

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Ultrasound non-invasive measurement of intracranial pressure in neurointensive care: A prospective observational study

Chiara Robba<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Danilo Cardim<sup>3</sup>, Tamara Tajsic<sup>4</sup>, Justine Pietersen<sup>5</sup>, Michael Bulman<sup>5</sup>, Joseph Donnelly<sup>3</sup>, Andrea Lavinio<sup>1</sup>, Arun Gupta<sup>1</sup>, David K. Menon<sup>1</sup>, Peter J. A. Hutchinson<sup>6</sup>, Marek Czosnyka<sup>3,7</sup>

**1** Neurosciences Critical Care Unit, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, **2** Department of Neuroscience, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy, **3** Brain Physics Laboratory, Division of Neurosurgery, Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, **4** Division of Neurosurgery, Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, **5** Department of Anaesthesia, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, **6** Division of Neurosurgery, University of Cambridge Hospitals, Cambridge, United Kingdom, **7** Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland

\* [kiarobba@gmail.com](mailto:kiarobba@gmail.com)



**OPEN ACCESS**

**Citation:** Robba C, Cardim D, Tajsic T, Pietersen J, Bulman M, Donnelly J, et al. (2017) Ultrasound non-invasive measurement of intracranial pressure in neurointensive care: A prospective observational study. *PLoS Med* 14(7): e1002356. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356>

**Academic Editor:** Martin Schreiber, Oregon Health and Science University, UNITED STATES

**Received:** February 10, 2017

**Accepted:** June 14, 2017

**Published:** July 25, 2017

**Copyright:** ©2017 Robba et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Data Availability Statement:** All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

**Funding:** DC and MC are partially supported by NIHR Brain Injury Healthcare Technology Cooperative, Cambridge, UK. JD is supported by a Woolf Fisher Scholarship (NZ). PJAH is supported by the National Institute for Health Research Cambridge BRC as a Research Professor of Neurosurgery. The funders had no role in study

## Abstract

### Background

The invasive nature of the current methods for monitoring of intracranial pressure (ICP) has prevented their use in many clinical situations. Several attempts have been made to develop methods to monitor ICP non-invasively. The aim of this study is to assess the relationship between ultrasound-based non-invasive ICP (nICP) and invasive ICP measurement in neurocritical care patients.

### Methods and findings

This was a prospective, single-cohort observational study of patients admitted to a tertiary neurocritical care unit. Patients with brain injury requiring invasive ICP monitoring were considered for inclusion. nICP was assessed using optic nerve sheath diameter (ONSD), venous transcranial Doppler (vTCD) of straight sinus systolic flow velocity ( $FV_{sv}$ ), and methods derived from arterial transcranial Doppler (aTCD) on the middle cerebral artery (MCA): MCA pulsatility index ( $PI_a$ ) and an estimator based on diastolic flow velocity ( $FV_d$ ). A total of 445 ultrasound examinations from 64 patients performed from 1 January to 1 November 2016 were included. The median age of the patients was 53 years (range 37–64). Median Glasgow Coma Scale at admission was 7 (range 3–14), and median Glasgow Outcome Scale was 3 (range 1–5). The mortality rate was 20%. ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$  demonstrated the strongest correlation with ICP ( $R = 0.76$  for ONSD versus ICP;  $R = 0.72$  for  $FV_{sv}$  versus ICP), whereas  $PI_a$  and the estimator based on  $FV_d$  did not correlate with ICP significantly. Combining the 2 strongest nICP predictors (ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$ ) resulted in an even stronger correlation with ICP ( $R = 0.80$ ). The ability to detect intracranial hypertension ( $ICP \geq 20$  mm

design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

**Competing interests:** DKM is a member of the Editorial Board of PLOS Medicine. MC is honorary director of Medicam Ltd, a company producing 'cranial access device', used for invasive multimodal brain monitoring, including ICP.

**Abbreviations:** ABP, arterial blood pressure; ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; aTCD, arterial transcranial Doppler; AUC, area under the curve; CPP, cerebral perfusion pressure; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid;  $FV_d$ , diastolic flow velocity;  $FV_{dv}$ , straight sinus diastolic flow velocity;  $FV_m$ , mean flow velocity;  $FV_{mv}$ , straight sinus mean flow velocity;  $FV_s$ , systolic flow velocity;  $FV_{sv}$ , straight sinus systolic flow velocity; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale; ICP, intracranial pressure; IQR, interquartile range; MCA, middle cerebral artery; nICP, non-invasive intracranial pressure; nICP<sub>FVsv</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on straight sinus systolic flow velocity; nICP<sub>ONSD</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on optic nerve sheath diameter; nICP<sub>ONSD+FVsv</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on the combination of optic nerve sheath diameter and straight sinus systolic flow velocity; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter;  $PI_a$ , middle cerebral artery pulsatility index; ROC, receiver operating characteristic; vTCD, venous transcranial Doppler.

Hg) was highest for ONSD (area under the curve [AUC] 0.91, 95% CI 0.88–0.95). The combination of ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$  methods showed a statistically significant improvement of AUC values compared with the ONSD method alone (0.93, 95% CI 0.90–0.97,  $p = 0.01$ ). Major limitations are the heterogeneity and small number of patients included in this study, the need for specialised training to perform and interpret the ultrasound tests, and the variability in performance among different ultrasound operators.

## Conclusions

Of the studied ultrasound nICP methods, ONSD is the best estimator of ICP. The novel combination of ONSD ultrasonography and vTCD of the straight sinus is a promising and easily available technique for identifying critically ill patients with intracranial hypertension.

### Author summary

#### Why was this study done?

- Intracranial pressure (ICP) monitoring is necessary in many clinical scenarios.
- Invasive ICP methods are the gold standard, but have many contraindications. Nevertheless, non-invasive ICP (nICP) measurement is a poorly developed technique.
- We present a study comparing ultrasound-based nICP measurement techniques with the gold standard.

#### What did the researchers do and find?

- In a cohort of 64 patients with brain injury, we compared invasive ICP measurement with 3 different ultrasound-based measurements of nICP: optic nerve sheath diameter (ONSD) ultrasonography, arterial transcranial doppler (aTCD)-derived methods, and straight sinus systolic flow velocity ( $FV_{sv}$ ).
- We found that both optic nerve sheath diameter ultrasonography (ONSD) and straight sinus systolic flow velocity ( $FV_{sv}$ ) are strongly correlated with invasive ICP. In addition, the combination of these 2 nICP parameters (ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$ ) resulted in stronger correlation with ICP.

#### What do these findings mean?

- A novel nICP monitoring method based on combined ONSD ultrasonography and venous transcranial Doppler has shown promising results for the measurement of intracranial pressure in patients with brain injury.
- This ultrasound-based method is low-cost, quick, and based on technology widely available.
- Future prospective studies will be needed to validate these results.

## Introduction

Intracranial hypertension is a frequent and harmful complication of brain injury; it is an important contributing factor for secondary brain injury, and its severity and duration have been correlated with a fatal outcome [1,2].

A recent trial comparing an invasive intracranial pressure (ICP) monitoring protocol with a protocol based on imaging and clinical examination found no significant differences in patient outcome [3]. However, the trial has been criticised for being underpowered and for the methodology used to measure and treat ICP. Thus, invasive monitoring and treatment of intracranial hypertension is still widely recommended in the management of severely brain-injured patients despite a paucity of randomized evidence [4].

