

# Total Intravenous Anesthesia: Theoretical Foundation and Practical Considerations

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University of Utah School of Medicine

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# Disclosures

In the last 2 years, Dr. Egan has the following industry relationships to disclose:

- Founder and equity partner: Medvis
- Research support: Medtronic
- Scientific Advisory Board Member: Acacia Pharma

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THRIVE

# TAKE 5 FOR TIVA

(Brief introduction to TIVA theory and practice...)

## Outline

- TIVA vs Inhaled Anesthesia from a Drug Delivery Perspective
- Posological Considerations in TIVA
  - A Venn diagram
  - A surfing analogy
  - 3 practice domains
- ~~Pharmacokinetic/Dynamic Models and Simulation Applied to TIVA~~
- “Must Know” Pharmacokinetic/Dynamic Attributes of TIVA Drugs
- Propofol & Opioid Kinetics and TIVA
- Tips and Tricks for TIVA

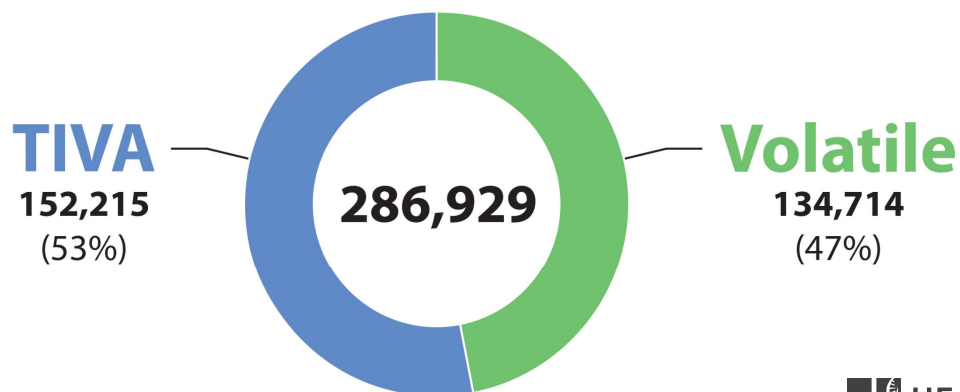
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## Overall Goal

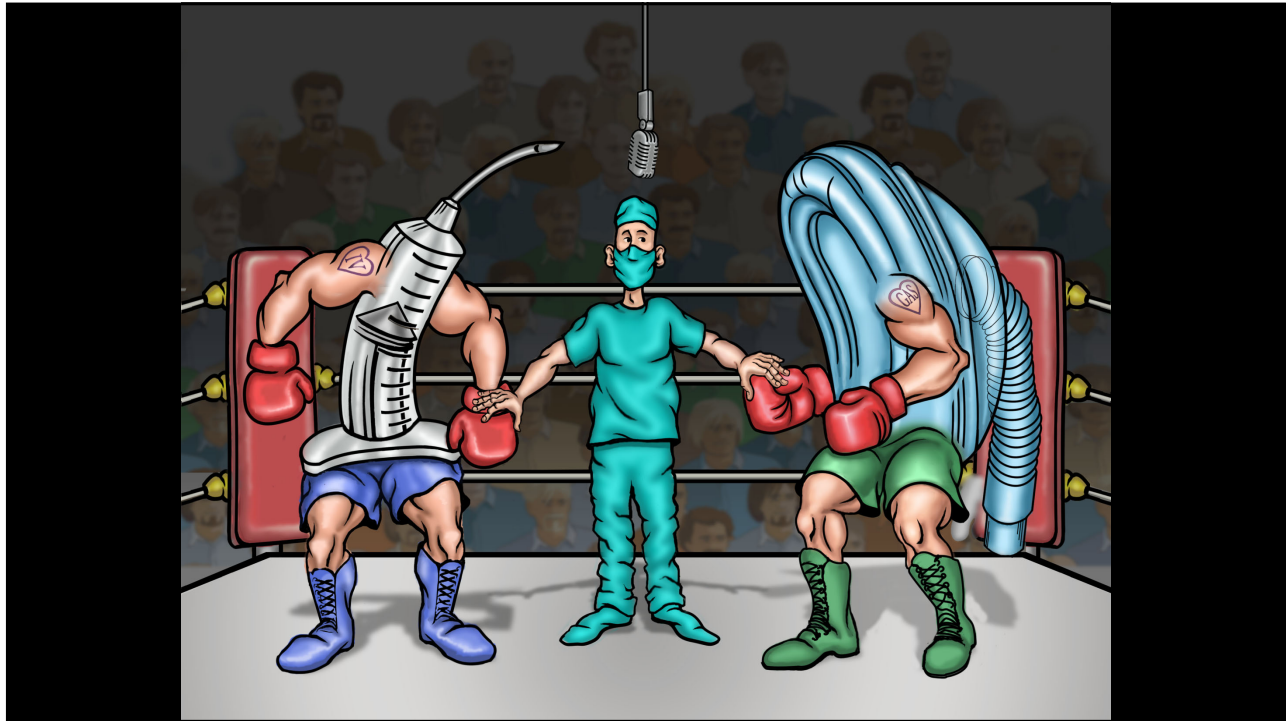
Establish the scientific and practical foundation upon which to base a TIVA practice.

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### University of Utah Department of Anesthesiology General Anesthetic Technique (May 2014–June 2022)



**U** HEALTH  
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH



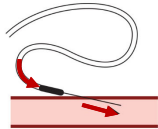
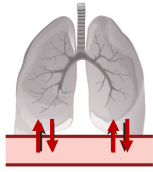
## TIVA vs Inhaled Drug Delivery

Gaining access to the circulation via the lung affords fundamental advantages that have set a standard for innovation in TIVA practice since the mid 1990s.

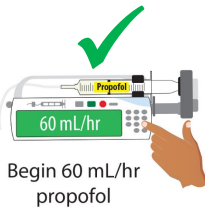
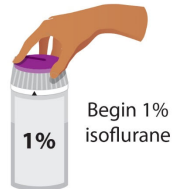
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## Drug Delivery: TIVA vs. Inhaled (Circa 1990s)

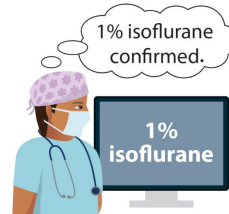
### Access to Circulation



### Accurate Administration



### Pharmacokinetic Exactness



### Pharmacodynamic Exactness



Egan (*J Clin Anesth* 1996)

## Anesthesia Posology

Anesthesia posology (the study of drug dosing) is fundamentally different than other specialties of medicine.

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# Getting the dose right: anaesthetic drug delivery and the posological sweet spot

K. Kuck\* and T. D. Egan

Department of Anesthesiology, University of Utah School of Medicine

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: kai.kuck@hsc.utah.edu

**A last try at popularizing the term “posology...”**

Posology, a scientific term not in common usage, is the science of drug dosage; it is thus a branch of clinical pharmacology (or perhaps a synonym of sorts). Combining the Greek words *posos* (how much) and *logos* (science), posology can be thought of more simply as ‘dosology’. In the posology of anaesthesia, a fundamental question anaesthetists must answer early on is ‘What is the right anaesthetic dosing strategy for this patient?’

In this issue of the *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, van Oort RP and colleagues<sup>1</sup> report a novel approach to optimizing anaesthesia. Their study was an attempt to personalize target-controlled infusion (TCI) therapy with a single observation from the patient. Taking a Bayesian approach, the authors

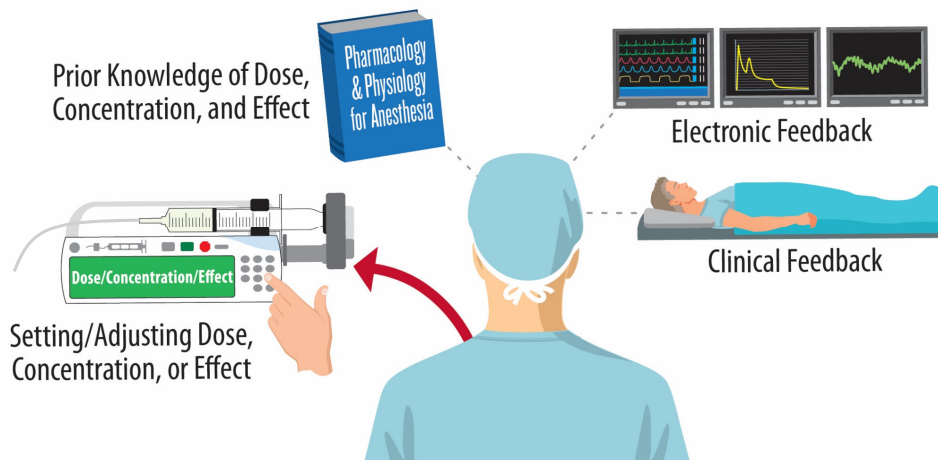
started with pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters from a population model<sup>2</sup> and then adjusted them based on the difference between

**“Combining the Greek words ‘posos’ (how much) and ‘logos’ (science), posology can be thought of more simply as ‘dosology’.”**

the observation, normalized by their variability. This moves the adjusted system from the *a priori* starting point

Kuck & Egan (*Br J Anaesth* 2017)

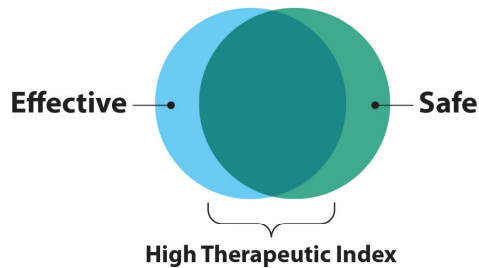
# General Approach to Anesthesia Posology



Egan (*Anesth Analg* 2018)

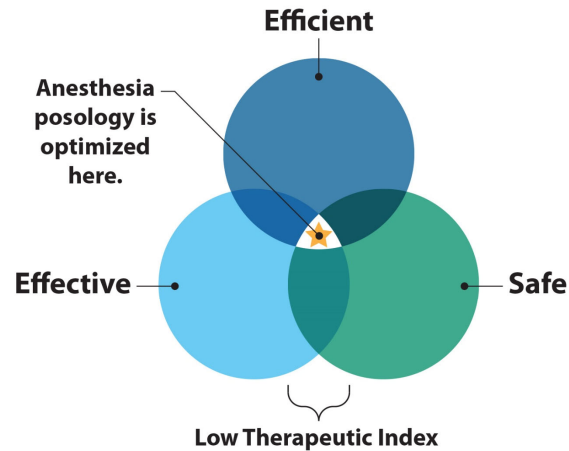
## Posology in Anesthesia: A Venn Diagram

### Most Therapeutic Areas



Kuck & Egan (*Br J Anaesth* 2017)

### Anesthesia Therapeutics



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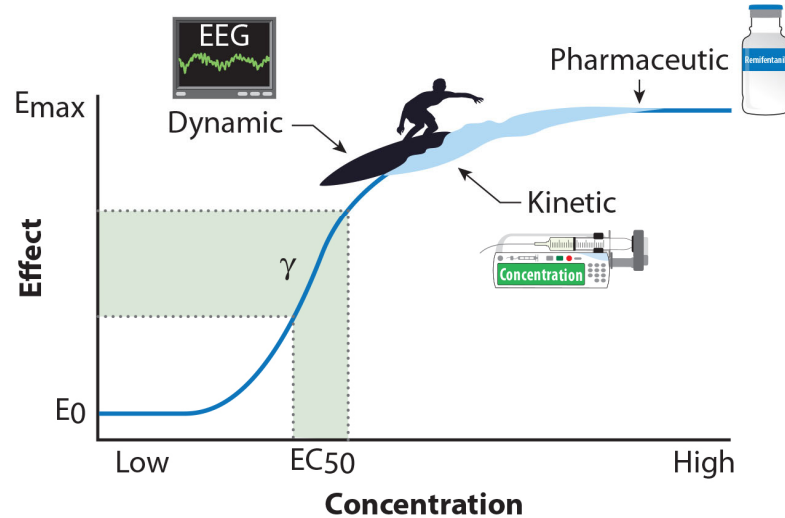
## Anesthesia Posology

A surfing analogy is helpful in understanding the modern approach to anesthesia posology.

