

Multicenter prospective study on predictors of short-term outcome in disorders of consciousness

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Abstract

Objective

This international multicenter, prospective, observational study aimed at identifying predictors of short-term clinical outcome in patients with prolonged disorders of consciousness (DoC) due to acquired severe brain injury.

Methods

Patients in vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome (VS/UWS) or in minimally conscious state (MCS) were enrolled within 3 months from their brain injury in 12 specialized medical institutions. Demographic, anamnestic, clinical, and neurophysiologic data were collected at study entry. Patients were then followed up for assessing the primary outcome, that is, clinical diagnosis according to standardized criteria at 6 months postinjury.

Results

We enrolled 147 patients (44 women; mean age 49.4 [95% confidence interval 46.1–52.6] years; VS/UWS 71, MCS 76; traumatic 55, vascular 56, anoxic 36; mean time postinjury 59.6 [55.4–63.6] days). The 6-month follow-up was complete for 143 patients (VS/UWS 70; MCS 73). With respect to study entry, the clinical diagnosis improved in 72 patients (VS/UWS 27; MCS 45). Younger age, shorter time postinjury, higher Coma Recovery Scale–Revised total score, and presence of EEG reactivity to eye opening at study entry predicted better outcome, whereas etiology, clinical diagnosis, Disability Rating Scale score, EEG background activity, acoustic reactivity, and P300 on event-related potentials were not associated with outcome.

Conclusions

Multimodal assessment could identify patients with higher likelihood of clinical improvement in order to help clinicians, families, and funding sources with various aspects of decision-making. This multicenter, international study aims to stimulate further research that drives international consensus regarding standardization of prognostic procedures for patients with DoC.

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IBIA DoC-SIG coinvestigators are listed in appendix 2 at the end of the article.

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Glossary

APG = anterior-posterior gradient; **AUC** = area under the curve; **BcA** = bias corrected and accelerated; **CI** = confidence interval; **CRS-R** = Coma Recovery Scale–Revised; **DoC** = Disorders of consciousness; **DoC-SIG** = Special Interest Group on Disorders of Consciousness; **DRS** = Disability Rating Scale; **DS** = diffuse slowing; **ERP** = event-related potential; **IBIA** = International Brain Injury Association; **IPS** = intermittent photic stimulation; **LASSO** = least absolute shrinkage and selection operator; **LV** = low voltage; **MCS** = minimally conscious state; **MiA** = mildly abnormal; **MoA** = moderately abnormal; **NCS-R** = Nociception Coma Scale–Revised; **SEP** = somatosensory evoked potential; **VIF** = variance inflation factor; **VS/UWS** = vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome.

Disorders of consciousness (DoC)—vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome (VS/UWS)^{1,2} and minimally conscious state (MCS)³—can persist for longer than 28 days (i.e., prolonged DoC).⁴ Reliable prognostic markers are necessary for assisting all involved parties on decisions about patient management.^{5,6} Many prognostic studies have investigated clinical and neurophysiologic indicators in comatose patients.^{7,8} Among these predictors, bilateral absence of the cortical component on somatosensory evoked potentials (SEPs) is considered the most accurate marker for poor prognosis in anoxic comatose patients.^{8,9} A recent study examined the prognostic value of SEPs in anoxic VS/UWS at 1–3 months after brain injury,¹⁰ confirming their utility in the rehabilitative setting. Recent longitudinal studies demonstrated the prognostic value of the Coma Recovery Scale–Revised (CRS-R)^{10,11} and of EEG background activity^{12,13} in the subacute phase. However, the majority of these prognostic studies evaluated individual clinical or neurophysiologic predictors, an approach that precludes identification of the independent predictive role of each biomarker.¹⁴ Moreover, most of the available evidence for prognostication has been gathered in single-center studies that may be susceptible to sampling bias.

On this basis, the Special Interest Group on DoC (DoC-SIG) of the International Brain Injury Association (IBIA) (see internationalbrain.org) launched a multicenter, longitudinal study on a cohort of patients with prolonged DoC to evaluate the prognostic value of demographic, anamnestic, clinical, and multimodal neurophysiologic findings on clinical outcome at 6 months postinjury.

Methods

Design of the study

The present prospective, observational study was conducted in the framework of the IBIA DoC-SIG and involved 12 medical institutions with expertise in diagnosis and care of adults after severe acquired brain injuries. The participating units (intensive care units, $n = 2$; intensive specialized rehabilitation units for postacute patients, $n = 8$; neurology departments, $n = 2$) were located in Europe ($n = 10$), North America ($n = 1$), and Asia ($n = 1$).

The study was conducted in 3 phases. In the first phase, a team of multidisciplinary investigators from all participating sites identified clinical and neurophysiologic measures that are

feasible to collect in most clinical settings^{10,12,13,15–17} and potentially informative for the purposes of the study, as suggested by recent recommendation statements for prognosis in adults with prolonged DoC.⁴ All participating centers had well-established expertise in using the selected clinical and neurophysiologic tools. In the second phase, the skilled examiners, selected among the staff of each participating center for their long-standing experience in the evaluation of patients with DoC, participated in several conference calls to ensure the consistency of administration and scoring of the clinical scales, as well as of acquisition and analysis of the neurophysiologic tests selected for the study. In the third phase, all participating centers enrolled a convenience sample of patients with prolonged DoC from January to December 2017 and followed them clinically until 6 months after brain injury.

Study population

Inclusion criteria were (1) age 18–80 years; (2) clinical diagnosis of VS/UWS or MCS, according to standard diagnostic criteria¹³; (3) anoxic, traumatic, or vascular (i.e., hemorrhagic or ischemic) etiology; (4) time postinjury ranging from 1 to 3 months. Exclusion criteria were (1) previous history of acquired brain injury or psychiatric or neurodegenerative diseases; (2) coexisting neoplasms, severe organ dysfunction, or unstable clinical condition (e.g., hemodynamic instability or severe respiratory failure).