Invasive ICP monitoring through an intraventricular catheter or intraparenchymal micro-transducer continues to be the standard of care after severe traumatic brain injury, and should be performed when indications are met [5]. Because the use of invasive transducers can cause complications including infection or haemorrhage [6–8], reliable non-invasive ICP (nICP) estimation would be helpful, especially in clinical situations where the risk–benefit balance of invasive ICP monitoring is unclear or when ICP monitoring is not immediately available or is even contraindicated [4]. Several non-invasive methods based on transcranial Doppler and optic nerve sheath diameter (ONSD) ultrasound are gaining clinical popularity due to their safety, availability, and reliability [8–13]. At present, the best accuracy for a non-invasive method reported in the literature [14,15] has been demonstrated by 2-depth high-resolution transcranial Doppler insonation of the ophthalmic artery. This method does not need calibration and is based on the measurement of the balance point when the measured parameters of blood flow velocity waveforms in the intracranial segment of the ophthalmic artery (which reflect ICP) are identical to extracranial segments (which are mechanically compressed by an externally applied pressure). Other authors [16,17] have proposed different methods for continuous nICP monitoring based on the waveform analysis of cerebral blood flow velocity from the middle cerebral artery (MCA) and arterial pressure. However, despite these promising results, non-invasive techniques remain of insufficient accuracy and temporal resolution to replace invasive ICP monitoring [18,19].

The aim of this study was to compare the accuracy of different ultrasound-based methods for nICP measurement in patients with severe traumatic brain injury undergoing invasive ICP monitoring. Such methods included the ultrasound measurement of the ONSD, venous transcranial Doppler (vTCD), and derived indices obtained from the straight sinus (such as straight sinus systolic flow velocity [ $FV_{sv}$ ]), and arterial transcranial Doppler (aTCD)–derived indices such as middle cerebral artery (MCA) pulsatility index ( $PI_a$ ) and diastolic flow velocity ( $FV_d$ ).

## Methods

This is a single-centre, prospective observational study conducted from 1 January 2016 to 1 November 2016. Recruited patients were admitted at the Neurosciences Critical Care Unit, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, UK. The protocol was approved by the research ethics boards at the University of Cambridge (REC 15/10/1918), and written consent was obtained from all participants' next of kin. The article is reported as per Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines (S1 Text). Patients older than 18 years requiring sedation, mechanical ventilation, and ICP monitoring with an admission diagnosis of severe traumatic brain injury, aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage, intraparenchymal haemorrhage, or stroke were considered for inclusion. Exclusion criteria

were the following: the absence of an informed consent, a known history of ocular pathology or optic nerve trauma, skull base fracture with a cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak, inaccessible ultrasound windows (temporal for aTCD and occipital for vTCD), and clinical or radiological suspicion of cerebral venous thrombosis or vasospasm.

## Patient monitoring

Patients were sedated with a continuous infusion of propofol or midazolam, fentanyl, and, when necessary, the muscle relaxant atracurium besylate. Mechanical ventilation was targeted to maintain adequate oxygenation ( $\text{SaO}_2 > 90\%$ ) and normocapnia ( $\text{PaCO}_2 = 35\text{--}40$  mm Hg). Intravenous fluids, vasopressors, and inotropic support (norepinephrine and/or epinephrine) were administered to achieve and maintain an adequate cerebral perfusion pressure ( $\text{CPP} > 60$  mm Hg). Clinical management was in accordance to international guidelines [20–22].

Treatment of intracranial hypertension was based on a protocol-driven strategy, which included optimisation of arterial blood pressure (ABP) and volaemia, sedation, and infusion of hyperosmolar fluids according to our institutional guidelines.

After a decision to place an ICP monitoring device (by the neurosurgical and intensive care physician in charge), patients were enrolled in the study. ICP was measured via an intraparenchymal probe (Codman & Shurtleff, Raynham, Massachusetts, US) or a catheter inserted into the brain ventricles and connected to an external pressure transducer and drainage system (Codman, Johnson & Johnson, Raynham, Massachusetts, US).

For each patient, we collected the following characteristics: admission Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), age, sex, height, weight, comorbidities, mechanism and severity of brain injury, and discharge Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS). The Rotterdam and Marshall scores as well as the Fisher scale were calculated using the admission computer tomography head scan reports [22].

## Ultrasound measurements

Ultrasound measurement was performed by a selected group of experienced operators (TT, JP, MB) using a standardised insonation technique to reduce inter-operator variability. The operators were blinded to the patient's admission diagnosis, demographics, baseline characteristics, and clinical and physiological background. Operators were not blinded to the actual ICP, but they were blinded to the final formulae to obtain a nICP estimation from the different measurements. Mean arterial blood pressure, end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure ( $\text{ETCO}_2$ ), MCA flow velocities (diastolic [ $\text{FV}_d$ ], mean [ $\text{FV}_m$ ], and systolic [ $\text{FV}_s$ ]), straight sinus flow velocities (diastolic [ $\text{FV}_{dv}$ ], mean [ $\text{FV}_{mv}$ ], and systolic [ $\text{FV}_{sv}$ ]), and ONSD were recorded twice daily from day 1 to day 5 after ICP insertion. Additional measurements were performed in case of acute increases in ICP (above 20 mm Hg). In cases where ICP mean values changed more than  $\pm 2$  mm Hg during any of the 3 studies (ONSD ultrasound, vTCD, and aTCD), the measurements were excluded from the analysis.

**ONSD.** Ultrasound examination of the ONSD was performed using a 7.5-MHz linear ultrasound probe (11L4, Xario 200; Toshiba, Zoetermeer, The Netherlands) using the lowest possible acoustic power that could measure the ONSD. The probe was oriented perpendicularly in the vertical plane and at around 30 degrees in the horizontal plane on the closed eyelids of both eyes of individuals in supine position with head elevated to 30 degrees. Ultrasound gel was applied on the surface of each eyelid and the measurements were made in the axial and sagittal planes of the widest diameter visible 3 mm behind the retina in both eyes. The final ONSD value was calculated by averaging 4 measured values, as previously described [23,24].

**Transcranial Doppler.** aTCD was performed bilaterally on the MCA through the temporal window using a traditional 2-MHz transducer (5S2, Xario 20; Toshiba, Zoetermeer, The Netherlands) with head elevated to 30 degrees, as previously described [23,25]. The final values of flow velocities were calculated by averaging the 2 measured values.

vTCD was performed on the straight sinus using a 2-MHz transducer (5S2, Xario 20; Toshiba, Zoetermeer, The Netherlands) through an occipital and transforaminal bone window at a depth of 50 to 80 mm for flow directed toward the probe, as previously described [25].

## Statistical analysis

On the basis of previous reports [25–27], we hypothesized that ICP is linearly associated with ONSD, systolic flow velocity on the straight sinus ( $FV_{sv}$ ),  $PI_a$ , and  $ABP \times (1 - FV_d/FV_m)$ , and verified this hypothesis in 64 patients. A multivariable linear regression model was obtained from the relationship among ICP, ONSD, and  $FV_{sv}$  to derive an nICP estimator based on the combination of ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$  ( $nICP_{ONSD+FV_{sv}}$ ).

Deviations from the initial statistical plan (S2 Text) were based on reviewers' requests and consisted of inclusion of linear mixed effects model analysis for the determination of the estimation formulas for nICP and exclusion of Bland–Altman analysis.

