## Brain Death: Clinician Duties to Accommodate Objections and "Treat" the Dead?

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**Thaddeus Mason Pope**, J.D., Ph.D. Hamline University Health Law Institute

## Prefatory Remarks



# No relevant conflicts to declare

# **4** CME objectives

- 1. Understand the legal status of brain death in the United States
- 2. Describe recent **conflicts** over how to "treat" brain dead individuals

- 3. Identify 4 U.S. jurisdictions that legally mandate hospitals to accommodate objections to brain death
- 4. Appreciate ethical & legal arguments for **expanding** accommodation duties

### Roadmap

- 1. Legal duties after DDNC
- 2. Recent **conflicts** over DDNC

- **2. History** of laws requiring accommodation
- 3. Reasons to extend such laws

Determination of Death by Neurological Criteria

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

If this position is adopted by the medical community, it can form the basis for change in the current legal concept of death. No statutory change in the law should be necessary since the law treats this question essentially as one of fact to be determined by physicians.

Wrong

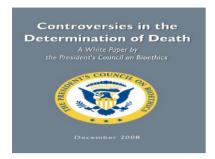






An individual . . . . is dead . . . who has sustained either

- (1) irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions, *or*
- (2) irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain



total
brain = death
failure

Legally settled since 1980s

Remains settled (legally)

All 56 US jurisdictions

(narrow exception in NJ)

"durable worldwide consensus"

ernat 2013

Consent **not** required to stop LSMT

Dead Not a patient

Not a patient No duty to treat



Annals of Internal Medicine

American College of Physicians Ethics Manual
Sixth Edition

"After a patient . . . brain dead . . . medical support should be **discontinued**."

Guidelines for Physicians: Forgoing Life-Sustaining Treatment for Adult Patients

> Joint Committee on Blomedical Ethics of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and Los Angeles County Bar Association

Approved by the Los Angeles County Medical Association February 15, 20 Approved by the Los Angeles County Bar Association March 22, 2006 "Once death has been pronounced, all medical interventions should be withdrawn."

The rule almost everywhere



**DDNC** in **Minnesota** 

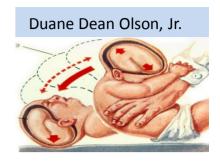
1977



1979

No law, but medical practice

Cranford, "Minnesota Medical Ass'n Criteria: Brain Death-Concept and Criteria," 61 *Minnesota Medicine* 561-63 (1978). 1989





January 31, 1989

"The legislature is now in session and we trust it shares our sense of urgency."



Gov. Perpich signs May 9, 1989

**UDDA** 

Minn. Stat. 145.135

Resurrected Interest

Legally settled since 1980s



## DDNC Conflicts

# 8 big causes of conflicts

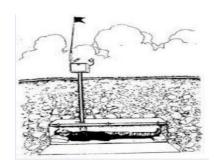
Clinicians want to stop. Family does not.

# Taphophobia 1 of 8













Diagnostic
Confusion
2 of 8

"Since there is a heartbeat (and he is warm), he is alive."

"He's in a coma."

"With rehab/time he'll get better."

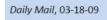
Linguistic
Confusion
3 of 8

"Brain dead" implies not really "dead"

Brain-Dead Canadian Woman Dies After Giving Birth to Boy



"she is 'brain dead' and . . . being kept alive by life support to enable the family to say their goodbyes."





**Variability** Heterogeneity 4 of 8 Brain death concept accepted across USA & world

Irreversible cessation of all brain function including the brain stem

How is irreversible cessation measured?

#### Legal variation

# physicians Qualifications How tests performed "acceptable medical standards"

"ordinary standards"

"usual & customary standards"

Variability of brain death determination guidelines in leading US neurologic

**Prognostic Mistrust** 5 of 8







Paul Fisher Stanford Child Neurology

Clinicians were correct in McMath

But many other times, wrong

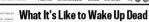




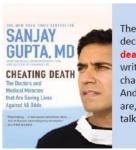
John Foster at Fresno Community











They were declared brain dead. It was written in their chart as such. And here they are, sitting up talking to me.

Negligent errors

More culpable errors



post-gazette.com

\$1.2 million settlement in 'organ harvest' case

November 19, 2012 12:00 AM

**Miracles** 

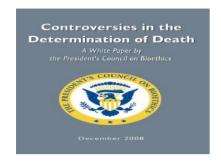
6 of 8







Conceptual
Confusion
7 of 8





Heal wounds
Fight infections
Gestate fetus
Stress response

FROM THE MAY 2012 ISSUE

## The Beating Heart Donors

They urinate. They have heart attacks and bedsores. They have babies. They may even feel pain. Meet the organ donors who are "pretty dead."

