



Predictive Factors of Brain Death in Acute Neurocritical Patients Identified as Potential Organ Donors

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Abstract

Objective: Reliable prediction of brain death after no-therapy decision in acute neurocritical patients is of specific interest for organ donation after brain death (DBD). We aimed to establish a neurological scoring system (the BD-N score) to predict the probability of progression to brain death after spontaneous respiratory arrest.

Methods: In this prospective observational study, we collected clinical data of acute neurocritical patients with a potential progression to BD, who was admitted in the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University from May 2015 to April 2016. Final endpoint was adjudicated brain death (BD). The clinical data were compared between patients who identified as BD within 7 days and those who identified beyond 7 days, the time of spontaneous respiratory arrest as start point. Neurological examination, laboratory and radiographic data before the BD, were recorded. We used univariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses to assess associations between brain death within 7 days after spontaneous respiratory arrest and these variables. Points attributed to each variable were summed to create a predictive score for BD in neurocritical patients (the BD-N score). We assessed performance of the score using receiver operating curve analysis.

Results: A total of 104 patients satisfied our inclusion criteria. 29 (27.9%) patients identified as BD within 3-5 days, 50 (48.1%) patients identified as BD within 5-7 days, 25 (24%) patients identified as BD after 7 days. Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that absent pupil reflex (OR = 7.43, 95% CI 1.62-33.99, P = 0.010), anisocoria or bilaterally dilated pupil (OR = 6.25, 95% CI 1.21-32.22, P = 0.028), absent motor response to pain (OR = 15.89, 95% CI 3.04-82.93, P = 0.001), absent cisterna ambiens (OR = 11.96, 95% CI 1.59-89.78, P = 0.016) and present of brain herniation (OR = 16.28, 95% CI 2.25-117.73, P = 0.006) on brain CT image were associated with brain death within 7 days. AUC for the score was 83.9% for prediction of brain death within 7 days. A score of 3-5 was translated into an 81.9% chance (positive predictive value) of brain death within 7 days and a score of 1-2 translated into a 80% chance (negative predictive value) of brain death beyond 9 days.

Conclusion: The BD-N score can be used to predict time of brain death after spontaneous respiratory arrest in acute neurocritical patients. However, further prospective validation is needed.

Keywords

Neurocritical patients, Brain death, Prediction, Donor

Abbreviations

DBD: donation after brain death; CT: computed tomography; BD: brain death; TBI: traumatic brain injury

Introduction

Donation after brain death (DBD) protocols allows families of patients who are brain dead to donate organs. Such protocols have been implemented in many countries and might reduce the shortage of available organs for transplantation. Although such donation contributes an increasing proportion of viable organs for transplantation, identification of appropriate candidates is a restricting factor [1,2].

Patients with catastrophic, irreversible brain injury named neurocritical patients, mainly included traumatic brain injury (TBI) and intracranial haemorrhage [1]. Neurocritical patients are most likely to progress to brain death (BD), so they were identified as potential organ donor, currently [2]. This type of potential organ donors requires intensive care unit (ICU) management to preserve organs until BD was confirmed. Nowadays, brain injury severity remains a subjective notion and is based on the clinicians' experience taking into account all the clinical and radiological signs, which could predict a life-threatening condition for the patient. Objective tools to better define severity are required, all the more so in the case of a potential progression to BD.

Previous studies have identified some predictive factors for BD in comatose patients but only following intracranial haemorrhage or traumatic brain injuries which are not representative of neurocritical patients identified as potential organ donors [3-5]. However,

identifying neurocritical patients who could progress to BD after no-therapy decision is particularly difficult at the acute phase because of a lack of clearly established predictive factors. In clinical practice, the “no-therapy decision” is hard to define since the contents of no-therapy decision in each medical center were different. So we designed a study to identify predictive factors to establish the BD-N score (a neurological scoring system) to predict the probability of BD in acute neurocritical patients, after spontaneous respiratory arrest.