Statistical analysis of the data was conducted with RStudio software (R version 3.1.2). Initially, multiple measurement points were averaged for each patient; therefore, every patient was represented by one single value for all variables assessed. Then, the correlations between ICP and the variables of interest—ONSD,  $PI_a$ ,  $ABP \times (1 - FV_d/FV_m)$ , and  $FV_{sv}$ —were verified using the Pearson correlation coefficient ( $R$ , with the level of significance set at 0.05).

To provide prediction models for ICP estimation, the relationships between ICP and the correlated variables were expressed as linear mixed effects models (R package *lme4* [28]). As fixed effects, we entered ICP and the non-invasive estimators into the model. As random effects, we had intercepts and slopes for the repeated measurement points for each patient ( $N = 445$  measurements). A mixed effects multiple regression between ICP and 2 correlated variables, ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$ , was also performed. Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) values and  $p$ -values for the comparison of the models were obtained by likelihood ratio tests of the full model with random intercepts and slopes against the null model with random intercepts only.

The area under the curve (AUC) of the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was calculated to determine the ability of the non-invasive methods to detect raised ICP (using a threshold of 20 mm Hg;  $N = 445$  measurements). Moreover, we also performed an analysis to determine the best ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$  cutoff values for prediction of  $ICP \geq 20$  mm Hg. In ROC analysis, these are the values presenting the best sensitivity and specificity for prediction of a given threshold. The predicting ability is considered reasonable when the AUC is higher than 0.7 and strong when the AUC exceeds 0.8 [29]. Statistical differences between ROC curves were verified using the DeLong's test for 2 correlated ROC curves (R package *pROC* [30]).

An analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed to verify whether any of the variables assessed were associated with mortality in the patient cohort.

## Results

In all, 80 patients with intracranial pathology requiring invasive ICP monitoring were initially considered for enrolment in this study. Among these, 3 were excluded because of the absence of written consent, 2 because it was not possible to find a temporal window, 6 because the occipital window was inaccessible (cervical collar or patient position), 3 because the straight sinus could not be insonated, and 2 because of ocular lesions that precluded the assessment of ONSD.

A total of 445 recordings from 64 patients (each one including ONSD ultrasound, aTCD, and vTCD) were included in the final analysis. The percentage of measurements presenting  $ICP \geq 20$  mm Hg was 19.3% ( $N = 86$ ). The characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 1. In Table 2, we present the median (interquartile range [IQR]) values of the variables analysed.

### nICP measurement

The correlation analysis between patients revealed good correlation between ICP and ONSD ( $R = 0.76$ ) and between ICP and  $FV_{sv}$  ( $R = 0.72$ ), averaged per patient ( $N = 64$ )—both were statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) and without any influential outliers. The  $p$ -values for the correlations between ICP and  $PI_a$  and  $ABP \times (1 - FV_d/FV_m)$  were both non-significant ( $p = 0.63$  and  $p = 0.36$ , respectively). Thus, the regression formulas adopted in this work considered only ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$ , and the combination of both in a multiple regression model (Table 3).

Considering the variability in slopes between patients, full models allowing for random intercepts and slopes were significantly better at fitting the data than null models for a nICP estimator based on  $FV_{sv}$  ( $nICP_{FV_{sv}}$ ) and for  $nICP_{ONSD+FV_{sv}}$  ( $\chi^2 = 44.19$ ,  $p < 0.001$ , and  $\chi^2 = 40.92$ ,  $p < 0.001$ , respectively). The inclusion of random slopes in the model describing a nICP estimator based on ONSD ( $nICP_{ONSD}$ ) did not produce a significant difference in comparison to the model with random intercepts only ( $\chi^2 = 2.41$ ,  $p = 0.30$ ). The formulas of the derived

**Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the patient cohort.**

Characteristic	N(%) or median (IQR)
<b>Total number</b>	64
<b>Male sex</b>	49 (76.6%)
<b>Age (years)</b>	53 (37–64)
<b>Height (cm)</b>	175 (165–180)
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	78 (67–87)
<b>Pathology</b>	
Traumatic brain injury	45 (70.3%)
Aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage	15 (23.4%)
Intracranial haemorrhage	4 (6.3%)
<b>Comorbidities</b>	
Hypertension	7 (10.9%)
Depression	12 (18.7%)
Asthma	6 (9.4%)
Alcohol abuse	23 (35.9%)
Smokers	21 (32.8%)
Previous myocardial infarction	1 (3.1%)
<b>GCS at admission</b>	7 (3–14)
<b>GOS at discharge</b>	3 (1–5)
<b>Complications</b>	
Chest infection	12 (18.7%)
Sepsis	2 (3.1%)
Ventriculitis	1 (1.5%)
Post-traumatic ARDS	2 (3.1%)

ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale; IQR, interquartile range.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.t001>



**Table 2. Median (IQR) values of the studied parameters.**

Parameter	Definition	Median (IQR)
ICP (mm Hg)	Intracranial pressure	10 (5–17)
CPP (mm Hg)	Cerebral perfusion pressure	79 (70–87)
ABP <sub>m</sub> (mm Hg)	Mean arterial blood pressure	90 (85–100)
PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mm Hg)	Partial pressure of CO <sub>2</sub>	5.20 (4.90–5.90)
ONSD (mm)	Optic nerve sheath diameter	4.9 (4.2–6.0)
FV <sub>s</sub> (cm/s)	MCA systolic flow velocity (aTCD)	105 (97–114)
FV <sub>d</sub> (cm/s)	MCA diastolic flow velocity (aTCD)	48 (42–56)
FV <sub>m</sub> (cm/s)	MCA mean flow velocity (aTCD)	68.67 (59.67–75.00)
FV <sub>sv</sub> (cm/s)	Straight sinus systolic flow velocity (vTCD)	30 (22–39)
FV <sub>dv</sub> (cm/s)	Straight sinus diastolic flow velocity (vTCD)	13 (12–18)
FV <sub>mV</sub> (cm/s)	Straight sinus mean flow velocity (vTCD)	18.67 (15.67–24.67)
PI <sub>a</sub>	MCA pulsatility index (aTCD)	0.86 (0.67–1.04)

aTCD, arterial transcranial Doppler; IQR, interquartile range; MCA, middle cerebral artery; vTCD, venous transcranial Doppler.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.t002>

models that best fitted the data are described below:

$$nICP_{ONSD} = 5.00 \times ONSD - 13.92 \text{ (mm Hg)} \quad (1)$$

$$nICP_{FVsv} = 0.38 \times FV_{sv} + 0.0005 \text{ (mm Hg)} \quad (2)$$

$$nICP_{ONSD+FVsv} = 4.23 \times ONSD + 0.14 \times FV_{sv} - 14.51 \text{ (mm Hg)} \quad (3)$$

### Accuracy of the nICP methods

The correlation coefficient between the ONSD method and ICP averaged per patient ( $N = 64$ ) was  $R = 0.76$ ; the  $FV_{sv}$  method showed a correlation with ICP of  $R = 0.72$ . The combination of

**Table 3. Summary of the linear mixed effects models of ICP and the non-invasive estimators across all measurement points ( $N = 445$ ).**

	Full model			Null model		
	Estimate	95% CI	p-Value	Estimate	95% CI	p-Value
<b>nICP<sub>ONSD</sub></b>						
ONSD	4.90	4.39 to 5.38	<0.001	5.00	4.64 to 5.36	<0.001
Intercept	-13.47	-16.05 to -10.84	—	-13.92	-15.99 to -11.85	—
<b>nICP<sub>FVsv</sub></b>						
$FV_{sv}$	0.38	0.29 to 0.47	<0.001	0.34	0.29 to 0.40	<0.001
Intercept	0.0005	-2.87 to 2.83	—	1.16	-0.82 to 3.13	—
<b>nICP<sub>ONSD+FVsv</sub></b>						
ONSD	4.23	3.63 to 4.79	<0.001	4.54	4.14 to 4.95	<0.001
$FV_{sv}$	0.14	0.07 to 0.22	<0.001	0.10	0.06 to 0.15	<0.001
Intercept	-14.51	-16.82 to -12.19	—	-14.79	-16.83 to -12.75	—

Full model accounts for random intercepts and slopes; null model accounts for random intercepts only.

