

# Transcranial doppler sonography with a transorbital approach as a confirmatory test in the diagnosis of brain death

<b>Submission date</b> 26/09/2008	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
<b>Registration date</b> 27/10/2008	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Last Edited</b> 27/10/2008	<b>Condition category</b> Nervous System Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

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### Contact details

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## Additional identifiers

### Protocol serial number

N/A

## Study information

### Scientific Title

**Study objectives**

This study was designed to evaluate whether the routine addition of the transorbital doppler examination of the carotid siphon in patients suspected of brain death improves the efficiency of the transcranial doppler examination protocol.

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of the General State Hospital of Athens in 2005 (ref: ICUTCD2005/2).

**Study design**

Randomised controlled trial

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Study type(s)**

Diagnostic

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Brain death

**Interventions**

All patients underwent cerebral angiography, transcranial doppler examination of the basilar, anterior and middle cerebral arteries bilaterally. In addition, the patients in the intervention group were assessed by transorbital doppler of the carotid siphons bilaterally.

**Intervention Type**

Other

**Phase**

Not Specified

**Primary outcome(s)**

Blood flow patterns measured by transcranial doppler sonography with a suboccipital, transtemporal and transorbital approach.

**Key secondary outcome(s)**

Efficacy of the transorbital approach in the diagnosis of brain death with transcranial doppler sonography.

**Completion date**

31/07/2008

**Eligibility****Key inclusion criteria**

Brain dead patients of the intensive care unit (both males and females, aged greater than 16 years) who were hospitalised from October 2005 to July 2008.

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Patients with an episode of hypoxia or hypotension during the angiographic or transcranial doppler examinations
2. Patients with no flow at the initial transcranial doppler examination in any approach

**Date of first enrolment**

01/10/2005

**Date of final enrolment**

31/07/2008

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

Greece

**Study participating centre**

154 Mesogeion Ave

Athens

Greece

11527

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

Athens General Hospital "G. Gennimatas" (Greece)

**ROR**

<https://ror.org/00zq17821>

## **Funder(s)**

### **Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

### **Funder Name**

Athens General Hospital "G. Gennimatas" (Greece) - Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Department

## **Results and Publications**

### **Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

### **IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration