

Withdrawal of Life-Sustaining Therapy in Patients with Severe Traumatic Brain Injury (sTBI) in Massachusetts General Hospital Intensive Care Units

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PURPOSE

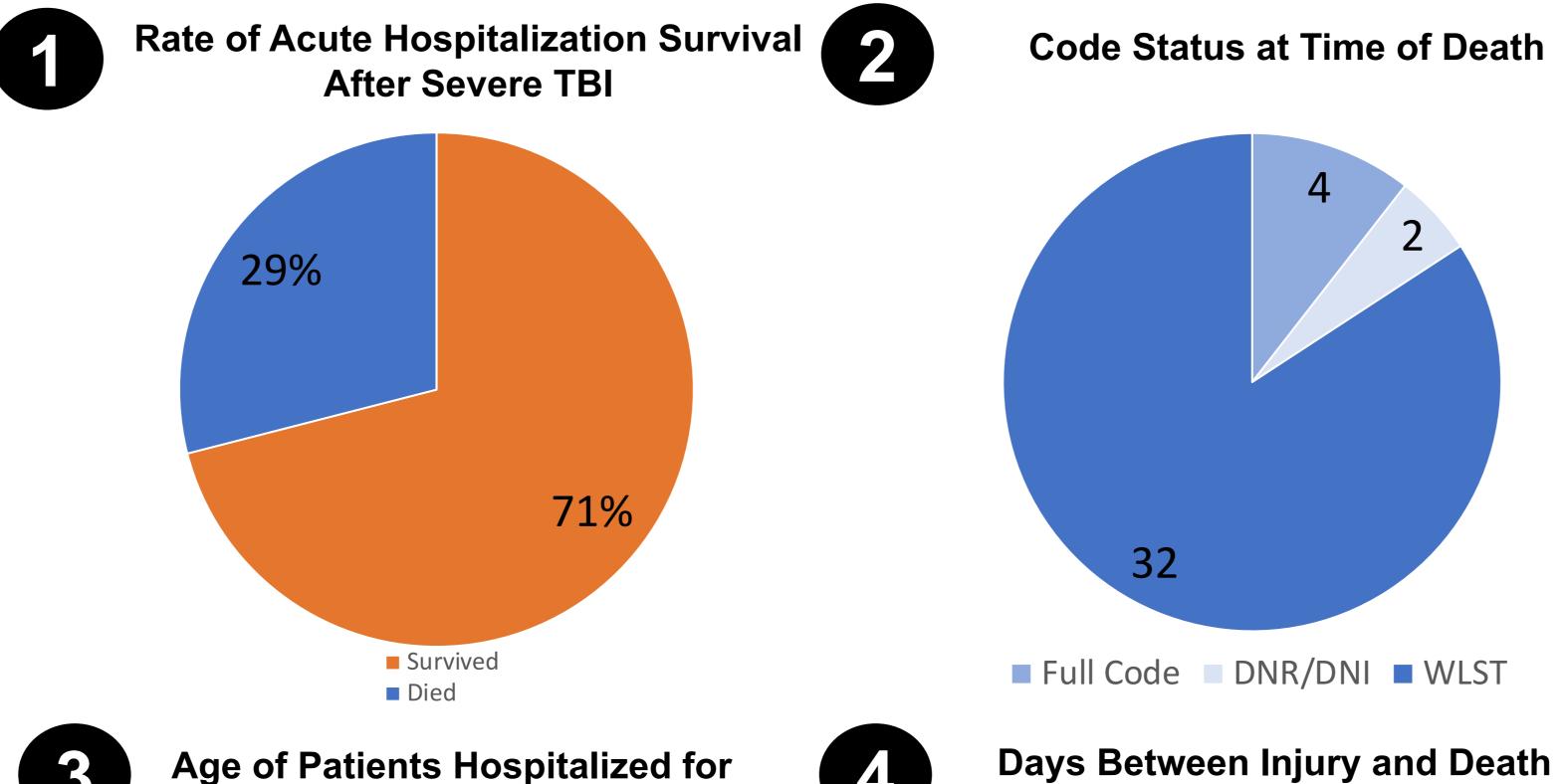
Characterize MGH patients with acute severe TBI who die after withdrawal of life sustaining therapy (WLST)
INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

