Should the UDDA be Modified?

Thaddeus Mason Pope, JD, PhD, HEC-C Neubauer Collegium • March 25, 2021 1968

2



3

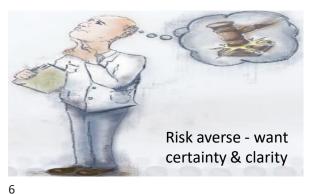
JAMA, Aug 5, 1968 • Vol 205, No 6

A Definition of Irreversible Coma

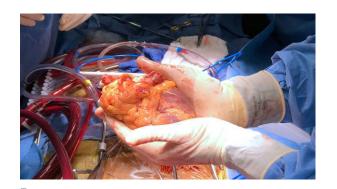
Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Harvard Medical School to Examine the Definition of Brain Death "No statutory change in law ... necessary"

4





5



Legislation Proposed to Recognize Brain Death

LOS ANGELES (PTS) — to Miner. He said it will not Proposed legislation recogniz-define brain death. ing so-called brain death will be drafted here, according to

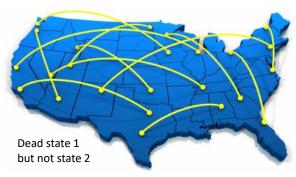
The Los Angeles County Dept. Dist. Atty. John W. district attorney's vital organ transplant committee decided





10





11 12



"status as alive or dead should not depend on the capricious question of immediate locale"

14

Tolerate Encourage



15



Death is different

17 18

Death is more consequential

Medical

19

20

Treatment Organ D&T

Legal

21

22

Insurance

Health insurance stop Life insurance start

Property

inheritance, estate tax, probate

Criminal

murder v. battery

Tort

wrongful death v. med mal

23 24

Family

25

27

When

to grieve to bury

26

Uniformity Clarity Certainty

1980

28

UDDA

There are

2 ways

to determine death

29

30

"irreversible cessation of circulatory & respiratory functions"



31

"irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain"

2nd newer prong

34

33

Total brain failure

Death

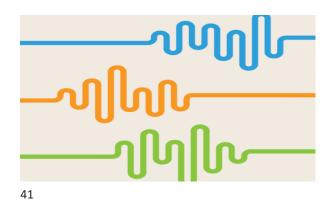
35 36



Eliminate 1970s variability







Hospital 1

Hospital 2

MD 1 / MD 2

43

45

Law ≠ Practice Uncertainty
Confusion
manifests

46

CANADA

Roadmap

48

2 parts

49

51

Legal attacks

50



Attack 1

52



AAN does not measure what UDDA requires

54

Session 3: Diagnosis of Death by Neurologic Criteria

Moderator: Christos Lagaridis

Here we will critically examine the adequacy and limitations (and how they could be addressed) of the currently proposed diagnostic criteria and tests for the determination of death by neurologic criteria. Is the whole brain death standard met when current clinical criteria are satisfied? Should we require a confirmatory study to document the cessation of cerebral blood flow? The American Academy of Neurology endorses the belief that preserved neuroendocrine function may be present despite irreversible injury of the cerebral hemispheres and brainstem, without this being inconsistent with the whole brain standard of death. Is this a valid position?

Ariane Lewis: Clinical Assessment Is the Gold Standard

Ari Joffe: What Is Wrong With Current Diagnostic Criteria?

Alan Shewmon: The Case of Jahi McMath

Fernando Goldenberg: Clinical Testing Is Insufficient

55

57



56

58

irreversible cessation
all functions
entire brain



Brain dead people do stuff



59 60



AAN measures only cessation some functions part of brain

UDDA requires: "all functions" "entire brain"

Medical criteria Legal standard

63 64



SPECIAL ARTICLE

62

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

AAN position statement

James A. Russell, DO, MS, Leon G. Epstein, MD, David M. Greer, MD, MA, Matthew Kirschen, MD, PhD, Michael A. Rubin, MD, MA, and Ariane Lewis, MD, on behalf of the Brain Death Working Group

Neurology® 2019;92:1-5. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000006750

Correspondence LA Russell james.a.russell@lahey.org

Patient can satisfy BD guidelines

67





"neuro-endocrine function may be present"

70

Okay to declare dead **despite** functions of pituitary gland & hypothalamus

"not inconsistent with the whole brain standard of death."