Methods

Study design and participants

In this observational study, we prospectively obtained data from consecutive adult, neurocritical patients after spontaneous respiratory arrest and a likely prognosis of progression to BD in the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, between 1 May 2015 and 30 April 2016.

The inclusion criteria were an apneic patient with deep coma and the presence of a recent spontaneous intracranial haemorrhage or traumatic brain injury on brain CT scan. We excluded patients without tracheal intubation or who suffered reversible coma. We selected variables for data collection on the basis of findings from existing study and our previous comprehensive analysis [4-6].

The baseline characteristics for this study included age, sex, personal cardiovascular risk factors (high blood pressure, diabetes, dyslipidemia and atrial fibrillation), diagnoses, and Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score. In order to exclude the bias of confounding medications, or prior use of illegal drugs or alcohol; a reasonable guideline is to calculate 5 to 7 times the drug's elimination half-life in hours and allow that time to pass before clinical examination is performed. Neurological examination after spontaneous respiratory arrest mainly focused on brain stem reflexes, such as pupil size, corneal reflex, cough reflex, motor response to pain (facial pain stimulation) and so on. The last brain CT scan imaging after spontaneous

Table 1: Clinical and demographic characteristics of patients.

Factors	Groups (Brain death time)				P
	3-5d group (n = 29)	5-7d group (n = 50)	> 7d group (n = 25)	All patients (n = 104)	
Demographic characteristics					
Age(years)	40.10 ± 14.08	38.60 ± 11.33	45.96 ± 9.28	40.79 ± 12.00	0.039
days	9.14 ± 5.00	5.52 ± 3.48	6.96 ± 5.71	6.88 ± 4.74	0.004
Gender					
Male	23 (79.30)	41 (82.00)	21 (84.00)	85 (81.70)	0.904
Female	6 (20.70)	9 (18.00)	4 (16.00)	19 (18.30)	
Clinical characteristics					
Diagnosis					
hemorrhagic	14 (48.30)	22 (44.00)	15 (60.00)	51 (49.00)	0.424
traumatic	15 (51.70)	28 (56.00)	10 (40.00)	53 (51.00)	
Pupil shape					
normal	0 (0.00)	11 (22.00)	11 (44.00)	22 (21.20)	< 0.001
anisocoria	3 (10.30)	11 (22.00)	8 (32.00)	22 (21.200)	
mydriasis	26 (89.70)	28 (56.00)	6 (24.00)	60 (57.70)	
Pupillary light reflex					
Sensitive	1 (3.40)	8 (16.00)	8 (32.00)	17 (16.30)	< 0.001
Slow	2 (6.90)	17 (34.00)	11 (44.00)	30 (28.80)	
disappear	26 (89.70)	25 (50.00)	6 (24.00)	57 (54.80)	
Corneal reflex					
Sensitive	0 (0.00)	5 (10.00)	9 (36.00)	14 (13.50)	< 0.001
disappear	29 (100.00)	45 (90.00)	16 (64.00)	90 (86.50)	
Cough reflex					
Yes	1 (3.40)	6 (12.00)	13 (52.00)	20 (19.20)	< 0.001
no	28 (96.60)	44 (88.00)	12 (48.00)	84 (80.80)	
Pain reaction					
Sensitive	0 (0.00)	2 (4.00)	5 (20.00)	7 (6.70)	< 0.001
Slow	4 (13.80)	24 (48.00)	16 (64.00)	44 (42.30)	
disappear	25 (86.20)	24 (48.00)	4 (16.00)	53 (51.00)	
Cisterna ambiens					
Normal	0 (0.00)	1 (2.00)	5 (20.00)	6 (5.80)	< 0.001
Narrow	3 (10.30)	19 (38.00)	13 (52.00)	35 (33.70)	
disappear	26 (89.70)	30 (60.00)	7 (28.00)	63 (60.60)	
Whirlpool sign					
No	11 (37.90)	21 (42.00)	15 (60.00)	47 (45.20)	0.219
Yes	18 (62.10)	29 (58.00)	10 (40.00)	57 (54.80)	
Cerebral hernia					
No	3 (10.30)	19 (38.00)	15 (60.00)	37 (35.60)	0.001
Yes	26 (89.70)	31 (62.00)	10 (40.00)	67 (64.40)	
Intraventricular hemorrhage					
No	5 (17.20)	22 (44.00)	17 (68.00)	44 (42.30)	0.001
Yes	24 (82.80)	28 (56.00)	8 (32.00)	60 (57.70)	
Hydrocephalus					
No	25 (86.20)	42 (84.00)	21 (84.00)	88 (84.60)	0.962
Yes	4 (13.80)	8 (16.00)	4 (16.00)	16 (15.40)	
Subarachnoid hemorrhage					
No	13 (44.80)	17 (34.00)	13 (52.00)	43 (41.30)	0.297
Yes	16 (55.20)	33 (66.00)	12 (48.00)	61 (58.70)	