$FV_{sv}$ , straight sinus systolic flow velocity; nICP<sub>ONSD</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on optic nerve sheath diameter; nICP<sub>FVsv</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on straight sinus systolic flow velocity; nICP<sub>ONSD+FVsv</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on a combination of ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$ ; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.t003>

**Table 4. Correlations between ICP and non-invasive estimators across all measurement points (N = 445) and for average values between patients (N = 64).**

Estimator	R for measurement points (N = 445)	R for patients (N = 64)
ONSD	0.76	0.76
FV <sub>sv</sub>	0.54	0.72
nICP <sub>ONSD+FV<sub>sv</sub></sub>	0.78	0.81

FV<sub>sv</sub>, straight sinus systolic flow velocity; nICP<sub>ONSD+FV<sub>sv</sub></sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on the combination of ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub>; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter; R, Pearson correlation coefficient.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.t004>

the 2 methods presented a correlation coefficient of 0.81 (Table 4; Fig 1). S1 Fig displays the regression plots between ICP and the non-invasive estimators (ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub>) for each patient, demonstrating the slope variability between patients with multiple measurement points.

Table 5 summarises the 95% prediction and confidence intervals for the linear regressions between ICP and all non-invasive estimators. The 95% prediction interval for ONSD ranged from 5.05 ± 4.04 to 19.32 ± 4.17 mm Hg; the 95% confidence interval ranged from 11.03 ± 3.95 to 13.34 ± 4.30 mm Hg. The 95% prediction interval for FV<sub>sv</sub> ranged from 4.57 ± 3.83 to 19.79 ± 3.96 mm Hg; the 95% confidence interval ranged from 10.94 ± 3.71 to 13.43 ± 4.12 mm Hg. For the combination of the 2 methods (nICP<sub>ONSD+FV<sub>sv</sub></sub>), the 95% prediction interval ranged from 5.65 ± 4.30 to 18.72 ± 4.45 mm Hg; the 95% confidence interval ranged from 10.90 ± 4.19 to 13.47 ± 4.60 mm Hg.

Results of ROC analysis are showed in Table 6 and Fig 2. ONSD had the best AUC among all methods for discriminating cases with intracranial hypertension (ICP ≥ 20 mm Hg) from cases without it (AUC = 0.91, 95% CI 0.88–0.95). The best ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub> cutoff values for prediction of intracranial hypertension were 5.85 mm and 38.50 cm/s, respectively. The method based on the combination of ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub> showed a statistically significant improvement of AUC values compared with the ONSD method alone (0.93, 95% CI 0.90–0.97, *p* = 0.01 [DeLong’s test]).

## Mortality and nICP

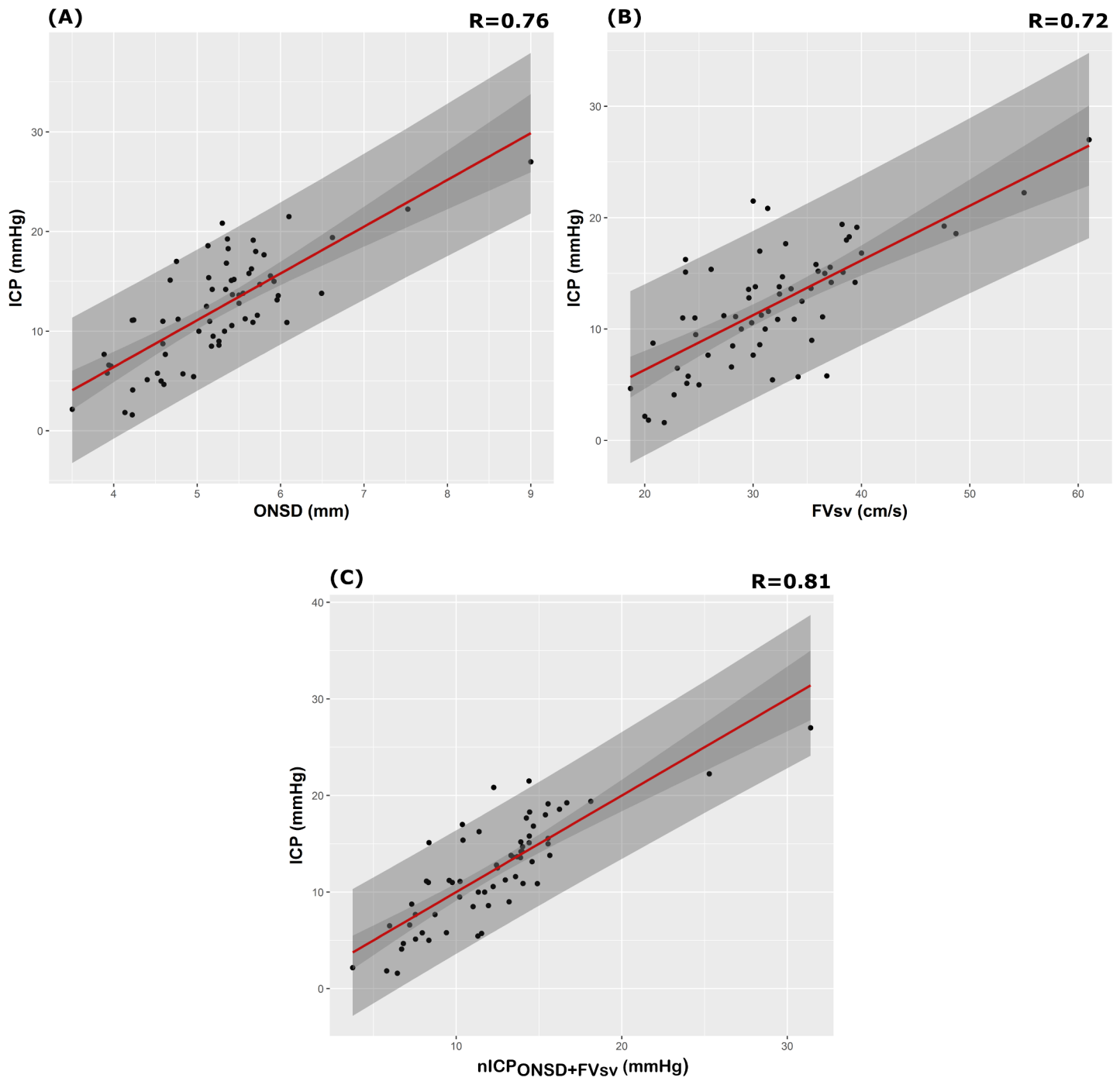
The outcome assessed at discharge revealed that 13 patients died (20%) and 51 survived. Mean ICP showed a tendency to be greater in patients who died; mean ONSD was greater in patients who died than in those who survived (Table 7; Fig 3). FV<sub>sv</sub> was not significantly different between survivors and non-survivors (*p* = 0.28).

