

# **Total Intravenous Anesthesia: Theoretical Foundation and Practical Considerations**

**Talmage D. Egan, M.D.  
University of Utah School of Medicine**

**© Talmage D. Egan  
October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022**





**HEALTH**  
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH





# 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



**MPOG**

**MULTICENTER PERIOPERATIVE  
— OUTCOMES GROUP —**

**THRIVE**



# **TAKE 5 FOR TIVA**

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

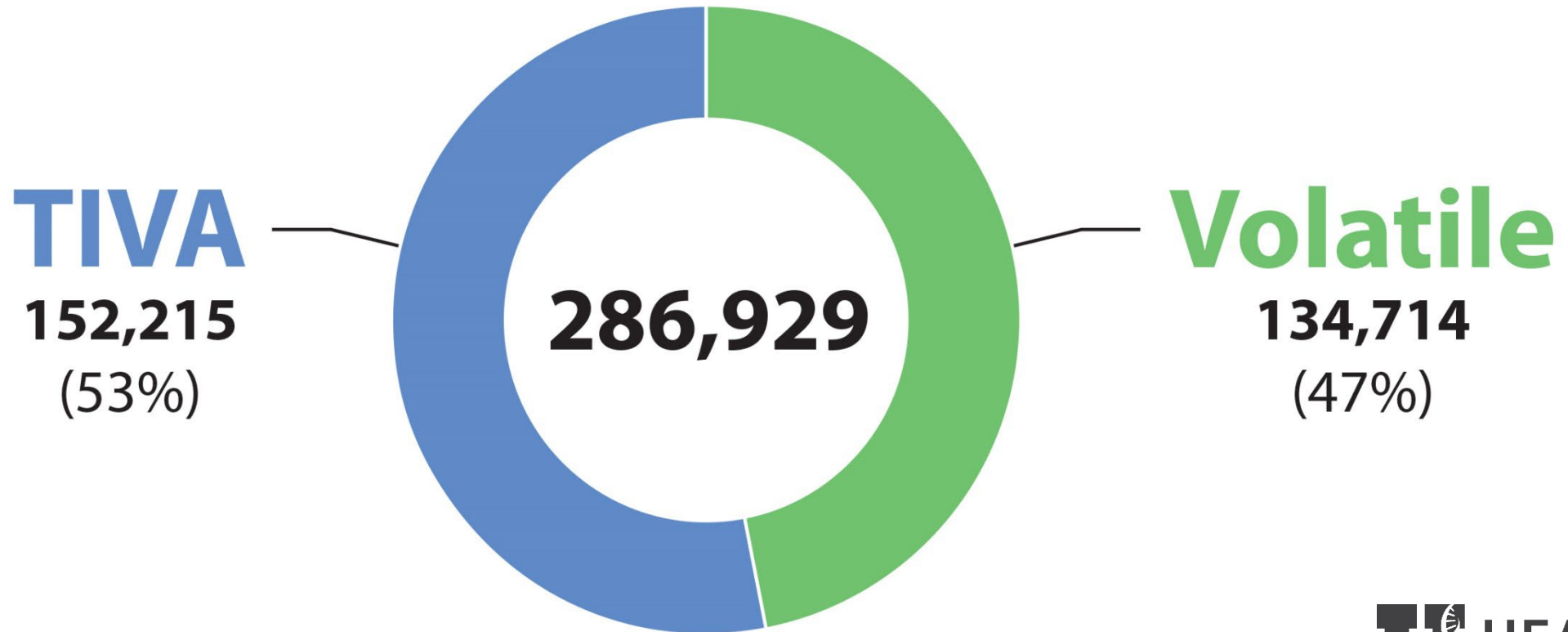
# Overall Goal

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

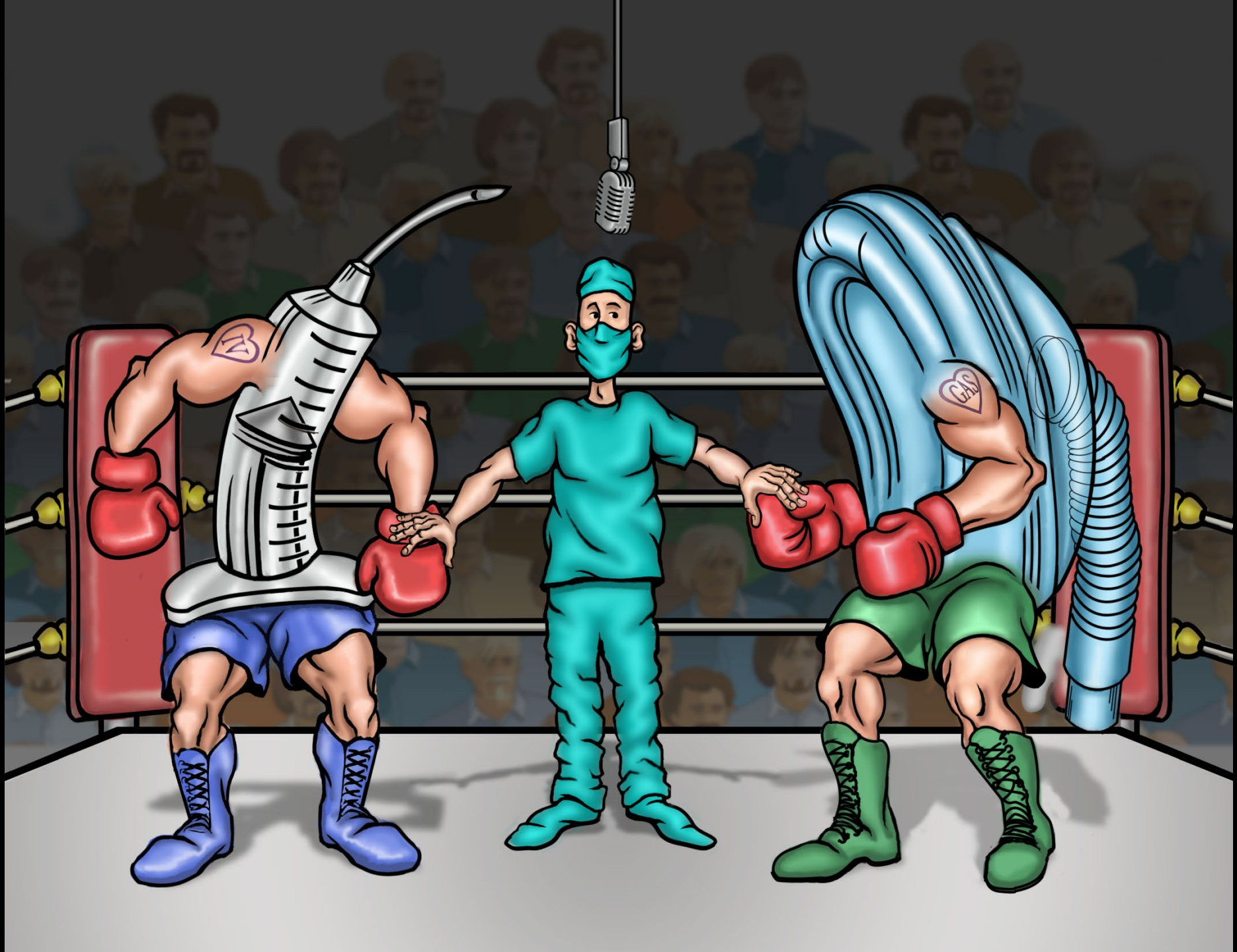
# University of Utah Department of Anesthesiology

## General Anesthetic Technique

(May 2014–June 2022)