respiratory arrest were similarly collected and transferred to the Neurosurgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University. Type of CT scan imaging included parenchymal haematoma, subarachnoid haemorrhage, haematoma volume, cisterna ambiens, evidence of herniation (the shift of midline was the typical manifestation), presence of intraventricular haemorrhage and the presence of hydrocephalus. The images were systematically inspected by radiologists and neurosurgeons who participated in the study. Hydrocephalus was defined as increased radius or decreased ventricular angle in frontal horns, rounding and enlargement of atrium with sulcal effacement, increased width of third ventricle, or ballooning of fourth ventricle [5,6]. Clinicians analysing the CT data were kept unaware of the patient's status (BD or not).

After inclusion in the study, patients were followed up until BD was confirmed. Each case of BD was confirmed by two medical clinical examinations meeting the mandatory criteria of the current China BD standard. These examinations comprised: two EEG (electroencephalograph) recordings of at least 30 min performed 12-24 h apart demonstrating electrocerebral inactivity, the absence of intracerebral filling at the level of circle of Willis by TCD (transcranial Doppler) and apnoea testing [3]. The endpoint for the analysis was BD confirmed by EEG and TCD [3,4].

Statistical analysis

All analyses were carried out using SPSS 13.0 for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, IL). The two-tailed significance level was set at $P < 0.05$. Continuous variables were described as mean standard deviation, categorical factors as frequency and percentage. Pair wise comparisons were performed using Student's t-test and chi-square test as appropriate. We used ROC curve analysis to identify the cutoff to dichotomise continuous variables of interest, or the estimated score that increased the sum of sensitivity and specificity to the highest amount. Final multivariable logistic models retained only factors found significant at the $P < 0.05$ levels using a stepwise forward/backward selection method. We then used these predictive probabilities to estimate the area under the ROC.

Results

Between May 1, 2015 and April 30, 2016, we assessed 104 patients. Table 1 summarizes baseline characteristics of our study population. 29 patients (27.9%) were identified as brain death within 3-5 days after spontaneous respiratory arrest, 50 (48.1%) were identified between 5-7 days, and 25 (24%) were identified after 7 days.

The analysis results show that there were significant difference between the three groups of age, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); No obvious difference was found between gender distribution, there was no statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$); In clinical characteristics, diagnosis, swirl sign, hydrocephalus and subarachnoid hemorrhage has no difference between the three groups, there was no statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$); In other clinical indicators, distribution exists obvious difference between the three groups, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

According to the results of univariate logistic regression analysis of gender, age, diagnosis, corneal reflection, cough reflex, swirl sign, hydrocephalus and subarachnoid hemorrhage had no obvious effect on brain death, and the pupil shape, pupil light reflex, motor response to pain, cisterna ambiens, cerebral hernia and intraventricular hemorrhage were associated with BD (Table 2 and Figure 1).

Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that absent pupil light reflex (OR = 7.43, 95% CI 1.62-33.99, $P = 0.010$), anisocoria or bilaterally dilated pupil size (OR = 6.25, 95% CI 1.21-32.22, $P = 0.028$), absent motor response (OR = 15.89, 95% CI 3.04-82.93, $P = 0.001$), absent cisterna ambiens (OR = 11.96, 95% CI 1.59-89.78, $P = 0.016$) and present of brain herniation (OR = 16.28, 95% CI 2.25-117.73, $P = 0.006$) on brain CT scan were associated with BD within 7 days (Table 3 and Figure 2).

Table 2: Association between baseline characteristics and progression to BD.

Factors	Units	OR (95% CI)	P
Gender	Vs. male	1.19 (0.68-3.76)	0.769
Age (years)	Continuous	1.01 (0.97-1.05)	0.600
	60-vs. < 60	2.76 (0.44-17.64)	0.281
Diagnosis	Vs. Hemorrhagic	0.84 (0.34-2.11)	0.713
Pupil shape	Vs. normal	5.08 (1.62-15.94)	0.005
Pupil light reflex	Vs. sensitive	4.79 (1.65-13.89)	0.004
Corneal reflex	Vs. sensitive	-	0.970
Cough reflex	Vs. yes	3.82 (0.44-33.41)	0.226
Motor response to pain	Vs. sensitive	6.46 (2.00-20.89)	0.002
Cisterna ambiens	Vs. normal	5.62 (1.52-20.77)	0.001
Swirl sign	Vs. no	1.19 (0.46-3.02)	0.723
Cerebral hernia	Vs. no	5.31 (1.41-19.97)	0.014
Intraventricular hemorrhage	Vs. no	3.77 (1.24-11.49)	0.020
Hydrocephalus	Vs. no	0.84 (0.23-3.08)	0.792
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	Vs. no	0.63 (0.25-1.62)	0.341

Table 3: Multiple logistic regressions.

Factors	Units	OR (95% CI)	P
Pupil size	Vs. normal	6.25 (1.21-32.22)	0.028
Pupil light reflex	Vs. sensitive	7.43 (1.62-33.99)	0.010
Motor response to pain	Vs. sensitive	15.89 (3.04-82.93)	0.001
Cisterna ambiens	Vs. normal	11.96 (1.59-89.78)	0.016
Cerebral hernia	Vs. normal	16.28 (2.25-117.73)	0.006
Intraventricular hemorrhage	Vs. normal	1.77 (0.03-98.26)	0.781

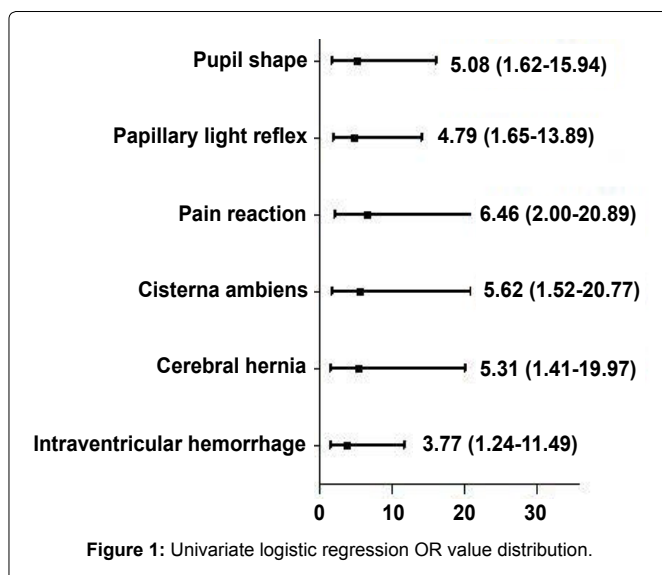


Figure 1: Univariate logistic regression OR value distribution.

