

**Legal Developments
in Clinical Ethics**

HCA Healthcare Webinar
January 11, 2016

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Brain death
Medical futility

**Brain
death**

3 parts

1

Clinician
duties at
brain death

2

2 new &
significant
cases

Jahi McMath
Aden Hailu

3

Implications
for clinical
ethics

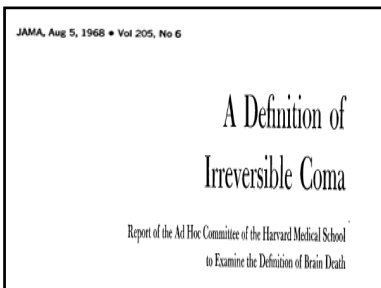
**Clinician
duties at
brain death**



After death,
nothing more
for medicine

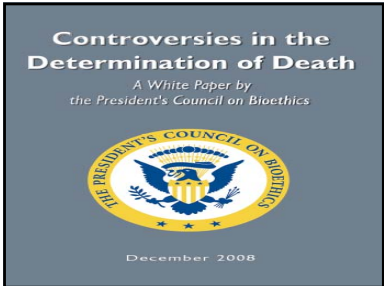


total
brain = death
failure



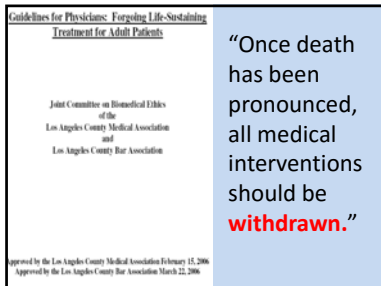
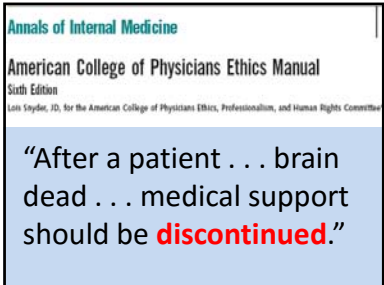


Legally
settled
since 1980s



total
brain = death
failure

Dead →
stop
physiological
support



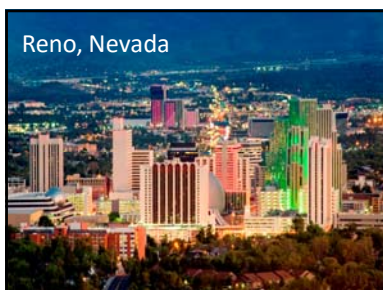
Dead → Not a patient

Not a patient → No duty to treat

BUT...

Surrogate
resistance
is **growing**

**Aden
Hailu**



**Aden
Hailu**
20 yo



April 1, 2015

Catastrophic anoxic
brain injury during
exploratory
laparotomy

May 28, 2015

Met AAN criteria
for brain death

Jan. 4, 2016

Still on organ
support in hospital;
dies per CP criteria

Dead

7 months
in ICU

May	June	July	August
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 29 30 31
		31	
September	October	November	December
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
1 2 3	1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31
	30 31		

Why?

Court **injunctions** pending litigation



Aden's father Argues she is **not** dead

Trial court AAN criteria met
 → Aden **is** dead
 → Hospital may **stop**

Aden's father Appeals to Nevada Supreme Court

Father argues **Irrelevant** if Aden meets AAN criteria
 They are the **"wrong"** criteria



1

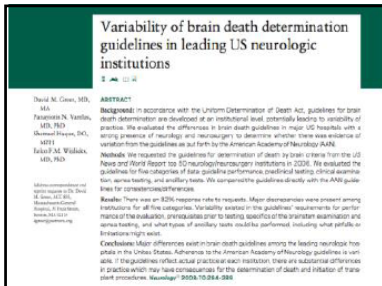
DDNC requires
“irreversible cessation .
.. **all** functions of the .
.. **entire** brain”
Nev. Rev. Stat. 451.007(1)

Trial court did **not**
consider whether
AAN measures
“irreversible cessation . . .
all functions of the . . .
entire brain”

2

DDNC “must be
made in accordance
with **accepted**
medical standards.”
Nev. Rev. Stat. 451.007(2)

Trial court did **not**
consider whether
AAN are
“accepted medical
standards”