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## Posology in Anesthesia: A Surfing Analogy



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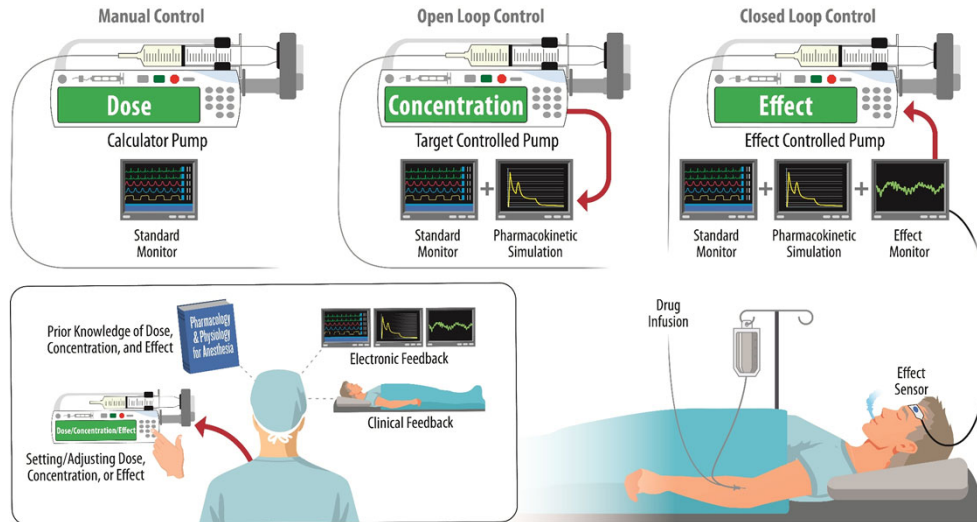
Egan & Shafer (Anesthesiology 2003)

## TIVA Practice Domains

There are three TIVA practice domains (i.e., dose, concentration, & effect). The effect domain is optimal.

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## Three TIVA Practice Domains



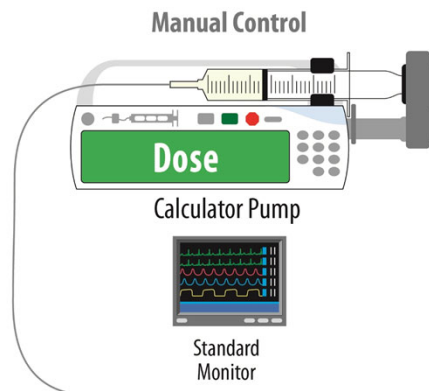
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Egan (*Anesth Analg* 2018)

## The Dose Domain



- ✓ Simple to use
- ✓ Familiar to all



- ✓ Ignores temporal changes
- ✓ Slow to steady-state
- ✓ Ignores intersubject variability

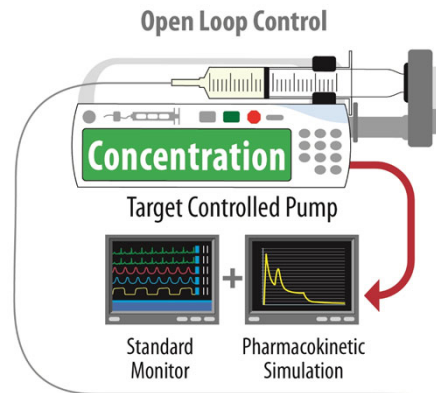
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Egan (*Anesth Analg* 2018)

## The Concentration Domain



- ✓ Automates dosage calculations
- ✓ Accounts for temporal changes
- ✓ Quick to steady-state
- ✓ Accounts for co-variate effects (PK)



- ✓ Ignores intersubject variability
- ✓ Less familiar (USA)

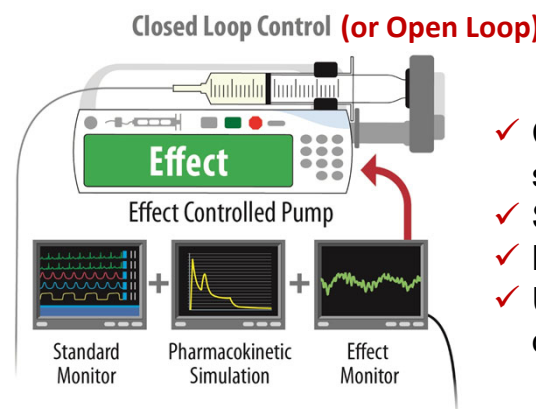
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Egan (*Anesth Analg* 2018)

## The Effect Domain



- ✓ Automates dosage calculations
- ✓ Accounts for temporal changes
- ✓ Quick to steady-state
- ✓ Accounts for co-variate effects (PKPD)
- ✓ Accounts for intersubject variability



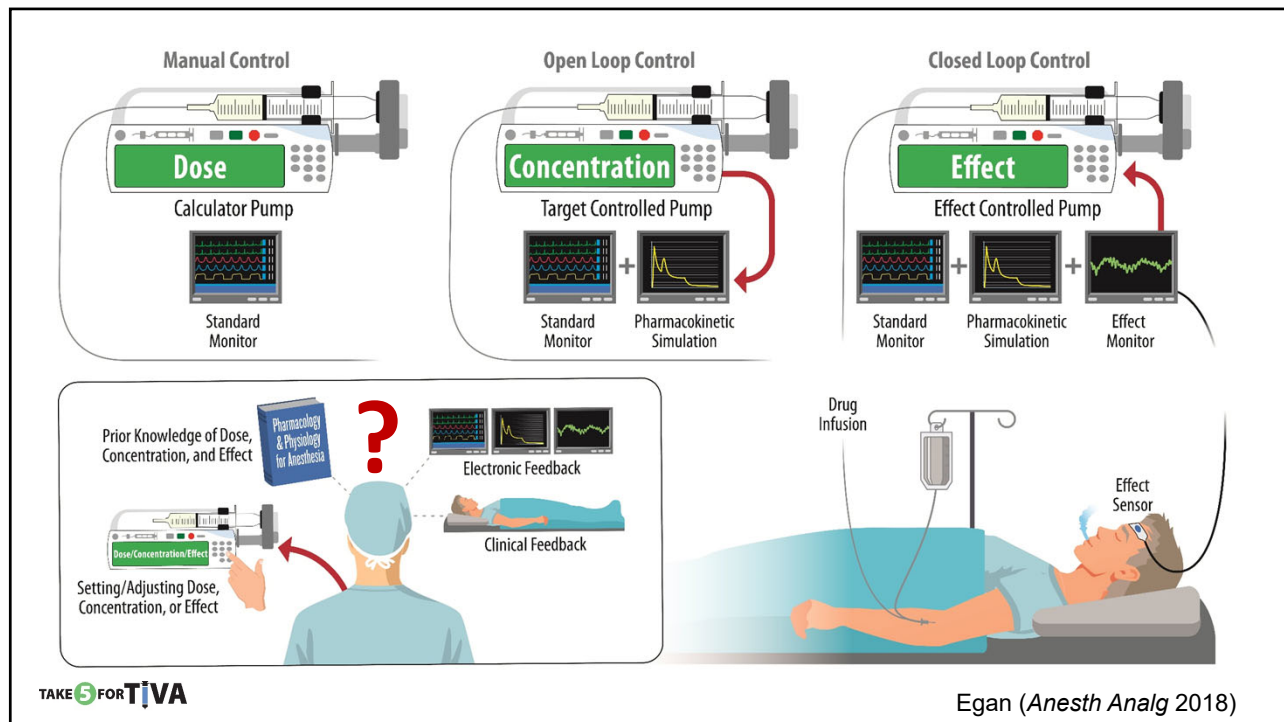
- ✓ Complicated control system (automated)
- ✓ Suboptimal sensors
- ✓ Less familiar
- ✓ Unintended consequences?

**Usually Best!**

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Most important!

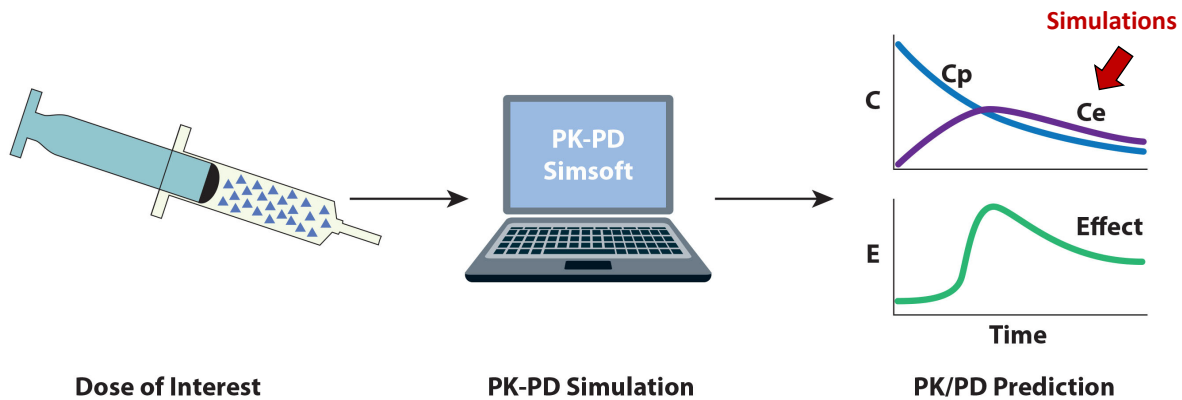
Egan (*Anesth Analg* 2018)



## Crucial Drug Behaviors and TIVA

Certain pharmacokinetic attributes inform TIVA posology for bolus and infusions conditions. These attributes are best understood through PK-PD simulation.

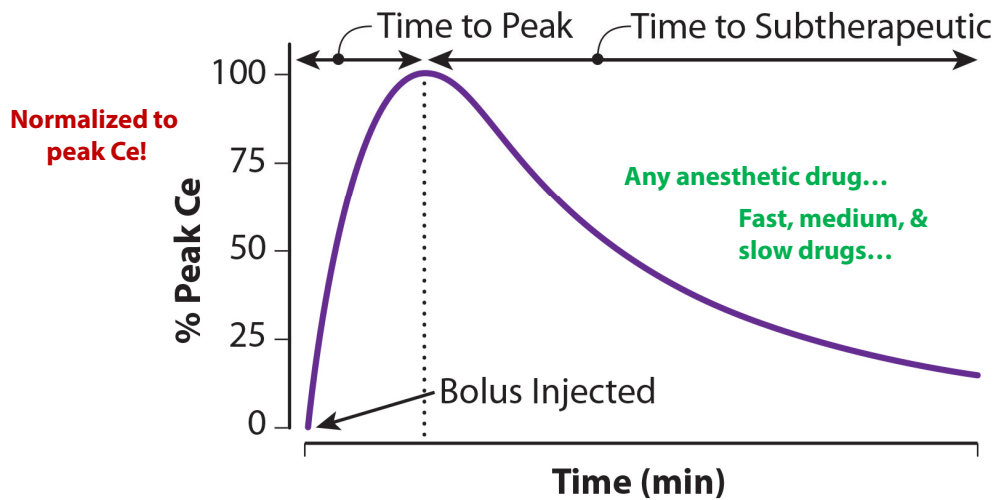
## Clinical Inference via PK/PD Simulation