71 72



Reduction Criterion-Test Mismatch

- Tighten the whole-brain tests
- Requires validated imaging test showing complete cessation of intracranial blood flow
- Current radionuclide blood flow tests may be insensitive in detecting slight blood flow in the posterior circulation (causing Coimbra's reversible ischemic penumbra)
- · Loosen the whole-brain criterion
 - Change the prevailing whole-brain criterion to the brain-as-a-whole criterion, analogous to how the organism as a whole relates to the whole organism

Bernat JL, Dalle Ave AL. Cambr Q Healthc Ethics 2019;28:635-641



74

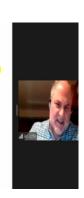
Definition of Death	Criteria for Diagnosis	Tests for Diagnosis	
Bernat, 1981 "We define death as the permanent cessation of functioning of the organism as a wh	UDDA, 1981: (1) irreversible cessation of circulatory and	(1) Permanent cardiorespiratory arrest	_
	(2) irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the	(2) AAN Guidelines	all Rices From

Epistemic Problem 1

 The tests for BD do <u>not</u> diagnose a state of "irreversible loss of all brain functions":

- EEG activity.
- Brainstem auditory and/or SSEP activity: ~5%
- · Hypothalamic functions [ongoing ADH regulation of fluid and electrolytes, temperature regulation, hemodynamic stability, puberty]: >50%
- · Hemodynamic and endocrine stress response to incision for organ procurement: >20%
- . Ability to breathe at PaCO2 >60 mmHg: several case reports
- . Other functions in case reports: Cushing reflex [vasomotor brainstem function]; oculo-cardiac reflex [pons/medulla]; lacrimation [VII nerve]

76



A Framework for Revisiting Brain Death: **Evaluating Awareness and Attitudes** Toward the Neuroscientific and Ethical Debate Around the American Academy of **Neurology Brain Death Criteria**

75

77

The Author(s) 2021 S)SAGE

Journal of Intensive Care Medicine

Krishanu Chatterjee, BA 0, Mohamed Y. Rady, BChir, MB (Cantab), MA, MD (Cantab)²0, Joseph L. Verheijde, PhD, MBA, PT3, and Richard J. Butterfield, MA4

I believe a positive result upon performing the AAN protocol demonstrates loss of all functions of the entire brain Strongly Disagree 4 (4.0%) 2 (3.9%) 4 (6.7%) 23 (22.8%) 28 (46.7%) 14 (27.5%) Disagree 30 (29.7%) 11 (18.3%) Neither Agree nor Disagree 14 (27.5%) 11 (18.3%) Agree 30 (29.7%) 16 (31.4%) 14 (13.9%) 5 (9.8%) 6 (10.0%) Strongly Agree

< 1/3 200 Mayo clinicians agree

Legal & public trust problem



79

irreversible cessation of

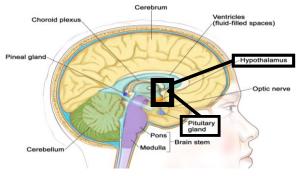
"all functions"

of the

"entire brain"

81

82





83

Medical criteria do not require cessation of all functions

Require cessation of critical functions

85



Lack authority to do that

87 88

SPEED LIMITS
DAY — REASONABLE & PRUDENT
TRUCK — 65
NIGHT - ALL VEHICLES - 65



89

15

٠.

Attack 1

Mismatch

Med – Leg

91

93

Attack 2

92

Which guidelines should clinicians use to determine BD?

UDDA

94

"must be made in accordance with accepted medical standards"

BUT

95 96

variability

Research

Original Investigation

Variability of Brain Death Policies in the United States

David M. Greer, MD, MA; Hilary H. Wang, BA; Jennifer D. Robinson, APRN; Panayiotis N. Varelas, MD, PhD; Galen V. Henderson, MD; Eelco F. M. Wijdicks, MD, PhD

98

Improving uniformity in brain death determination policies over time

Hilary H. Wang, MD

ABSTRACT

99

97

Variability of brain death determination guidelines in leading US neurologic institutions

1.409

David M. Greet, MB,

fangren N. Vanlas, MD, FAD

Backgroeed: in accordance with the Uniform Determination of Death Act, guidelines for brain death determination are developed at an institutional level, potentially leading to variability of practice. The evaluated the differences in brain death guidelines in major UC haspitals with a

100

Neurology[®]

February 26, 2019; 92 (9) ARTICLE

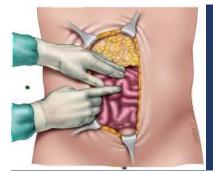
Variability in reported physician practices for brain death determination

Sherri A. Braksick, Christopher P. Robinson, Gary S. Gronseth, Sara Hocker, Eelco F.M. Wijdicks, Alejandro A. Rabinstein

101





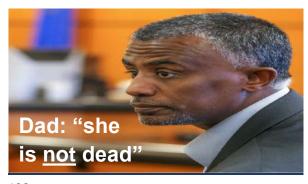


brain injury during exploratory laparotomy

103

104

Met AAN criteria for brain death



105

106



Dad loses



AAN criteria met

→ Aden is dead



110

Dad wins

112

111

109

Irrelevant if Aden meets AAN criteria

NOT the "right" criteria

Unclear they are

"accepted medical
standards"

as UDDA requires

Supreme Court of Nevada

113 114





116



Attack 2 Which medical standards

118

Attack 3

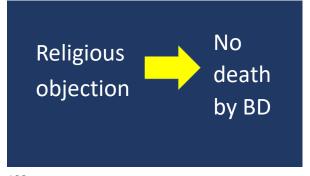
Want religious exemption

119 120



"[D]eath ... shall not be declared ... neurological ... violate ... personal religious beliefs "

122



Pt may satisfy BD criteria

123 124



May not declare death

125 126

Until death by CP criteria



128



127



129 130



Rejected
everywhere
outside NJ

131 132



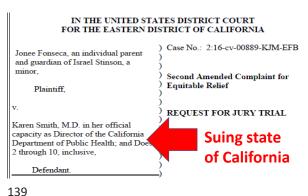












"Plaintiffs are Christians with firm religious beliefs . . . heart is beating . . . is alive."