Remanded
back to trial
court

Evidentiary hearings

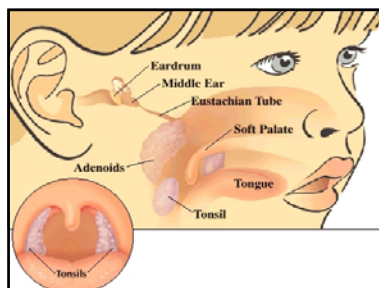
Dec. 29, 2015
Jan. 22, 2016

Jan. 4 2016

Dead per CP criteria
Moot if dead re BD criteria

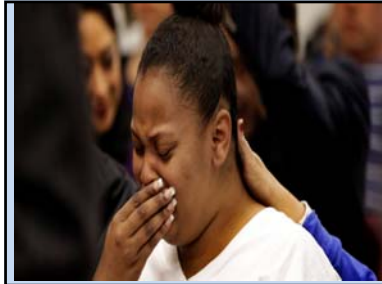
Might proceed **despite** mootness

Jahi McMath

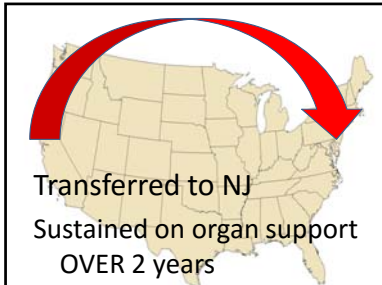


Dec. 12, 2013

Declared dead per BD criteria



Litigation
until early
Jan. 2014



6 separate
lawsuits

1



2

Mar. 2015
Medical malpractice
lawsuit

Seeking
future medical
expenses

Dead people do
not have medical
expenses

Re-litigate
status as
alive

Hospital
moves to
dismiss

Death **already**
determined in
Dec. 2013



Collateral estoppel



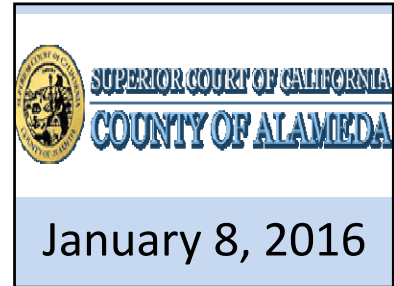
Oct. 2015

May allege
more facts to
establish alive

Amended
complaint
Nov. 6

More specific & concrete allegations that she is alive (e.g. she responds)

Hospital **again** moves to dismiss



If true, new allegations sufficient

Factual vs. legal dispute



No disputed **facts**
Dispute over what **law** requires

Met AAN criteria in April
Always met AAN criteria

Family questions whether AAN criteria are **right** criteria per UDDA



Dispute
over **facts**

Not questioning
the validity of
AAN criteria

Question Jahi's
satisfaction of
AAN criteria
Met in Dec. 2013
Not met now



**Potential
impact**

1

Even **without**
rulings in Hailu
or McMath

High **salience**
of these cases
in media

More families dispute DDNC



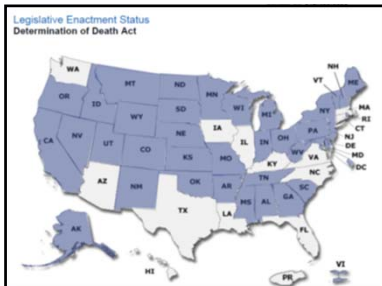
13 ethics consults "because family members asked clinical caregivers to deviate from standard procedures following brain death"
Al Flamm et al, "Family members' requests to extend physiologic support after declaration of brain death: a case series analysis and proposed guidelines for clinical management," J Clin Ethics (2014) 25(3):222-37.



"in recent months . . . the **families of two patients** determined to be dead by neurologic criteria have **rejected** this diagnosis"
JM Luce, "The Uncommon Case of Jahi McMath," Chest (2015) 147(4):1144-51.

2

Nevada law is not unique
>40 states adopted UDDA



If **legal** standard demands more than **medical** standard, must revise medical standard



Did **not** say AAN criteria fail to establish legal death

But seriously **questioned** whether they do

3

If McMath is determined alive, must reexamine medical criteria for DDNC

Zero tolerance for false positives

AAN criteria fail to measure “irreversibility”

4

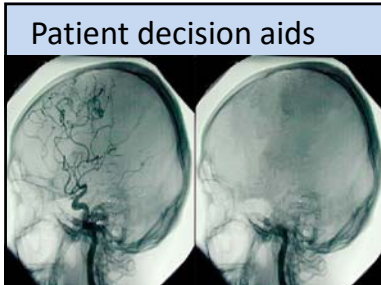
Not changing clinician duties at BD
But **may** change BD itself

5

Families get injunctions, even if temporary
Accommodation
24 hours → 24 days

Responses

Diagnostic confusion



Brain Death

A person dies when brain function ceases. The heart stops beating, and breathing and blood circulation stop. Because life support machines can function as substitutes, it is possible that even in the face of total injury or irreversible disease, the heart can be kept beating with medications, and respiratory breathing can be artificially performed with a ventilator. The concept of brain death developed in response to these advanced medical techniques that can maintain some bodily functions. Brain death, as understood in US and other industrialized nations, means there is no function of the entire brain. The brainstem in the area of the brain that controls breathing and circulation and functions outside essential life functions. When the brain, including the brainstem, has ceased to function, the individual is truly dead by medical and legal standards. Thus, brain death is real death. The March 23, 2010, issue of JAMA includes an article about brain death. The Feature Page is based on one published in the May 19, 2010, issue of JAMA.