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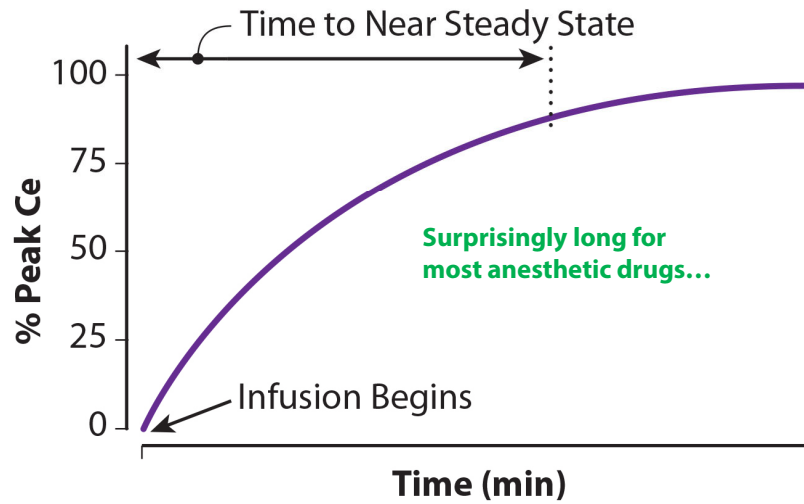
Obara & Egan  
(in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)

## Bolus Front-End & Back-End



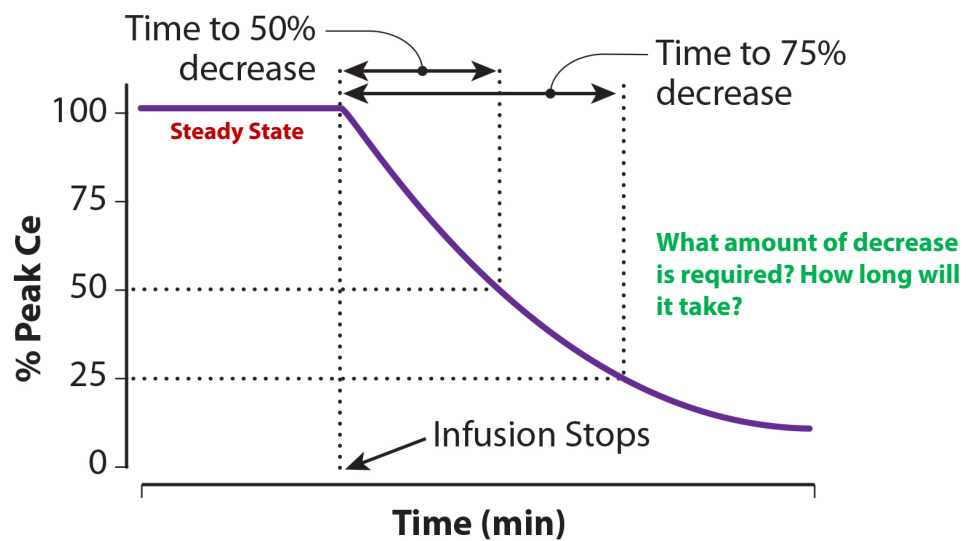
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## Infusion Front-End



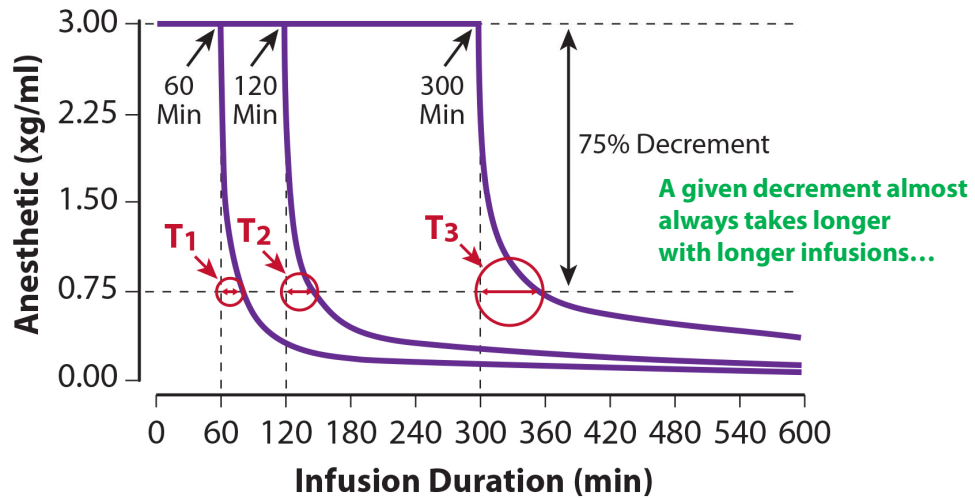
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## Infusion Back-End



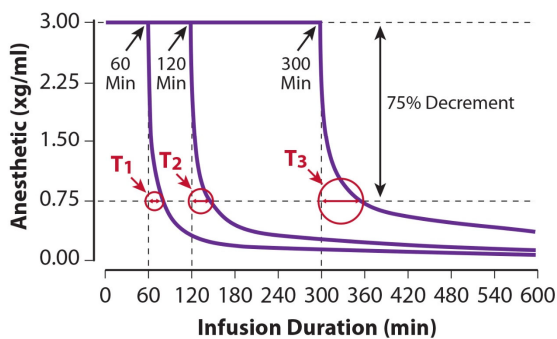
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## Impact of Infusion Duration



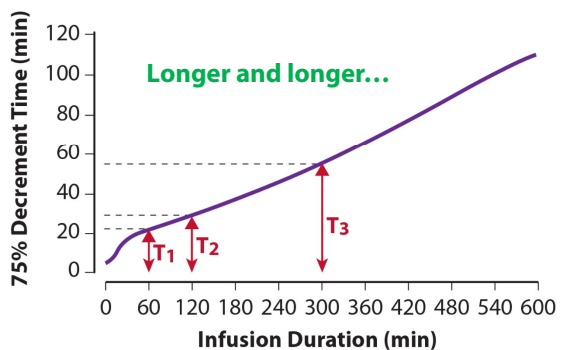
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## Impact of Infusion Duration



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## 75% Decrement Times

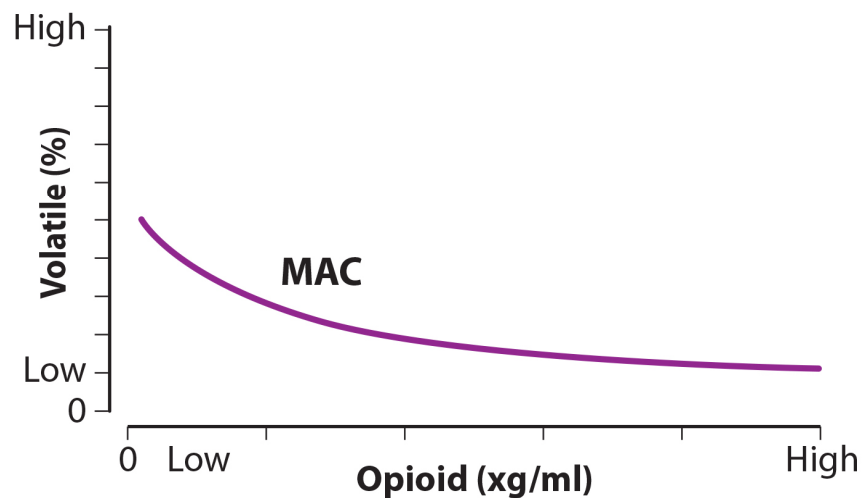


## Crucial Drug Behaviors and TIVA

Certain pharmacodynamic concepts inform TIVA posology. Chief among these are propofol-opioid pharmacodynamic interactions.

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### MAC Reduction by Opioids

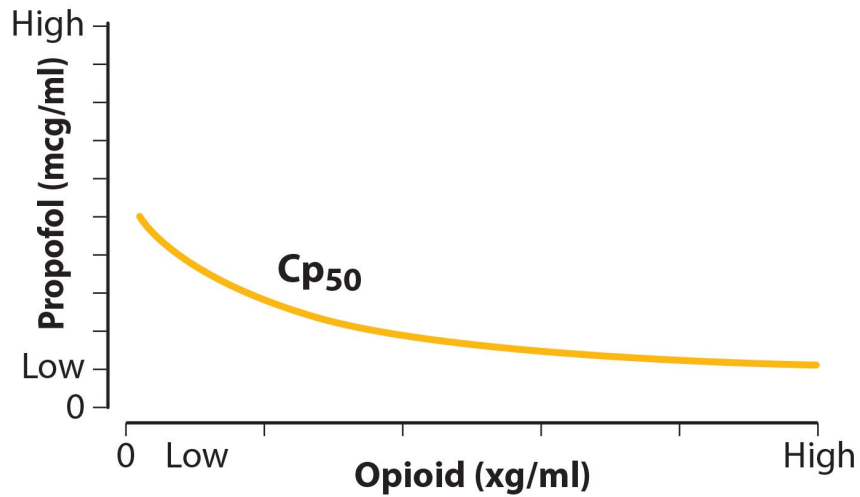


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Ogura & Egan (in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)



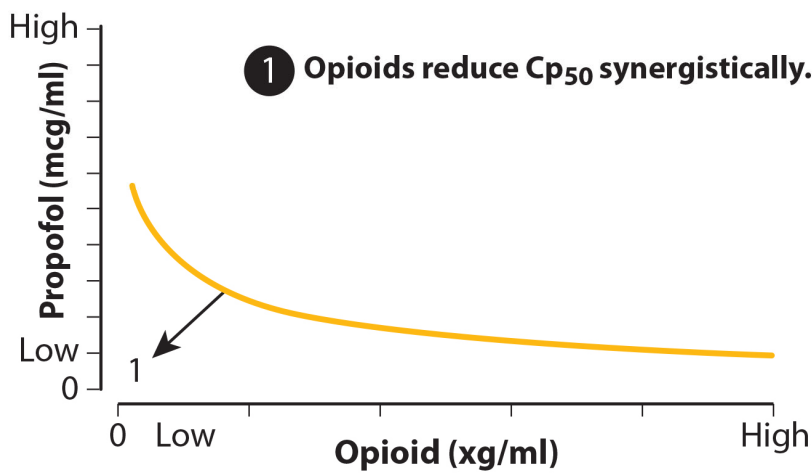
## Propofol Cp50 Reduction by Opioids



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Ogura &amp; Egan (in Hemmings &amp; Egan, Elsevier 2019)

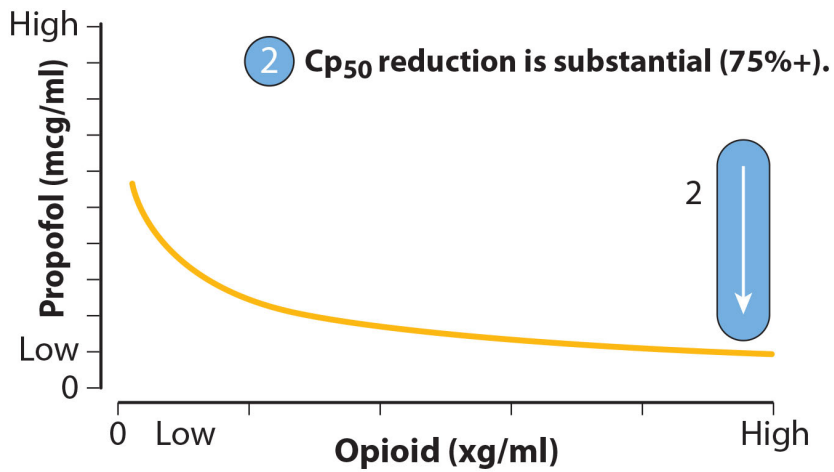
## Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



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Ogura &amp; Egan (in Hemmings &amp; Egan, Elsevier 2019)

