findings suggest that changes in total tau within 6 hours of a SRC may provide vital information about RTP decisions, and may serve to mitigate the negative consequences of returning to play prematurely.

Our findings expand on a previous report of higher tau at 1 and 12 hours following concussion compared to levels preseason in hockey players.¹² We add to this evidence by comparing SRC athletes to controls who continue participating in sports activity, showing that tau increases at the 6 hours time point following SRC, and that these levels decrease compared to athlete controls still engaged in sport play. We speculate that these findings may be due to the effects of physical exertion on tau. This finding is supported by a previous study that reports higher total tau in boxers 1–6 days following a bout, even in the absence of concussion, compared to healthy controls¹²; however, it is not clear if this elevation is related to physical exertion or brain injury that did not result in injuries deemed to be concussion. An increase in total tau 1 hour after exercise is reported in a small group of athletes without concussion has been reported,²⁰ suggesting that tau is elevated in athletes who have physical exertion, even in the absence of concussion. There is evidence that other neuropeptides also relate to brain injury.^{21–23} This increase

after SRC. Horizontal black lines denote the mean and interquartile range. (B) Blue lines represent participant-specific longitudinal changes in plasma tau concentrations from baseline to 4 time points after SRC among control athletes. (C) Red lines represent participant-specific longitudinal changes in plasma tau concentrations from baseline to 4 time points after SRC among athletes with an SRC.

Figure 2 Tau concentrations among athletes with sports-related concussion (SRC) with short and long return to play (RTP)



(A) Dots represent individual plasma tau concentrations among SRC athletes with short RTP (1-9 days, green) and long RTP (≥ 10 days, red). Horizontal black lines denote mean and

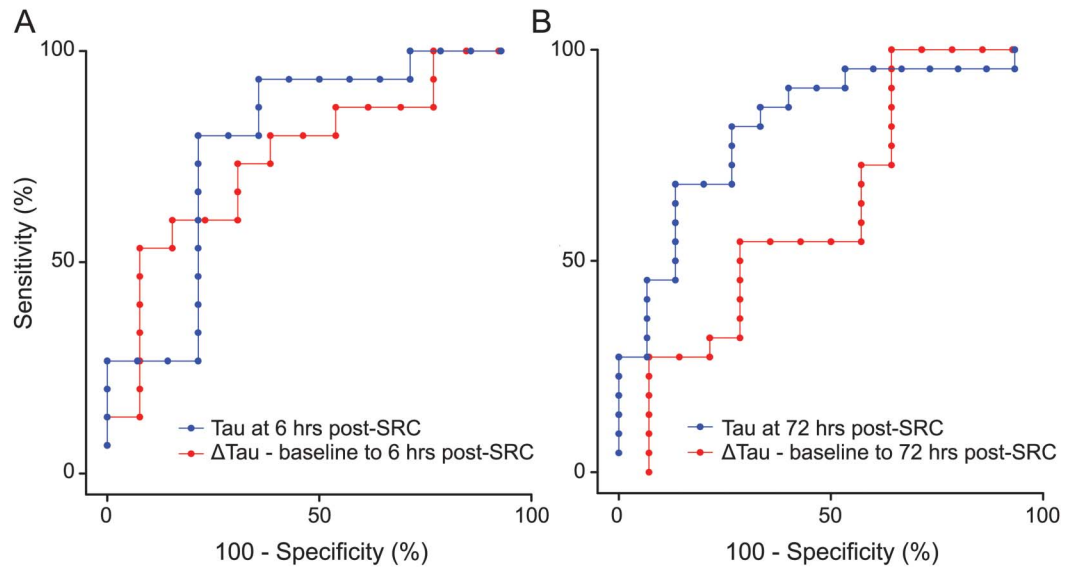
interquartile range. The 6-, 24-, and 72-hour time points were significantly different between low RTP and high RTP groups ($p = 0.007$, $p = 0.006$, $p = 0.001$, respectively). This figure indicates higher tau concentrations found at these 3 significant time points is related to high RTP, suggesting peripheral tau collection at these times may be important when determining a prognosis in SRC athletes. (B) Green lines represent participant-specific longitudinal changes in tau concentrations from baseline to 4 postinjury time points among SRC athletes with short RTP. (C) Orange lines represent participant-specific longitudinal changes in tau concentrations from baseline to 4 postinjury time points among SRC athletes with long RTP.

following physical exertion may result from increased neuronal activity induced by physical activity,²⁴ most likely in conjunction with an increase in blood-brain barrier permeability that occurs in sports-related play,²⁵ and these increases may relate to neuronal plasticity²³ and neurogenesis.²⁶ These findings may also relate to sports-related play in the absence of concussions, including subconcussive blows during play that may result in subclinical neuronal injuries, as even brief hypoxia has been linked to higher tau levels.²⁷ Additional studies are needed to understand the cumulative result of subconcussive blows on tau and how these subclinical injuries may then contribute to chronic neuronal pathology, such as CTE.

Our findings in the context of previous studies suggest that plasma tau not only increases with brain injury, but that it probably also goes up transiently with physical exertion. This also provides insights into why we observe higher mean tau concentrations at 6, 48, and 72 hours post-SRC in those with prolonged RTP, but not at the 7-day follow-up when most of the short RTP are re-engaged in sports activities. Finally, this finding highlights the need to consider the possible confounding role of physical exertion on biomarkers of concussion in future studies, which should include an athletic control group that maintains engagement in sports-related physical activity.

Our findings indicate that higher tau at 6 hours predicts RTP, and builds off the observation that elevations of cleaved tau are predictive of a RTP greater than 10 days in professional ice hockey players.¹³ Within athletes, tau may indicate the severity of neuronal injury, which is difficult to determine with current assessments,²⁸ as well as changes in cognitive performance and balance from baseline.²⁹ It may be that tau concentrations combined with current RTP assessments could help protect athletes from the negative consequences of premature RTP. This is important as volitional underperformance is often observed in preseason neuropsychological testing, making it difficult for us and others to determine clinically

Figure 3 Accuracy of plasma tau for predicting return to play (RTP) 6 hours and 72 hours after sports-related concussion (SRC)



(A) Blue curve represents the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) of plasma tau measured 6 hours after SRC for predicting RTP. The area under the curve (AUC) was 0.81; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.62–0.97, $p = 0.01$. The red curve represents the ROC of the participant-specific change in plasma tau from baseline to 6 hours after SRC for predicting RTP. AUC was 0.80; 95% CI 0.57–0.94, $p = 0.02$. (B) Blue curve represents the ROC of plasma tau measured 72 hours after SRC for predicting RTP. The AUC was 0.82; 95% CI 0.68–0.96, $p < 0.01$. The red curve represents the ROC of the participant-specific change in plasma tau from baseline to 72 hours after SRC for predicting RTP. AUC was 0.74; 95% CI 0.58–0.90, $p = 0.20$.

relevant changes in these measures. This may also relate to the protective role of cognitive reserve in these young college athletes.³⁰ Identifying safe RTP is important as even transient tau elevations during the acute period following concussion may contribute to lasting neuronal impairment. This assertion is supported by a recent study that linked subacute tau elevations in concussed athletes to greater RTP.²⁰

Identifying a biomarker to inform RTP may also protect athletes from the neuronal damage related to sustaining subsequent concussions prior to full recovery. Preclinical models link insufficient recovery time from a previous mild TBI (mTBI) to greater neuropathology following a subsequent mTBI, including white matter degradation,^{31,32} a pathology linked to neuronal tau accumulation.³³ Repetitive mTBIs with insufficient recovery periods in preclinical models overlap with the pathology of CTE, including aggregation of phosphorylated tau.³⁴ CTE is of great concern, as it results in nonreversible cognitive and behavioral symptoms and deficits in athletes with histories of multiple concussions. The hallmark neuronal pathology of CTE relates to tau accumulation in living athletes determined through imaging,³⁵ which likely contributes to the formation of neurofibrillary tangles that include tau deposition in individuals who sustain

multiple TBIs or concussions.⁶ Thus, even when concussed players are asymptomatic upon RTP, there may be residual effects that may lead to long-term consequences.⁶ Therefore, having a biomarker that could help in deterring safe RTP would be of great value in making these difficult decisions in athletes who are often not objectively impaired or subjectively reporting symptoms, but who are at risk for neuronal pathology resulting from subsequent concussions prior to full recovery.

This study is not without limitations, which includes a relatively small sample size within our subanalyses of long and short RTP; however, our use of paired baseline samples reduces the contribution of interindividual variation in tau protein concentrations. We also were limited by missing data on tau following concussion in some athletes, as well as peripheral blood not necessarily reflecting central changes. Although there were more women in the long RTP group compared to the short RTP group, we were able to statistically control for this difference in our models, and sex did not significantly contribute to these models. In future studies, we will also include additional proteomic biomarkers and other outcome measures, as it may be that tau can contribute to informing RTP decisions. Despite these limitations, we provide insights into the role of tau in SRC, including our finding that acute increases in tau

concentrations within 6 hours of a SRC are predictive of RTP. Our results provide the necessary information to design future studies, which include the need to consider the effects of physical exertion on tau levels. Current limitations in determining RTP may be addressed by including an evaluation of acute elevations in tau following SRC to identify those athletes most at risk for poor recovery who require additional monitoring and clinical care to promote recovery.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Dr. Gill: performed data analyses and wrote the manuscript. K. Merchant-Borna: organization of data and writing the manuscript. Dr. Jeromin: provided proteomic guidance and aided in study design. W. Livingston: creation of figures and tables and editing of manuscript. Dr. Bazarian: organization of research and study design and editing of manuscript.

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