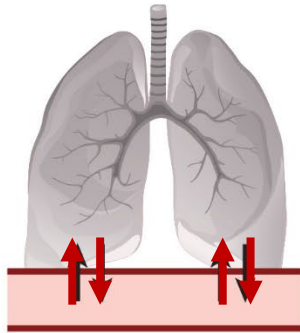


# Key Point

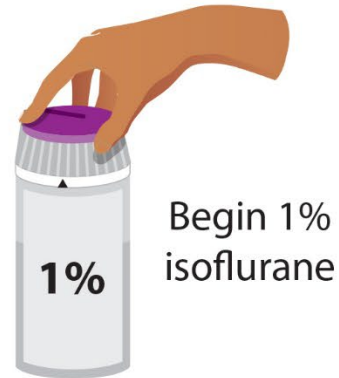
Gaining access to the circulation via the lung affords fundamental advantages that have set a standard for innovation in TIVA practice since the mid 1990s.

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

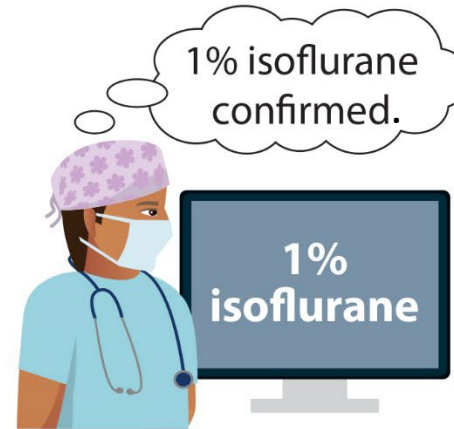
## Access to Circulation



## Accurate Administration



## Pharmacokinetic Exactness



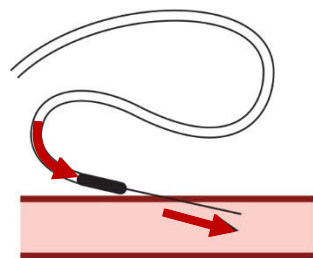
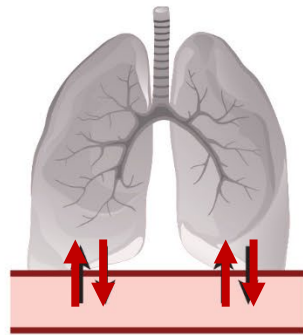
## Pharmacodynamic Exactness



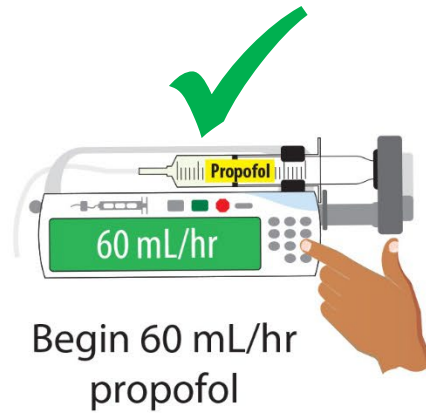
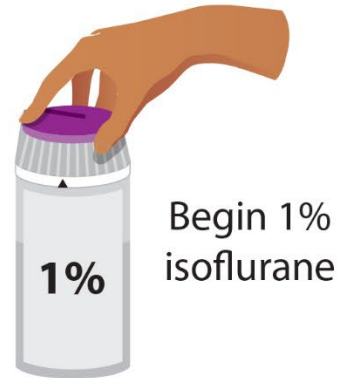


