INFOGRAPHICS IN ANESTHESIOLOGY

Complex Information for Anesthesiologists Presented Quickly and Clearly

ANESTHESIOLOGY

Seeing Analgesia during General Anesthesia: Three Ways

1. Traditional assessment of analgesia utilizes physiological parameters combined with clinical experience to guide analgesic dosage. Its efficacy is variable.

2. Estimates of analgesia are produced by PK/PD models, which incorporate patient demographics to predict effect site drug concentrations.

3. Pupillary dilatation reflex amplitude (PDRA) assesses analgesia by measuring the dilatation resulting from a noxious stimulus, mediated by parasympathetic inhibition. Its efficacy is similar to PK/PD models, with an AUROC of 0.9 [95% CI 0.83, 0.96].

Probability of adequate analgesia: 98%

AUROC = area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; BIS = bispectral index; CI = confidence interval; HR = heart rate; PK/PD = pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic; SBP = systolic blood pressure.

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