Clinical and physiological support of a patient after neurological determination of death

Checklist for clinical support of a patient with permanent loss of brain function

For full rationale of these recommendations see Section Error! Reference source not found..

General care and Support	
	Instrumentation: endotracheal tube, nasogastric tube, urinary catheter, multilumen central line, arterial line, large peripheral intravenous line
	Monitoring: ECG, pulse oximetry, intra-arterial pressure, core temperature, urine output (hourly)
	Routine investigations: CXR, ECG, blood group, coag
	Regular blood testing: FBC, ABG, U&Es, LFTs q6h and as necessary
	Review all medications; cease unnecessary orders
	Maintain core temperature 36–38°C
	Eye care, mouth care and all other nursing cares
Respiratory support	
	Aim for $S_p O_292-97\%$ by $F_i O_2$ and PEEP adjustment (minimum PEEP 5cm $H_2 O)$
	Aim for P_aCO_2 35–45 mmHg by ventilator adjustment (TV 6–8mL/kg ideal body weight, plateau pressure <30 mmHg)
	Regular turns from side to side; elevate head of bed
	Regular tracheal suctioning, chest physio and lung recruitment after suctioning; bronchoscopy as required
Cardiovascular support	
	Ensure patient is neither hypovolemic nor fluid overloaded
	Aim for MAP 70–100 mmHg, good peripheral perfusion
	Aim for urine output ~1 mL/kg/hr (range 0.5–3 mL/kg/hr)
	Commence noradrenaline or vasopressin infusion for hypotension
	If inotropic support, such as dobutamine, adrenalin or milrinone, is contemplated, consider further cardiac assessment or output monitoring
Fluids and metabolic management	
	Give maintenance fluid as free water e.g. glucose 5% 1mL/kg/hr, continue NG feeding or TPN, insulin infusion to keep blood glucose <15 mmol/L
	Maintain urine output between 0.5 and 3 mL/kg/hr
	If polyuric >300 mL/hr assume diabetes insipidus and immediately give desmopressin and/or commence vasopressin infusion
	If Na >150 mmol/L give additional free water
	Aim for Hb>70g/L