INDICATORS OF BRAIN DEATH

- No response to any stimulus—no movement, reflexes, or blinking
- No breathing unless mechanical aid is provided for the person
- Pupils dilated and not responsive to light
- No gag reflex, no corneal reflex, blinking when the surface of the eye is touched, and absence of other specific reflexes

CONTRASTING

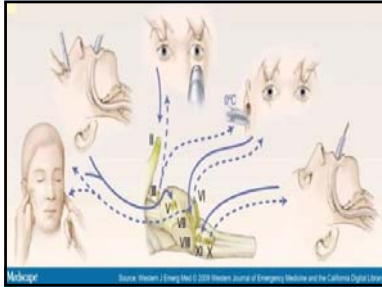
- Computed tomography (CT) scans of the brain may show abnormalities such as bleeding, hemorrhage, masses, stroke, brain injury, or severe brain swelling (edema)
- Electroencephalography (EEG) records electrical brain activity. If brain death is present,

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke: www.ninds.nih.gov
- American Academy of Neurology: www.aan.com
- United Network for Organ Sharing: www.unos.org

Do **not** use the term “brain death”

Mistrust



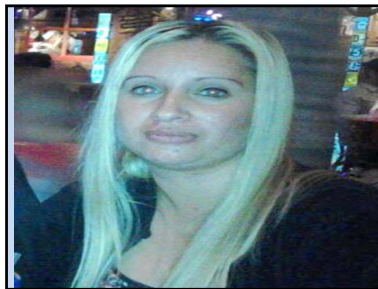
Independent
second
opinion



But we've got to verify it legally,
to see if she
is morally, ethically
spiritually, physically
positively, absolutely
undeniably and reliably Dead



And she's not only
merely dead,
she's really most
sincerely dead.





**Medical
Futility**

Way more
frequent than
brain death
conflicts

13%
ethics consults



**MEMORIAL SLOAN-KETTERING
CANCER CENTER**

J. Oncology Practice (June 2013)

> 16%
ethics consults

HEC Forum
DOI: 10.1007/s10730-015-9293-5

What Ethical Issues Really Arise in Practice
at an Academic Medical Center? A Quantitative
and Qualitative Analysis of Clinical Ethics
Consultations from 2008 to 2013


Katherine Wasson^{1,2} · Emily Anderson¹ ·

> 33%
ethics consults



**University of Michigan
Health System**

Physician Executive Journal (37 no. 6)



Feb 2015

700 acute
care
clinicians

**Typical
dispute
resolution**

Consensus

Intractable

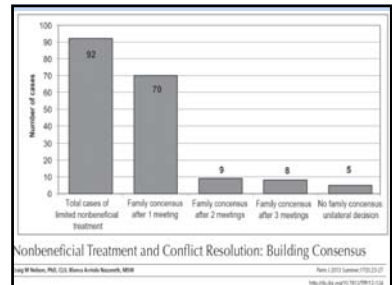
**Negotiation
Mediation**

95%

Earliest

Prendergast (1998)
57% agree immediately
90% agree within 5 days
96% agree after more meetings

Latest



**What
about
the 5%**

TABLE 3. Support for Proposed Solutions to Nonbeneficial Treatment

Proposed Solution	Effective (%) "Somewhat" or "Completely" Agree	Morally Acceptable (%) "Somewhat" or "Completely" Agree
Creating and implementing committees (with medical and nonmedical representatives) who could be consulted to resolve cases that are felt to be NBT. These committees would issue binding decisions about the care to be provided	61	60

DOI: 10.1097/CCM.0000000000000754



Texas Operation

Attending may stop LSMT
for **any reason**
with immunity
if review comm. agrees

Tex. H&S 166.046

6 steps

Step 1

Attending refers to
“review committee”

HEC

MARC

Step 2

Hospital provides
notice to surrogate

Step 3

Open meeting

Step 4

Review committee
decides & serves
“written explanation”

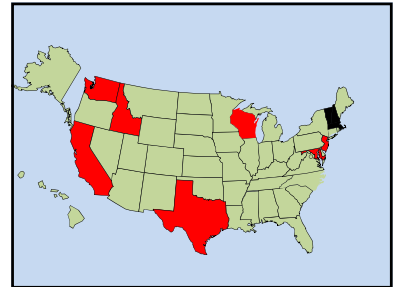
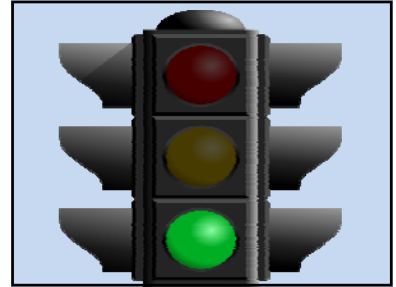
Step 5

