

Brain death, the determination of brain death, and member guidance for brain death accommodation requests

AAN position statement

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Abstract

The American Academy of Neurology holds the following positions regarding brain death and its determination, and provides the following guidance to its members who encounter resistance to brain death, its determination, or requests for accommodation including continued use of organ support technology despite neurologic determination of death.

The medical profession's ability to determine death accurately, whether caused by irreversible brain or circulatory failure, is integral to the maintenance of the public trust in the profession's fulfillment of its fiduciary responsibility to its patients.

In 1981, the Uniform Determination of Death Act (UDDA) was published, a statute proposed by the American Bar Association, the American Medical Association, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research.¹⁻⁴ The UDDA's position served to address a societal problem created in the mid-20th century as a consequence of the development of mechanical ventilation and other organ-sustaining technologies. As a result, irreversibly brain-injured individuals could have their physiologic existence sustained for variable periods of time. The purpose of the UDDA was to establish a uniform definition of death, determined by "acceptable medical standards," that was "clear and socially accepted," with the intention of being adopted in every US jurisdiction. The President's Commission and the UDDA considered death to be a "unitary phenomenon" regardless of causation, resulting from either irreversible failure of brain or circulatory function. It recognized the "biological facts of universal applicability," while seeking to "protect patients against ill-advised idiosyncratic pronouncements of death." The UDDA perspectives are supported by a preponderance of medical and legal authorities, the original UDDA wording having been supported by the American Academy of Neurology (AAN).^{1,5}

Brain death is death of the individual due to irreversible loss of function to the entire brain. Otherwise known as death by neurologic criteria, it is accepted as legal death in all US jurisdictions, as determined by one or more medical professionals through application of accepted medical standards.⁵⁻¹¹ The standards for adult and pediatric patients that are currently widely accepted by the medical profession are the 2010 Evidence-Based Guideline Update: Determining Brain Death in Adults (endorsed by the Neurocritical Care Society, the Child Neurology Society, the Radiologic Society of North America, and the American College of Radiology) and the 2011 Guidelines for the Determination of



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Coinvestigators are listed at links.lww.com/WNL/A786.

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Glossary

AAN = American Academy of Neurology; AAP = American Academy of Pediatrics; CNS = Child Neurology Society; SCCM = Society of Critical Care Medicine; UDDA = Uniform Determination of Death Act.

Brain Death in Infants and Children published by the Pediatric Section of the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM), the Sections of Neurology and Critical Care of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the Child Neurology Society (CNS) (collectively, Brain Death Guidelines).^{5,7,9-11} These widely accepted medical standards for the determination of brain death remain legally unspecified in all but one jurisdiction (Nevada).¹²

While the UDDA prudently deferred to the medical profession to identify the “accepted medical standards,” the lack of specificity in most states’ laws, coupled with inconsistency among institutional brain death protocols, has contributed to differing interpretations by the courts in a few high-profile cases. These serve to promote ambiguity regarding the criteria for brain death determination and to erode the authority of physicians to determine death by neurologic criteria without the informed consent of a patient’s surrogate.^{5,7,8,12-16} As anticipated by the UDDA, these cases exemplify how the lack of specificity and uniformity may perpetuate a minority opinion regarding the determination of brain death, which in turn threatens to promote negotiated or “ill-advised idiosyncratic” standards for death determination, an undesired template for professional organizations or public policy.¹

The AAN is unaware of any cases in which compliant application of the Brain Death Guidelines led to inaccurate determination of death with return of any brain function, including consciousness, brainstem reflexes, or ventilatory effort. The AAN is unaware of the existence of other clinical or ancillary testing standards that would surpass the Brain Death Guidelines in accuracy.^{10,11} Further, the AAN, as supported by its membership, believes that a specific, uniform standard for the determination of brain death is critically important to promote the highest quality patient-centered neurologic and end-of-life care, and by doing so, enhance the public trust.¹⁷ Accordingly, the AAN endorses the position maintained by the UDDA that the clinical standards for the determination of brain death fall within the purview of the medical profession. Furthermore, it endorses legislation modeled after the Nevada statute, which specifically defers to current adult and pediatric Brain Death Guidelines and any future updates.^{12,13,18} The Nevada statute eliminates uncertainty over what the acceptable medical standards are and defers to the medical profession to continue research to ensure that Brain Death Guidelines provide optimal specificity and sensitivity in brain death determination.^{10,11,18}