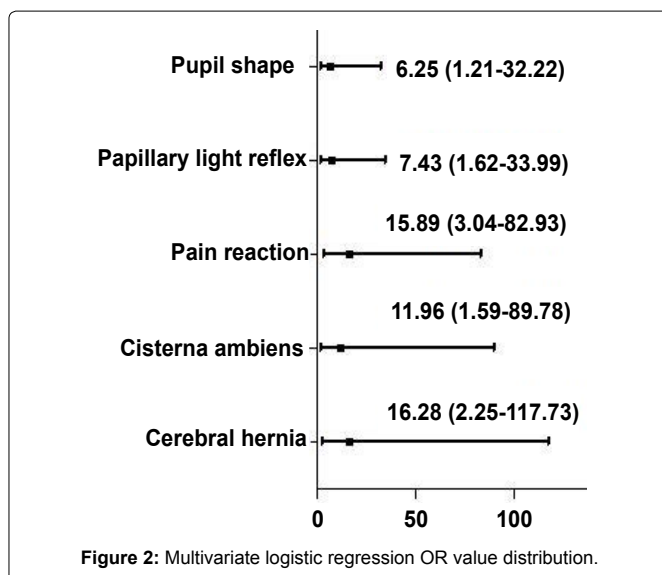


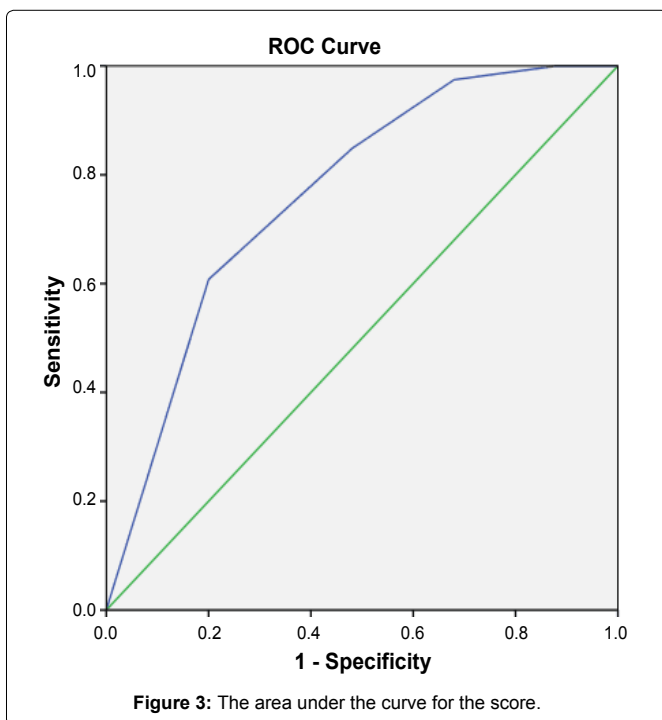
Figure 2: Multivariate logistic regression OR value distribution.

Table 4: The BD-N score.

Variable	Normal	Abnormal
Pupil light reflex	0	1
Pupil size	0	1
Motor response to pain	0	1
Cisterna ambiens	0	1
Brain herniation	0	1

Table 5: Probability of BD after spontaneous respiratory arrest in acute neurocritical patients.

Score	≤ 7d group (n = 79)	> 7d group (n = 25)
1	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
2	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)
3	10 (66.7%)	5 (33.3%)
4	19 (73.1%)	7 (26.9%)
5	48 (90.6%)	5 (9.4%)