Clinical assessment

At study entry, each center collected patient demographic data (e.g., age, sex) and information about medical history (e.g., etiology, time postinjury). Within 1 week from study entry, all patients were assessed by skilled investigators by means of repeated (at least 3 in a week) CRS-R evaluations¹⁵ in order to confirm the patients' clinical diagnosis¹⁸ and to determine the best CRS-R total score. Moreover, hospital staff assessed patients' behavioral response to nociceptive stimuli and functional disability level by means of the Nociception Coma Scale–Revised (NCS-R)¹⁹ and Disability Rating Scale (DRS)²⁰ total scores, respectively. Patients were clinically followed up at 6 months after brain injury by repeated CRS-R conducted by the same clinical staff from their hospital stay or, if after discharge, in an outpatient follow-up clinic, at home, or in chronic care facilities.

Neurophysiologic examination

Skilled neurophysiologists blind to the patient's clinical diagnosis recorded and analyzed multimodal neurophysiologic

data including standard EEG, SEPs, and event-related potentials (ERPs) within 15 days from study entry, according to the shared protocols.

The standard EEG was recorded by 19 electrodes placed on the patients' scalp according to the international 10–20 system (Fp1, Fp2, F7, F8, F3, F4, C3, C4, T3, T4, P3, P4, T5, T6, O1, O2, Fz, Cz, Pz). EEG was recorded for a minimum of 35 minutes according to standard procedure of eye-closed recording during a waking rest with filter settings 0.53–70 Hz and notch filter on. Eyes closure for the analysis of predominant activity was obtained with forced eye closing by a cotton wool applied by paper patch in wakefulness condition (spontaneous eye opening). A morning EEG was acquired bedside after customary nursing procedures and (at least) 10 hours after administration of drugs acting on the CNS, such as myorelaxants and sedative drugs (e.g., benzodiazepines, neuroleptics) in order to optimize vigilance. Long-term antiepileptic treatment was continued, if clinically indicated.

EEG background activity was classified into 5 severity categories according to recently proposed criteria for patients with DoC²¹: (1) normal EEG activity, in presence of predominant posterior alpha rhythm and of the anterior-posterior gradient (APG), without focal or hemispheric slowing or epileptiform abnormalities; (2) mildly abnormal (MiA) EEG, characterized by predominant posterior theta activity (>20 μ V), symmetric or not, with frequent (10%–49% of recording) posterior alpha rhythms; (3) moderately abnormal (MoA) EEG, characterized by predominant posterior theta activity (>20 μ V), symmetric or not, poorly organized APG, even with rare (<1% of recording) or occasional (1%–9% of recording) posterior alpha rhythms; (4) diffuse slowing (DS), defined as an EEG background activity with predominant diffuse theta or theta/delta rhythms at amplitude >20 μ V, without APG; (5) low voltage (LV) EEG, defined as a predominant EEG activity (theta or delta) <20 μ V over most brain regions.

To analyze EEG reactivity to external stimulation, 5 kinds of stimuli were randomly administered (each stimulus 3 times) during EEG recording: (1) eye opening and (forced) eye closing; (2) tactile stimuli (wiping on the back of right and left forearm with cotton wool); (3) noxious stimulation (pressing fingernail beds on each hand); (4) acoustic stimulation (hand clapping); (5) intermittent photic stimulation (IPS) by 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 21 Hz flashes in 10-second trains presented through closed eyelids with 5-second interval between 2 trains. We analyzed 3-second EEG activity after stimulus onset to detect any clear and reproducible change in frequency or amplitude in cerebral activity that could be ascribed to multisensory stimulation.²² EEG reactivity to each kind of stimulus was defined as present if it was recorded in at least one out of 3 trials. The effect of IPS was considered as present if the physiologic photic driving response was elicited over posterior region. Not clearly detectable EEG responses to stimuli were considered as absent. If artifacts were present in more than 50% of EEG recording time, EEG acquisition was

repeated within 1 week. When no EEG of sufficient quality could be obtained, EEG data were excluded from analysis.

SEPs were recorded during electrical stimulation of the patients' median nerve, delivered by means of a bipolar surface electrode placed on the patients' right and left wrists. Stimulation intensity was set to 4/3 of individual motor threshold. Each pulse lasted 0.2 ms and was delivered with a 3 Hz rate (time base 50 ms; bandwidth 5 Hz–3 KHz). Recording stainless steel needle electrodes or silver cups were placed at Erb's point (referred to contralateral Erb's point), spinous process Cv7 (referred to anterior neck), C3' and C4' (referred to each other and to Fz). At least 2 averages of 300 responses were repeated and superimposed. The presence or absence of N20/P25 cortical components was evaluated.²³

ERPs were obtained by means of a simple oddball paradigm using auditory stimulation.²⁴ Two randomly intermixed tones (not-target: 1,000 Hz, overall probability 80%; target: 2,000 Hz, overall probability 20%) were delivered binaurally through earphones at a rate of 1 tone (90 dB SPL, 50 ms plateau time, 2 ms rise and fall slope) every 1.1 seconds. Each patient was asked to keep a mental count of the rare (target) tones while ignoring the frequent (not-target) tones. This procedure was conducted independently of patients' language comprehension abilities on the behavioral examination.²⁵ EEG activity was continuously recorded (band pass filtered at 0.1–100 Hz; digitized at a sampling rate of 1,024 Hz) from at least 3 (Fz, Cz, and Pz) scalp electrodes (10–20 International System) all referred to linked earlobes, with the ground electrode positioned on Fpz. In the presence of a N100, detection of late cortical component P300 was evaluated by visual identification by a trained neurophysiologist based on latency (280–500 ms) and scalp topography central to parietal (80–150 ms).²⁴

Outcome definition

The primary outcome was a patient's clinical diagnosis at 6 months postinjury. Clinical diagnosis was established according to the standardized clinical criteria for VS/UWS,^{1,2} MCS, and for emergence from MCS,³ confirmed by CRS-R.⁴ For the purpose of statistical analysis, we classified a patient as improved if there was an improvement in clinical diagnosis with respect to study entry (i.e., patient in MCS at baseline who emerged from MCS, and patient in VS/UWS at baseline who progressed to MCS or eventually regained full consciousness). We classified a patient as not improved if the clinical diagnosis worsened (i.e., patient in MCS at baseline who worsened to VS/UWS), or did not improve, or if the patient died.