To obtain, maintain, and bolster the public trust, in consideration of its mission to promote the highest-quality patient-

centered neurologic care, and in support of its vision to be indispensable to its members, the AAN holds the following positions and provides the following guidance regarding brain death and its determination. This guidance is provided in response to an AAN-sponsored survey of its members, in which respondents requested that clear, simple, and universal guidelines be provided on how to respond to objections to determination of death by neurologic criteria and requests for temporary or indefinite accommodation. The guidance provided herein, as requested by AAN members, is lawful, and intended to be disseminated to the medical profession and the public.¹⁷ This position is a byproduct of the goals identified by a brain death summit, sponsored by the AAN in the autumn of 2016, and the Brain Death Working Group spawned by that meeting.¹⁹

Brain death as death

The AAN endorses the UDDA definition that brain death has occurred when the irreversible loss of all functions of the entire brain, including the brainstem, has been determined by the demonstration of complete loss of consciousness (coma), brainstem reflexes, and the independent capacity for ventilatory drive (apnea), in the absence of any factors that imply possible reversibility. It recognizes that neuroendocrine function may persist in patients with irreversible injury to the brain and brainstem, potentially due to the vascular anatomy of the hypothalamus and pituitary, providing a potential sanctuary for this region from the adverse effects of increased intracranial pressure and consequent ischemia that may otherwise irreversibly injure the remainder of the intracranial contents.^{20,21} It endorses that clinical assessment is the foundation of brain death determination, and that the primary role of ancillary testing is to serve as a surrogate means of assessment when requisite components of clinical brain death evaluation cannot be ascertained.

The AAN acknowledges the medical and legal framework provided by the UDDA; that is, that brain death is the equivalent of circulatory death, a position endorsed by 93% of its surveyed members.¹⁷ It does so with the recognition that in both circulatory and brain death, the demise of other organ systems is inevitable without the permanent application of organ-sustaining technology to maintain perfusion and ventilation, respectively. Just as proof of demise of every myocardial cell is not requisite for the determination of circulatory death, proof of demise of every neuron is not required to demonstrate irreversible loss of whole brain function.

Uniformity of brain death determination

The AAN believes that the public trust in accurate brain death determination and the ability of the courts to adjudicate contentious cases will be enhanced by uniform brain death laws, policies, and practices.^{6,16} Accordingly, the AAN supports legislation modeled after the Nevada statute and efforts to develop (1) uniform institutional policies for brain death determination within US medical facilities, (2) training programs for physicians who determine brain death, (3) credentialing mechanisms for physicians involved in brain death determination, regardless of specialty, (4) institutional policies that ensure compliance with the medical standards for brain death determination by physicians, (5) research that enhances the brain death knowledge base and the accuracy of its determination, and (6) enhanced professional and public education regarding these considerations.

AAN positions, recommendations, and guidance regarding requests for accommodation

Physicians responsible for the care of severely brain-injured patients may encounter requests by loved ones and lawful patient surrogates to delay or prohibit discontinuation of organ-sustaining technology once an individual has been determined to be dead by accepted diagnostic criteria, or in some cases to encounter resistance to performance of the brain death examination.^{7,8,12,14,22} Requests for accommodation may be temporary or indefinite. The genesis may originate from a lack of understanding or acceptance of brain death, potentially modified by emotional or religious influences, or other legal or social considerations.^{7,14,22} The AAN, although respectful of the autonomy of patients and those acting on their behalf, recognizes that, both legally and ethically, autonomy is not absolute and does not include the right to receive desired but unjustified medical treatment. Consequently, the AAN acknowledges that its members and the institutions in which they work may be conflicted in attempting to resolve these requests, and may benefit from the following recommendations and guidance.^{17,22}

