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# Short Textbook of **Anesthesia**

*As per the Competency Based Medical Education Curriculum (NMC)*

**Ajay Yadav**

**7<sup>th</sup> Edition**



SHORT TEXTBOOK OF  
**ANESTHESIA**

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# SHORT TEXTBOOK OF **ANESTHESIA**

*As per the Competency Based Medical Education Curriculum (NMC)*

**SEVENTH EDITION**

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**Fig. 6.7:** Bispectral index monitoring.

by set algorithm. It exhibits a score of 100 for fully awake state and 0 for completely silent brain. *Bispectral index score (BIS) score of 45–60 indicates adequate depth.*

- **Patient state index:** It is same like BIS index, however, a score of 25–50 indicates adequate depth.
- **Narcotend:** It analyzes EEG to give 6 stages, from A to F. A represents awake state while F represents silent EEG.
- **Entropy:** Entropy, which measures the degree of disorder and synchrony in EEG to calculate entropy score, is a new monitor.

*As ketamine, nitrous oxide and dexmedetomidine do not causes depression of EEG therefore EEG-based monitors cannot be utilized to monitor the depth of anesthesia with these agents.*

#### End-tidal Anesthetic Concentration

In spite of studies showing that maintaining end-tidal concentration of inhalational agents between 0.7 and 1.3 MAC is as effective as BIS to monitor the depth of anesthesia, it is not considered as highly reliable because it is an indirect measure of level of consciousness. Moreover, it can be used only to monitor depth with inhalational agents (cannot be used for total intravenous anesthesia).

#### Auditory-evoked Response

Although difficult to monitor but is considered as reliable as BIS index to monitor the depth of anesthesia.

### Cerebral Blood Flow Monitors

- Xenon<sup>133</sup> wash out—very cumbersome device
- Transcranial Doppler—*very simple and non-invasive method to monitor cerebral blood flow*
- Jugular vein oxygen saturation
- Cerebral oximetry by special probes applied at forehead
- **Thermodilution:** It is invasive method, 2 thermistors of different temperature are placed in brain and difference in temperature is noted to calculate blood flow.

### Monitoring Nociceptin

Till date, we do not have a monitor which can measure the intensity of pain during general anesthesia and we have to rely on clinical signs such as hypertension and tachycardia.

### MANDATORY MONITORS (FIG. 6.8)

- Pulse oximetry
- Non-invasive blood pressure
- Capnography for cases under general anesthesia
- ECG
- Temperature (general anesthesia >30 minutes and surgery >1 hour)



**Fig. 6.8:** Mandatory monitors, note that temperature is missing.

Most commonly used for NIPPV is tight fitting face mask in acute setting (**Fig. 40.8A**) and nasal mask (**Fig 40.8B**) in chronic setting (for sleep apnea syndrome). Other options are full face mask (**Fig. 40.8C**) and helmet.

## Modes of Ventilation

Modes of ventilation utilized for NIPPV are CPAP and BIPAP (already described above).

## Protocol and Principles for NIPPV

- Explain the procedure to patient
- Mask should be tight fitting



**Figs. 40.8A to C:** (A) NIV with face mask; (B) NIV with nasal mask; (C) NIV with full face mask.

- Preferably keep head end in propped up position
- Usual settings are:
  - *Inspiratory pressure (IPAP):* 8–20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O. Do not exceed above 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O (aspiration can occur).
  - *Expiratory pressure (EPAP):* 5–10 cm H<sub>2</sub>O
  - *FiO<sub>2</sub>:* 1.0 to begin with
  - *Trigger sensitivity (ability of ventilator to detect spontaneous breath):* Maximum
  - Titrate IPAP, EPAP and FiO<sub>2</sub> as per tidal volume and blood gases.
  - Give a trial for 1–2 hours, if there is no improvement or deterioration consider intubation. If there is improvement reassess after every 4 hours.

## Complications

- **Leakage:** This is a major problem during NIPPV. Although most of the machines compensates for mild to moderate leaks; however, significant leaks can cause hypoventilation. It is best avoided by using tight fitting masks.
- **Patients inconvenience and claustrophobia:** It is one of the very important deterrents to start NIV
- Increased chances of aspiration
- Skin breakdown, facial edema on prolonged use.
- Delay in intubation.

## WEANING FROM VENTILATOR

Weaning means discontinuing the ventilatory support. Generally accepted parameters for weaning are (these are simply the reversal of criteria for putting the patient on ventilator):

- pO<sub>2</sub> >60 mm Hg (and oxygen saturation >90%) on FiO<sub>2</sub> <60% and PEEP <5 mm Hg.
- pCO<sub>2</sub> <50 mm Hg.
- Respiratory rate <35/min.
- Vital capacity >15 mL/kg.
- VD/VT <0.6.
- Tidal volume >5 mL/kg.
- Inspiratory pressure <–25 cm H<sub>2</sub>O (patient is requiring more force to generate tidal volume)



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