IPRC Webinar Series

Disorders of Consciousness

Part 1: Terminology, Assessment, and Outcome Tuesday, April 20th, 2021

Stacy Suskauer, MD
Beth Slomine, PhD, ABPP
Heather McLean, PT, MPT, CBIS, C/NDT
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About our presenters

Stacy Suskauer, MD

Beth Slomine, PhD, ABPP

Heather McLean, PT, MPT, CBIS, C/NDT



UNLOCKING POTENTIAL

Objectives

At the end of the session:

- The learner will be able to identify key features of vegetative state/unresponsive wakefulness syndrome and minimally conscious state,
- The learner will be able to describe at least two assessment measures for evaluating children with DOC,
- The learner will be able to discuss patterns of outcome among children with DOC.

Disclosures

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Dr. Suskauer:

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Scientific Advisory Board

Myomo

Will discuss off label use of medications (Part II)





Plan

Part 1 -- today

- Terminology and Pathology
- Assessment
- Prognosis and Outcome

Part 2 – next week

- Interventions
- Case study



Additional Program Description

Current Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Reports https://doi.org/10.1007/s40141-019-0214-4

PEDIATRIC REHABILITATION MEDICINE (A HOUTROW AND M FUENTES, SECTION EDITORS)

Rehabilitation in Children with Disorder of Consciousness

Nancy Yeh 1,2 • Beth S. Slomine 1,2,3 • Valerie Paasch 1,3 • Heather B. McLean 1 • Stacy J. Suskauer 1,2,4



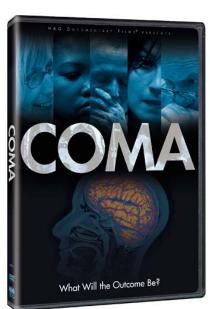
Terminology and Pathology



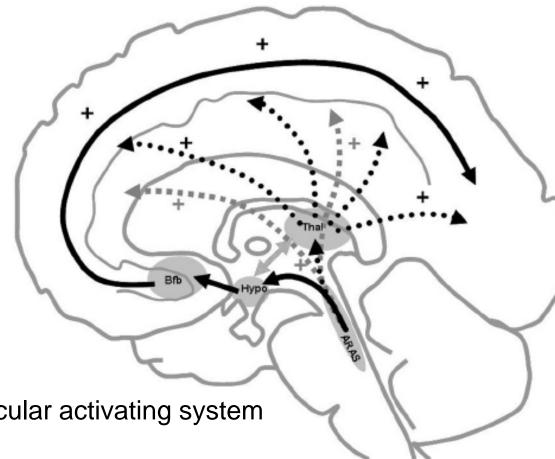
Severe Disorders of Consciousness

- Severely altered arousal and/or awareness of self and the environment
 - Coma
 - Vegetative State
 - Minimally Conscious State