AAN position on brain death and its determination

- The AAN endorses the perspective of the UDDA that brain death has occurred when the irreversible loss of all functions of the entire brain including the brainstem has been determined. However, the AAN endorses the belief that preserved neuroendocrine function may be present despite irreversible injury of the cerebral hemispheres and brainstem and is not inconsistent with the whole brain standard of death.^{17,20,21,23–25}
- The AAN recognizes that the fundamental concept underlying the accurate determination of brain death is the irreversibility of injury to the cerebral hemispheres and brainstem.
- The AAN endorses that brain death determination is fundamentally a clinical assessment, and that the primary role of ancillary testing is to serve as a surrogate means of assessment when requisite components of the clinical

brain death evaluation cannot be adequately performed or interpreted.

- The AAN recognizes that the guidelines provided by the American Academy of Neurology for adults, and the Pediatric Section of the SCCM, the Section on Critical Care of the AAP, and the CNS for the pediatric population represent the recognized medical standards for brain death determination.^{8,9}
- The AAN endorses that should an AAN member be opposed to determination of brain death, based on religious or moral conscience, he or she should seek transfer of this responsibility to another qualified physician. Conversely, the AAN endorses that a member who is opposed to indefinite accommodation based on religious or moral conscience should be allowed to transfer the care of a deceased individual to another individual if possible, without reprisal, if continued care is mandated by law or institutional policy.

AAN recommendations to enhance the public trust in brain death and its determination

- The AAN endorses that all brain death examinations should be undertaken with the premise that the patient is alive and with that expectation being explicitly communicated to loved ones and lawful surrogates. The AAN recommends that unless precluded by exceptional circumstance, the brain death examination follow rather than precede a candid conversation between the physician responsible for the care of the patient and the patient's lawful surrogate regarding the medical status and prognosis of the patient in whom brain death is being considered.
- The AAN recognizes that each case is unique and requires a sensitive and empathetic inquiry intended to establish a relationship of trust. Accordingly, the AAN endorses efforts to identify the underlying reasons for opposition to brain death determination or requests for indefinite accommodation. The goal of doing so is to reconcile differences in a manner satisfactory to loved ones and lawful surrogates, the medical care team, and the institution in which they work.^{7,22,26}
- The AAN endorses continued research intended to ensure that pediatric and adult guidelines accurately identify brain death in all circumstances and are as uniform as possible. These efforts would ideally include the development of a single guideline for both pediatric and adult brain death determination, while respecting the physiologic differences between developing and mature brains.²⁴
- The AAN endorses the development of uniform policies within US health care institutions that address brain death and its determination.
- The AAN encourages the mandatory incorporation of brain death determination training within neurology and other relevant training programs with the goal of establishing uniform competence in brain death determination.
- The AAN endorses the development of institutional programs that credential competence in brain death determination, and that monitor compliance with the aforementioned guidelines.

- The AAN endorses witness of the brain death examination by loved ones should the patient's medical caregivers believe that understanding and acceptance of brain death would be improved by this opportunity.
- The AAN supports development of programs that provide accurate public and professional education regarding brain death and its determination.¹⁷
- Although the AAN strongly endorses the beneficence provided by organ donation, it believes that the primary professional responsibility of its members is to their patients, fulfilled by accurate and timely diagnosis.