# Drug Delivery: TIVA vs. Inhaled (Circa 1990s)

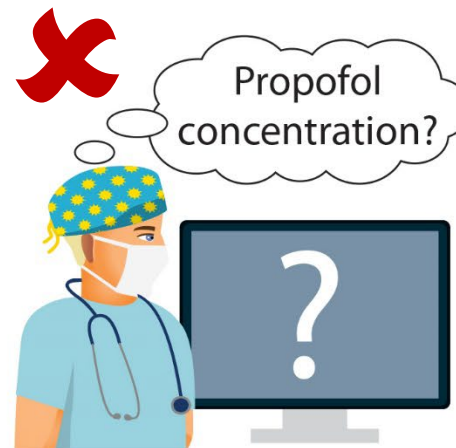
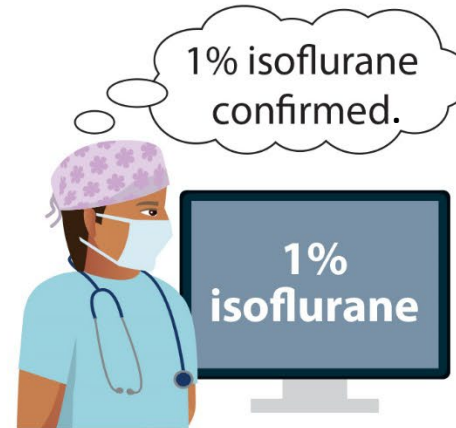
## Access to Circulation



## Accurate Administration



## Pharmacokinetic Exactness



## Pharmacodynamic Exactness



## Key Point

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

# 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 in the process is ‘What is the right anaesthetic dosing strategy for my patient?’

In this issue of the *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, van den Broek and colleagues<sup>1</sup> report a novel approach to optimizing propofol infusion in 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

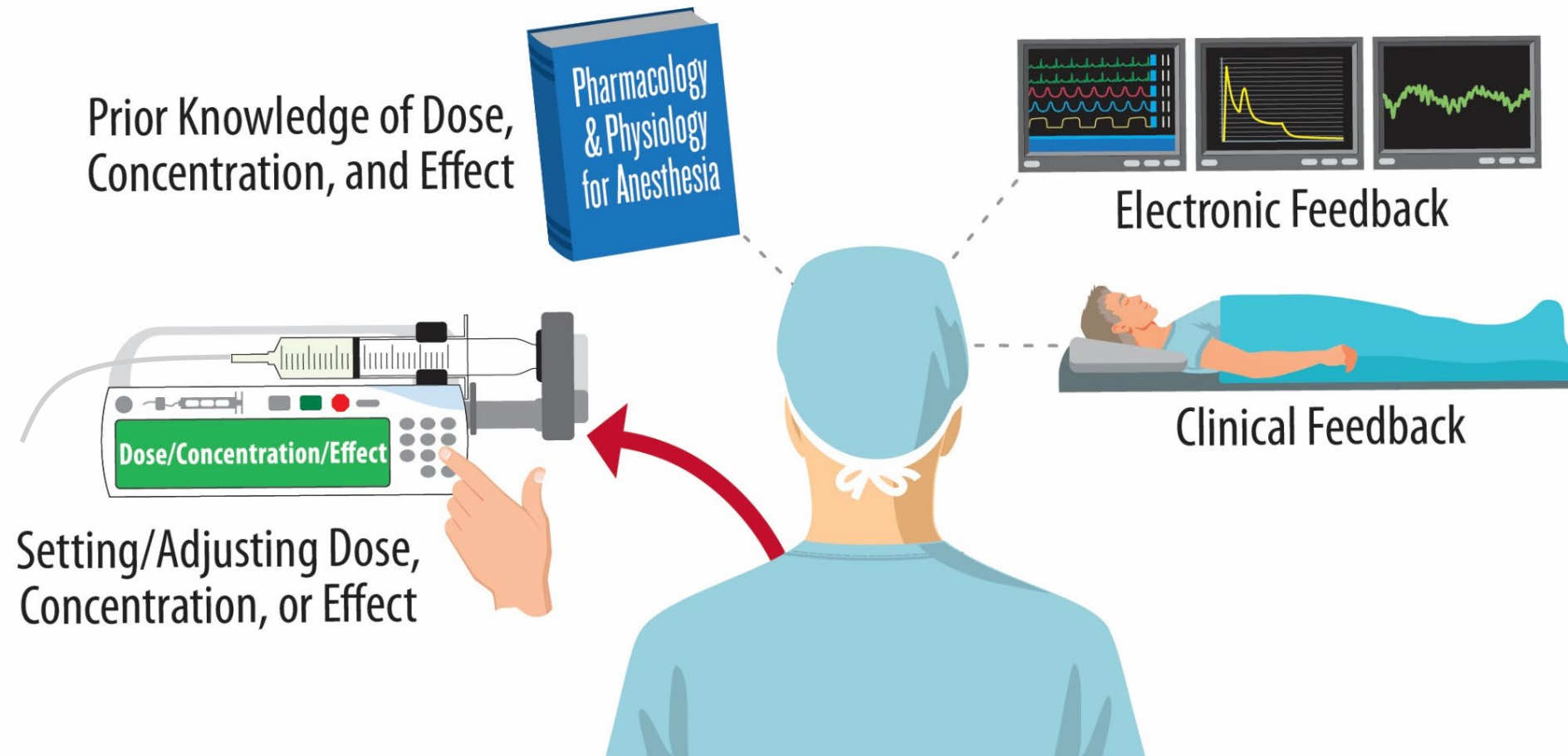
started with pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters from a population model<sup>2</sup> and then adjusted them based on the difference between