140

"remove CP support ... unconstitutional ... interferes ... freedom of religion"

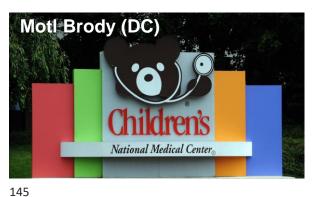


141





143 144













Will see more of these cases



152

Attack 3 Religious

151

exemption

153

Attack 4

154

Must clinicians get consent for BD tests?

Some try to

prevent

BD diagnosis

155 156



Clinician duties after BD

158

Limited

No <u>post</u>-BD treatment rights

159

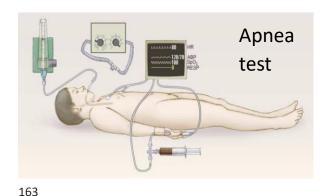
160

So,

Focus on

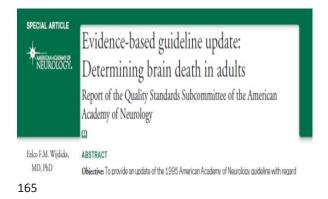
pre-BD
rights

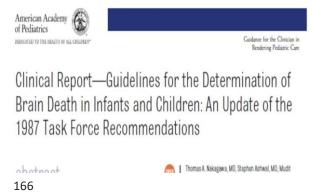
161 162



Final confirmatory test

164





BUT

More family refusals

167 168



Parental refusals

170





171 172



Opt out BD

173 174

Practically, same as NJ religious exemption



176

175



Must clinicians honor the refusal?

177 178

Do clinicians need **consent** for apnea test?



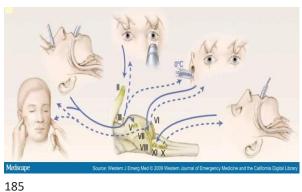
179 180

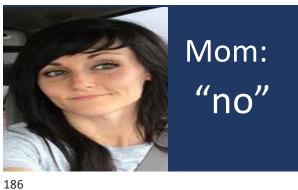












MONTANA NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, PONDERA COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE GUARDIANSHIP OF A.C.,

187

189

SER 26 2016
SER 26

a minor.

Cause No. DG-16-08

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER



188

"request ...

permitting ... testing

... is denied"

... is defiled

"mother has sole authority to make medical decisions...including...brain functionality examinations"

190

Do clinicians need **consent** for apnea test?

MT said
"yes"

191 192









195 196



Do clinicians need consent for apnea test?

197 198

MT, KS, CA said "yes"

Plausible

199

200

Normally, may not do things to patient

without consent

201



202





204





205 206





207 208

YES California Kansas Montana New York Texas Virginia

Conflict continues

209 210

Attack 4

Consent for

BD testing

211

215



212

216

4 attacks ->
Variability
Uncertainty



213 214

Response





Step 1

Appoint study committee

218

July 2020

Step 2

Study committee deliberates

220

219

217

Ongoing now

Step 3

Study committee recommendation

221 222

July 2021

Step 4

224

Appoint drafting committee

Step 5

223

225

Drafting committee deliberates

1. Med-Leg "gap"

2. Accepted criteria

3. Consent required

4. Religious objections

5. Other

226

Step 6

Drafting committee submits draft

July 2022

227 228

Step 7

State legislatures

229

Reduce

variability

Increase

certainty & trust

230





232

Conclusion

Variability

medical standards

233 234

Mismatch

235

legal criteria to medical standards

More conflict & litigation

236

Public trust

 To Date
 2020

 All DCD + non-DCD
 235,599
 11,543

 Brain Death Donor
 184,232
 8,616

 DCD Donor
 23,820
 2,927

237 238

JAMA, Aug 5, 1968 • Vol 205, No 6

A Definition of

Irreversible Coma

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Harvard Medical School to Examine the Definition of Brain Death "No statutory change in law ... necessary"

239 240



The only circumstance in which it would be necessary that legislation be offered in the various states to define "death" by law would be in the event that great controversy were engendered surrounding the subject

242





243 244





245 246

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247

References

Materials from this presentation are available

http://thaddeuspope.com/braindeath

Medical Futility Blog

248

Since July 2007, I have been blogging, almost daily, to medicalfutility.blogspot.com. This blog focuses on reporting and discussing legislative, judicial, regulatory, medical, and other developments concerning medical futility and end-of-life medical treatment conflicts. The blog has received nearly 4 million direct visits. Plus, it is distributed through RSS, email, Twitter, and republishers like WestlawNext and Bioethics.net.

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