DETERMINATION OF BRAIN DEATH

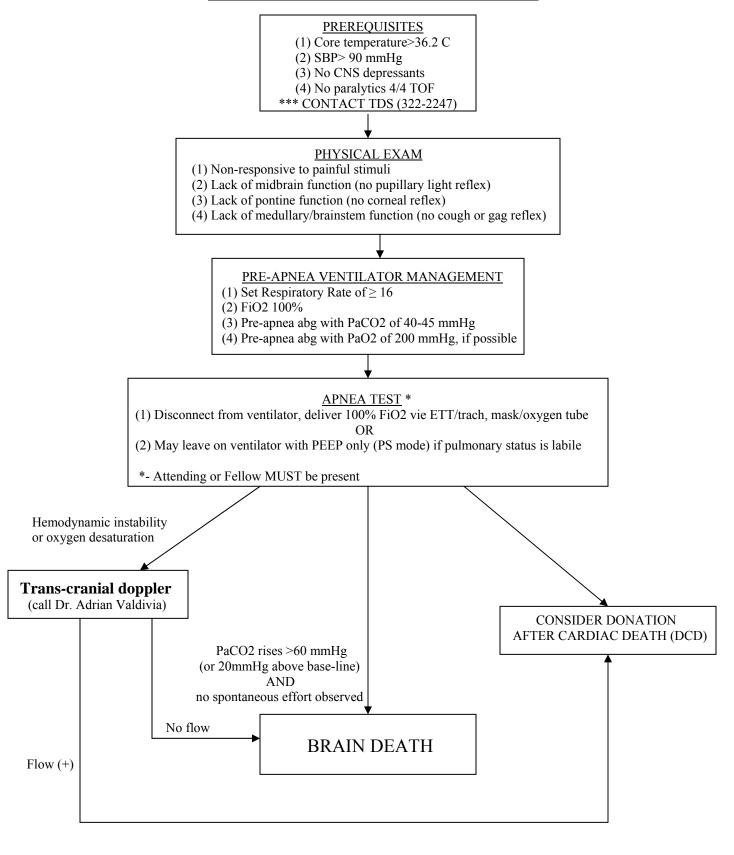


TABLE 1. CLINICAL CRITERIA FOR BRAIN DEATH IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

Coma

Absence of motor responses

Absence of pupillary responses to light and pupils at midposition with respect to dilatation (4-6 mm)

Absence of corneal reflexes

Absence of caloric responses

Absence of gag reflex

Absence of coughing in response to tracheal suctioning

Absence of sucking and rooting reflexes

Absence of respiratory drive at a PaCO₂ that is 60 mm Hg or 20 mm Hg above normal base-line values*

Interval between two evaluations, according to patient's age

Term to 2 mo old, 48 hr

>2 mo to 1 yr old, 24 hr

>1 yr to <18 yr old, 12 hr

≥18 yr old, interval optional

Confirmatory tests†

Term to 2 mo old, 2 confirmatory tests

>2 mo to 1 yr old, 1 confirmatory test

>1 yr to <18 yr old, optional

≥18 yr old, optional

†See Table 2 for descriptions of the available confirmatory tests. Tests may be required by law outside the United States.

Wijdicks EFM. The diagnosis of brain death. N Engl J Med 2001;344:1215-1221.[

PHONE CALLS:

- 1. Patient attending or attending on call
- 2. Tennessee Donor Services (TDS) 322-2247
- -TDS is to be called on all deaths and all pending deaths
- 3. Coroner's Office 518-8813 (pager)
- -Call the Coroner's office on all deaths on the trauma service
- 4. Bereavement Counselor 835-1497 (pager)

REFERENCES

- 1. Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology: Practice parameters for determining brain death in adults. Neurology 45:1012, 1995
- 2. Beresford HR. Brain Death. -Neurol Clin 01-May-1999; 17(2): 295.
- 3. Wijdicks EFM. The diagnosis of brain death. N Engl J Med 2001;344:1215-1221.

^{*}PaCO, denotes the partial pressure of arterial carbon dioxide.