I, Dr.\_\_\_\_\_(print name) c# or e#\_

# testify that I have read the attached syllabus and agree to abide by the policies, rules and regulations of the LAC+USC Medical Center.

Signature	Date

Questions regarding performance of the neurologic examination, confirmatory testing, or documentation for brain death can be directed to: Dr. Jeffrey Johnson (Chair of the Brain Death Committee) Department of Pediatrics, IRD 101 (323) 409-2318. Credentialing questions should be directed to: Attending Staff Office Jesús Ceja, CPCS, Director (323) 409-4040.

- 1. Etiologies consistent with a diagnosis of brain death include all EXCEPT:
  - a. Hepatic failure
  - b. Mild hydrocephalus
  - c. Closed head injury
  - d. Cardiac arrhythmia
  - e. Drowning

## 2. Accepted techniques for testing the motor response to noxious stimulation in brain death examination include:

- a. Bringing the hand towards the face as if to strike it (visual threat).
- b. Nail bed pressure
- c. Pulling the hair
- d. Shouting in the ear
- e. Insertion of an 18-guage needle into the supraorbital periosteum

3. A patient may meet "whole brain" criteria for brain death with:

- a. A spinal reflex response to noxious cutaneous stimulation
- b. A gag on stimulation of the oropharynx
- c. Extensor posturing
- d. A blink response to corneal stimulation
- e. All of the above

### 4. Confirmatory tests for Brain Death might include:

- a. Diagnostic Angiogram
- b. Radionuclide flow study
- c. Electroencephalogram
- d. All of the above

#### 5. The oculocephalic reflex is tested by:

- a. Turning the patient's head quickly from side to side
- b. Irrigating the tympanic membrane with ice water
- c. Pushing gently on the eyeball through the closed lid
- d. Shining a light in one eye and observing for constriction of the contralateral pupil

### LAC+USC ASA 106-B Brain Death Declaration Competency Exam

### 6. Touching the cornea with a wisp of cotton "Dolls eyes" found on testing of the oculocephalic reflex indicates absence of activity of the:

- a. Cerebral cortex
- b. Thalamus
- c. Midbrain
- d. Pons
- e. Medulla

### 7. BOTH physicians signing a Brain Death Declaration of adults must:

- a. Have a current California state medical license.
- b. Perform a neurologic examination
- c. Complete the LAC+USC Brain Death declarant competency process
- d. Be from Neurology or Neurosurgery
- e. A and C
- f. A, B, and C

### 8. If a patient without a preexisting DNR order, has a cardiopulmonary arrest 7 minutes into the apnea test (pCO2 on blood gas = 54 mmHg), the examiner should:

- a. Do not resuscitate
- b. Resuscitate and document that the patient was declared brain dead
- c. Resuscitate and try the test again in 10 minutes with a shorter period of apnea
- d. Resuscitate and document that the patient was too unstable to perform the test and that brain death determination based on clinical exam alone is not possible at this time

#### 9. An unilateral pupillary defect due to ocular injury:

- a. Should be documented on the Brain Death Declaration
- b. Eliminates the validity of all parts of the brain death exam
- c. Does not invalidate the diagnosis of brain death if the remainder of the clinical exam is diagnostic and confirmed by an approved ancillary study
- d. Will interfere with testing for "doll's eyes" (oculocephalic reflex)
- e. A and C

#### 10. The interval between Brain Death Declarations of adults must be at least:

- a. 0 hours
- b. 1 hour
- c. 2 hours
- d. 4 hours
- e. 6 hours