Consensus definitions from Aspen Neurobehavioral Workgroup



Anatomic structures subserving awareness and arousal



Bfb: Basal forebrain

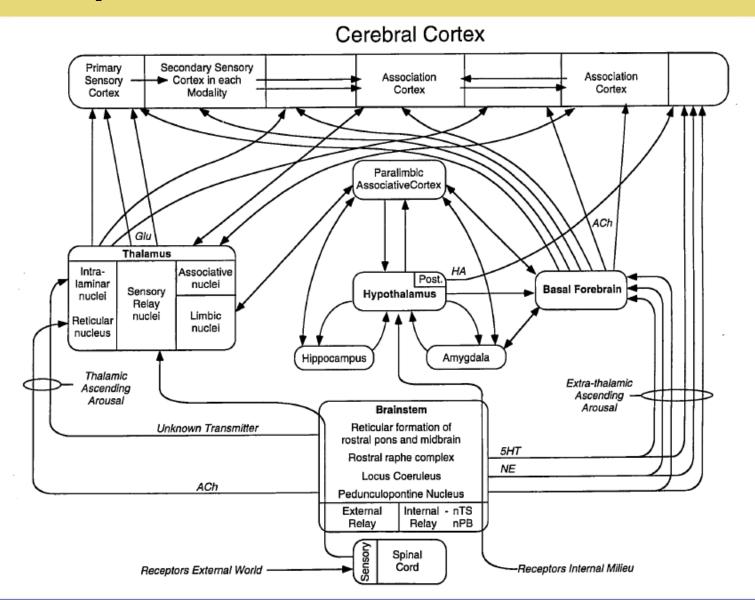
Hypo: Hypothalamus

Thal: Thalamus

ARAS: Ascending reticular activating system

Weiss et al., Critical Care, 2007

A "simplified" view of consciousness



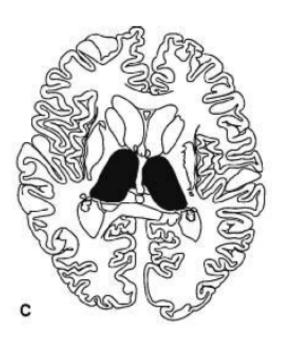
Neuropathology of Vegetative State



Diffuse Cortical Injury



Diffuse Subcortical +/Brainstem Injury



Thalamic Injury

figure from Kinney and Samuels, J Neuropath and Exp Neuro 1994

Diagnostic Criteria

		Vegetative/		
State	Coma	Unresponsive Wakefulness	Minimally Conscious	Conscious
Sleep/wake cycles	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Purposeful/voluntary behavioral responses	No	No	Yes	Yes
Consistent yes/no OR Functional object use	No	No	No	Yes

Newer terminology

Vegetative State = "Unresponsive Wakefulness Syndrome"

Prolonged VS/UWS:

Describe as:

Vegetative State +

Etiology +

Duration

Eliminate use of:

"Persistent Vegetative State"

"Permanent Vegetative State"



More newer terminology

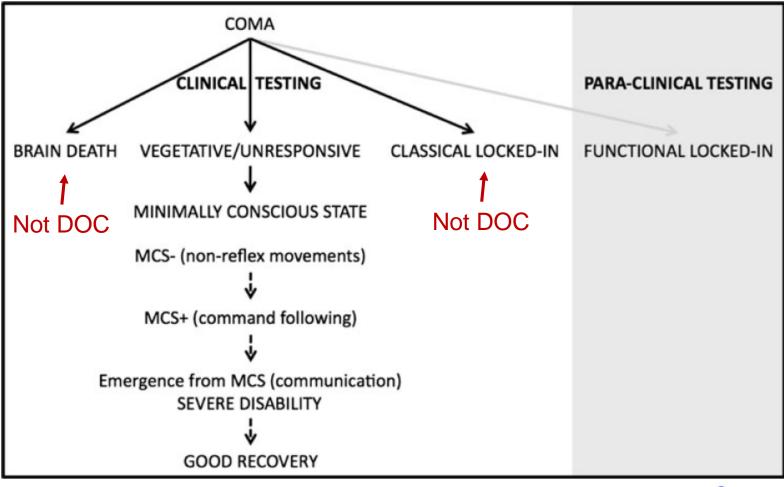
MCS (-)

Minimal levels of behavioral interaction characterized by the presence of non-reflex movements such as: (i) orientation of noxious stimuli, (ii) pursuit eye movements that occur appropriately in relation to relevant environmental stimuli.

MCS (+)

Presence of (i) command following, (ii) intelligible verbalization or (iii) gestural or verbal yes/no responses.

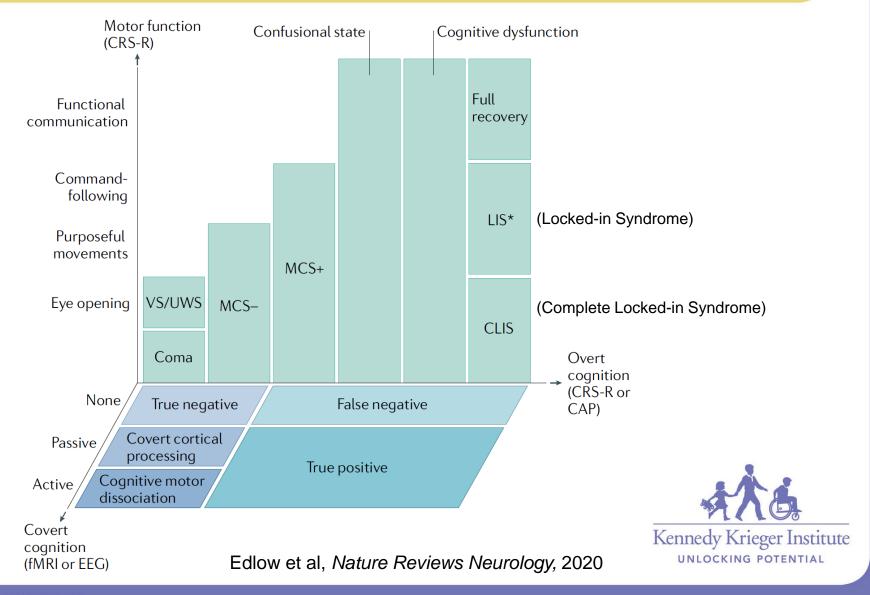
Pediatric DOC



Bruno et al., J Neurol, 2011



Multidimensional Assessment of Consciousness



Assessment



Pediatric DoC – Systematic Review (2018)

