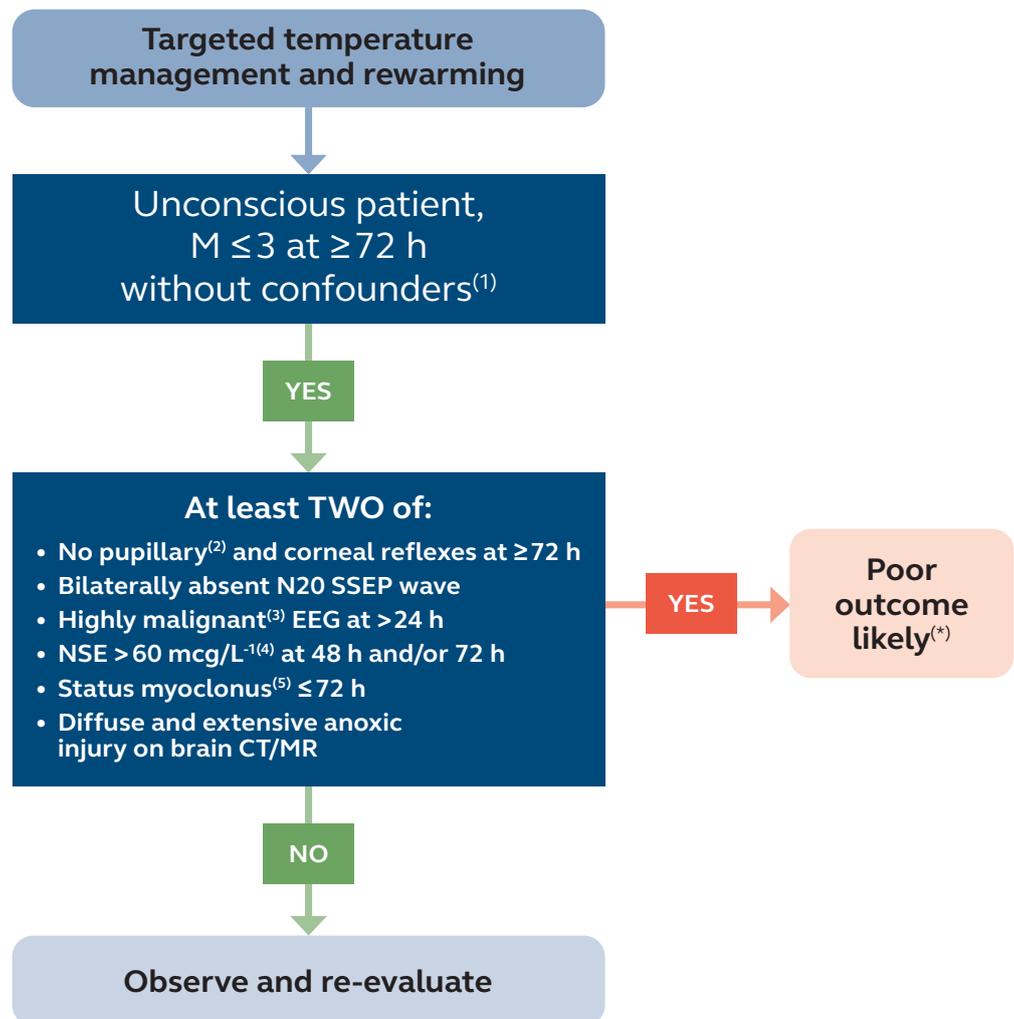


Neuroprognostication of the comatose adult patient after resuscitation from cardiac arrest



¹ Major confounders may include analgo-sedation, neuromuscular blockade, hypothermia, severe hypotension, hypoglycaemia, sepsis, and metabolic and respiratory derangements

² Use an automated pupillometer, when available, to assess pupillary light reflex

³ Suppressed background ± periodic discharges or burst-suppression, according to American Clinical Neurophysiology Society

⁴ Increasing NSE values between 24–48 h or 24/48 and 72 h further support a likely poor outcome

⁵ Defined as a continuous and generalised myoclonus persisting for 30 min or more

* Caution in case of discordant signs indicating a potentially good outcome