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

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

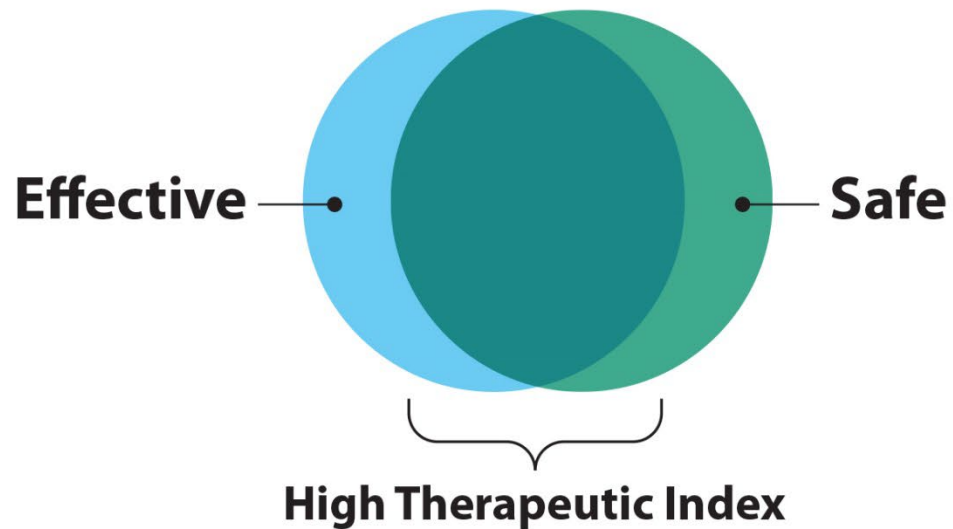


# General Approach to Anesthesia Posology



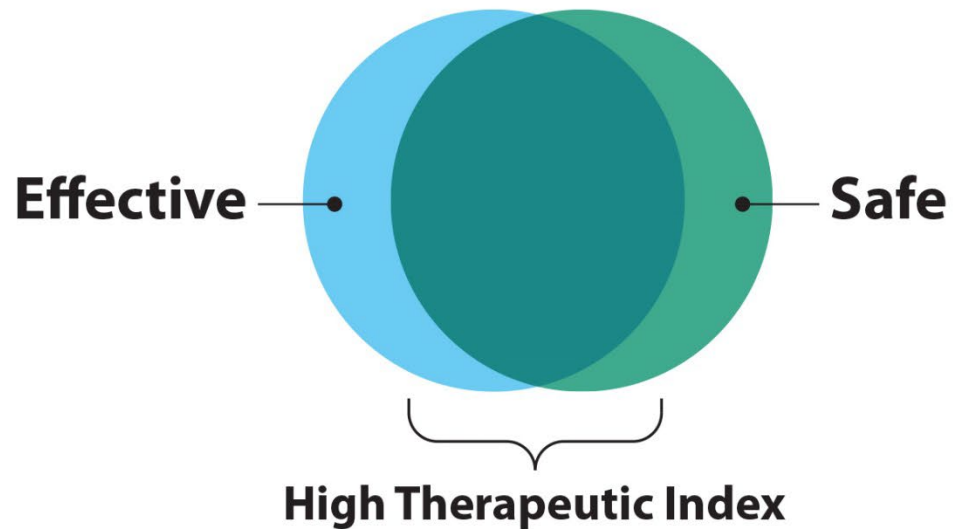
# Posology in Anesthesia: A Venn Diagram

