Introduction
Post-concussion syndrome is defined as a group of symptoms occurring after a traumatic brain injury (TBI) that can last weeks, months, or years. The diagnosis of post-concussion syndrome is not well agreed upon, but does include at least three of the following symptoms: headache, dizziness, fatigue, irritability, insomnia, concentration or memory difficulty, and intolerance of stress or emotion. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 1.7 million Americans experience TBI annually.

Interventions
Interventions were progressed by altering the patient’s standing surface, base of support, completing balance activities with eyes closed and with the addition of a cognitive task, such as naming five colors or counting the months of the year backwards.

Outcomes
The patient reported improvements in her symptoms of dizziness and headaches. She demonstrated improvement with static and dynamic balance. Overall, the patient’s improvements show the potential benefits of vestibular rehabilitation for a patient suffering from post-concussion symptoms that have not improved with rest.

Discussion
Despite research showing the benefits of vestibular rehabilitation on post-concussive symptoms, further research needs to be conducted comparing subjects who receive vestibular rehabilitation following a concussion and those who recover with rest only.

Conclusion

References