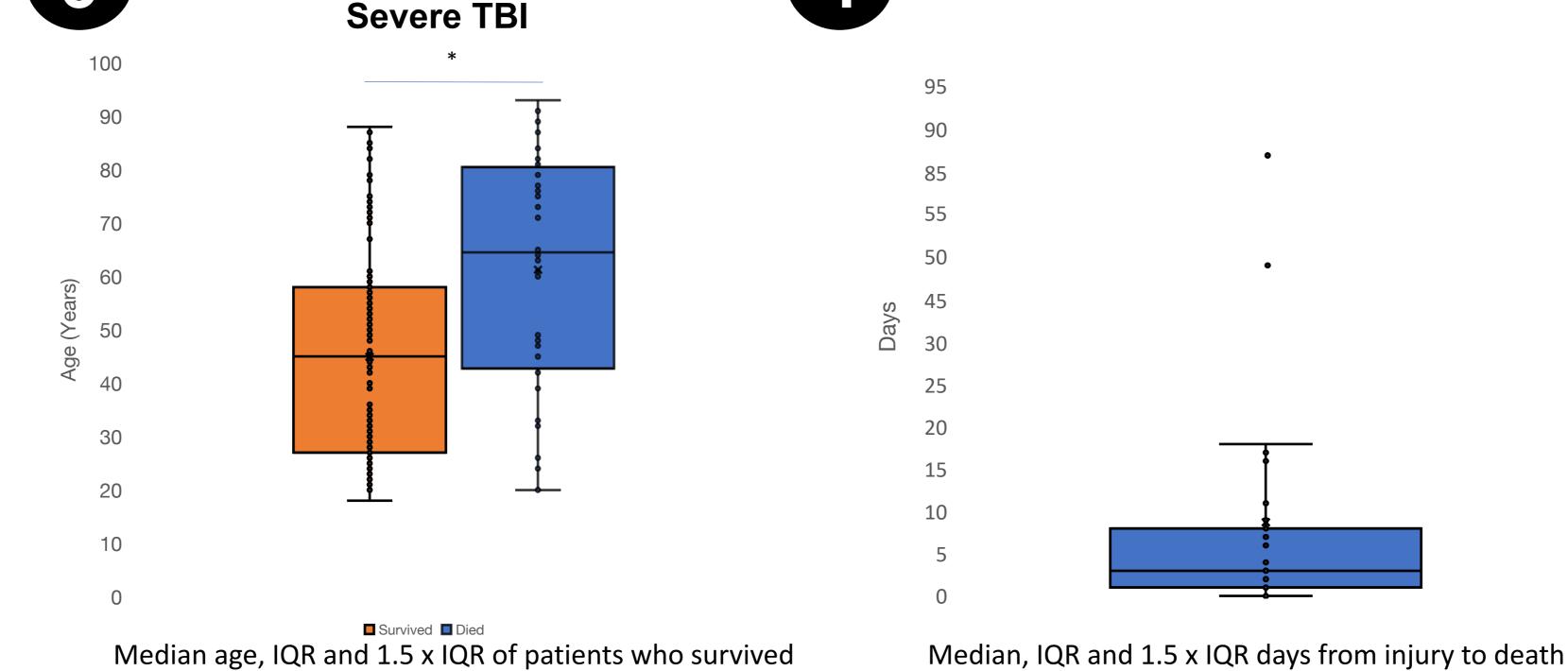
- 64% of deaths that occur within the first three days after sTBI are due to WLST¹→ high rate despite potential for meaningful recovery²
- Factors such as age, SES, race, and insurance affect WLST rates³
- There are no established guidelines to inform decision making regarding WLST
- Matched cohort study showed WLST after cardiac arrest results in excess mortality⁴

METHODS

- Abstracted data from EPIC into REDCap database
- Inclusion: patients with sTBI admitted to Lunder 6, Ellison 4, Blake 12 from 2016present (N=1,044)
- Analyzed data on first 133 patients with sTBI (4/2016 – 4/2018).
- Data elements: date of injury, age, gender, Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score, TBI mechanism, cause of death, date of death.

Rate of Acute Hospitalization Survival





¹Turgeon AF, et al. (2011)Mortality associated with withdrawal of life-sustaining therapy for patients with severe TBI: a Canadian multicentre cohort study. *CMAJ*.;183(14):1581-88 ²Wilkins, T. E., et al(2019). Favorable Functional Recovery in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury Survivors beyond Six Months. *Journal of Neurotrauma*, 36(22), 3158-3163. ³Williamson, et al (2020). Withdrawal of Life-Supporting Treatment in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury. *JAMA Surgery*.

REFERENCES

in patients who died during acute hospitalization.

³Williamson, et al (2020). Withdrawal of Life-Supporting Treatment in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury. *JAMA Surgery*.

⁴Elmer et al, Association of Early Withdrawal of Life-Sustaining Therapy for Perceived Neurological Prognosis with Mortality after Cardiac Arrest. Resuscitation. 102:127–135 (2016)

or died during acute hospitalization.

	All Patients (n = 133)	Survived (n = 95)	Died (n = 38)
Age; Median [IQR]	49.0	45.0	64.5
	[28.5-68.5]	[27.0-58.0]	[41.3-81.0]
Sex; (% Male)	74.4	75.8	71.1
Highest ICU GCS ;	14	15	5.5
Median [IQR],	[7.0-15.0]	[12.0-15.0]	[3.0-7.0],
(Range)	(3-15)	(3-15)	(3-15)
Cause of TBI; (%)			
Road Traffic	38.3	44.2	23.7
Incidental Fall	40.6	32.6	60.5
Other non-	2.3	2.1	2.6
intentional injury			
Violence/Assault	12.8	13.7	10.5
Suicide Attempt	4.5	5.3	2.6
Other	1.5	2.1	0.0

CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- 1 Most patients with sTBI survive hospitalization
- WLST is the most common cause of death for patients with TBI in an MGH ICU
- Age and injury severity may influence decisions about continuation of treatment
- 4 WLST typically occurs within one week of injury

A more nuanced understanding of the potential for recovery after severe TBI and factors influencing WLST is needed.

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