By Dick Teresi | Wednesday, May 02, 2012

RELATED TAGS: ORGAN TRANSPLANTS, SENSES



UMN, *J Neurosurgery* 35(2): 211-18 Brain dead subjects sexually responsive





Religious objection 8 of 8



Orthodox Jews
Japanese Shinto
Native Americans
Buddhists



History of DDNC Accommodation Laws: NY, NJ, IL

NY, NJ, IL have laws

But **custom & practice** of accommodation in other states

1986





Sheldon Silver bill -----Religious **exemption** from DDNC

An individual . . . . is dead . . . who has sustained

- (1) irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions,
- (2) irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain





"Each hospital shall establish and implement a written policy...a procedure for the reasonable accommodation of the individual's religious or moral objection to the determination..."

10 N.Y.C.R.R. § 400.16(e)(3)



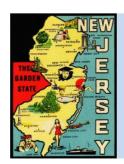


### NY

Changes duties to treat after DDNC

- 1. Hospital discretion to write policy
- 2. Only for objections that are religious or moral
- 3. Only "reasonable" accommodation

1991



Did what NY originally planned:

Religious exemption

New York	Accommodation	Dead but ongoing rights
New Jersey	Exemption	Not dead

"The death of an individual shall not be declared upon the basis of neurological criteria . . . when the licensed physician . . . has reason to believe . . . that such a declaration would violate the personal religious beliefs of the individual."



NJ Changes definition itself

**Assures** payment Also directly required

#### Shewmon

80% < 4 weeks

20% > 4 weeks

10% > 8 weeks

5% > 6 months

- 1. Only religious objections
- 2. Only objections of the individual



Moreno (NJ. Sup. 1998)

2007



"Every hospital must adopt policies and procedures to . . . take into account the patient's religious beliefs concerning the patient's time of death."

History of DDNC Accommodation Laws in CA



1983

Dority v. Superior Court, 145 Cal. App. 3d 273



DDNC "does not mean the hospital or the doctors are given the green light to disconnect a life-support device from a brain-dead individual without consultation . . . ."

"We are in accord with... deferring to parental wishes until the initial shock of the diagnosis dissipates; and would **encourage** other health care providers to adopt a similar policy."

Obiter dictum

"by the way"
"said in passing"

1986



AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 10, 1986

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE\_1985\_86 RECULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 3311

Introduced by Assembly Member Hill Katz

February 18, 1986

An act to amend Section 13132 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to MedifCab. An act to amend Section 7180 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to The Uniform Determination of Death Act.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSELS DICEST

AB 3311, as amended, Hill Katz. Medi/Gal: covered benefits
The Uniform Determination of Death Act.

Would have made CA = NJ

1987

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 6, 1987

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1987-88 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

Introduced by Assembly Member Katz

March 4, 1987

An act to add Section 1256.5 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to health facilities.

LECISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1390, as amended, Katz. Health facilities: general acute care hospitals.

2008



AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 3, 2008

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2007–08 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2565

Introduced by Assembly Member Eng

February 22, 2008

An act to add Section 1254.4 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to health facilities

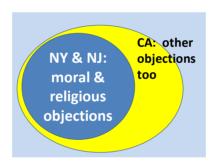


California Health & Safety Code § 1254.4

1254.4

Made CA like NY

CA **broader** duty accommodation



Examine accommodation duties **separately** 

- 1. Non-moral
- 2. Moral, cultural

## Nonmoral

What does 1254.4 require of hospitals?

- 1. Text (plain language)
- 2. Legislative history
- 3. Custom & practice
- 4. Judicial construction

#### **Plain language**

1254.4 on non-moral objections

Accommodation
What (type)
How long (duration)

## What

"hospital is required to continue **only** previously ordered cardiopulmonary support. No other medical intervention is required."

# How long

"reasonably brief period"

"amount of time afforded to gather family or next of kin at the patient's bedside"

"in determining what is reasonable, a hospital shall consider the **needs of other patients** and prospective patients in urgent need of care."

"hospital shall adopt a policy for providing family or next of kin with a reasonably brief period"

Delegation
Deference
Discretion

#### **Legislative history**

1254.4 on non-moral objections



2007
"there out
to be a law"
contest

Constituent's mother experienced a severe stroke

Patient eventually diagnosed as neurologically dead.

Physician took 15 hours to notify the family

Family was given **3 hours** to pay their final respects

1 family member out of town

Family's spiritual leader could not be reached.

Early versions of the bill suggested 2 days

Annual cost per hospital = \$78,000

Based on 1 patient per month at \$6500 for 24 hours

#### **Custom, Practice**

1254.4 on non-moral objections

Irvine v. California Employment Commission (Cal. 1946) Delegation
Deference
Discretion

"hospital shall adopt a policy for providing family or next of kin with a reasonably brief period"

<24 x x x x

36

**48** x

**72** xxx



CHO

Usual: 2-3 days

Actual: 8 days



Hiram Lawrence CHO

> 1 week

1254.4

Examine accommodation duties separately

1. Non-moral

2. Moral, cultural

#### 4 types of sources

Plain language Legislative history Custom & practice Court rulings

#### **Plain language**

1254.4 on moral & cultural objections

"reasonable efforts to accommodate . . . special religious or cultural practices and concerns" practice and concerns "of the patient or the patient's family"

Not drafted as exemption (indefinite) but as accommodation (definite)

Perverse if mandated to continue DDNC but not for PVS

Dead have more rights than the living?