## Discussion

In this study, we present and compare new models for ultrasound-based non-invasive estimation of ICP, based on ONSD ultrasonography, aTCD, and vTCD. Our results show that nICP derived from ONSD has the strongest correlation with invasive ICP. Moreover, ONSD measured through ultrasound was correlated with mortality at discharge. Finally, we demonstrated that a method based on the combination of the 2 best correlated parameters in our cohort (ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub>—nICP<sub>ONSD+FV<sub>sv</sub></sub>) performed even better across all measurement points (*R* = 0.78; AUC for prediction of ICP ≥ 20 mm Hg was 0.93).

Measuring ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub> using a duplex Doppler machine is fast and does not require probe fixation or specific dedicated hardware [13]. Furthermore, ultrasonography devices are





**Fig 1. Scatterplot of ICP (mm Hg) and different nICP estimators between patients (N = 64).** (A) ONSD method ( $R = 0.76$ ); (B)  $FV_{sv}$  ( $R = 0.72$ ); (C) nICP estimator based on the combination of ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$  ( $nICP_{ONSDFV_{sv}}$ ,  $R = 0.80$ ). Dark grey shaded areas on the plots represent 95% confidence intervals for the linear regressions; light grey shaded areas on the plots represent the 95% prediction intervals for the linear regressions. ICP, intracranial pressure; nICP, non-invasive intracranial pressure; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.g001>

available in most emergency departments and intensive care units, and are used for many other purposes. Therefore, ultrasonography could be very useful for nICP assessment.

**Table 5. Summary of the 95% prediction and confidence intervals ( $\pm$  standard deviations) for the linear regression between intracranial pressure and non-invasive estimators between patients (N = 64).**

Estimator	95% prediction interval		95% confidence interval	
	Lower bound	Upper bound	Lower bound	Upper bound
ONSD	5.05 $\pm$ 4.04	19.32 $\pm$ 4.17	11.03 $\pm$ 3.95	13.34 $\pm$ 4.30
FV <sub>sv</sub>	4.57 $\pm$ 3.83	19.79 $\pm$ 3.96	10.94 $\pm$ 3.71	13.43 $\pm$ 4.12
nICP <sub>ONSD+FVsv</sub>	5.65 $\pm$ 4.30	18.72 $\pm$ 4.45	10.90 $\pm$ 4.19	13.47 $\pm$ 4.60

FV<sub>sv</sub>, straight sinus systolic flow velocity; nICP<sub>ONSD+FVsv</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on the combination of ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub>; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.t005>

The optic nerve is surrounded by subarachnoid space [10,11,31]; hence, the intraorbital part of the subarachnoid space is distensible and can therefore expand if the CSF pressure increases, with the maximum ONSD fluctuations occurring in the anterior compartment. Although the diameter of the optic nerve is narrower in the anterior than in the posterior segment, increased ICP in the perioptic CSF causes a greater enlargement of the retrobulbar segment of the optic nerve sheath, 3 mm behind the globe, than of the posterior segment [32]. This is probably related to the asymmetrical distribution of the arachnoidal trabeculae and the lower density of the arachnoidal trabeculae in the retrobulbar space. ONSD has been investigated in different clinical scenarios [10,33–35], showing a good correlation with ICP measured invasively and low inter- and intra-observer variability [10,11,27,36]. Our results agree with these findings. Among the studied methods, ONSD was the most accurate in the assessment of ICP; moreover, it is a safe and quick method, as the orbital window is easily available and has no complications.

vTCD for the assessment of ICP is a poorly developed technique. It is known that increasing ICP leads to venous haemodynamic changes, as the part of the cerebral vasculature most sensitive to elevated ICP is the subarachnoid bridging veins. According to the Monroe–Kellie doctrine, cerebral compliance strongly depends on the compressibility of the low-pressure venous compartment, and stasis in the pial veins occurs early as a compensatory mechanism in case of increased ICP [37,38]. Consequently, venous blood may be pooled toward larger venous vessels (straight sinus and Rosenthal vein), causing an increase in venous flow velocity. An alternative explanation may be that straight sinus can be compressed by rising ICP, and, with constant volume flow, flow velocity may increase.

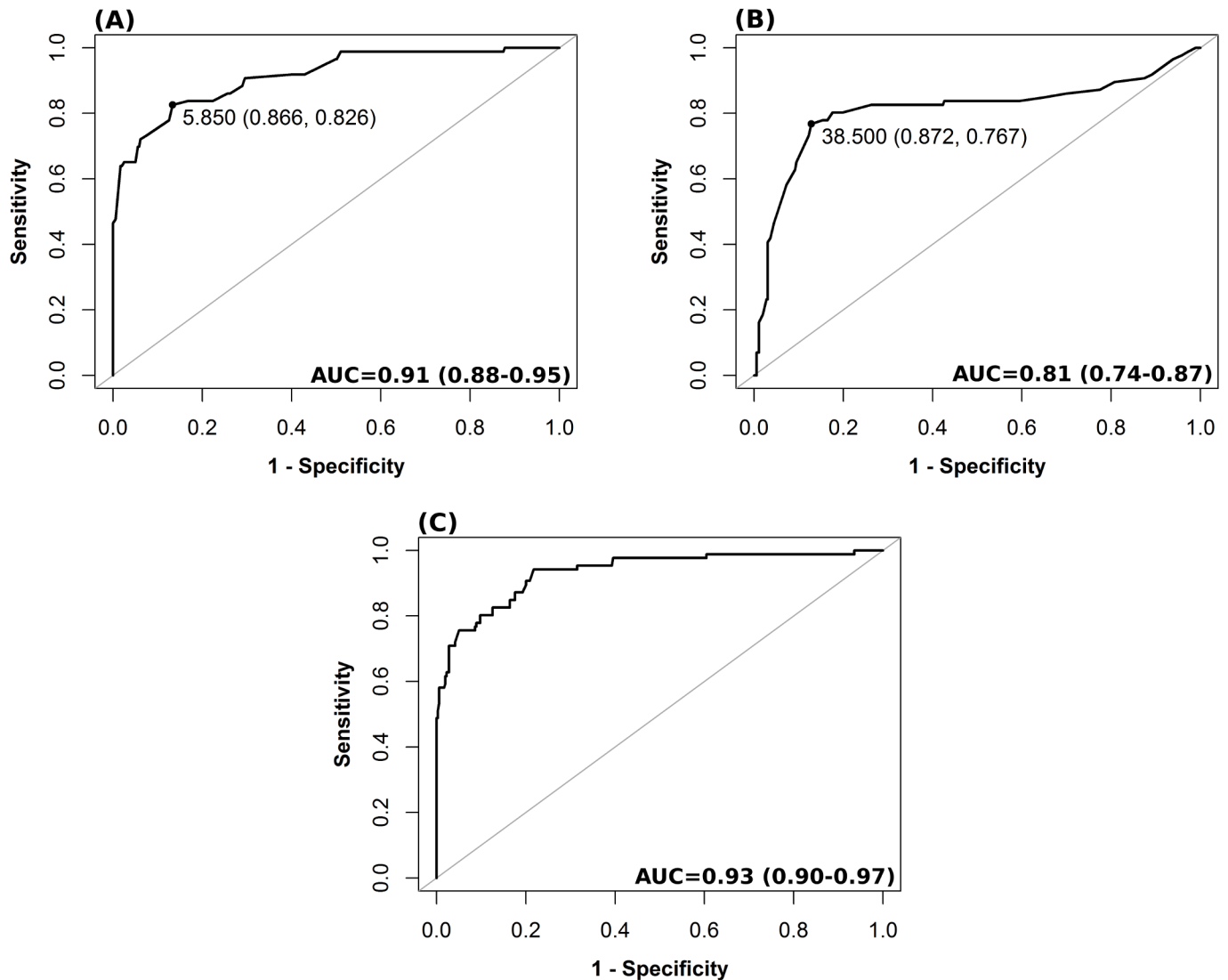
Schoser et al. applied vTCD for the estimation of ICP in 30 control volunteers and 25 patients with elevated ICP and found a linear relationship, with strong correlation between mean ICP and FV<sub>sv</sub> [25]. Similarly to Schoser et al., we found that FV<sub>sv</sub> is strongly correlated with ICP, whereas other vTCD parameters (venous pulsatility index and FV<sub>dv</sub>) were not good estimators of ICP.