15 Recommendations for Adults, 3 for Children

- Rec 16 Treat confounding conditions, increase arousal, use standardized behavioral assessment targeted for children, conduct serial evaluations
- Rec 17 Counsel families that natural history/prognosis is not well defined and there are no evaluations to improve prognostic accuracy
- Rec 18 Counsel families that there are no established therapies for prolonged DOC

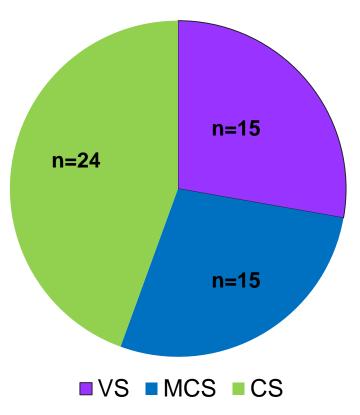
Standardized Evaluation Tools

- JFK Coma Recovery Scale Revised (CRS-R)
 - Coma Recovery Scale Pediatrics (CRS-P)
- Rappaport Coma/Near Coma Scale (CNCS)
- Western Neuro Sensory Stimulation Profile (WNSSP)
- Disorders of Consciousness Scale (DOCS)
- Sensory Modality Assessment and Rehabilitation Technique (SMART)
- Wessex Head Injury Matrix (WHIM)
- Sensory Stimulation Assessment Measure (SSAM)

JFK Coma Recovery Scale - Revised

- Auditory Function
- Visual Function
- Motor Function
 - Functional object use*
- Oromotor/Verbal Function
- Communication
 - Functional communication*
- Arousal

Young Children with ABI (n = 54), 31% TBI

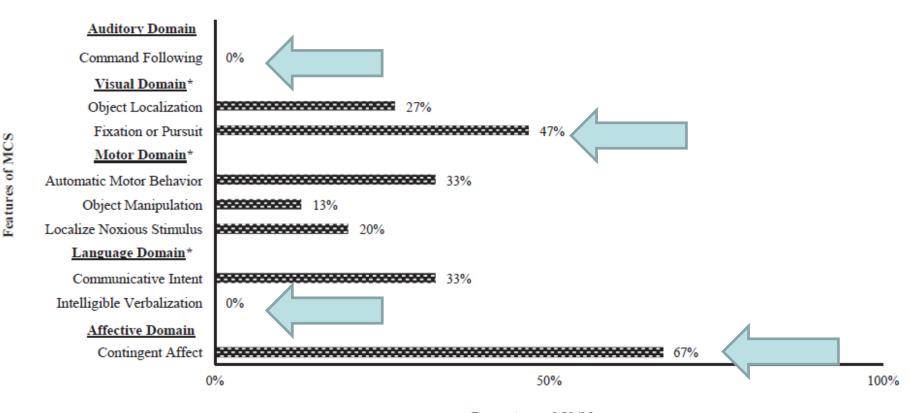


- 9/15 children in VS emerged to MCS
- No child emerged from VS to CS
- 5/15 children emerged from MCS to CS



Features of MCS at Admission

Children in a Minimally Conscious State (N = 15).



Percentage of Children

^{*}Note. Ratings reflect the best demonstrated skill within the domain.

Features of CS

C

Children in a Conscious State (N = 24).

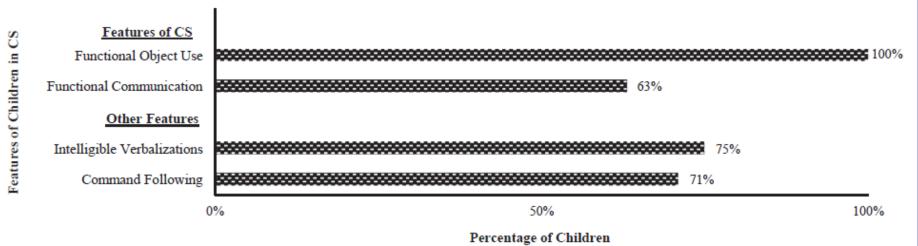


Fig 1 Features of states of consciousness at admission.