**Figure 3:** The area under the curve for the score.

We use the time of spontaneous respiration arrest as zero point, and limit the brain death time to 7 days according to the fundamental theory of brain injury and current BD judgment clinical practice (detailed statement in the discussion). We created the BD-N score (Table 4) to predict the chance of brain death within 7 days after spontaneous respiration arrest on the basis of odds ratios for every variable, assigning 1 points for absent pupil light reflex, anisocoria or bilaterally dilated pupil, absent motor response, absent cisterna ambiens and present of brain herniation (Table 4). The probability of BD within 7 days after spontaneous respiration arrest increased as the score increased (Table 5). The area under the curve for the score was 0.81 (95% CI 0.75-0.87) for prediction of BD within 3-5 days, 0.77 (0.70-0.84) for BD between 5 and 7 days, and 0.76 (0.69-0.83) for death after 7 days (Figure 3). Compared with a score of 1-2, a score of 3-5 had a sensitivity of 72%; a score of 3 or more translates into an 81.9% probability of BD within 7 days (positive predictive value) whereas a score of 1-2 translates into an 80% probability of BD after 7 days (negative predictive value).

Discussion

The clinical assessment of a patient suspected of BD is clearly defined in current guidelines, following these guidelines; the clinicians can feel confident of the declaration [6]. Early estimates have placed the prevalence of BD among patients with acute brain injury at 10% [7,8]. Meanwhile the China people accept the concept of brain death, progressively. The quality of donation after brain death (DBD) organs

is concerning, since the DBD is becoming the main organ donation types in China.

Neurocritical patients was defined as an apneic patient with deep coma and GCS score of 3 [9]. Absent brain stem reflexes illustrate brain stem function impaired, once brain stem function is lost, respiration arrest first and the heart soon thereafter [10]. So identifying neurocritical patients who could progress to BD is particularly important at the acute phase before cardiac arrest. Therefore, neurocritical patients become the common candidates for deceased organ donation in China.

BD is a result of an unrelenting acute brain injury, the brain edema is the secondary brain injury and the main cause of BD [10]. A large number of studies have verified that brain edema occurred in 1-2 hours after brain injury, and reached the peak in next 24-48 hours, which lasted for 4-5 days. Spontaneous respiration arrest usually occurred during the brain edema peak. We use the time of spontaneous respiration arrest as zero point and limit the BD time to 7 days (2 days peak + 5 days lasted) [11]. Other authors also advocated the time at 1 week so as to avoid the biased skewness of the deaths due to medical complications as a result of a long stay in the intensive care unit [3].

The severity of acute neurocritical patients remains a subjective notion and is currently based on the clinicians' experience taking into account all the clinical and radiological signs, which could predict a life-threatening condition for the patient [12]. A diagnosis of BD requires a massive brain or brain stem injury. The fundamental knowledge that the brain stem loses function is needed to understand the neurology of brain death, typically progressing from a hemispheric lesion to a brain stem lesion [10]. Multiple independent risk factors predicting the outcome of patients with TBI (traumatic brain injury) have been identified; the most widely accepted ones being age, GCS score, pupil size and reactivity, motor response to pain and CT scan findings, but those risk factors have not yet been identified as predictors of BD after spontaneous respiration arrest in acute neurocritical patient [1,10,12]. Based on this, we designed a prospective observational study to screen predictive factors for brain death.

There were 5 significant predictors of outcome from the multivariate analysis that were incorporated into the BD-N score (a neurological scoring system). These predictors included 3 neurological variables focused on brain stem function and 2 cranial imaging variables focused on hemispheric lesion. In our study, absent pupil light reflex, anisocoria or bilaterally dilated pupil (pupil size) and absent motor response (motor response to pain) were associated with progression to BD in acute neurocritical patients in our study. Pupil size and reactivity were found to be strong predictors of survival and functional outcome; the best outcome is reportedly found in patients with bilaterally reactive pupils, and the worst was seen in patients with bilaterally fixed and dilated pupils. These were consistent with our study results, but these studies didn't design to predict BD [1,2]. Several studies had identified the pupil reflex as one predictor of BD [10,13], but the pupil size and motor response to pain have not yet been identified as predictors of BD in acute neurocritical patient. However, Healey, et al. advocated the motor response to pain as the best choice because they considered it has the greatest impact on outcome prediction and simplified determination by avoiding misinterpretation in evaluating eye and verbal response subscores [14]. A GCS score of 3 is associated with an extremely high mortality rate, with some researchers suggesting that there is no reasonable chance of survival [2]. In our study, the patients included is GCS score of 3-5, identification of patients with a reasonable chance of survival within the GCS 3 collective is of overriding importance, especially the probability of progression to BD after spontaneous respiration arrest. We only choose specially appointed factors associated with brain stem function (5 to 7 times the drug's elimination half-life in hours and allow that time to pass before clinical examination is performed) because there are some observation misunderstandings on some reflections, such as the examiner must pay close attention because the