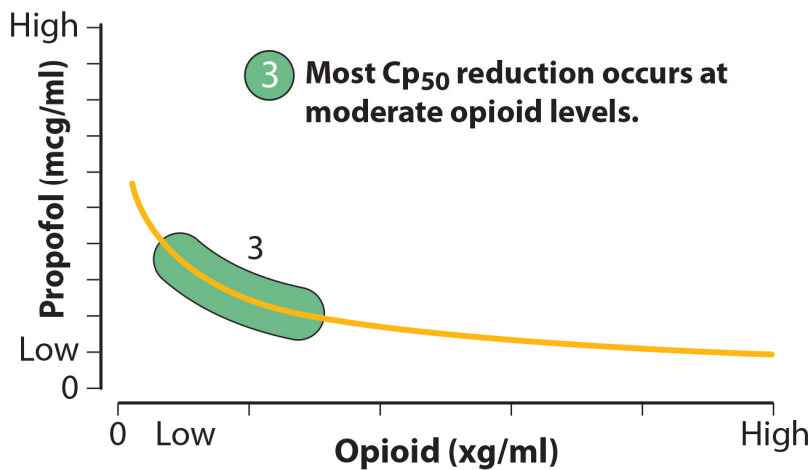
## Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



TAKE 5 FOR TIVA

Ogura &amp; Egan (in Hemmings &amp; Egan, Elsevier 2019)

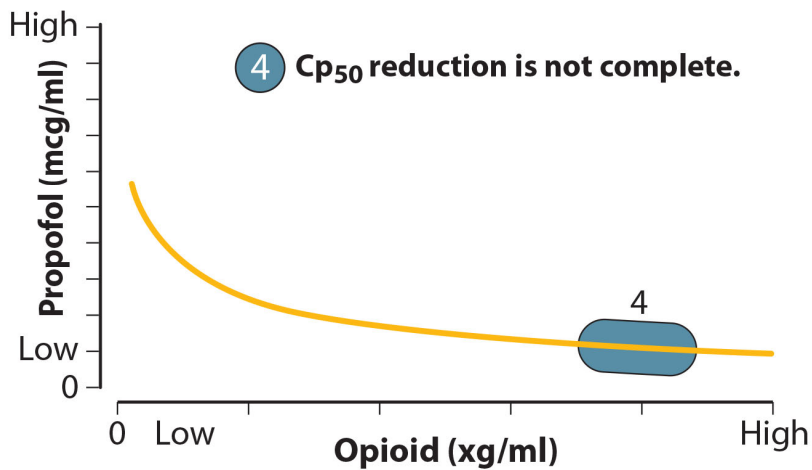
## Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



TAKE 5 FOR TIVA

Ogura &amp; Egan (in Hemmings &amp; Egan, Elsevier 2019)

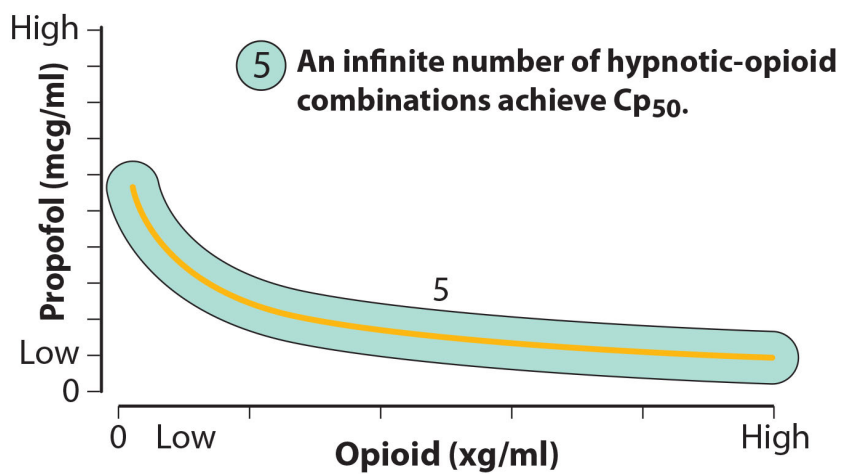
## Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



TAKE 5 FOR TIVA

Ogura & Egan (in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)

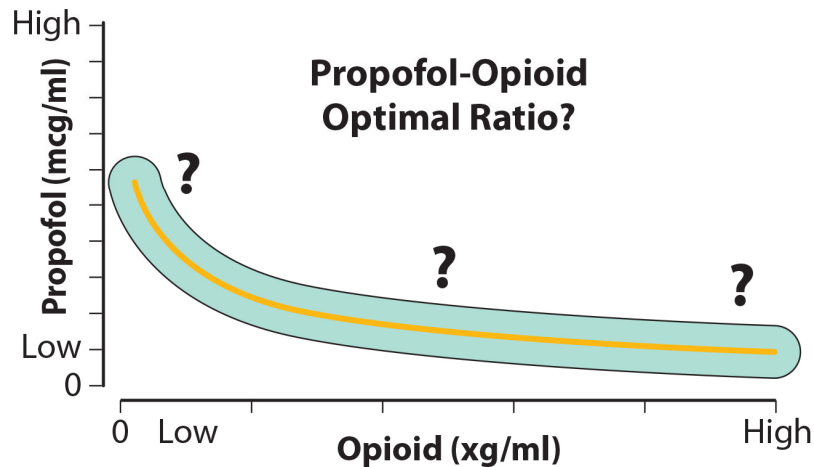
## Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



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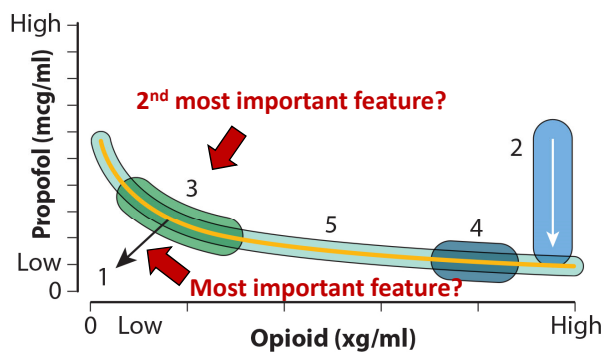
Ogura & Egan (in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)

## Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



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## Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



- 1 Opioids reduce  $Cp_{50}$  synergistically.
- 2  $Cp_{50}$  reduction is substantial (75%+).
- 3 Most  $Cp_{50}$  reduction occurs at moderate opioid levels.
- 4  $Cp_{50}$  reduction is not complete.
- 5 An infinite number of hypnotic-opioid combinations achieve  $Cp_{50}$ .

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Ogura & Egan (in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)

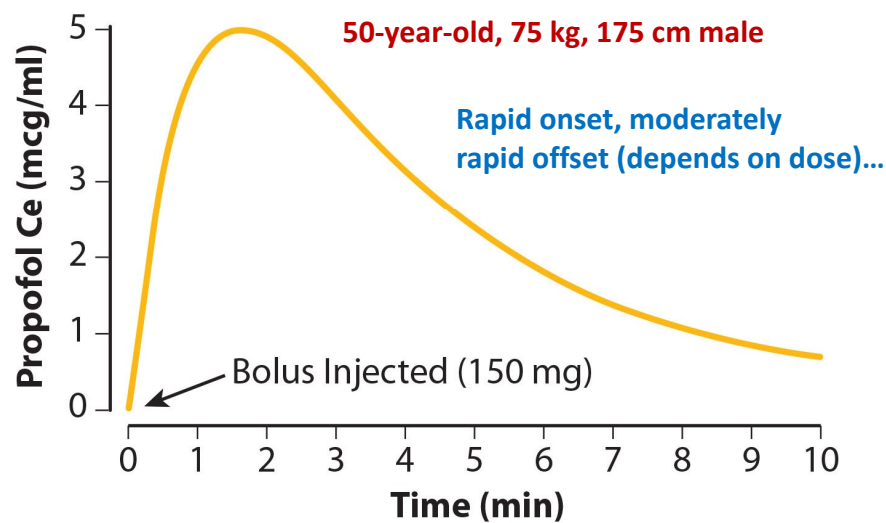
## Propofol Clinical Pharmacology & TIVA

Simulation of propofol's pharmacokinetic behavior helps inform posological decisions in TIVA.

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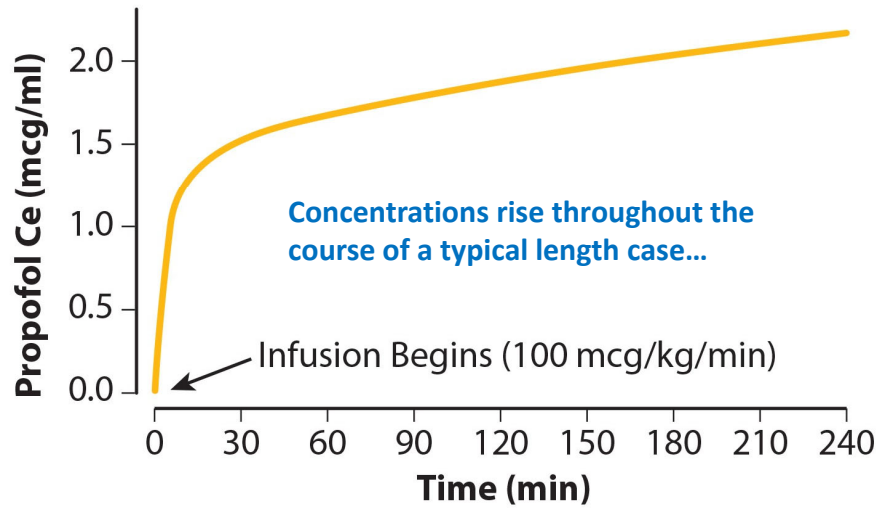
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### Bolus Front-End & Back-End



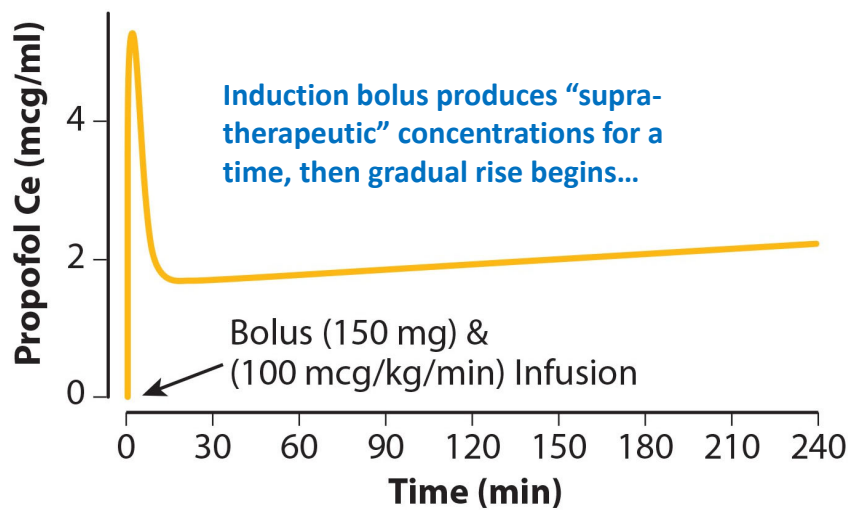
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## Infusion Front-End



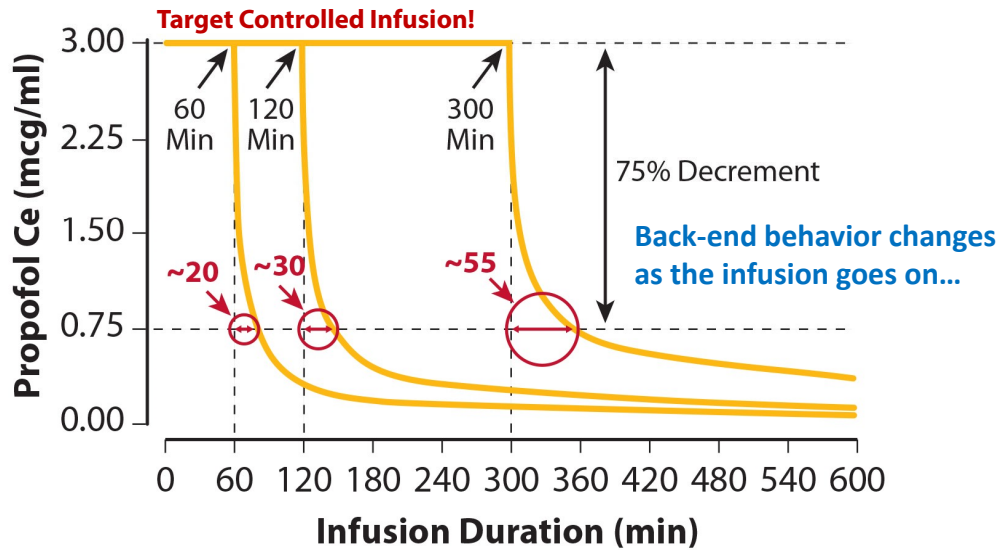
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## Impact of Loading Dose