**Table 6. Results of receiver operating characteristic analysis for ICP  $\geq$  20 mm Hg considering all measurement points (N = 445).**

Estimator	AUC (95% CI)
ONSD	0.91 (0.88–0.95)
FV <sub>sv</sub>	0.81 (0.74–0.87)
nICP <sub>ONSD+FVsv</sub>	0.93 (0.90–0.97)

AUC, area under the curve; FV<sub>sv</sub>, straight sinus systolic flow velocity; nICP<sub>ONSD+FVsv</sub>, non-invasive intracranial pressure estimator based on the combination of ONSD and FV<sub>sv</sub>; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.t006>



**Fig 2. Receiver operating characteristic analysis for different nICP predictors for a threshold of ICP  $\geq$  20 mm Hg.** (A) ONSD method; (B)  $FV_{sv}$ ; (C) nICP estimator based on the combination of ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$  (nICPONSD+ $FV_{sv}$ ). The values shown on the curve in (A) and (B) represent the best thresholds (cutoff values presenting the best sensitivity and specificity [in parentheses]) for prediction of intracranial hypertension (ICP  $\geq$  20 mm Hg), respectively, for ONSD and  $FV_{sv}$ . AUC is presented followed by the 95% confidence interval. AUC, area under the curve;  $FV_{sv}$ , straight sinus systolic flow velocity; ICP, intracranial pressure; nICP, non-invasive intracranial pressure; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.g002>

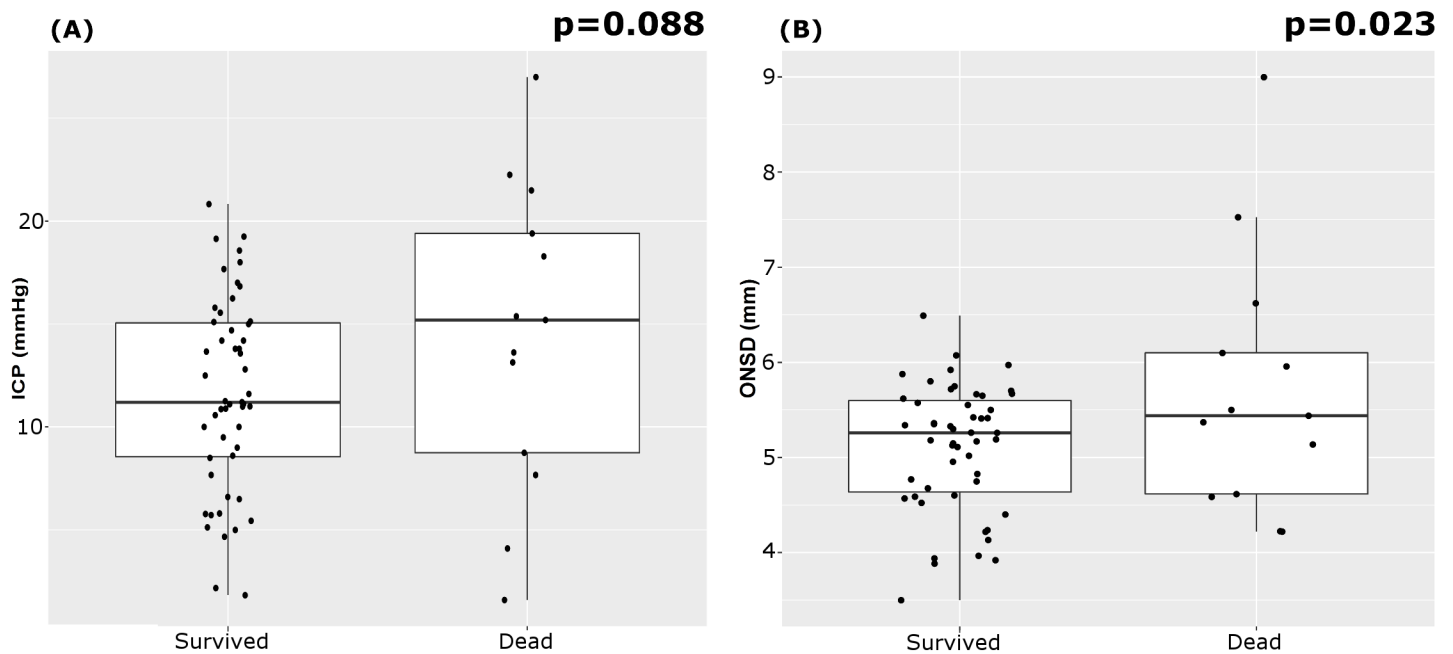
Although the measurement of  $FV_{sv}$  seems promising, this technique has some limitations: it can be impossible in polytraumatic patients because of the presence of a cervical collar (6 cases in our cohort). Moreover, theinsonation of the straight sinus is feasible in just 72% of

**Table 7. Summary table describing the association between ICP, ONSD, and mortality.**

Measure	Survived (mean $\pm$ SD)	Dead (mean $\pm$ SD)	Difference	
			Mean	p-Value
ICP	11.60 $\pm$ 4.65	14.45 $\pm$ 7.43	-2.85	0.088
ONSD	5.11 $\pm$ 0.66	5.71 $\pm$ 1.37	-0.61	0.023

ICP, intracranial pressure; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.t007>



**Fig 3. Boxplots of the analysis of variance of ICP and ONSD between patients who survived and those who died.** (A) ICP; (B) ONSD. The mean ONSD between patients who survived and died was significantly different. ICP, intracranial pressure; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002356.g003>

cases because of anatomical variations in cerebral veins and transcranial insonation difficulties [25] (even though we had just 3 unsuccessful cases in our cohort, 3.7%).

Our method has several potential clinical applications: it could be useful when invasive monitoring is contraindicated or unavailable, or in many “borderline” situations in which the insertion of invasive monitoring is questioned but a nICP measurement could be useful [20,21]. It can also be applied in patients at risk of intracranial hypertension for causes that are not primarily neurosurgical (such as liver transplantation and intraoperative settings at risk of intracranial hypertension [23,24]) or as screening tool in the emergency department in patients where there is doubt about the need for invasive ICP monitoring.