corneal reflex may still be present as a subtle blink response with only a movement of the eyelashes. Such a mistaken observation may lead to further waiting and even loss of a potential organ donor due to cardiac arrest.

Brain stem reflexes have been a long sought model to predict the prognosis of patients with severe brain injuries. However, the major limitation of this type score is its assessment in the patients who are either sedated or under the influence of drugs or intubated for airway protection. Based on this limitation, the rational approach for prognostication of neurocritical patients is the utility of scoring system including the morphological criteria on radiological imaging. Among the current armamentarium, Magnetic resonance studies are basically limited for detecting white matter changes in the later phase of brain injury [15]. Meanwhile the head CT scan can be imaged very early after brain injury, so the CT image of brain injury became the rational approach for prognostication of neurocritical patients. However, in the patients with anoxic-ischemic encephalopathy who eventually fulfill brain death criteria, cerebral edema or marked hypodensities in thalami, caudate nuclei, and basal ganglia are typically seen on a follow-up CT scan. Determining brain death in a patient with repeatedly normal CT scans is never acceptable.

A scoring system based on CT imaging holds the greatest promise [12]. Current studies show absence of intracranial pathologies certainly adds up the odds for better outcome. Moreover, the role of individual characteristics within the model such as status of the cisterns, midline shift (MLS), subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), and mass lesions were associated with the outcome of the patients have already been detailed and verified [12]. Previous studies have verified the role of CT scores in predicting the mortality of patients following TBI [10,13]. Abnormalities on CT scan include a large mass with brain tissue shift (midline shift), multiple hemorrhagic lesions, diffuse cerebral edema with obliteration of basal cisterns, or traumatic SAH. Our study clearly corroborates the validity of cisterna ambiens and brain herniation in its ability to predict early mortality in acute neurocritical patients. We are furthermore able to show that cisterna ambiens and brain herniation (include midline shift) had a significant impact on the outcome of these patients. In a cohort study, Munakomi S, et al. clearly show that status of the cisterns, presence of midline shift and traumatic SAH on CT scan had a significant impact on the outcome of these patients [12]. The midline shift is the direct signs of brain herniation, own the same meaning with brain herniation used in our study. Cisterna ambiens is one of the intracranial cisterns, located around the brain stem; it reflects the brainstem compression or impaired status, directly. A drawback of the CT scoring model is the issue of inter-observer bias. Studies have shown that there is a significant difference in scoring of the CT image among trained radiologist as well [10,16]. Such differences in CT film read out may translate into modified treatment algorithms, which in itself can change the outcome measures. We tried to nullify this with validation of the score from two trained radiologist and inclusion of the highest score in the data [16].

These findings could form the basis of a simple score usable at the bedside to help clinicians identify patients likely to progress to BD. Nearly, all the patients in this study were identified by neurosurgeon after irreversible cessation of spontaneous respiration that is the interval we consider as being the acute phase during which our score would be applicable. The determination of BD is far more detailed than is usually assumed. Technical tests have been developed to support the clinical diagnosis of BD and can demonstrate absent blood flow to the brain or absent electrical activity of the cortex. Consequently, for prognostication purposes, this study recommends the use of a set

of specific brain stem reflexes and imaging characteristics from the existing CT classification systems alone. In the future, it will therefore be important to develop prognostic models that are applicable for the majority of patients.

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