

Lived Experiences of Adolescents Undergoing Rehabilitation After Sports-Related Concussions: A Phenomenological Approach

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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The definition of SRCs is appropriate; however, consider citing more recent systematic reviews (post-2023) to reflect updated consensus on diagnostic criteria and pathophysiology.

The discussion of neurophysiological vulnerability is accurate but could integrate more on neurodevelopmental plasticity and how it might affect recovery trajectories.

The phrase “inconsistencies remain in clinical recovery criteria” would benefit from concrete examples, such as variability in symptom checklists or neurocognitive test thresholds.

Expand on how these findings can inform tailored psychological interventions in rehabilitation programs.

While the discussion acknowledges team and family roles, consider proposing structured family-based interventions as a practical implication.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

While psychological readiness is noted, it would be useful to elaborate on validated tools (e.g., Injury-Psychological Readiness to Return to Sport Scale) and whether such tools are relevant to adolescent SRC.

The manuscript emphasizes social support; consider integrating literature on peer influence in sport culture to expand the psychosocial dimension.

The claim that subjective realities are “omitted” could be softened or supported with specific literature gaps, to avoid overgeneralization.

Consider distinguishing between misunderstanding from peers versus adults, as these may require different intervention strategies.

Strengthen this link by explaining why adolescents have protracted recovery beyond simply neurodevelopmental vulnerability—e.g., hormonal, psychosocial, or metabolic factors.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor’s decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief’s decision: Accepted.