Data management and statistical analyses

Referring staff from all participating sites entered, through a forced-choice format, patient data into a secure, password-protected, electronic database uploaded onto a shared folder. Data entry fields for each patient were referred to by an anonymous code that did not allow the identity of the patient to be traced, in order to protect confidentiality and to safeguard privacy. Regular checks on data entry were periodically carried out

by the coordinator research group (A.E., S.F., A.M.). If any missing data or inconsistencies were detected, the center in question was encouraged to check it thoroughly. When completed, the database was removed from the online shared folder and kept on file safely stored by the principal investigator (A.E.).

Statistical analyses were performed by the coordinator researcher group (A.E., A.M., L.T.). Descriptive statistics were presented as means and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for continuous variables and as frequencies for categorical variables. For between-group comparisons, continuous variables were submitted to Shapiro-Wilk test for normality. As scores of several variables departed significantly from the norm, we compared baseline findings as a function of diagnosis (VS/UWS vs MCS), of etiology, and of outcome (improved vs not improved) by nonparametric Mann-Whitney *U* test for continuous variables and χ^2 for categorical variables. The level of significance was adjusted for multiple comparisons using the false discovery rate correction; corrected *p* was set at 0.05 (2-tailed). Effect size for nonparametric statistics was expressed as η^2 (95% CI), and for χ^2 statistics as Cramer *V* (95% CI), computed by means of a bootstrapping procedure (1,000 samples; CI = BCa [bias corrected and accelerated]). The results were considered statistically significant when corrected *p* was <0.05 and $0 < \eta^2/V$ (95% CI) < 1.

To investigate the relationships between predictors at baseline and outcome at 6 months postinjury, we applied 2 regression models. Prior to any regression analysis, we tested multicollinearity among the predictors by checking for the variance inflation factor (VIF) and tolerance. A VIF value less than 10 or tolerance (that is, the inverse of the VIF) less than 0.1 should not involve any issues with multicollinearity; in general, the lower the VIF value, the smaller the correlation among variables.²⁶

Then, we used a standard logistic regression model in which we included the selected variables as independent predictors and the outcome (improved = 1; not improved = 0) as the dependent variable. However, since standard regression models might suffer from overfitting, we also used a penalized regression model (least absolute shrinkage and selection operator [LASSO]) as an additional analysis. In the LASSO model, coefficients are biased from a penalty term in order to increase the predictive accuracy. The applied penalty could shrink to zero and then pull out from the final model factors whose original predictive value was low, thus including only the most important variables. The degree of shrinkage was determined by a 10-fold cross-validation. No *p* values are reported for the LASSO method, which does not provide tests of significance, whereas we reported model fit accuracy for both logistic and LASSO regression models. Moreover, model fit for the logistic regression was assessed by means of the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test, for which a *p* value less than 0.05 suggests a poor fit. The Nagelkerke pseudo-*R*², which indicates the amount of variability accounted by all predictors in the model, was also computed. For evaluating the discrimination ability of the logistic regression model, the area under the curve (AUC) of the receiver operating characteristic

curve was obtained. Accuracy of predictors of the logistic regression model was also assessed by a bootstrapping procedure (1,000 samples; CI = 95%; BCa).

All continuous variables were standardized prior to regression analyses. Moreover, as the LASSO model only deals with dichotomic categorical variables, and for the sake of consistency, in both the standard and the LASSO regressions multichotomic variables categorized as follows. For etiology, we contrasted traumatic vs nontraumatic (i.e., anoxic and vascular) brain injury, as often found in the literature.^{1,6} As regards background EEG patterns and consistent with recent literature,²¹ we contrasted patterns with residual alpha rhythm (normal, MiA, MoA) vs patterns lacking alpha rhythm (DS, LV). Possible missing data were handled by listwise deletion. As this conservative procedure model limited the analysis to patients for whom all relevant data were available, we had to perform the same regression analyses twice, including or excluding ERP as an independent variable (ERPs were available for a subset of patients; see below). The level of significance was set at 0.05 (2-tailed).

In presenting the results, we focused on the logistic regression model and added the LASSO results as auxiliary; moreover, we also presented the main concordances and discordances between the logistic and the LASSO model. Statistical analyses were performed by IBM SPSS Statistics v. 25 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY) and R version 3.5.3 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria), including the R packages *glmnet* and *caret* for the LASSO model.

Standard protocol approvals and patient consents

The institutional review board of the coordinating center and of each center involved in the study reviewed and approved the same outline of the project, shared by all centers and translated in the respective languages. This study was then approved by the ethical standards committee of the coordinator center and of each center involved in the study, and performed according to the ethical standards of the Declaration of Helsinki (1964) and its later amendments. The surrogate decision-makers of the patients enrolled in the study provided their written informed consent after a semiformalized interview in which the purposes, procedures, and time points of the longitudinal study were clearly explained. The original forms were collected and stored at each participant center.

Data availability

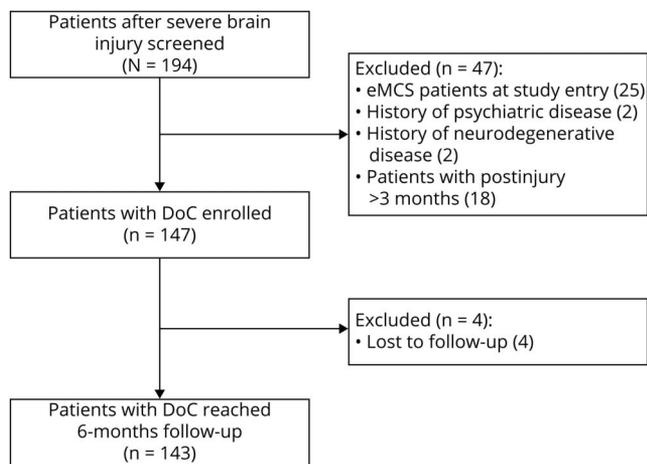
Any anonymized data not published within the article will be shared upon request from any qualified investigator.