## Most Therapeutic Areas

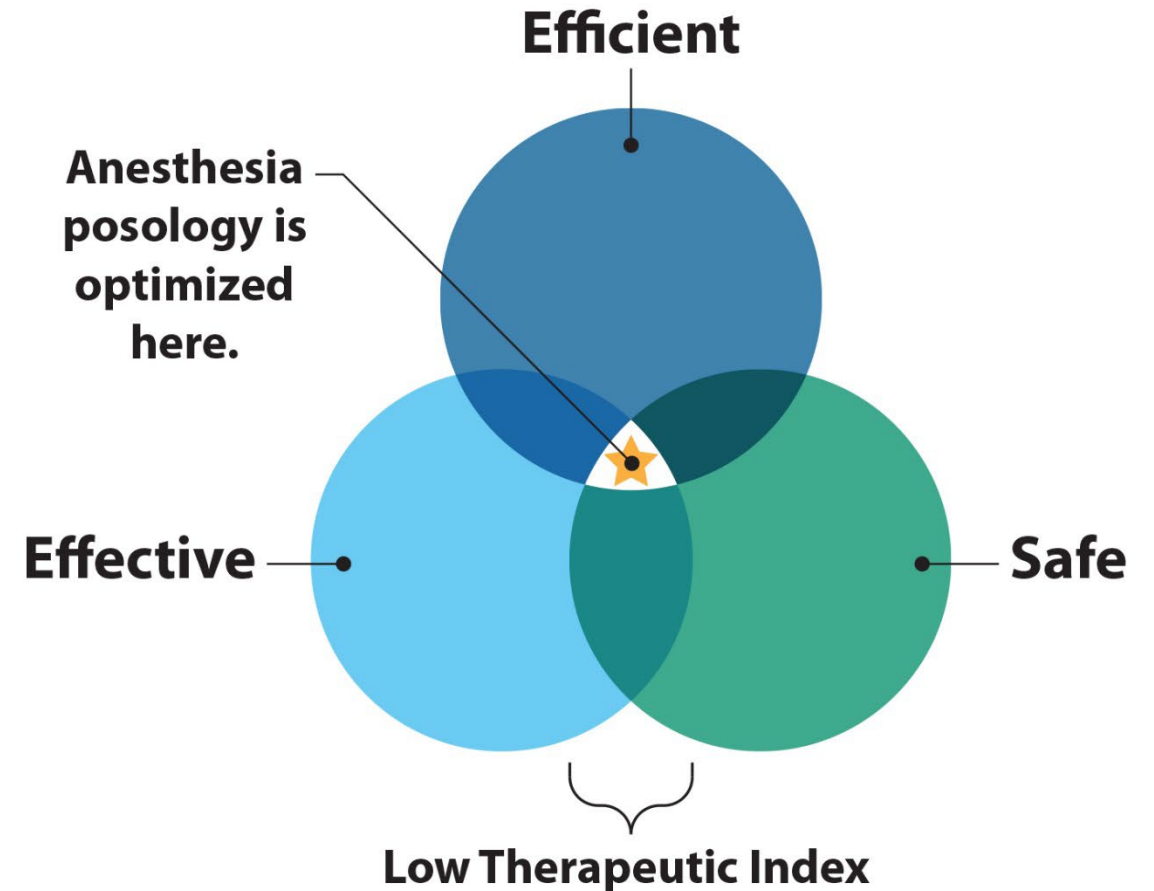


# Posology in Anesthesia: A Venn