"A health care provider . . . may decline to comply . . . medically ineffective health care or . . . contrary to generally accepted health care standards . . . ."

Cal. Prob. Code 4735

Delegation
Deference
Discretion

Requires more than "reasonably brief period" to gather family "give meaning to every word in a statute and to avoid constructions that render words, phrases, or clauses superfluous."

Klein v US (Cal. 2010)

#### **Separate** sections

- (a) "reasonably brief period of accommodation"
- (c) "reasonable efforts to accommodate"
- (d) "in determining what is reasonable, a hospital shall consider the needs of other patients and prospective patients in urgent need of care."

#### **Legislative history**

1254.4 on moral & cultural objections

1986 bill failed

"special religious or cultural practices and concerns"



Not about continuing physiological support

Rituals within the "reasonably brief period"

**Custom & Practice** 

1254.4 on moral & cultural objections

## Look to NY custom since similar rule



Bellevue
Coney Island
Elmhurst
Harlem
Jacobi
Kings County
Lincoln
Metropolitan
North Central
Bronx Queens
Woodhull



Reasonable accommodation after the determination of death includes the continued provision of ventilator support and routine nursing care for a reasonable period (generally not to exceed 72 hours from the time of pronouncement). Treatment for an indefinite period of time after the determination of death is not required.

#### **Mariah Scoon**

Admit Feb. 19, 1996 DDNC Feb 21, 1996 Hospital gives 5 day (Wed - Mon) TRO to Feb. 28 Hospital wins Stay to Mar. 7 Transferred on Mar. 1

#### **Alvarado**

Sept. 15, 1989 DDNC Sept. 21 social worker Sept. 22 parents file Oct 13 independent expert Oct 18 order Appeal dismissed (not dead)





# Los Angeles Times

A Debate Over Life After Death February 10, 1997

10-year old girl

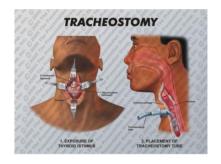


Court rulings
1254.4 on
moral objections



18. Plaintiffs are Christians wan firm religious beliefs that as long as the heart is beating.

Jahi is alive. Plaintiff Winkfield has personal knowledge of other who had been diagnosed as brain dead, where the decision makers were encouraged to "pull the plug" yet they didn't and their loved one emerged from legal brain death to where they had cognitive ability and some even fully recovering. These religious beliefs involve providing all treatment, care, and mutrition to a body









Religious objectors may demand exemptions from generally applicable laws that substantially burden the objectors' religious practice



But RFRA applies only to **federal** law

DDNC is state law





*Yang v. Sturner*, 728 F. Supp. 845 (D.R.I. 1990).

State must demonstrate compelling governmental interest to overcome religious objection to autopsy.



Denied accommodation requests

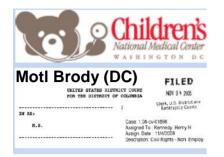




JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT
DIVISION NINE
JUDGE JUDITH E MEDONALD-BURKMAN
NO. 14-C1-3541
IN THE INTEREST OF ISSAC LOPEZ, A MINOR
ORDER

Issac Lopez

legally dead. Norton Healthcare, Inc. d/b/a Kosair Children's Hospital and members of its medical staff henceforth shall have no legal obligation to artificially maintain







Should they have been accommodated

Societal need for **uniformity** 



1

Imposes on profound beliefs

2

#### 1% hospital deaths

Small hospital 1-5/year

Large hospital 25/year

3



Just cardiopulmonary standard

Not individually determined

4

**TYPE** 

Ventilator only Permit rituals

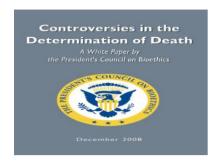
**LENGTH** 

24 hours Unless HTO

5



6



total satisfy certain clinical criteria

brain **=** Death

Value laden judgment about when it is worthwhile to continue physiological support



#### **Thaddeus Mason Pope**

Director, Health Law Institute
Hamline University School of Law
1536 Hewitt Avenue
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55104
T 651-523-2519
F 901-202-7549
E Tpope01@hamline.edu

**W** www.thaddeuspope.com **B** medicalfutility.blogspot.com

### References

#### **Medical Futility Blog**

Since July 2007, I have been blogging, almost daily, to medicalfutility.blogspot.com. This blog is focused on reporting and discussing legislative, judicial, regulatory, medical, and other developments concerning medical futility and end-of-life medical treatment conflict. The blog has received over 775,000 direct visits. Plus, it is distributed through RSS, email, Twitter, and re-publishers like Westlaw, Bioethics.net, Wellsphere, and Medpedia.

Brain Death Rejected: Expanding Clinicians' Legal Duties to Accommodate Religious Objections and Continue Physiological Support, invited manuscript for 2015 Annual Conference Law, Religion, and American Healthcare, PETRIE-FLOM CENTER FOR HEALTH POLICY, BIOTECHNOLOGY, AND BIOETHICS, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL (May 2015).

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