At admission

- Functional Object Use not observed <12 months
- Functional Communication not observed <20 months

By discharge

5 more emerged to CS, 2/5 had Functional Object Use Only

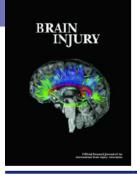
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Clinical Features of DOC in very young children

- Visual and motor skills may be most applicable
- Language-based skills may be least applicable

Accurate classification may have important prognostic implications



Brain Injury

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Preliminary validation of the coma recovery scale for pediatrics in typically developing young children

Beth S. Slomine, Stacy J. Suskauer, Rachel Nicholson & Joseph T. Giacino

33 typically developing children (8 months to 59 months)

Modifications

- toys/language
- Functional Object Use spontaneous play
- Functional Communication questions from a picture book
- Intelligible Verbalizations What is this...this is a...?
- Arousal definition modification
- Automatic motor responses with play
- Affect scale

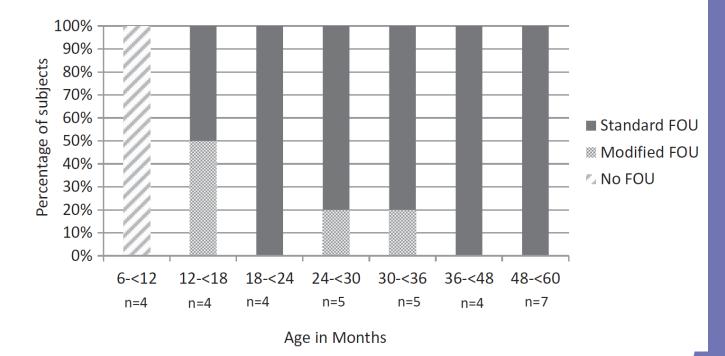


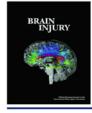
Functional Object Use

Uninjured Children:

At what age is functional object use established?







Brain Injury

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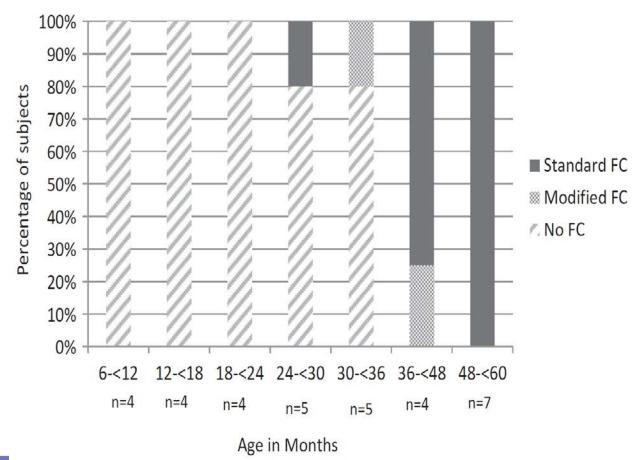
Preliminary validation of the coma recovery scale for pediatrics in typically developing young children

Beth S. Slomine, Stacy J. Suskauer, Rachel Nicholson & Joseph T. Giacino

Uninjured Children: at what age is Functional Communication established?







Summary from CRS-Pediatrics validation study (in typically functioning children)

Visual and motor skills develop earliest

- Language-based skills develop later
- Some younger children showed FOU and FC only with modifications
- Overall caution when assessing DOC in young children

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Individualized Assessments

- Target a few behaviors of particular interest
 - Short assessments
 - Can be repeated throughout day by varying staff and family members
- Examples:
 - Arousal: eye opening, response to stimulus
 - Command following versus automatic movements
 - Vision/Hearing: preferential attention to salient stimuli

Individualized Protocols

Explanation, Positioning, Directions, Observations

Trials	Target response	Other arm	Other	No
(15 seconds each)		movement	Response	Response
		(define)	(smile,	
			posturing)	
Touch the iPad				
Observation				
Touch the iPad				
Touch the iPad				
Observation"				
Touch the iPad				
Observation				
Observation				