Attempt to
transfer (10 days)

Step 6

Treating hospital
may stop LSMT

Safe harbor
legal immunity



TADA
under attack

2 attacks:
1. Legislature
2. Courts

Texas
Legislative
Attack



2003 2009
2005 2011
2007 2013



H.B.
3074

artificially
administered
nutrition &
hydration



Same as before:
Vent
Dialysis
ECMO . . .

Texas
Court
Attack





Procedural Due Process



Life
Liberty
Property

Notice
Opportunity to present
Opportunity to confront
Statement of decision
Independent decision-maker
Judicial review

Neutral & independent decision maker

Who Makes the decision?
Intramural institutional ethics committee
But the HEC is controlled by the hospital

1-5 members	48%
5-10 members	34%
Mostly physicians, administrators, nurses	

No community member requirement, like IRB
< 10% TX HECs have community member

Lack of Notice

Only **48 hours** to prepare for the review committee meeting + notice often on FRI

Surrogate may **attend**.
But unclear right to **participate**

More PDP problems

TADA is **silent** not only on substantive criteria but also on procedures and methodology
E.g. quorum
E.g. voting

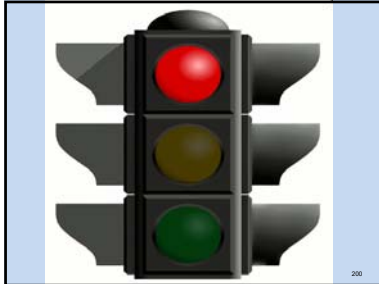
No judicial review
HEC is forum of last resort

Dunn **died**
December 23

Might proceed despite mootness

Oklahoma

“opposite”
of Texas



Consent
always

Nondiscrimination
in Treatment Act
November 2013

“health care provider
shall not deny . . .
life-preserving health
care . . . directed by the
patient or [surrogate]”

Medical Treatment
Laws Information Act
November 2014

1st year in effect
Jan. 1 2015
to
Jan 1, 2016

1

Information for Patients and Their Families
Your Medical Treatment Rights Under Oklahoma Law

No Discrimination Based on Mental Status or Disability:
Medical treatment, care, nutrition or hydration may not be withheld or withdrawn from an incompetent patient because of the mental disability or mental status of the patient.
Required by Section 3005.5(B) of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes

What Are Your Rights if A Health Care Provider Denies Life-Preserving Health Care?

• If a patient or person authorized to make health care decisions for the patient directs life-preserving treatment that the health care provider gives to other patients, your health care provider **may not deny** it.

Report suspected violations of any of the laws summarized in this brochure listed above, or attempts to violate any such laws, to the state Licensing Board of the profession(s) of all health care providers involved in the violation.

Oklahoma Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision
www.okmedicalboard.org
 405-942-1400
 1-800-301-4519 (Toll free outside the 405 area code)

2

Oklahoma Health Care Providers' Responsibilities and Rights Under Certain Medical Treatment Laws



I hereby certify that I have read this brochure in its entirety and that I understand my legal duties pursuant to the laws described as it:

Printed name _____
 Licensing entry _____
 Employer _____ Date _____
 Signature _____

Please complete all information requested above the signature line. Once complete, give to your employer to be placed in your personnel file for a minimum of one (1) calendar year.

Review & sign once per year

3



Oklahoma Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision

CME

You can earn up to 3.00 CME
 Free with [Quality Matters](#)
 Register [HERE](#)
 Oklahoma Health Care Providers' Responsibilities and Rights Under Certain Medical Treatment Laws

Introduction

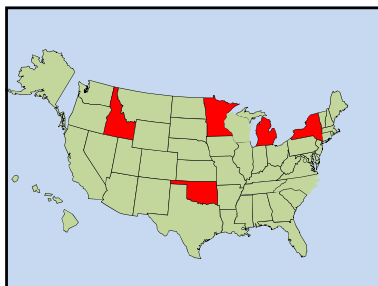
- Course Info & Objectives, Course Audience, CME Accreditation Statement and Disclosure
- Introduction to CME/IA

Part 1 - Disagreement with Medical Treatment Directive

Part 2 - Withholding or Withdrawing Medical Treatment

Every 2 years

Oklahoma is emblematic
More red lights



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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 one million** direct visits. Plus, it is distributed through RSS, email, Twitter, and re-publishers like Westlaw, Bioethics.net, Wellsphere, and Medpedia.

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