Welcome, we will begin shortly.



Advancing the Care of Patients with Disorders of Consciousness

Sunil Kothari, MD Medical Director, Catastrophic Care Management

Deborah M. Benson, PhD, ABPP Associate Vice President, Clinical Services Catastrophic Care Management

Welcome and Logistics

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- Slides advance automatically
- Q&A after presentation
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Presenters and Objectives

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Presenters



Sunil Kothari, MD Medical Director, Paradigm Catastrophic Care Management

- Physician with 20 years of experience in brain injuries and PM&R
- Director of the Disorders of Consciousness program at TIRR-Memorial Hermann
- Assistant professor in PM&R at Baylor College of Medicine
- Director of the Baylor College of Medicine fellowship in brain injury medicine



Deborah M. Benson, PhD, ABPP

Associate Vice President, Clinical Services, Paradigm Catastrophic Care Management

- Licensed psychologist with a PhD in clinical neuropsychology and board certification in rehabilitation psychology
- Background in neuroscience research, undergraduate/graduate teaching, clinical supervision and clinical practice with patients and families
- Numerous presentations and publications; served on regional and national advisory boards/councils serving individuals with disabilities and families
- Supervises/supports Paradigm teams to develop clinical management plans that ensure positive outcomes for patients with complex/catastrophic injuries

Paradigm's Aim

With a mission to help as many people as possible, we work to restore an injured worker's health, their spirit, and their hope for a brighter future.

Objectives

- What are Disorders of Consciousness (DoC) and how can care be improved post catastrophic injury?
- Emphasize the expertise with DoC that is needed to appropriately assess the indications and goals of admission to a DoC program
- Recall the distinguishing differences between coma, vegetative state, and the minimally conscious state
- Explore the challenges commonly experienced by patients and families regarding DoC treatment, and how to support their adjustment

Former Paradigm

Diagnosis

- ▹ Straightforward
- Distinctions unimportant

Prognosis

Uniformly poor

Treatment

- No significant benefit
- Rehabilitation delayed and contingent on emergence

Current Paradigm

Diagnosis

- ▹ Challenging
- ▶ Stakes high

Prognosis

▶ Good outcomes not uncommon

Treatment

- ▶ Early
- Specialized DoC programs

Diagnosis

Diagnosis

Former

- ▹ Straightforward
- Distinctions unimportant

Current

- ▶ Challenging
- ▹ Stakes high

Disorders of Consciousness



Definition of Consciousness

Awareness of self and/or environment constitutes consciousness

Unconsciousness

▶ Coma

- Complete loss of spontaneous and stimulus induced arousal (eyes closed); self-limited state
- Vegetative State (VS)
 - Return of basic arousal (eyes open); state of wakeful unawareness

Consciousness

Minimally Conscious State (MCS)

- Return of awareness; but awareness may be minimal in degree and inconsistent in manifestation
- Emerged From MCS (eMCS)
 - Return of functional object use and/or functional communication

Misdiagnosing Consciousness

35% misdiagnosis rate of the vegetative state in studies

Likely much higher

Misdiagnosis: Confounds

- Conditions that can mimic or overlap with DoC
 - Locked-In Syndrome
 - Akinetic Mutism
 - ▹ Catatonia
- Deficits that can mask the true level of consciousness
 - Bilateral eyelid apraxia, blepherospasm, cranial nerve III palsies
 - Widespread paresis or paralysis (e.g. critical illness polyneuropathy/myopathy)
 - Profound primary sensory deficits (e.g. deafness, blindness)
 - ▶ Higher-order sensory, motor, or cognitive deficits (e.g. apraxia, aphasia, etc.)

Misdiagnosis: Reversible Causes of Impaired Consciousness

- Under-stimulation and under-mobilization
- Disrupted sleep-wake cycles
- Sedating medications
- Concurrent medical conditions (e.g. hypoxemia, infection, metabolic abnormalities, etc.)
- Neuroendocrine abnormalities
- Seizures (e.g. non-convulsive status epilepticus, etc.)
- Intracranial abnormalities (e.g. hydrocephalus, subdural hygromas, etc.)

Misdiagnosis: "Signal to Noise"

Evidence of consciousness can be subtle & inconsistent

Assessing Consciousness

Behavioral

- Qualitative evaluation
 - Bedside evaluation
- Formal assessments
 - Standardized scale (e.g. CRS-R)
 - Individualized Quantitative
 Behavioral Assessment (IQBA)

Non-Behavioral

- Pupillometry
- Electromyographic (e.g. surface EMG)
- Neurophysiological (e.g. ERPs, TMS-EEG, etc.)
- Functional neuroimaging (e.g. fMRI)

Cognitive-Motor Dissociation

Covert Consciousness

Estimated approximately 15-20% of patients in VS have evidence of covert consciousness

Consciousness: What is at Stake?