Results

Patient sample

Out of 194 patients screened for the study, 147 patients with DoC fulfilled the selection criteria (figure). Demographic and

Figure Study flowchart



DoC = disorders of consciousness; eMCS = emergence from minimally conscious state.

clinical data for each diagnostic group are reported in table 1. Patients in MCS showed significantly higher total scores for CRS-R ($U = 132.0$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.68$ [0.62–0.74]) and NCS-R ($U = 1,261.5$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.22$ [0.16–0.27]) and lower scores for DRS ($U = 942.5$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.32$ [0.27–0.38]) than patients in VS/UWS; patients in MCS did not differ from patients in VS/UWS in terms of age, sex, etiology, or time postinjury (all corrected $p > 0.1$). Regarding etiology, patients with traumatic brain injury were significantly younger than patients with anoxic brain injury ($U = 365.0$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.28$ [0.19–0.37])

and vascular insults ($U = 393.5$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.41$ [0.34–0.49]; table 1).

Neurophysiologic findings (available data: EEG background activity = 94.5%; reactivity to eye opening = 93.9%; reactivity to tactile stimulation = 88.4%; reactivity to acoustic stimulation = 95.2%; reactivity to nociceptive stimulation = 87.7%; reactivity to IPS = 90.4%; SEP = 58.5%; ERP = 53.6%; table 2) showed that the frequency of normal, MiA, MoA, DS, and LV patterns of EEG background activity significantly differed between MCS and VS/UWS ($\chi^2_{4,139} = 25.36$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $V = 0.42$ [0.29–0.61]), and among the 3 etiologies, as a better EEG background organization was observed in MCS with respect to VS/UWS and in traumatic ($\chi^2_{4,139} = 32.92$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $V = 0.62$ [0.43–0.80]) and vascular ($\chi^2_{4,139} = 36.60$; corrected $p < 0.001$; $V = 0.63$ [0.46–0.80]) etiology vs anoxic brain injury. EEG reactivity to eye opening and closing was more frequent in traumatic than in anoxic patients ($\chi^2_{1,138} = 7.59$; corrected $p = 0.006$; $V = 0.30$ [0.09–0.47]), whereas reactivity to acoustic, tactile, nociceptive, and intermittent photic stimulations did not differ among diagnostic and etiologic groups. The cortical component P300 on ERP was significantly more frequent in MCS than in VS/UWS ($\chi^2_{1,75} = 8.13$; corrected $p = 0.004$; $V = 0.32$ [0.12–0.53]; table 2).

Clinical evolution at 6-month follow-up

The 6-month follow-up (mean days from the brain injury = 180.31 ± 11.27) was complete for 143 patients (97.2% of the sample). Four patients dropped out from the study because of transfer to other care institution/home ($n = 2$) or revoked legal guardians' consent for study participation ($n = 2$). Seventy-one patients (49.6%) were classified as not improved; among them, 4 patients declined from MCS to VS/UWS (5.6%), 52 patients

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients at study entry as a function of diagnosis and etiology

	Total	Clinical diagnosis		Etiology		
		VS/UWS	MCS	Traumatic	Vascular	Anoxic
N	147	71	76	55	56	36
Age, y^a	49.4 (46.1–52.6)	51.7 (47.1–56.3)	47.2 (42.6–51.9)	33.8 (29.3–38.3)	60.5 (56.6–64.4)	55.9 (50.4–61.4)
F/M	44/103	21/50	23/53	11/44	22/34	11/25
Clinical diagnosis, VS-UWS/MCS	—	—	—	23/32	26/30	22/14
TPI, d	59.6 (55.4–63.6)	59.8 (53.7–65.9)	59.4 (53.7–65.1)	59.9 (52.8–67.0)	57.8 (51.0–64.6)	61.9 (53.8–69.9)
CRS-R total score^b	8.6 (7.8–9.4)	4.6 (4.2–5.0)	12.4 (11.6–13.3)	9.6 (8.1–11.0)	8.6 (7.3–9.9)	7.3 (5.9–8.7)
NCS-R total score^b	2.9 (2.6–3.2)	2.1 (1.8–2.4)	3.7 (3.3–4.1)	3.2 (2.7–3.7)	2.7 (2.3–3.2)	2.8 (2.2–3.4)
DRS total score^b	23.8 (23.3–24.3)	25.4 (25.0–25.9)	22.3 (21.7–23.0)	23.2 (22.5–24.0)	24.0 (23.1–24.8)	24.6 (23.8–25.3)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; CRS-R = Coma Recovery Scale–Revised; DRS = Disability Rating Scale; FDR = false discovery rate; MCS = minimally conscious state; NCS-R = Nociception Coma Scale–Revised; TPI = time postinjury; VS/UWS = vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome. Descriptive data are reported as mean (95% CI) for continuous variables and as counts for categorical variables. Univariate statistics are based upon the Mann-Whitney test or χ^2 test, as appropriate, and relative effect size.

^a Significant differences among etiologic groups for FDR-corrected $p < 0.05$ rate and for $0 < \eta^2/V$ (95% CI) < 1 .

^b Significant differences between diagnostic groups for FDR-corrected $p < 0.05$ rate and for $0 < \eta^2/V$ (95% CI) < 1 .

Table 2 Distribution of neurophysiologic findings at study entry as a function of diagnosis and etiology

	Total	Clinical diagnosis		Etiology		
		VS/UWS	MCS	Traumatic	Vascular	Anoxic
EEG background activity^{a,b}	139	69	70	49	54	36
Normal	6	0	6	2	4	0
Mildly abnormal	27	5	22	15	8	4
Moderately abnormal	35	17	18	17	16	2
Diffuse slowing	45	32	13	12	24	9
Low voltage	26	15	11	3	2	21
Reactivity to eye opening, P/A^b	43/95	16/53	27/42	20/28	18/36	5/31
Reactivity to tactile stimuli, P/A	19/111	10/58	9/53	4/41	8/46	7/24
Reactivity to acoustic stimuli, P/A	35/105	13/56	22/49	13/37	17/37	5/31
Reactivity to nociceptive stimuli, P/A	34/95	16/51	18/44	9/36	18/36	7/23
Reactivity to IPS, P/A	25/108	15/53	10/55	8/40	11/43	6/25
N20 on SEP, P/A	65/21	32/15	33/6	17/12	29/4	19/5
P300 on ERP, P/A^a	40/35	12/22	28/13	11/10	21/13	8/12

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; ERP = event-related potential; FDR = false discovery rate; MCS = minimally conscious state; IPS = intermittent photic stimulation; P/A = present/absent; SEP = somatosensory evoked potential; VS/UWS = vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome. Data are reported as counts. Univariate statistics are reported based upon the χ^2 test and relative effect size.