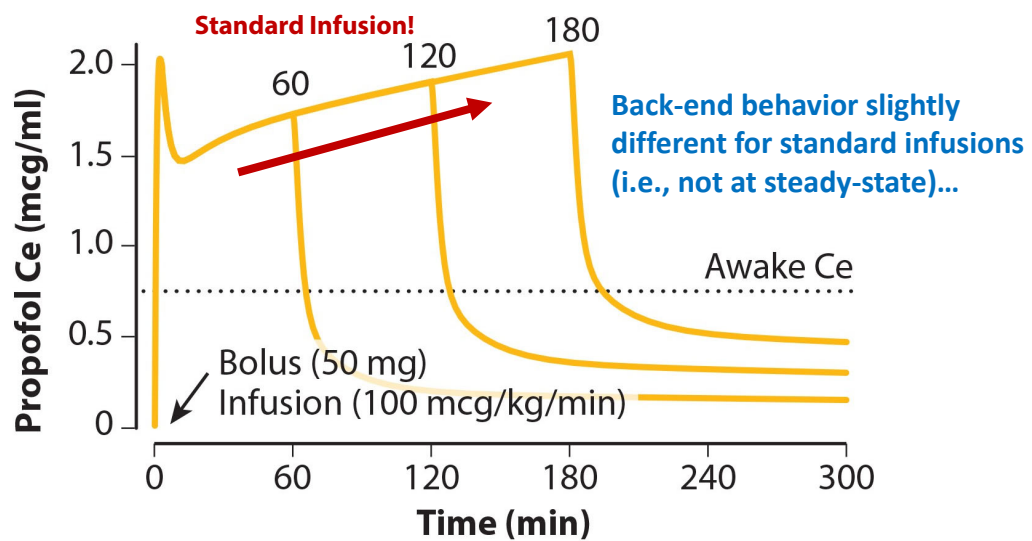


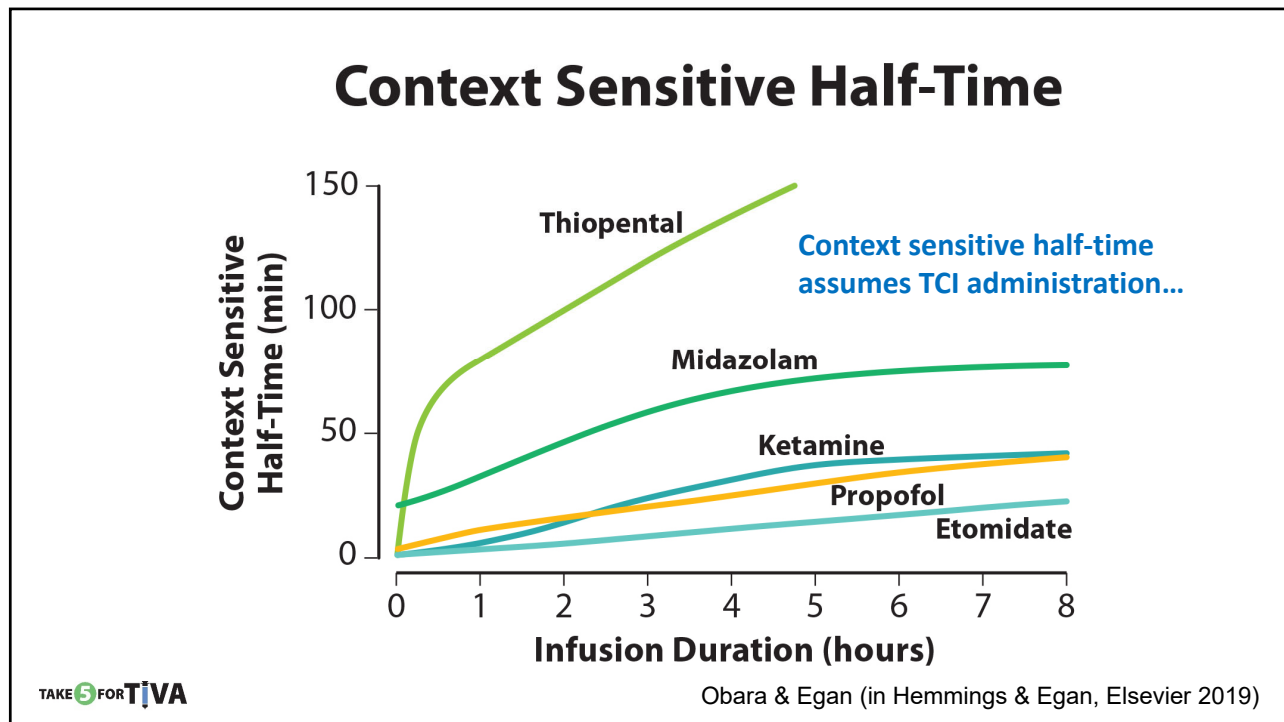
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## Infusion Back-End



## Impact of Infusion Duration



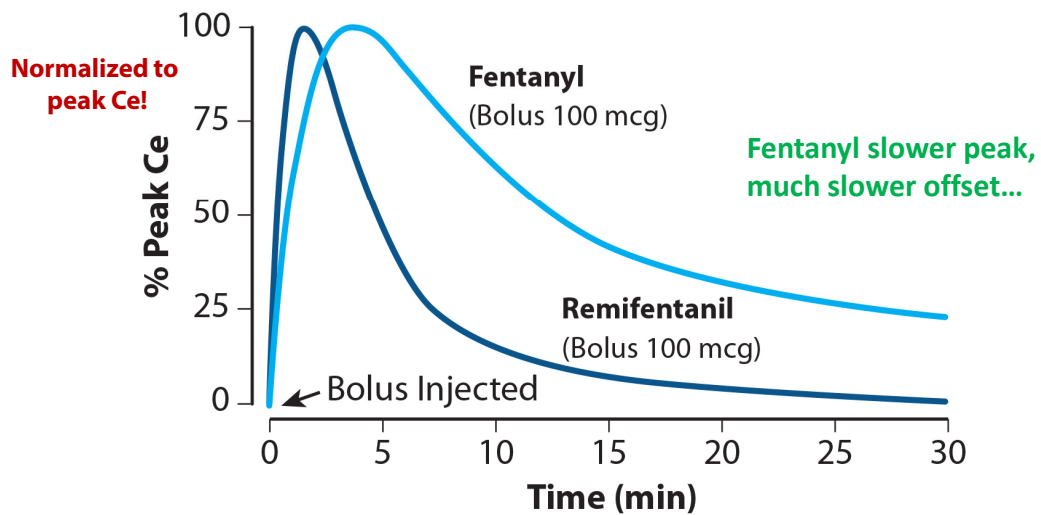


## Opioid Clinical Pharmacology & TIVA

Simulation of remifentanyl and fentanyl pharmacokinetic behavior helps inform posological decisions in TIVA.

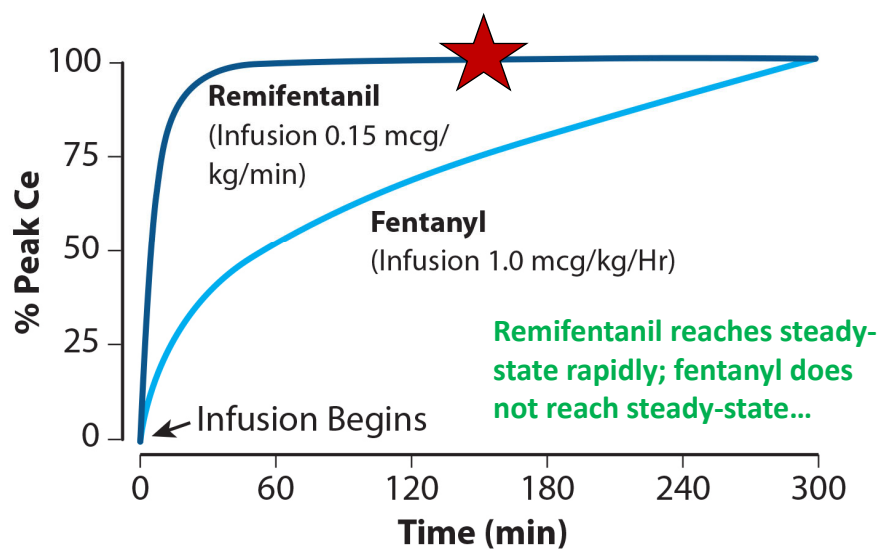


## Bolus Front-End & Back-End



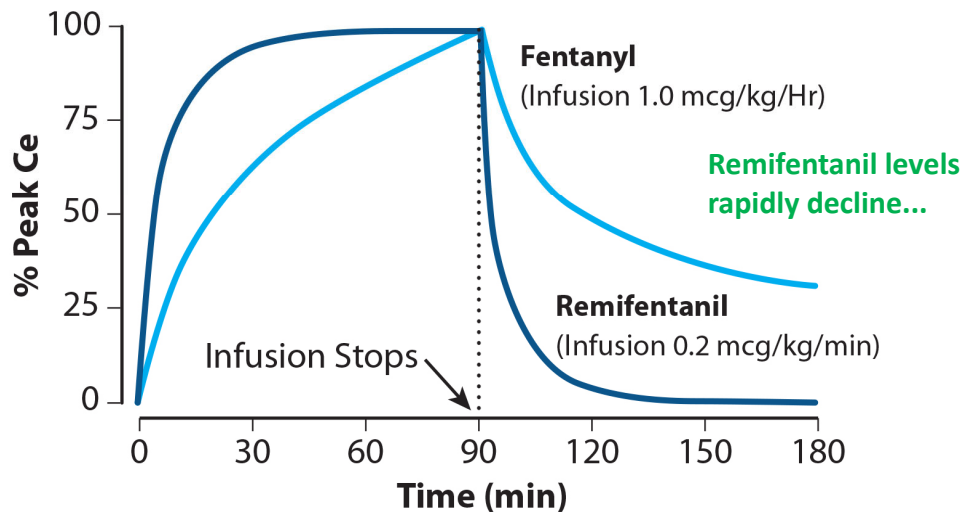
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## Infusion Front-End