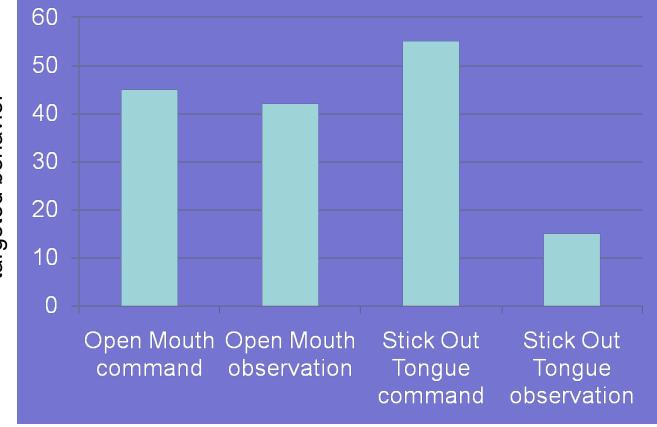
Command following or not?

Individualized Protocol- Command Following

	Opens Mouth	Sticks Out Tongue	No Response
Stick out your tongue			
(No Command)			
Open your mouth			
Stick out your tongue			
Open your mouth			
(No command)			
(No command)			
Open your mouth			
Stick out your tongue			

Individualized Protocol Results

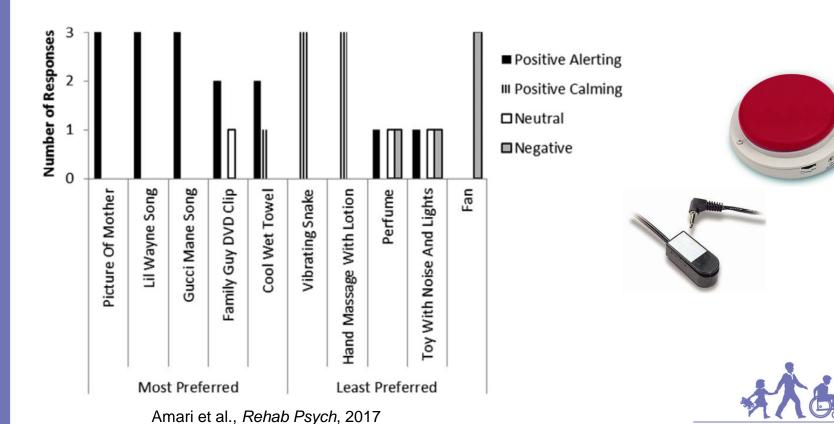




Pediatric DOC

Conducting Preference Assessments for Youth With Disorders of Consciousness During Rehabilitation

Adrianna Amari, Stacy J. Suskauer, Valerie Paasch, Lauren K. Grodin, and Beth S. Slomine Kennedy Krieger Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, and Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine



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Cognitive and Linguistic Scale (CALS)

Arousal Responsivity **Emotional Regulation** Inhibition Focusing and Resisting Response Time Orientation Memory for New Information Simple Receptive Language Complex Receptive Language Simple Expressive Language
Complex Expressive Language
Initiation
Pragmatics
Simple Problem Solving
Complex Problem Solving
Visuoperceptual Ability
Visuospatial ability
Self-Monitoring/Evaluation
Cognitive Safety



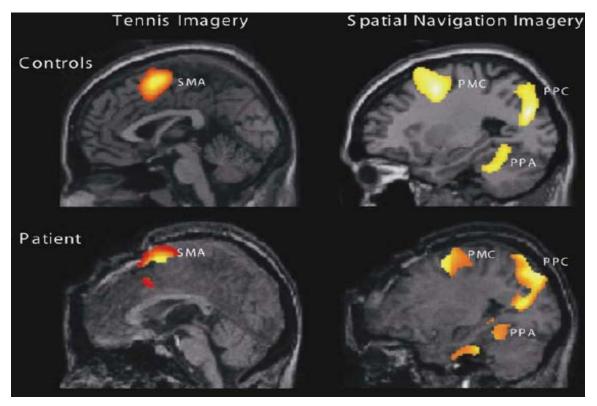
Physical Abilities and Mobility Scale (PAMS)

Tolerance to positioning Tolerance to sitting in a wheelchair Tolerance to orthosis or splint Support for seating system Head control Trunk control Rolling supine to/from prone Transitioning from supine to sit Transitioning from sit to stand Standing Transitioning from floor to stand