^a Significant differences between diagnostic groups for FDR-corrected $p < 0.05$ rate and for $0 < V$ (95% CI) < 1 .

^b Significant differences among etiologic groups for FDR-corrected $p < 0.05$ rate and for $0 < V$ (95% CI) < 1 .

(32 in VS/UWS, 45.0%; 20 in MCS, 28.2%) did not change their clinical diagnosis, and 11 patients in VS/UWS (15.5%) and 4 in MCS (5.6%) died. No patients died because of withdrawal of life-sustaining therapy²⁷; death was due to severe

medical complications (e.g., sepsis, acute respiratory distress, gastrointestinal bleeding, cardiac arrest) despite life-sustaining treatments. Among the 72 patients (50%) classified as improved, 20 in VS/UWS at baseline progressed to MCS

Table 3 Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients at study entry as a function of 6-month outcome

	Total (n = 143)	Not improved (n = 71)	Improved (n = 72)	η^2/V (95% CI)
Age, y	49.8 (46.6–53.1)	55.4 (50.9–59.9)	44.4 (40.0–48.8)	0.08 (0.02 to 0.13) ^a
F/M	42/101	27/44	15/57	0.18 (0.03 to 0.34) ^a
Clinical diagnosis, VS-UWS/MCS	70/73	43/28	27/45	0.23 (0.06 to 0.39) ^a
Etiology				0.26 (0.09 to 0.44) ^a
Traumatic	52	18	34	
Vascular	55	28	27	
Anoxic	36	25	11	
TPI, d	59.3 (55.2–63.5)	67.0 (61.2–72.8)	51.8 (46.2–57.4)	0.1 (0.04 to 0.15) ^a
CRS-R total score	8.5 (7.7–9.3)	6.8 (6.0–7.8)	10.1 (8.9–11.3)	0.11 (0.05 to 0.16) ^a
NCS-R total score	2.9 (2.6–3.2)	2.6 (2.3–3.0)	3.1 (2.7–3.5)	0.02 (–0.04 to 0.07)
DRS total score	23.9 (23.4–24.3)	24.6 (24.2–25.1)	23.1 (22.3–23.9)	0.07 (0.01 to 0.12) ^a

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; CRS-R = Coma Recovery Scale–Revised; DRS = disability rating scale; FDR = false discovery rate; MCS = minimally conscious state; NCS-R = Nociception Coma Scale–Revised; TPI = time postinjury; VS/UWS = vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome. Descriptive data are reported as mean (95% CI) for continuous variables and as counts for categorical variables. Univariate statistics are based upon the Mann-Whitney test or χ^2 test, as appropriate, and relative effect size.

^a Significant variables (based on FDR-corrected $p < 0.05$ rate and on $0 < \eta^2/V$ [95% CI] < 1) and relative effect size.

Table 4 Neurophysiologic findings at baseline as a function of 6-month outcome

	Total	Not improved	Improved	V (95% CI)
EEG background activity	137	68	69	0.35 (0.16–0.56) ^a
Normal	6	2	4	
Mildly abnormal	27	9	18	
Moderately abnormal	35	12	23	
Diffuse slowing	44	25	19	
Low voltage	25	20	5	
Reactivity to eye opening, P/A	43/93	12/55	31/38	0.29 (0.12–0.44) ^a
Reactivity to tactile stimuli, P/A	19/110	9/53	10/57	0.00 (0.00–0.00)
Reactivity to acoustic stimuli, P/A	35/101	10/57	25/44	0.24 (0.07–0.38) ^a
Reactivity to nociceptive stimuli, P/A	33/95	14/47	19/48	0.06 (0.00–0.27)
Reactivity to IPS, P/A	25/107	11/54	14/53	0.05 (0.00–0.27)
N20 on SEP, P/A	65/21	31/12	34/9	0.08 (0.00–0.34)
P300 on ERP, P/A	39/35	13/23	26/12	0.32 (0.08–0.54) ^a

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; ERP = event-related potential; FDR = false discovery rate; IPS = intermittent photic stimulation; P/A = present/absent; SEP = somatosensory evoked potential.

Data are reported as counts. Univariate statistics are reported based upon the χ^2 test and relative effect size.

^aSignificant variables (based on FDR-corrected $p < 0.05$ rate and on $0 < V$ [95% CI] < 1) and relative effect sizes.

(27.8%), whereas 7 patients in VS/UWS at baseline (9.7%) and 45 patients in MCS at baseline (62.5%) emerged from MCS.

Predictors of 6-month outcome

Univariate analyses showed that improved patients had significantly younger age ($U = 1,729.0$; corrected $p = 0.001$) and shorter time postinjury ($U = 1,632.5$; corrected $p < 0.001$) at study entry than patients who did not improve. Moreover, better 6-month prognosis was associated with male sex ($\chi^2_{1,143} = 5.09$; corrected $p = 0.02$), MCS diagnosis ($\chi^2_{1,143} = 7.60$; corrected $p = 0.006$), and traumatic etiology ($\chi^2_{2,143} = 10.37$; corrected $p = 0.006$). Improved patients had higher CRS-R total score ($U = 1,592.0$; corrected $p < 0.001$) and lower DRS total score ($U = 1,799.0$; corrected $p = 0.002$) at study entry than patients who did not improve, whereas the 2 prognostic groups did not differ in the NCS-R total score (corrected $p > 0.1$; table 3).