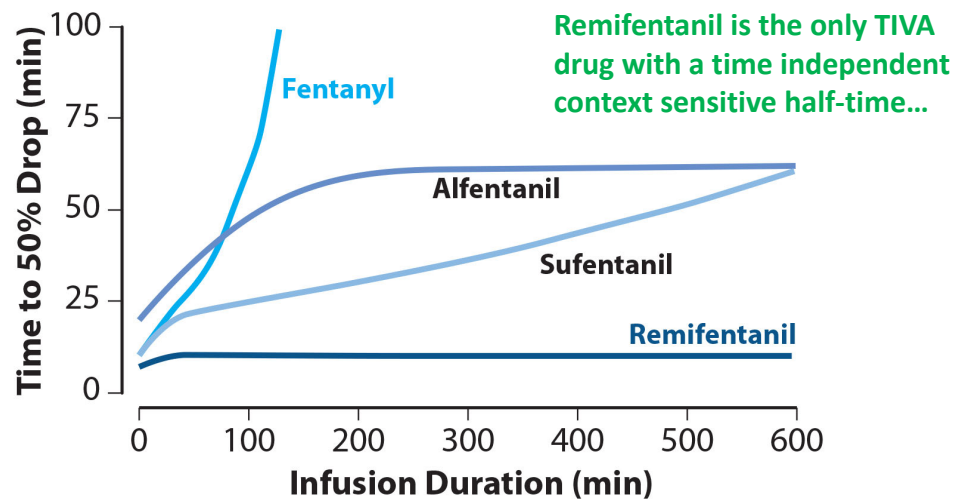


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## Infusion Back-End

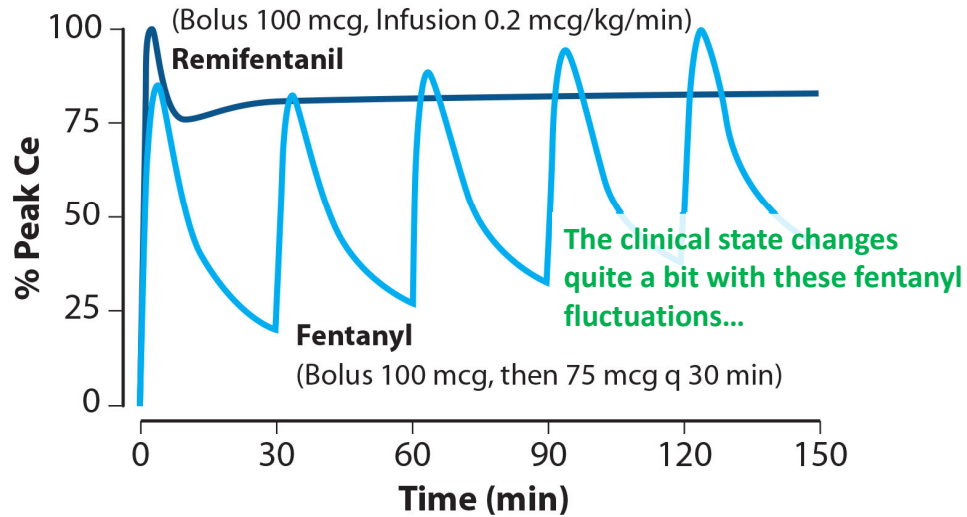


## Context Sensitive Half-Time



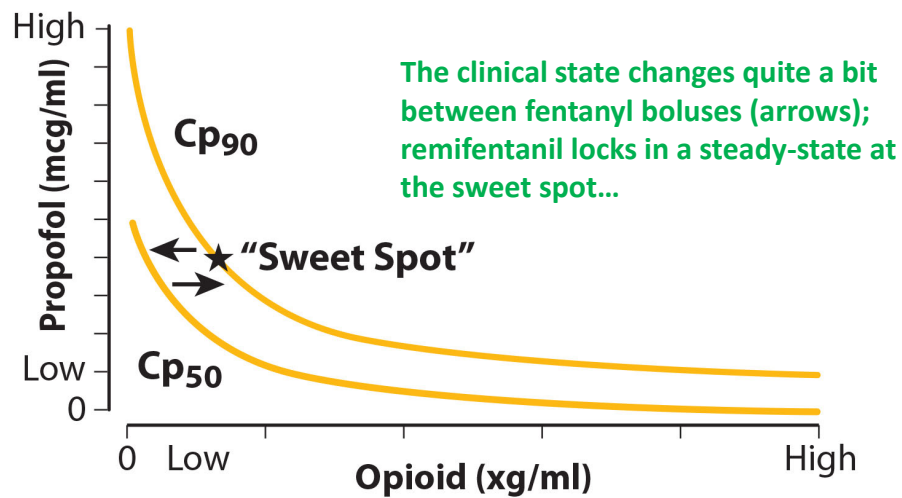
Egan et al (Anesthesiology 1993)

## Impact of Infusion vs. Bolus



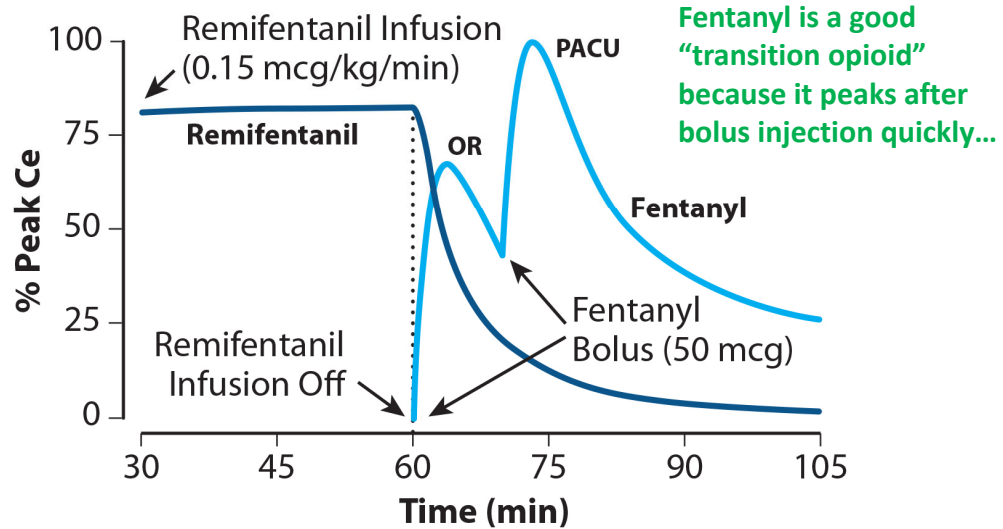
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## Disruptive Impact of Boluses



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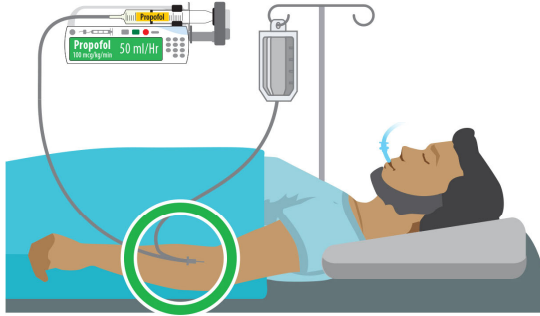
## Transition Opioid



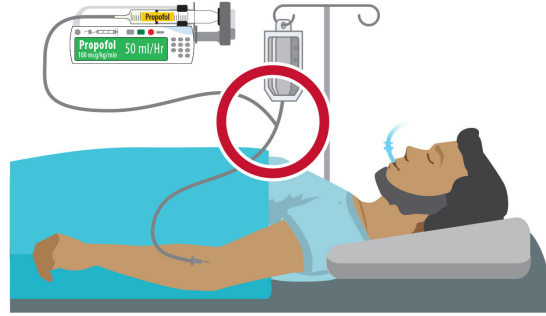
## Tips and Tricks of the TIVA Trade

Certain practical tips are helpful for successful TIVA practice.

## Infuse Close and Secure



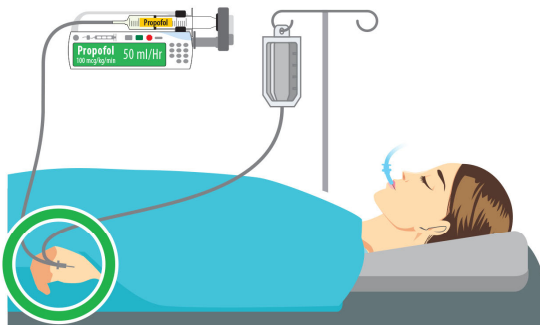
Infuse Close to IV



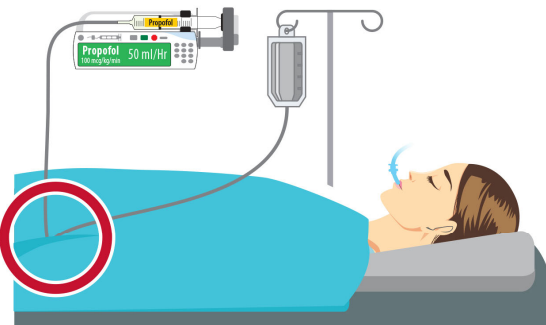
Do **Not** Infuse Far from IV

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## Keep IV Visible



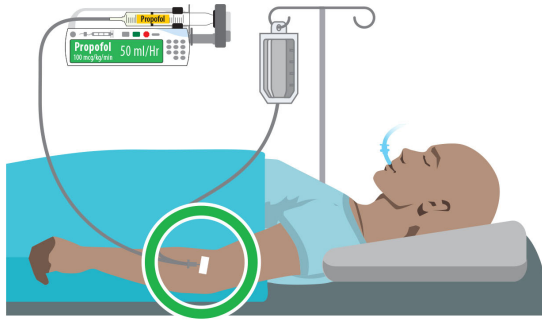
IV Visible: Optimal



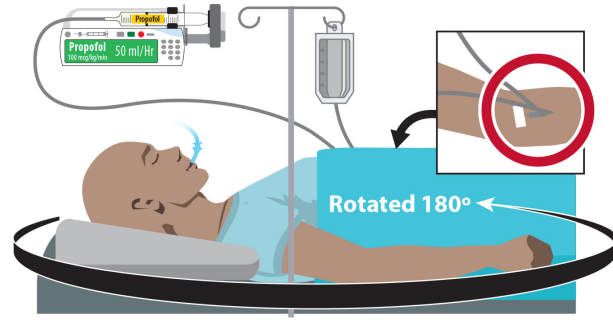
IV **Not** Visible: Suboptimal

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## Be Alert for Infusion Disruption



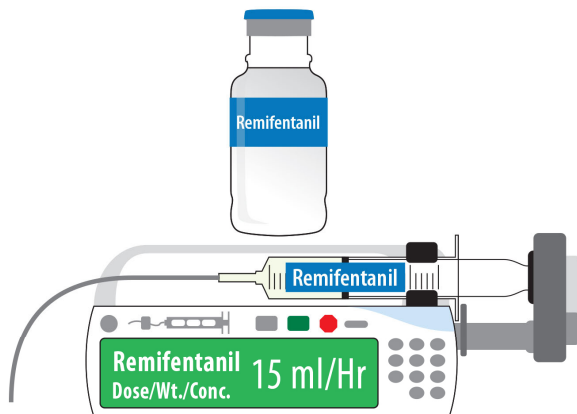
IV Flowing



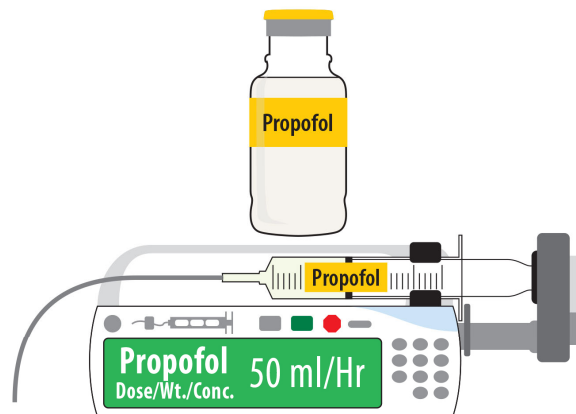
IV Kinked, **Not** Flowing

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## Check for Pump Programming Error