Environmental transfers Transfers into and out of a car Walking on level ground: assistive device Walking on level ground: distance Walking on level ground: level of assistance Community skills Wheelchair mobility Standing balance Stairs



Assessment of Covert Cognition



Owen et al., Science, 2006



Prognosis and Outcomes



Pediatric DoC – Systematic Review (2018)

15 Recommendations for Adults, 3 for Children

- Rec 16 Treat confounding conditions, increase arousal, use standardized behavioral assessment targeted for children, conduct serial evaluations
- Rec 17 Counsel families that natural history/prognosis is not well defined and there are no evaluations to improve prognostic accuracy
- Rec 18 Counsel families that there are no established therapies for prolonged DOC

Short-term prognosis differs for patients with TBI in VS/MCS- vs MCS+ at admission to inpatient rehab

	Emerged (n = 10), mean (SD)	Did not emerge (n = 4), mean (SD)	P	Effect size
Age at injury (years)	14.9 (5)	8.7 (5)	.08	0.49
Initial CNCS score ^a	1.8 (0.4)	2.8 (0.4)	.025	0.62
Initial CALS responsiveness item score ^b	3.8 (0.8)	1.3 (0.6)	.007	0.71
In MCS+ at admission ^c	80%	0%	.015	0.73

Abbreviations: CALS, Cognitive and Linguistic Scale; CNCS, Coma/Near-Coma Scale; CS, conscious state; MCS, minimally conscious state; VS, vegetative state.

Pham et al., JHTR, 2014

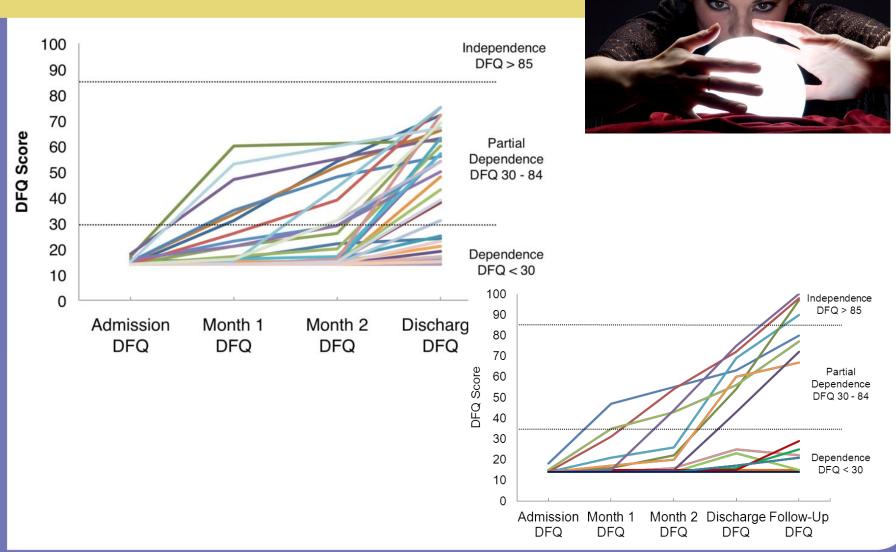


^aCNCS was not administered to 1 patient (who emerged to CS).

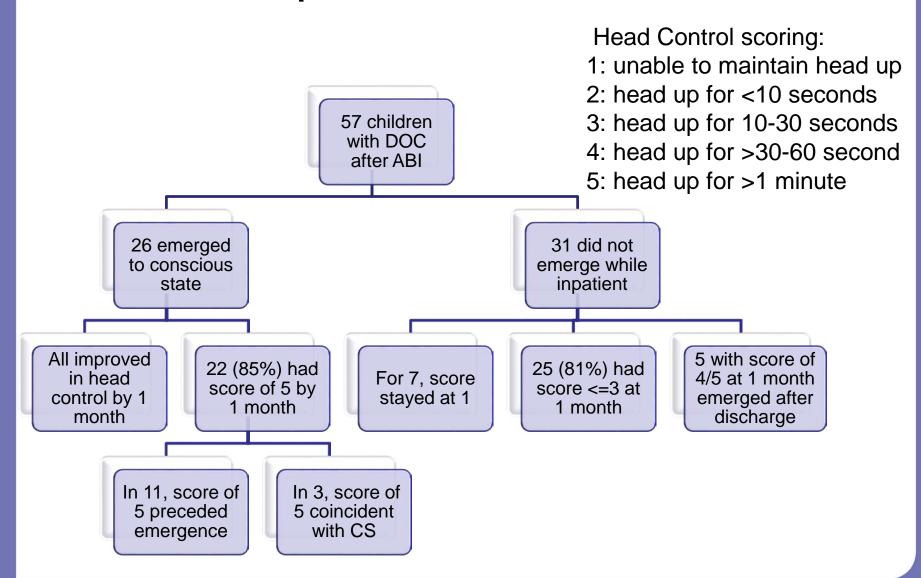
^bCALS was not administered to 1 patient younger than 2 years at injury (who did not emerge to CS).