Regarding the neurophysiologic findings (table 4), the patterns of EEG background activity significantly differed between improved and not improved patients ($\chi^2_{4,137} = 16.93$; corrected $p = 0.002$), as better EEG background organization at baseline was associated with better outcome. Moreover, EEG reactivity to eye opening and closing ($\chi^2_{1,136} = 11.47$; corrected $p = 0.001$) and to acoustic stimuli ($\chi^2_{1,136} = 8.07$; corrected $p = 0.004$) was significantly more frequent in patients who improved, whereas reactivity to tactile, nociceptive, and intermittent photic stimulations did not discriminate between the outcomes (all corrected $p > 0.1$). The presence of cortical component P300 on ERP was significantly more frequent in

improved patients ($\chi^2_{1,74} = 7.74$; corrected $p = 0.005$), whereas the presence of N20 wave on SEP was not associated with outcome (corrected $p > 0.1$).

Prior to performing regression analyses, we verified that no collinearity issues were present among the selected predictors (VIF ranging from 1.10 to 4.53; tolerance values ranging from 0.22 to 0.90).

Standard logistic regression analysis on improvement of clinical diagnosis with age, sex, etiology, time postinjury, entry diagnosis, CRS-R and DRS total scores, EEG background activity, EEG reactivity to eye opening and to acoustic stimuli, and ERP as predictors was performed on 72 patients in whom all data were collected. Regression analysis provided a significant final model (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 53.36$, $df = 11$, $p < 0.001$) with 87.5% accuracy. In this model, younger age, shorter time postinjury, higher CRS-R total score, and presence of EEG reactivity to eye opening were significantly associated with a better outcome, whereas sex, etiology, clinical diagnosis, DRS total score, EEG background activity and reactivity to acoustic stimuli, and presence of P300 on ERP at study entry were not (table 5). The bootstrapping results were deemed to be very biased (biases ranging from -416.34 to 218.83). However, this logistic regression showed a good model fit as indicated by the Hosmer-Lemeshow test ($p = 0.11$). Predictors in this model accounted for the 69.9% of variability in the model (Nagelkerke pseudo- $R^2 = 0.699$), and AUC was 0.94 (95% CI [0.89–0.99]). The LASSO model provided a similar model fit accuracy (87.5%) and substantially confirmed the logistic regression

Table 5 Standard logistic regression model with associated least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) coefficients for predicting improvement at 6-month follow-up (n = 72)

Factor	Reference	β	LASSO β	OR (95% CI)
Age		-1.91	-1.10	0.14 (0.04–0.53) ^a
Male sex	F	1.15	0.84	3.15 (0.47–21.11)
Etiology (traumatic)	Nontraumatic	-0.63	0	0.53 (0.06–4.42)
TPI		-2.26	-1.33	0.10 (0.02–0.39) ^a
Diagnosis (MCS)	VS/UWS	-4.00	-0.94	0.01 (0.00–1.04)
CRS-R		2.20	0.66	9.10 (1.17–70.30) ^a
DRS		-1.07	-0.45	0.34 (0.11–1.02)
EEG background (alpha)	Slow	-1.85	-0.79	0.15 (0.01–1.35)
EEG-R eye (present)	Absent	2.30	1.33	10.04 (1.07–94.10) ^a
EEG-R acoustic (present)	Absent	0.71	0.10	2.03 (0.22–18.43)
P300 (present)	Absent	0.92	0.59	2.51 (0.37–16.80)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; CRS-R = Coma Recovery Scale–Revised; DRS = Disability Rating Scale; EEG-R = EEG reactivity; MCS = minimally conscious state; OR = odds ratio; TPI = time postinjury; VS/UWS = vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome.

Out of 72 patients included in the analysis (VS/UWS = 33; MCS = 39), 38 improved at 6 months after brain injury (VS/UWS = 17; MCS = 21).

^aSignificant factors and relative OR.

model, since etiology was the only predictor whose coefficient was shrunk to zero (table 5).

As the previous model was based on a subset of patients for whom all relevant data were available, we repeated the same statistical analyses excluding ERP as an independent variable. The new analysis included data from 135 patients and provided

a significant final model (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 72.06$, $df = 10$, $p < 0.001$), with an 80.7% accuracy. In line with the previous results, this new model (table 6) showed that younger age, shorter time postinjury, higher CRS-R total score, and presence of EEG reactivity to eye opening at study entry were significantly associated with a better outcome, whereas sex, etiology, clinical diagnosis, DRS total score, EEG background activity,

Table 6 Standard logistic regression model with associated least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) coefficients for predicting improvement at 6-month follow-up without event-related potentials among the independent variables (n = 135)

Factor	Reference	β	LASSO β	OR (95% CI)
Age		-1.32	-0.81 ^a	0.26 (0.12–0.54) ^a
Male sex	F	0.85	0.60	2.35 (0.85–6.45)
Etiology (traumatic)	Nontraumatic	-0.46	0	0.62 (0.17–2.18)
TPI		-1.30	-0.85	0.27 (0.14–0.50) ^a
Diagnosis (MCS)	VS/UWS	-1.02	0	0.36 (0.07–1.79)
CRS-R		1.29	0.58	3.64 (1.27–10.45) ^a
DRS		-0.35	-0.17	0.70 (0.37–1.32)
EEG background (alpha)	Slow	0.16	0.16	1.18 (0.41–3.36)
EEG-R eye (present)	Absent	1.65	1.15	5.21 (1.45–18.75) ^a
EEG-R acoustic (present)	Absent	0.92	0.57	2.51 (0.76–8.24)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; CRS-R = Coma Recovery Scale–Revised; DRS = Disability Rating Scale; EEG-R = EEG reactivity; MCS = minimally conscious state; OR = odds ratio; TPI = time postinjury; VS/UWS = vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome.

Out of 135 patients included in the analysis (VS/UWS = 68; MCS = 67), 69 improved at 6 months after brain injury (VS/UWS = 26; MCS = 43).

^aSignificant factors and relative OR.

and acoustic reactivity at study entry were not. In this case, the bootstrapping procedure was only slightly biased (biases ranging from -0.31 to 0.34). The Hosmer-Lemeshow test for the logistic regression model indicated a good model fit ($p = 0.77$). Predictors in the model accounted for the 55.2% of variability in the model (Nagelkerke pseudo- $R^2 = 0.552$), and AUC was 0.88 (0.83–0.94). The LASSO model again provided a similar model fit accuracy (79.2%) and eliminated from the model only etiology and clinical diagnosis (table 6), thus corroborating previous findings.