- Clinical
- Psychological
- Legal
- Ethical

Prognosis

Prognosis

• Former

▹ Uniformly poor

Current

▶ Good outcomes not uncommon

Outcomes: Function

- **Early Recovery** (following commands prior to rehabilitation discharge):
 - By five years, independent functioning ranged from 56% (problem solving) to 85% (ambulation/wheelchair). Approximately 20% employable.*
- Late Recovery (not following commands prior to rehabilitation discharge):
 - By five years, 19% to 36% of participants were independent depending on the functional domain. Further recovery occurred between year 5 to year 10.*

*Source: TBI Model Systems data

Treatment

Treatment

- **Former**
 - ▶ No significant benefit
 - Rehabilitation delayed and contingent on emergence
- **Current**
 - ▶ Early
 - Specialized DoC programs

"Clinicians should refer patients with DoC who have achieved medical stability to settings staffed by multidisciplinary rehabilitation teams with specialized training to optimize diagnostic evaluation, prognostication, and subsequent management, including effective medical monitoring and rehabilitative care."

National Practice Guidelines for Disorders of Consciousness 2018

Goals of Specialized DoC Treatment Programs

Consciousness and communication

- Accurately assess the current level of consciousness
- Address reversible causes of impaired consciousness
- Trial interventions to enhance the level of consciousness
- If appropriate, establish a system of communication and environmental control

Neuromusculoskeletal and medical

- Minimize restrictions in range of motion
- Identify and augment residual voluntary movement
- Intensive mobilization and environmental enrichment
- Prevent and manage secondary medical complications
- Optimize basic bodily functions such as respiration, nutrition, elimination, and skin integrity

Context of care

- Provide family education, training, and support
- Establish a plan for aftercare
- Establish prognosis and goals of care

Accurately assess the current level of consciousness

Address reversible causes of impaired consciousness

Trial interventions to enhance the level of consciousness

Interventions to Enhance the Level of Consciousness

- General rehabilitation interventions
 - ▶ Sensory stimulation
 - Mobilization (sitting, standing)
 - Interpersonal interaction
- Pharmacological agents
 - Neurostimulants
 - ▶ GABA agonists
 - ▷ Other

Interventions to Enhance the Level of Consciousness (cont.)

- Brain stimulation*
 - ▶ Electrical
 - Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS)
 - Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS)
 - Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS)
 - Vagus Nerve Stimulation (VNS)
 - Median Nerve Stimulation (rMNS)
 - ▶ Ultrasound
 - Low Intensity Focused Ultrasound (LIFU)
- ▶ Biological therapies*
 - Stem Cell therapy

Intensive mobilization and environmental enrichment

Body-Weight Supported Treadmill Training

Minimize restrictions in range of motion

Spasticity and Contracture

Identify and augment residual voluntary movement

Myo-Electric Orthosis

If appropriate, establish a system of communication and motoric agency

Modes of Communication and Control

- Motoric
- Ocular
- Sub-clinical motoric
 - Surface EMG
- Non-motoric
 - Brain-Computer Interface (BCI)

Brain-Computer Interface

Prevent and manage secondary medical and neurological complications

Medical/Neurological Complications

- Infection
- Venous thrombosis
- Skin breakdown
- Heterotopic ossification
- Paroxsmal sympathetic hyperactivity
- Seizures
- Endocrine/metabolic abnormalities

Optimize basic bodily functions such as respiration, nutrition, elimination, and skin integrity

Optimize Basic Bodily Functions

- Respiration
- Digestion/nutrition
- Elimination
- Integument
- Autonomic
- Sleep/wake
- Nociception/pain

Provide family education, training, and support

"Brain damage is a family affair." Muriel Lezak, PhD, 1988

Unique Challenges Facing Families of Patients with DoC

- Early pressure/weight of decision regarding withdrawal of care
- Expectancy bias \rightarrow mistrust
- Cognitive dissonance—survival \rightarrow long-term disability
- Emotional fallout—regret, guilt, despair
- Ambiguous loss

Family Education and Training

Establishing trust

- Acknowledge the unknown and unpredictability
- Educate regarding conceptions of 'consciousness'
- Encourage sharing of observations
- Engage collaboration with team to interpret patient's behaviors

Gaining alignment

- Collaborate regarding goals of admission
- Train family members as co-therapists
- ▶ Establish plans for after-care
- Consider 'supported failure' scenarios

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