AAN guidance to its members responding to requests for accommodation

- The AAN desires to provide lawful guidance for its members faced with requests for accommodation. These requests include objections to brain death determination or the withdrawal of organ-sustaining technology. The AAN strives to achieve reconciliation of the positions of all stakeholders without undermining the professional responsibility of neurologists acting in the best interest of their patients.^{7,16}
- The AAN is respectful of and sympathetic toward requests for limited accommodation based on reasonable and sincere social, moral, cultural, and religious considerations, recognizing that beliefs vary not only between but within religions, and understanding that such requests must be based on the values of the patient and not those of loved ones or other surrogate decision-makers.^{7,15,17,22,27,28}
- At the same time, the AAN acknowledges that there is no ethical obligation to provide medical treatment to a deceased person. In the United States, with the exception of New Jersey, there is no legal obligation to provide indefinite accommodation with continued application of organ-sustaining technology to the deceased. The AAN recognizes the potential for harm to the patient, the family, or other patients and the health care team from indefinite accommodation. These potential harms include mistreatment of the newly dead, deprivation of dignity, provision of false hope with resultant distrust, prolongation of the grieving process, undermining of the professional responsibility of the physician to achieve a timely and accurate diagnosis, and an anticipated societal harm arising from a negotiated and inconsistent standard of death.^{17,22,29–31}
- The AAN encourages members to include provisions for management of requests for accommodation in institutional brain death protocols addressing the conditions and time frame for accommodation.
- Despite its respect for cultural and religious perspectives, and its empathy for grieving loved ones, the AAN endorses the implicit position of the UDDA that death is a biological reality that may result from irreversible injury to the heart or brain. Accordingly, the AAN believes that death should be determined by criteria that can be objectively and uniformly assessed in order to demonstrate irreversible loss of circulatory or whole brain function, as supported by the

President's Commission.^{6,7} Physicians are uniquely qualified and authorized by their training, experience, and licensure to determine that death has occurred by either a circulatory or neurologic mechanism, and are professionally obligated to make this determination in a timely and accurate manner.

- Accordingly, the AAN believes that its members have both the moral authority and professional responsibility, when lawful, to perform a brain death evaluation including apnea testing, after informing a patient's loved ones or lawful surrogates of that intention, but without obligation to obtain informed consent. This position is analogous to the authority and responsibility historically granted to the medical profession to determine circulatory death without the requirement for additional informed consent. Although the AAN acknowledges the potential risk of hemodynamic instability during apnea testing, this evaluation can generally be performed safely if the prerequisites included in the guidelines are followed.^{9,32}
- The AAN suggests that when requests for indefinite accommodation occur, all authorized stakeholders in the welfare of the patient, including members of the medical team and designated administrative or legal institutional officials, should be kept apprised of the situation. Involvement of others with recognized mediating skills, including clergy members, mental health professionals, palliative care, or ethics consultants, should be considered.^{7,22}
- The AAN recognizes that when attempts to reconcile disputes pertaining to indefinite accommodation fail, transfer of an individual to another facility, when lawful and feasible, represents a measure of last resort.
- The AAN recognizes that when attempts to reconcile disputes pertaining to indefinite accommodation fail, unilateral withdrawal of organ-sustaining technology (other than in pregnant women) over the objection of loved ones is acceptable, when supported by law and institutional policy, and represents a measure of last resort.⁸ In the event that a brain-dead patient is pregnant, the ethical analysis should largely focus on the welfare of the fetus. The AAN recommends that lawful surrogates and loved ones be educated by knowledgeable professionals about relevant law as well as fetal outcome, which is often uncertain. Accordingly, in consideration of fetal welfare, the AAN endorses requests by lawful surrogates and loved ones to accommodate the prolonged use of organ-sustaining technology in a brain-dead pregnant woman of any gestational age with the following considerations. Lawful surrogates and loved ones should be fully informed by knowledgeable professionals regarding the uncertain outcome of prolonged accommodation for the fetus as well as the intention to discontinue organ-sustaining technology from the mother following completion of the pregnancy. The potential for fetal demise or severe fetal injury with or without maternal cardiopulmonary arrest should be specifically addressed. However, the AAN also endorses requests by lawful surrogates and loved ones to withdraw organ-sustaining technology if a fetus has not

reached a viable gestational age or if a fetus of any gestational age has sustained brain injury of substantial magnitude. If a fetus has reached the age of gestational viability without brain injury of substantial magnitude, the AAN defers to the law and the conscience of the informed lawful surrogate and loved ones regarding organ-sustaining technology withdrawal decisions. Should one exist, a lawful advance directive expressing the premortal wishes of the brain dead patient regarding the care of her unborn child should be reviewed and considered subject to legal interpretation.^{12,33}

Author contributions

James A. Russell was responsible for conception and design, drafting the manuscript, and final approval of the manuscript. All other authors were responsible for conception and design, critical revision of the manuscript, and final approval of the manuscript.

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