Discussion

This multicenter, prospective study enrolled a cohort of 147 patients with prolonged VS/UWS and MCS to identify prognostic indices for clinical improvement at 6 months after traumatic or nontraumatic brain injury. As evidence of clinical improvement, we considered both minimal improvement (i.e., the transition from VS/UWS to MCS) and full recovery of consciousness as study outcomes. Emergence from DoC results in improved functioning and quality of life and is meaningful for planning patient care and rehabilitation management. Even minimal improvement occurring by 6 months after injury can be important for the family⁵ and for identifying patients in MCS with higher likelihood of further clinical improvement.³³ The same choice has been adopted in a recent meta-analysis showing that neurophysiologic methods are significantly more successful in predicting minimal improvement (i.e., the transition from VS/UWS to MCS) than recovery of full consciousness.¹⁴ Our findings showed that younger age, shorter time postinjury, higher CRS-R total score, and presence of EEG reactivity to eye opening seem to be associated with better outcome.

At study entry, the 2 diagnostic groups (i.e., VS/UWS and MCS) significantly differed with regards to their level of behavioral responsiveness as assessed by CRS-R and DRS-R total scores but also for responsiveness to nociceptive stimuli, as measured by NCS-R. This last finding is consistent with recent data showing a strong positive relation between responsiveness to nociception (i.e., NCS-R total score) and the CRS-R total score in a cohort of patients with DoC.²⁸

At baseline, the 2 diagnostic groups also differed significantly for predominant EEG background activity, since poor EEG organization was more frequently observed in patients in VS/UWS, whereas normal and mildly abnormal EEG activities, featuring a greater amount of alpha rhythm, were more frequent in patients in MCS. These findings are consistent with previous studies showing a possible diagnostic value of standard EEG in patients with DoC.^{12,21,29,30} It is worth mentioning that the same standardized nociceptive stimuli used in the NCS-R protocol did not determine different EEG responses in the 2 diagnostic groups. This apparent discrepancy could be ascribed to the use of nociceptive stimulation that was insufficient for determining detectable changes in (EEG) cortical activity.

Indeed, it has been shown that in patients in coma, EEG reactivity to pain can be best elicited by pain stimuli not used in the present study.³¹ Future studies might take into account this methodologic issue, and control for different types of nociceptive stimulation with varying levels of intensity and site of stimulation in patients with DoC. Finally, the P300 component on long-latency ERPs, investigating cognitive processes such as stimulus evaluation and categorization, was significantly more frequent in MCS than in VS/UWS, likely owing to relatively preserved attention abilities allowing discrimination of rare tones in an oddball paradigm in some patients in MCS.³²

In our study, prognosis at 6 months postonset was substantially better in patients in MCS compared to patients in VS/UWS, in terms of both clinical improvements and survival. These findings are consistent with data reported in previous long-term outcome studies on DoC.^{33–36} Utilizing logistic regression analysis, we observed that younger age and shorter time since brain injury were significant predictors of a better outcome. Many previous studies^{1,10,11,36–38} found that older age was associated with a lower likelihood of recovery, likely due to lower age-related brain plasticity³⁹ and worse general premorbid health conditions.⁴⁰ The significant effect of time from injury at baseline is potentially related to the fact that patients with more severe brain injuries are usually admitted later to the rehabilitation settings in which the large majority of the present sample was enrolled.^{38,41–44}

Besides these demographic and anamnestic indicators of better outcome, we found a significant role of the CRS-R total score in predicting better clinical evolution. The present findings supported the prognostic validity of CRS-R total score, in keeping with previous short-term¹¹ and long-term^{10,45} longitudinal studies on individuals with DoC. Moreover, it is important to emphasize that age, time from injury, and CRS-R total score remained significant outcome predictors after accounting for covariates such as clinical diagnosis, etiology of brain injury, and functional disability level, which were considered significant outcome predictors in previous studies.^{1,6,33,36–38,41,42}

One important finding of the present study was that EEG reactivity to eye opening, but not presence of P300 on ERP, discriminated patients who improved from patients who did not improve or had died at 6 months after the brain injury. A recent meta-analysis¹⁴ on empirical studies investigating the prognostic parameters of neurophysiologic variables (including EEG and ERP) highlighted that overall neurophysiologic data predicted the transition from VS/UWS to MCS substantially better than the transition from VS/UWS or MCS to emergence from MCS (i.e., the recovery of consciousness), whereas EEG changes to different kinds of stimuli and tasks were the only significant predictors in studies in which the 2 improvement criteria were considered cumulatively. Thus, the present study fits with the meta-analysis conclusion, since EEG reactivity predicted the 2 improvement criteria (i.e., “improved” outcome included minimal clinical improvement and regaining full consciousness). The temporary EEG alpha blocking in

response to eye opening is related to basic thalamo-cortical system⁴⁶ thought to be involved in consciousness circuitry.⁴⁷

The present findings are inconsistent with previous outcome studies showing that the presence of P300 on ERP can help clinicians to predict the recovery of consciousness in individuals with DoC.^{48,49} The poor prognostic value of ERP in our cohort of patients might be ascribed to the lower number of patients in whom ERPs were recorded (n = 75) or to the fact that an association of ERP with outcome at univariate analysis decreased in the regression analysis in which other strong predictors were simultaneously entered.

The present study has several limitations. First, the relatively small sample size did not allow us to search for predictors of outcome in the 2 diagnostic groups (i.e., VS/UWS and MCS) separately. For the same reason, we could not compare the prognostic factors for the 3 possible conditions of outcome (recovery of consciousness for patients in MCS, recovery of consciousness for patients in VS/UWS, and transition to MCS for patients in VS/UWS), whereas it has been shown that prognostic factors might differentially affect each of them.¹⁴ Future multicenter studies should enroll a larger sample of patients to address these issues.