### Limitations

There are several limitations that deserve to be mentioned. First, transcranial Doppler (and ONSD) measurements were intermittent, and continuous measurements remain more feasible with invasive techniques. Second, the mixed cohort of enrolled patients, including different types of acute brain injury, may represent a bias, as the ICP and cerebral perfusion pressure thresholds for subarachnoid haemorrhage, intracerebral haemorrhage, and stroke are not as well defined as for traumatic brain injury. However, this heterogeneity increases the applicability of the study in many clinical scenarios. Other major limitations are the small number of patients included in this study, the need for specialised training to perform and interpret the ultrasound tests, and the variability in performance among different ultrasound operators.

Finally, most our measurements were obtained in patients with relatively well-controlled ICP. Although a strong correlation between nICP and invasive ICP within the range investigated supports the assumption of validity beyond the range investigated, larger validation studies will need to be performed before non-invasive techniques will be able to substitute for invasive ICP monitoring. In addition, despite our findings showing that mortality has a stronger association with ONSD than with ICP, this does not imply that it would be clinically better to monitor and manage ONSD than ICP.

## Conclusion

A novel nICP monitoring method based on combined ONSD ultrasonography and vTCD was shown to have promising value for the diagnosis of intracranial hypertension, and a strong correlation with invasive ICP monitoring. This ultrasound-based method is quick, low-cost, and based on technology widely available in emergency departments and intensive care units. Whilst we still advocate the superiority of invasive ICP monitoring when this is clearly indicated, the non-invasive methodology presented here may be of potential benefit for ICP assessment in several clinical scenarios where invasive measurement is not immediately available or is contraindicated. However, this method has several limitations, and further studies are needed to confirm and validate our findings.

## Supporting information

### S1 Data. Database of the patients included in the study.

(CSV)

**S1 Fig. Individual regression plots between ICP and ONSD and ICP and  $FV_{sv}$ .** (A) ICP and ONSD; (B) ICP and  $FV_{sv}$ . The numbers on the plots represent the patients ( $N = 64$ ), with identities ranked from bottom left (3) to top right (60) on the basis of mean ICP value (in mm Hg). It is noticeable from the individual plots that the association between ICP and each predictor is variable across patients.  $FV_{sv}$ , straight sinus systolic flow velocity; ICP, intracranial pressure; ONSD, optic nerve sheath diameter.

(PNG)

### S1 Text. STROBE checklist.

(DOC)

### S2 Text. Protocol of the study and ethical committee form.

(PDF)

## Acknowledgments

PJAH is a Research Professor of the National Institute for Health Research (UK). The authors would like to acknowledge that Cambridge Healthcare Technology Cooperative supported CR, DC, JD, and MC for participation in the 16th International Symposium of Intracranial Pressure in Boston, where data on ONSD/ venous Doppler examination were preliminarily presented.

## Author Contributions

**Conceptualization:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Data curation:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Formal analysis:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Funding acquisition:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Investigation:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Methodology:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Project administration:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Resources:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Software:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Supervision:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Validation:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Visualization:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

**Writing – original draft:** Chiara Robba, Arun Gupta, Marek Czosnyka.

**Writing – review & editing:** Chiara Robba, Danilo Cardim, Tamara Tajsic, Justine Pietersen, Michael Bulman, Joseph Donnelly, Andrea Lavinio, Arun Gupta, David K. Menon, Peter J. A. Hutchinson, Marek Czosnyka.

## References

1. Balestreri M, Czosnyka M, Hutchinson P, Steiner LA, Hiler M, Smielewski P, et al. Impact of intracranial pressure and cerebral perfusion pressure on severe disability and mortality after head injury. *Neurocrit Care*. 2006; 4:8–13. <https://doi.org/10.1385/NCC:4:1:008> PMID: 16498188
2. Badri S, Chen J, Barber J, Temkin NR, Dikmen SS, Chesnut RM, et al. Mortality and long-term functional outcome associated with intracranial pressure after traumatic brain injury. *Intensive Care Med*. 2012; 38:1800–9. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-012-2655-4> PMID: 23011528
3. Chesnut RM, Temkin N, Carney N, Dikmen S, Rondina C, Videtta W, et al. A trial of intracranial-pressure monitoring in traumatic brain injury. *N Engl J Med*. 2012; 367:2471–81. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1207363> PMID: 23234472
4. Carney N, Totten AM, O'Reilly C, Ullman JS, Hawryluk GWJ, Bell MJ, et al. Guidelines for the management of severe traumatic brain injury, fourth edition. *Neurosurgery*. 2017; 80(1):6–15. <https://doi.org/10.1227/NEU.0000000000001432> PMID: 27654000
5. Brain Trauma Foundation, American Association of Neurological Surgeons/Congress of Neurological Surgeons Joint Section on Neurotrauma and Critical Care. Guidelines for the management of severe traumatic brain injury, 3rd edition. *J Neurosurg*. 2007;24(Suppl 1):S1-106.