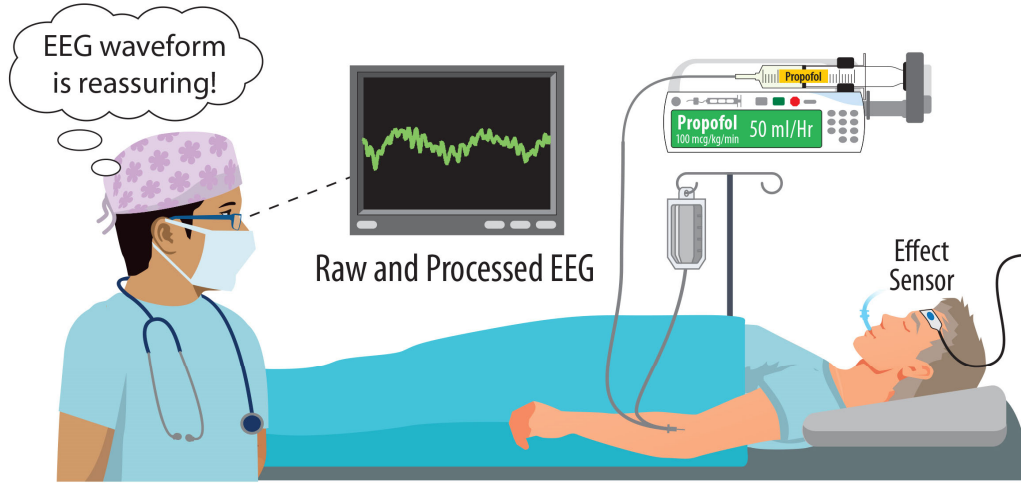


Typical Rate = 10-20 ml/Hr



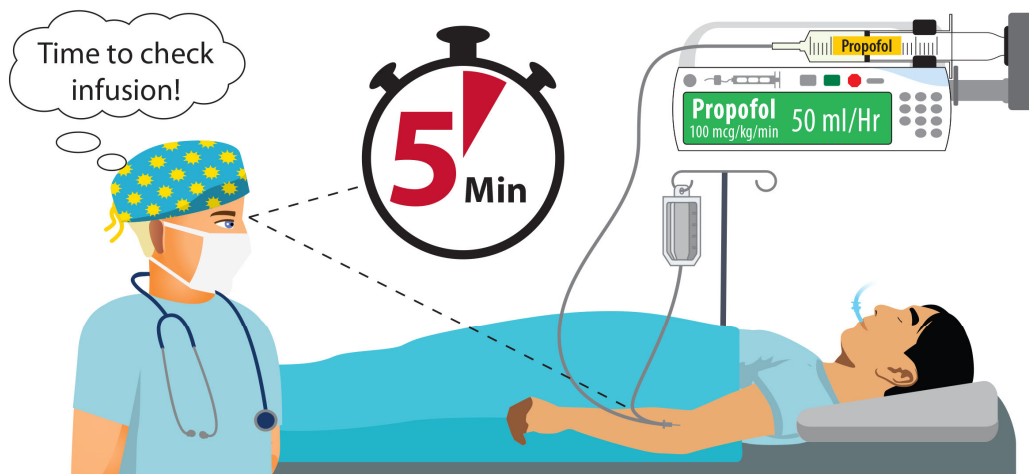
Typical Rate = 40-60 ml/Hr

## Consider Using EEG



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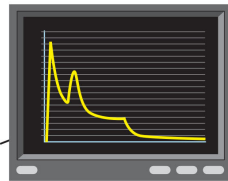
## Check Infusions Frequently



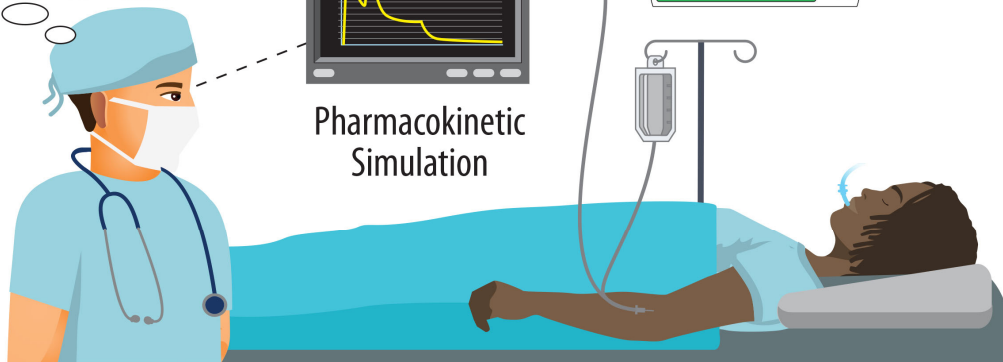
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## Consider Real Time PK/PD Simulation

Simulation suggests time to stop infusion.



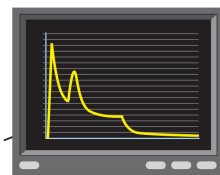
Pharmacokinetic Simulation



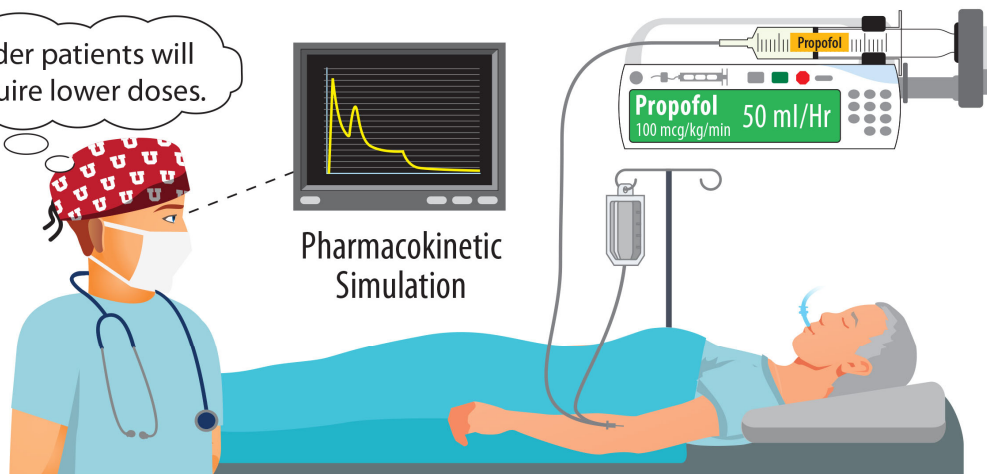
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## Adjust Dose for Senior Patients

Older patients will require lower doses.



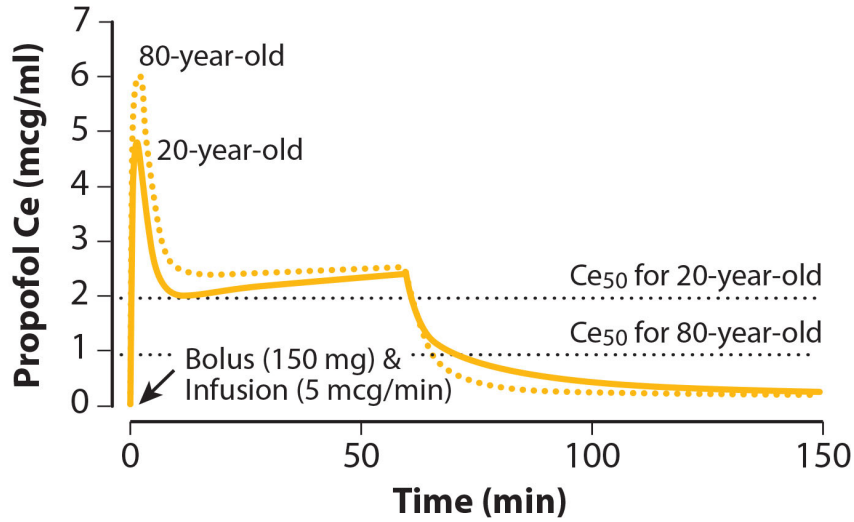
Pharmacokinetic Simulation



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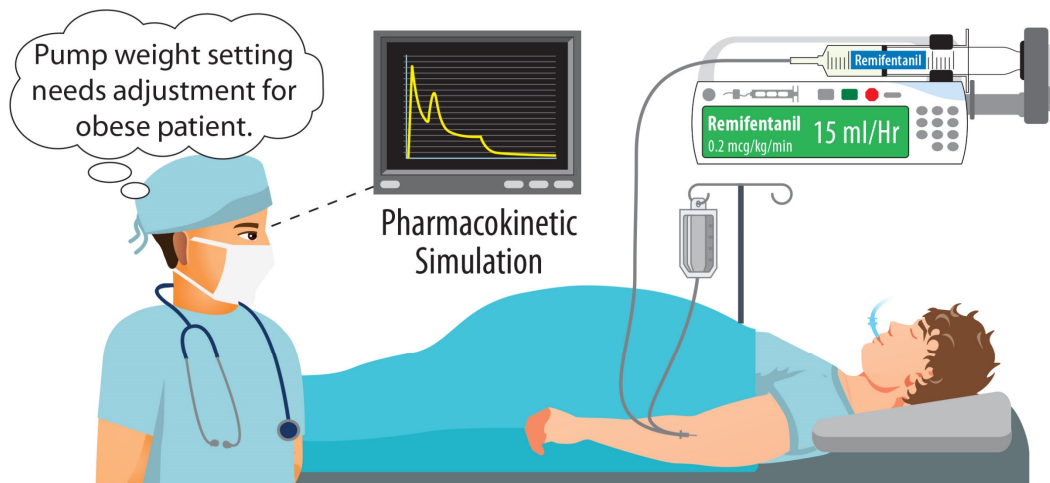


## Impact of Age



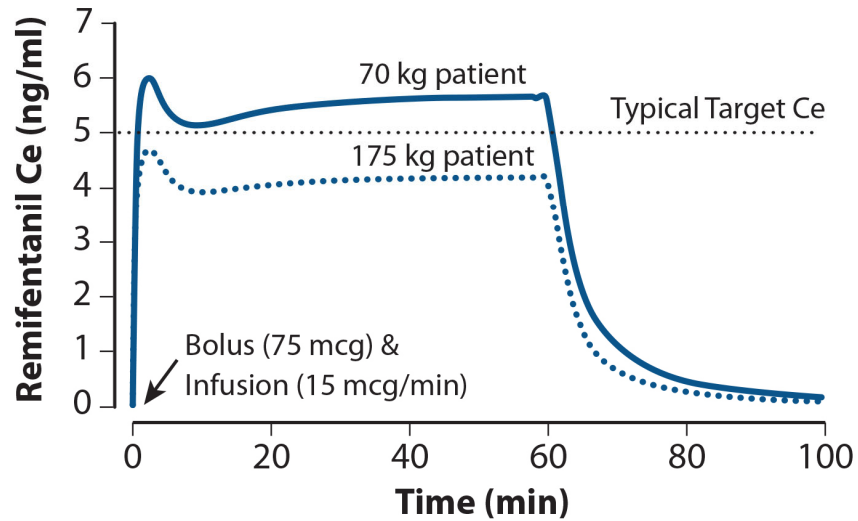
Obara & Egan (in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)

## Adjust Pump Weight Setting for Obese Patients



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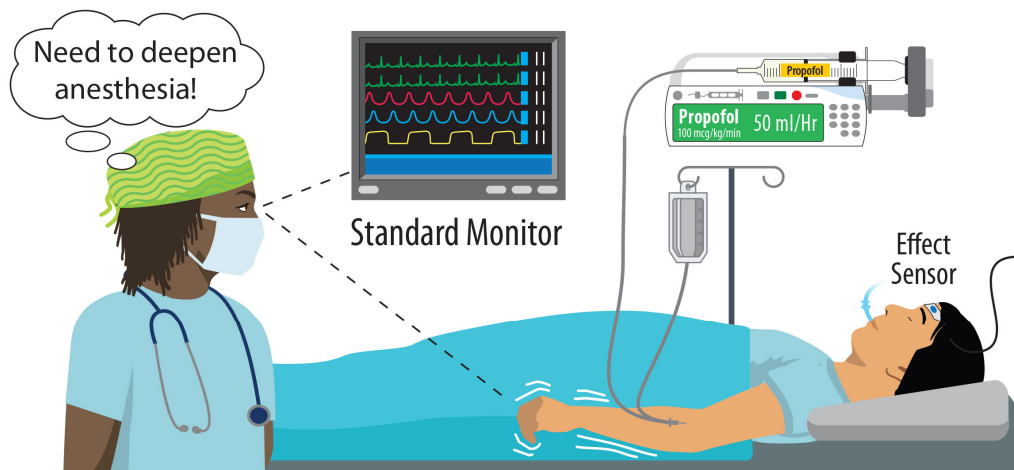
## Impact of Body Weight