Second, neurophysiologic findings were not available in a relatively small group of patients (i.e., EEG background activity = 8; EEG reactivity to eye opening = 9, to tactile stimuli = 17, to acoustic stimuli = 7, to nociceptive stimuli = 18, to IPS = 14; SEP = 61; ERP = 72) mainly because of logistical challenges (e.g., lack of dedicated equipment, human resources, or time constraints) and technical issues (e.g., movement artifacts). Notwithstanding this limitation, we continue to promote the use of multimodal neurophysiologic evaluations whenever possible for improving prognostication in patients with DoC.

Further studies might also consider using self-referential auditory stimuli (e.g., patient's own name) as target stimuli in the ERP oddball paradigm. The oddball paradigm used here (rare vs frequent tones) could discriminate patients of the 2 groups at baseline and had a univariate association with better outcome, but self-referential stimuli could be more efficient for eliciting the P300 in patients with DoC.^{32,48,50}

This study represents a first international, multicenter attempt to concurrently evaluate the prognostic value of demographic, anamnestic, clinical, and neurophysiologic data in patients with prolonged DoC. By applying standardized multimodal assessment protocols in patients in VS/UWS and MCS, we found that younger age, shorter time postinjury, higher level of responsiveness/consciousness, as measured by the CRS-R total score, and presence of EEG reactivity to eye opening could predict better outcome at 6 months after severe brain injury. These prognostic factors are feasible to record in intensive and rehabilitation care settings, can be analyzed by trained medical professionals without sophisticated technical tools, can be repeated at bedside, and are not time-consuming or expensive. The prognostic value of such indices should be investigated at 12

months and 24 months after onset to determine their relevance in predicting longer-term outcomes. This multicenter international study will hopefully serve as a starting point to stimulate further research that drives international consensus regarding standardization of prognostic procedures in the clinical care of individuals with prolonged DoC. Such prognostic procedures could help clinicians to identify people with DoC most suitable for tailored rehabilitation programs and therapeutic interventions.

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The complete list of participating centers is as follows: ICS Maugeri (intensive specialized rehabilitation unit [ISRU]; Italy), University Hospital of Liege (Neurology Department; Belgium), IRCCS Fondazione Santa Lucia (ISRU; Italy), CHN William Lennox (ISRU; Belgium), Massachusetts General Hospital (intensive care unit [ICU]; USA), University of Athens Medical School (Neurology Department; Greece), Servicio de Neurorehabilitación y Daño Cerebral Hospitales NISA (ISRU; Spain), IRCCS Don Gnocchi Institute (ISRU; Italy), Neurorehab Unit "E. Viglietta" (ISRU; Italy), Gleneagles Medini Hospital (ICU; Malaysia), HABILITA (ISRU; Italy), Fondazione Istituto "G. Giglio" (ISRU; Italy). The authors thank Ginger Vazquez for organizing IBIA-DoC SIG teleconferences, Drs. Giulia Ferri and Sara Schiattone for their help in collecting data, and patients' legal guardians for their participation in the project.

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Anna Estraneo, MD	IRCCS Don Gnocchi Foundation	Design of the study, analysis and interpretation of the data, drafting and revising the manuscript for intellectual content

Continued

Appendix 1 (continued)

Name	Location	Contribution
Salvatore Fiorenza, NphT	Maugeri ICS, Italy	Major role in the collection of neurophysiologic data, checking and collecting the data from all participating centers
Alfonso Magliacano, PsyD	University of Campania L. Vanvitelli, Italy	Analysis and interpretation of the data, drafting the manuscript
Rita Formisano, MD	Fondazione Santa Lucia IRCCS, Italy	Collection of the data, revision of the manuscript for the intellectual content
Donatella Mattia, MD, PhD	Fondazione Santa Lucia IRCCS, Italy	Collection of the data, revision of the manuscript for the intellectual content
Antonello Grippo, MD	IRCCS Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Italy	Supervision of neurophysiologic and clinical data, revision of the manuscript for intellectual content
Anna Maria Romoli, MD	IRCCS Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Italy	Major role in patient enrollment and collection of the clinical data
Efthymios Angelakis, MD	University of Athens Medical School, Greece	Collection of the data, revision of the manuscript for the intellectual content
Helena Cassol, MD	University and University Hospital of Liège, Belgium	Collection of the data, revision of the manuscript for the intellectual content
Aurore Thibaut, PhD	University and University Hospital of Liège, Belgium	Supervision of data collection, revision of the manuscript for intellectual content
Olivia Gosseries, PhD	University and University Hospital of Liège, Belgium	Patients recruitment/ planning, collection of the data and supervision of the data collection, revision of the manuscript for intellectual content
Gianfranco Lamberti, MD	Neurorehabilitation and Vegetative State Unit E. Viglietta, Italy	Collection of the data, revision of the manuscript for intellectual content
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Appendix 1 (continued)

Name	Location	Contribution
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Jlenia Toppi, PhD	Sapienza University of Rome, Italy	Collection of the neurophysiologic data and analysis of the ERP data
Nathan Zasler, MD	Concussion Care Centre of Virginia	Revision of the manuscript for intellectual content
Caroline Schnakers, PhD	Casa Colina Hospital and Centers for Healthcare, CA	Revision of the manuscript for intellectual content
Luigi Trojano, MD	University of Campania L. Vanvitelli, Italy	Analysis and interpretation of the data, revision of the manuscript for intellectual content

Appendix 2 Coinvestigators

Name	Location	Role	Contribution
Orsola Masotta, PsyD	Maugeri ICS, Italy	Site investigator	Major role in collecting and interpreting clinical data
Marianna Contrada, PsyD	Fondazione Santa Lucia IRCCS, Italy	Site investigator	Patient enrollment, collection and interpretation of clinical data
Maenia Scarpino, MD	IRCCS Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Italy	Site investigator	Collecting and interpreting neurophysiologic data
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Devaraj Pancharatnam, MD, FRCS (Neurosurg)	University of Reading, Malaysia	Site investigator	Collecting and interpreting clinical data, technical assistance, contribution of study participants
Hend Aabid, MD	HABILITA Zingonia/ Ciserano, Italy	Site investigator	Collecting and interpreting clinical data

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