cVersus VS or MCS—.

Early changes predicts further recovery



PAMS head control scores within 1 month of admission to inpatient rehabilitation



Outcomes



Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

journal homepage: www.archives-pmr.org

Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 2021;■:■■■-■■■



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Very Long-Term Outcomes in Children Admitted in a Disorder of Consciousness After Severe Traumatic Brain Injury

Sandra Rodgin, PhD,^{a,b} Stacy J. Suskauer, MD,^{c,d} Julia Chen, PhD,^e Elana Katz, MD,^f Kimberly C. Davis, PhD,^{g,h} Beth S. Slomine, PhD^{a,b,c}

37 children, ages 2-18 year, admitted to inpatient rehabilitation

Admission CALS scores <30

Very Long-term outcome

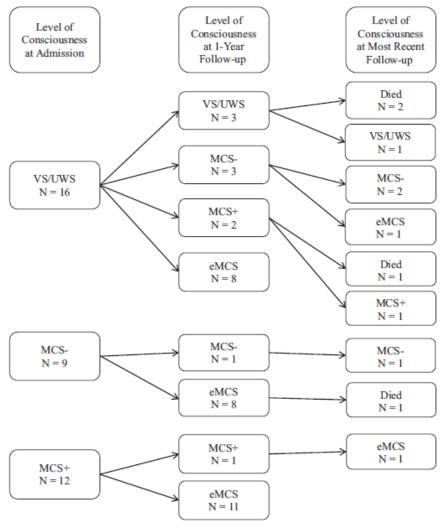


Fig 1 Rowchart of levels of consciousness at admission, 1-year follow-up, and the most recent follow-up. Abbreviation: UWS, unresponsive wakefulness syndrome.

Very Long-Term Outcome

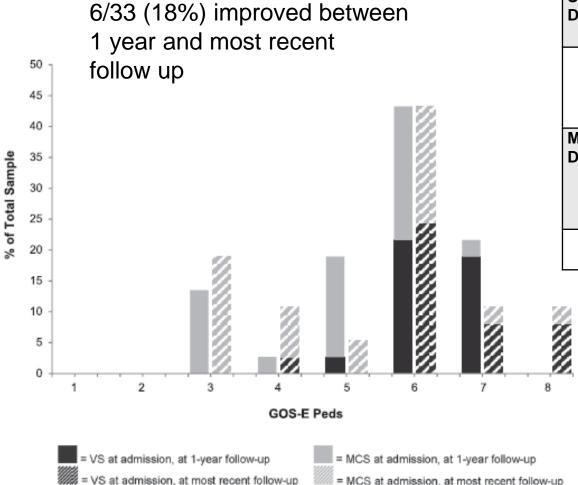


Fig 2 Distribution of GOS-E Peds scores at 1-year follow-up and the most recent follow-up.

Category	GOS-E Peds score and description of level
Death	8
Vegetative State	7 = Child is unable to communicate or follow commands
Severe Disability	6 = Child requires a caretaker at home most times.
	5 = Child requires some caregiver support at home or requires caregiver support outside the home.
Moderate Disability	4 = Child is in a self-contained school or sheltered job or experiences daily and intolerable psychological problems.
	3 = Child has a reduced work or school capacity.

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= MCS at admission, at most recent follow-up

Take home points

Assessment - Serial neurobehavioral assessment is feasible and useful, including measures such as CRS-R, CRS-P, CALS, PAMS

Prognosis – early responsiveness/recovery associated with later outcome

Outcomes – range of outcomes with continued recovery over many years in a subset of patients

Collaborators and Funding Sources

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- All forms must be received by 5/4/21.

http://iprc.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/APA-CE-Program-Evaluation-4.20.21_DoC-Part-I.pdf

Questions?

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