6. Holloway KL, Barnes T, Choi S, Bullock R, Marshall LF, Eisenberg HM, et al. Ventriculostomy infections: the effect of monitoring duration and catheter exchange in 584 patients. *J Neurosurg.* 1996; 85:419–24. <https://doi.org/10.3171/jns.1996.85.3.0419> PMID: 8751626
7. Binz DD, Toussaint LG, Friedman JA. Hemorrhagic complications of ventriculostomy placement: a meta-analysis. *Neurocrit Care.* 2009; 10:253–6. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12028-009-9193-0> PMID: 19224404
8. Bauer DF, Razdan SN, Bartolucci AA, Markert JM. Meta-analysis of hemorrhagic complications from ventriculostomy placement by neurosurgeons. *Neurosurgery.* 2011; 69:255–60. <https://doi.org/10.1227/NEU.0b013e31821a45ba> PMID: 21471831
9. Strumwasser A, Kwan RO, Yeung L, Miralflor E, Ereso A, Castro-Moure F, et al. Sonographic optic nerve sheath diameter as an estimate of intracranial pressure in adult trauma. *J Surg Res.* 2011; 170:265–71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2011.03.009> PMID: 21550065
10. Dubourg J, Javouhey E, Geeraerts T, Messerer M, Kassai B. Ultrasonography of optic nerve sheath diameter for detection of raised intracranial pressure: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Med.* 2011; 37:1059–68. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-011-2224-2> PMID: 21505900
11. Geeraerts T, Merceron S, Benhamou D, Vigué B, Duranteau J. Non-invasive assessment of intracranial pressure using ocular sonography in neurocritical care patients. *Intensive Care Med.* 2008; 34:2062–7. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-008-1149-x> PMID: 18509619
12. De Riva N, Budohoski KP, Smielewski P, Kasproicz M, Zweifel C, Steiner LA, et al. Transcranial doppler pulsatility index: what it is and what it isn't. *Neurocrit Care.* 2012; 17:58–66. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12028-012-9672-6> PMID: 22311229
13. Zweifel C, Czosnyka M, Carrera E, de Riva N, Pickard JD, Smielewski P. Reliability of the blood flow velocity pulsatility index for assessment of intracranial and cerebral perfusion pressures in head-injured patients. *Neurosurgery.* 2012; 71:853–61. <https://doi.org/10.1227/NEU.0b013e3182675b42> PMID: 22791038
14. Ragauskas A, Bartusis L, Piper I, Zakelis R, Matijosaitis V, Petrikonis K, et al. Improved diagnostic value of a TCD-based non-invasive ICP measurement method compared with the sonographic ONSD method for detecting elevated intracranial pressure. *Neurol Res.* 2014; 36:607–14. <https://doi.org/10.1179/1743132813Y.0000000308> PMID: 24620972
15. Ragauskas A, Matijosaitis V, Zakelis R, Petrikonis K, Rastenyte D, Piper I, et al. Clinical assessment of noninvasive intracranial pressure absolute value measurement method. *Neurology.* 2012; 78(21):1684–91. <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182574f50> PMID: 22573638
16. Schmidt B, Klingelhöfer J, Schwarze JJ, Sander D, Wittich I. Noninvasive prediction of intracranial pressure curves using transcranial Doppler ultrasonography and blood pressure curves. *Stroke.* 1997; 28:2465–72. <https://doi.org/10.1161/01.STR.28.12.2465> PMID: 9412634
17. Kashif FM, Vergheze GC, Novak V, Czosnyka M, Heldt T. Model-based noninvasive estimation of intracranial pressure from cerebral blood flow velocity and arterial pressure. *Sci Transl Med.* 2012; 4:129ra44. <https://doi.org/10.1126/scitranslmed.3003249> PMID: 22496546
18. Robba C, Bacigaluppi S, Cardim D, Donnelly J, Bertuccio A, Czosnyka M. Non-invasive assessment of intracranial pressure. *Acta Neurol Scand.* 2016; 134(1):4–21. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ane.12527> PMID: 26515159
19. Budohoski KP, Schmidt B, Smielewski P, Kasproicz M, Plontke R, Pickard JD, et al. Non-invasively estimated ICP pulse amplitude strongly correlates with outcome after TBI. *Acta Neurochir Suppl.* 2012; 114:121–5. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-7091-0956-4\\_22](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-7091-0956-4_22) PMID: 22327676
20. Steiner T, Juvela S, Unterberg A, Jung C, Forsting M, Rinkel G. European Stroke Organization guidelines for the management of intracranial aneurysms and subarachnoid haemorrhage. *Cerebrovasc Dis.* 2013; 35:93–112. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000346087> PMID: 23406828
21. Connolly ES, Rabinstein AA, Carhuapoma JR, Derdeyn CP, Dion J, Higashida RT, et al. Guidelines for the management of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage: a guideline for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. *Stroke.* 2012; 43(6):1711–37. <https://doi.org/10.1161/STR.0b013e3182587839> PMID: 22556195
22. Maas AIR, Hukkelhoven CWPM, Marshall LF, Steyerberg EW. Prediction of outcome in traumatic brain injury with computed tomographic characteristics: a comparison between the computed tomographic classification and combinations of computed tomographic predictors. *Neurosurgery.* 2005; 57:1173–81. <https://doi.org/10.1227/01.NEU.0000186013.63046.6B> PMID: 16331165
23. Robba C, Bragazzi NL, Bertuccio A, Cardim D, Donnelly J, Sekhon M, et al. Effects of Prone position and positive end-expiratory pressure on noninvasive estimators of ICP: a pilot study. *J Neurosurg Anesthesiol.* 2017; 29(3):243–250. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ANA.000000000000295> PMID: 26998650

24. Robba C, Cardim D, Donnelly J, Bertuccio A, Bacigaluppi S, Bragazzi N, et al. Effects of pneumoperitoneum and Trendelenburg position on intracranial pressure assessed using different non-invasive methods. *Br J Anaesth*. 2016; 117:783–91. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bja/aew356> PMID: 27956677
25. Schoser BG, Riemenschneider N, Hansen HC. The impact of raised intracranial pressure on cerebral venous hemodynamics: a prospective venous transcranial Doppler ultrasonography study. *J Neurosurg*. 1999; 91:744–9. <https://doi.org/10.3171/jns.1999.91.5.0744> PMID: 10541230
26. Cardim D, Robba C, Donnelly J, Bohdanowicz M, Schmidt B, Damian M, et al. Prospective study on non-invasive assessment of ICP in head injured patients: comparison of four methods. *J Neurotrauma*. 2016; 33(8):792–802. <https://doi.org/10.1089/neu.2015.4134> PMID: 26414916
27. Rajajee V, Vanaman M, Fletcher JJ, Jacobs TL. Optic nerve ultrasound for the detection of raised intracranial pressure. *Neurocrit Care*. 2011; 15:506–15. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12028-011-9606-8> PMID: 21769456
28. Bates D, Maechler M, Bolker B, Walker S. Fitting linear mixed-effects models using lme4. *J Stat Softw*. 2015; 67:1–48. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v067.i01>
29. Hosmer D, Lemeshow S. *Applied logistic regression*. New York: John Wiley & Sons; 1989.
30. Robin AX, Turck N, Hainard A, Lisacek F, Sanchez J, Müller M. pROC: an open-source package for R and S+ to analyze and compare ROC curves. *BMC Bioinformatics*. 2011; 12:77. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-12-77> PMID: 21414208
31. Geeraerts T, Newcombe VFJ, Coles JP, Abate MG, Perkes IE, Hutchinson PJ, et al. Use of T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging of the optic nerve sheath to detect raised intracranial pressure. *Crit Care*. 2008; 12:R114. <https://doi.org/10.1186/cc7006> PMID: 18786243
32. Helmke K, Hansen HC. Fundamentals of transorbital sonographic evaluation of optic nerve sheath expansion under intracranial hypertension. I. Experimental study. *Pediatr Radiol*. 1996; 26:701–5. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01383383> PMID: 8805599
33. Helmke K, Burdelski M, Hansen HC. Detection and monitoring of intracranial pressure dysregulation in liver failure by ultrasound. *Transplantation*. 2000; 70:392–5. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00007890-200007270-00029> PMID: 10933171
34. Komut E, Kozaci N, Sönmez BM, Yilmaz F, Komut S, Yildirim ZN, et al. Bedside sonographic measurement of optic nerve sheath diameter as a predictor of intracranial pressure in ED. *Am J Emerg Med*. 2016; 34:963–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2016.02.012> PMID: 26944107
35. Moretti R, Pizzi B. Optic nerve ultrasound for detection of intracranial hypertension in intracranial hemorrhage patients confirmation of previous findings in a different patient population. 2009; 21:16–20. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ANA.0b013e318185996a> PMID: 19098619
36. Amini A, Kariman H, Arhami Dolatabadi A, Hatamabadi HR, Derakhshanfar H, Mansouri B, et al. Use of the sonographic diameter of optic nerve sheath to estimate intracranial pressure. *Am J Emerg Med*. 2013; 31:236–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2012.06.025> PMID: 22944553
37. Valdueza JM, Schultz M, Harms L, Einhaupl KM. Venous transcranial Doppler ultrasound monitoring in acute dural sinus thrombosis. Report of two cases. *Stroke*. 1995; 26:1196–9. PMID: 7604413
38. Wardlaw JM, Vaughan GT, Steers AJ, Sellar RJ. Transcranial Doppler ultrasound findings in cerebral venous sinus thrombosis. Case report. *J Neurosurg*. 1994; 80:332–5. <https://doi.org/10.3171/jns.1994.80.2.0332> PMID: 8283275