TAKE 5 FOR TIVA

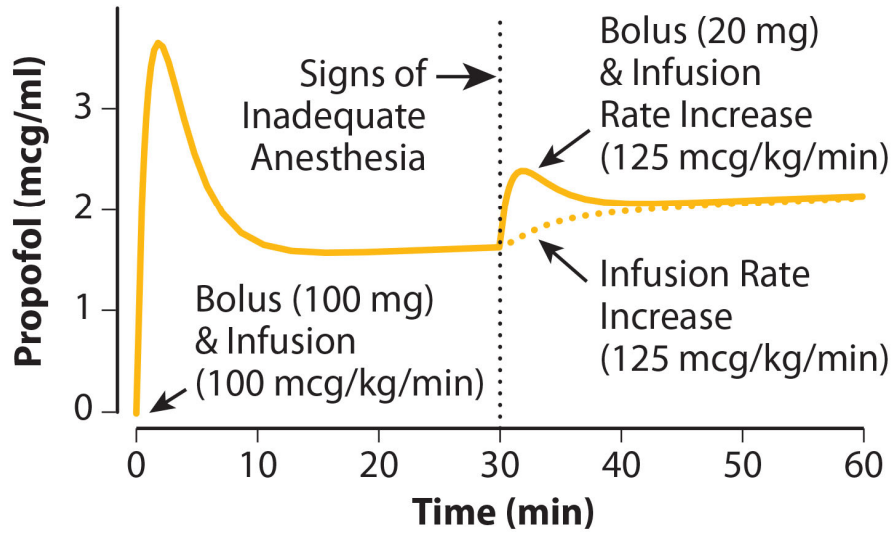
Obara & Egan (in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)

## Deepen Anesthesia with Small Bolus and Infusion Rate Increase

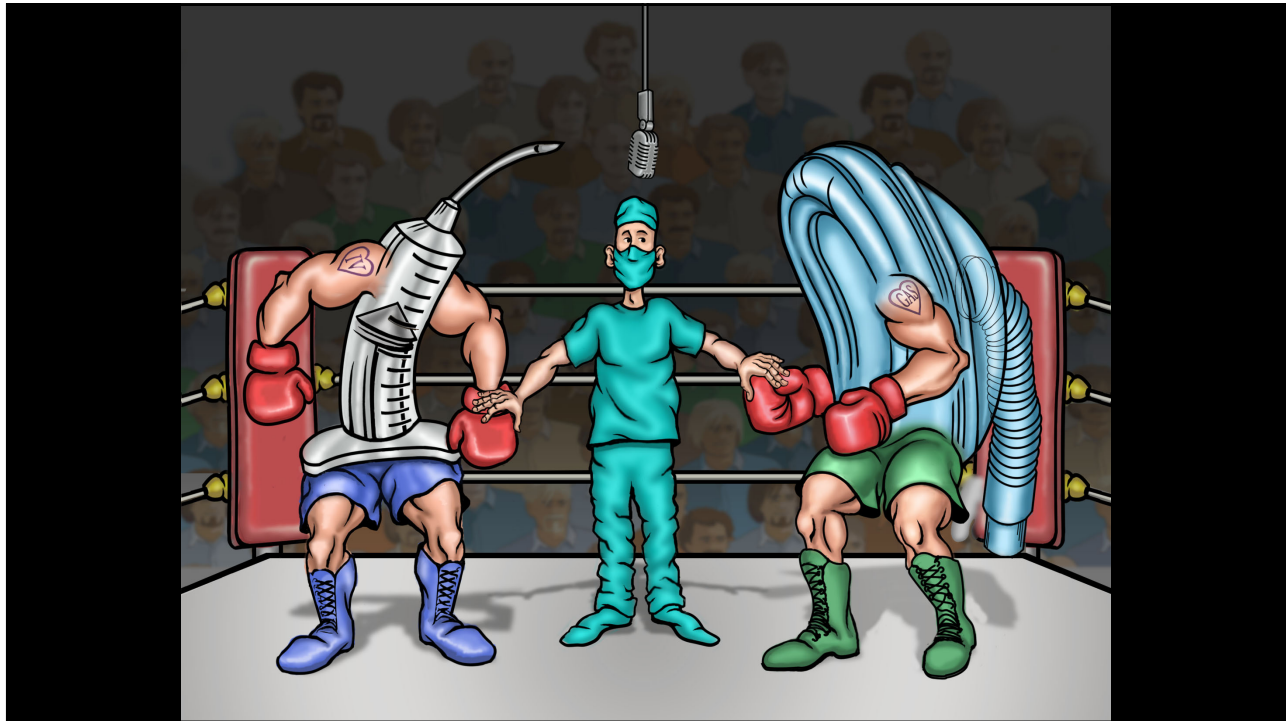


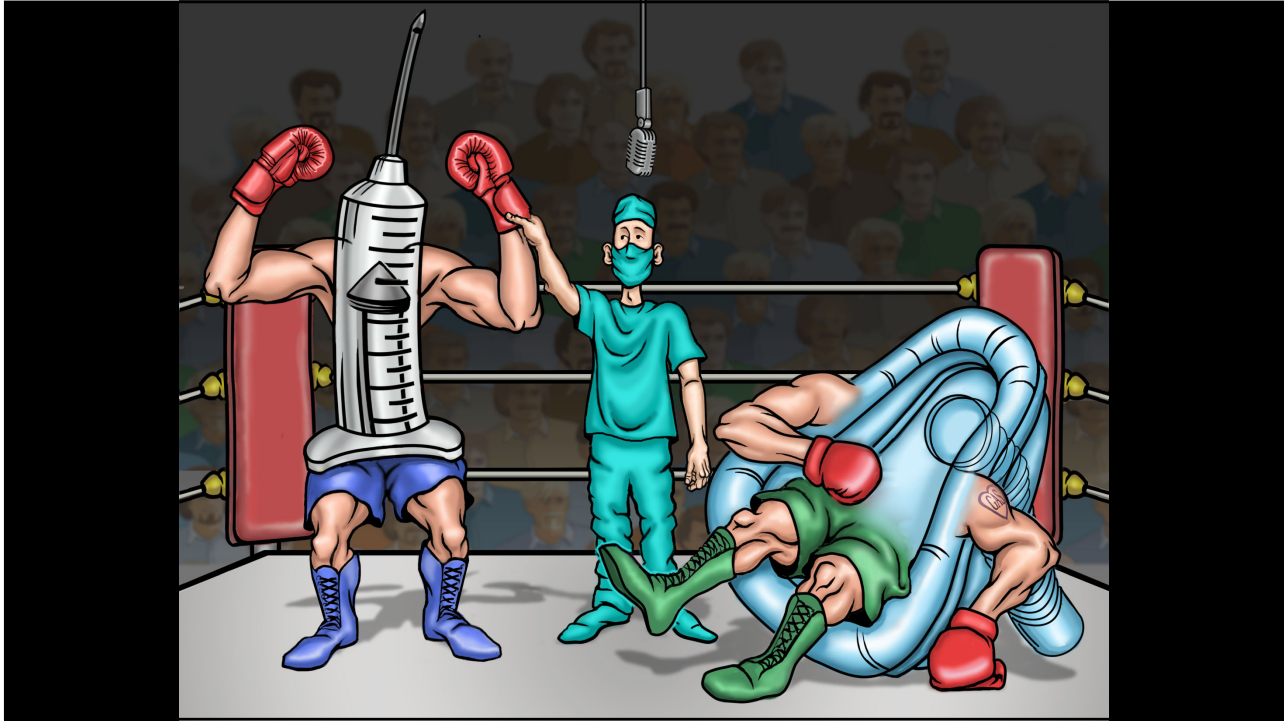
TAKE 5 FOR TIVA

# Impact of Bolus & Infusion



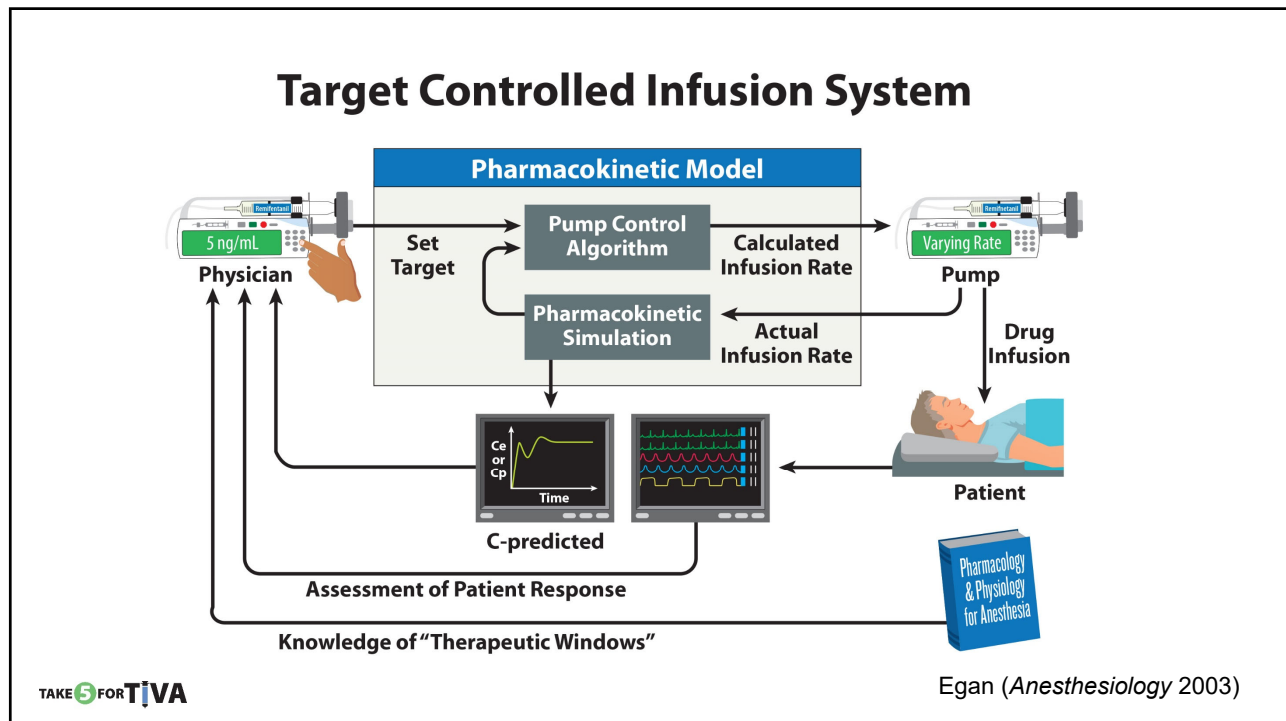
TAKE 5 FOR TIVA





THRIVE

# Supplementary Material



# Target Controlled Infusion Practice

## Prior knowledge:

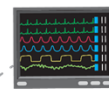
- Pharmacologic models
- Therapeutic windows
- Covariate effects



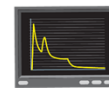
## Current knowledge:

- Real-time assessment

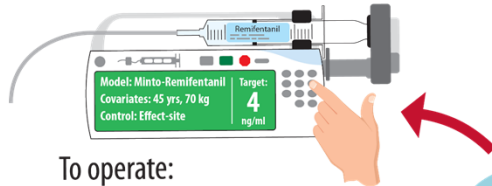
Standard Monitor



Pharmacokinetic Simulation

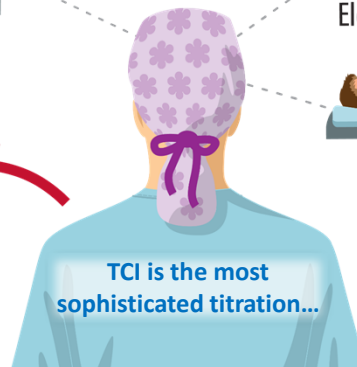


Electronic Assessment



## To operate:

- Select pharmacokinetic model
- Input covariates
- Choose effect-site or plasma control
- Designate/adjust target concentration



Clinical Assessment

Open Loop Control

TAKE 5 FOR TIVA

Egan et al (*Br J Anaesth* 2020)