Diagram

## Most Therapeutic Areas



## Anesthesia Therapeutics

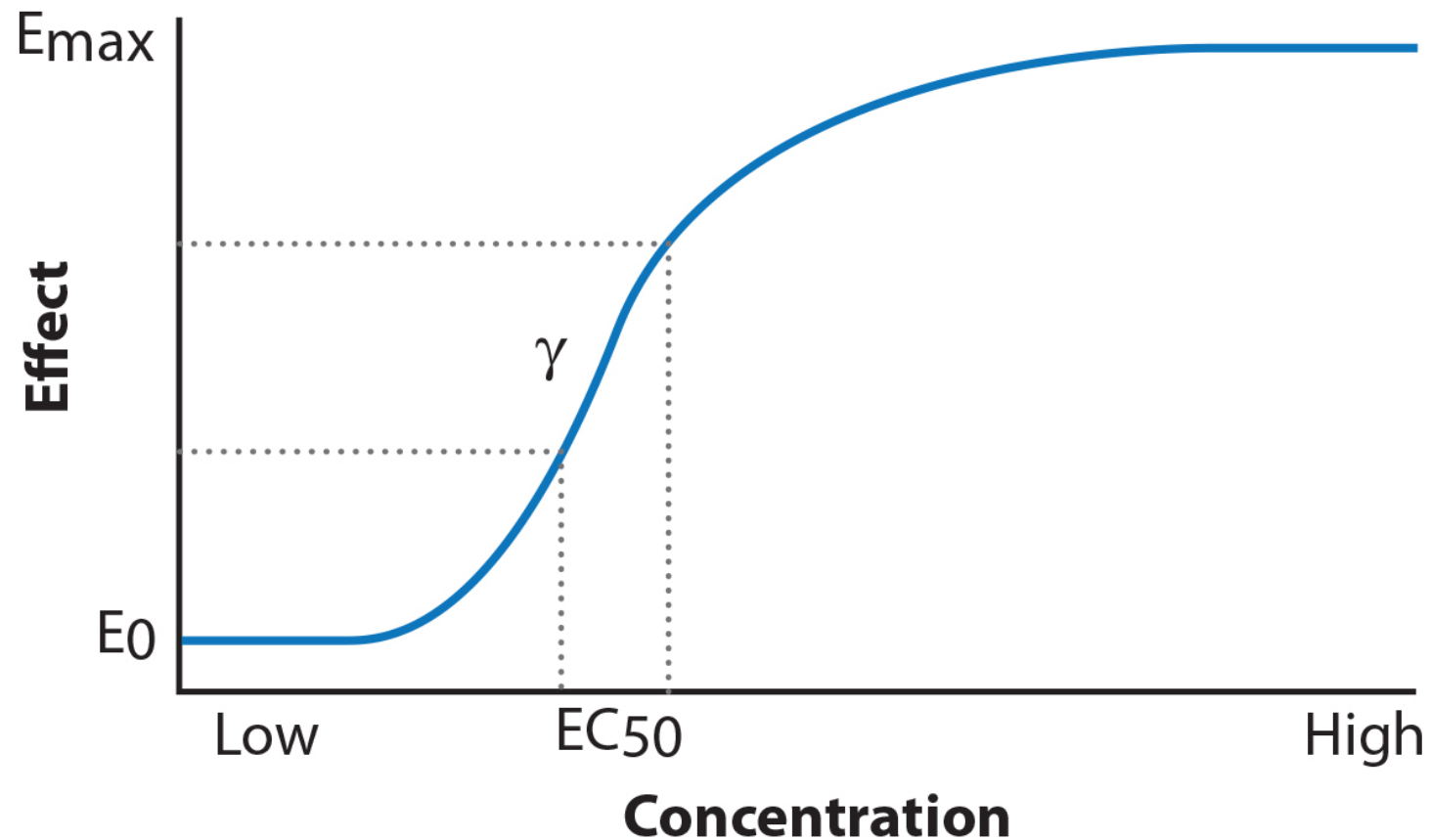




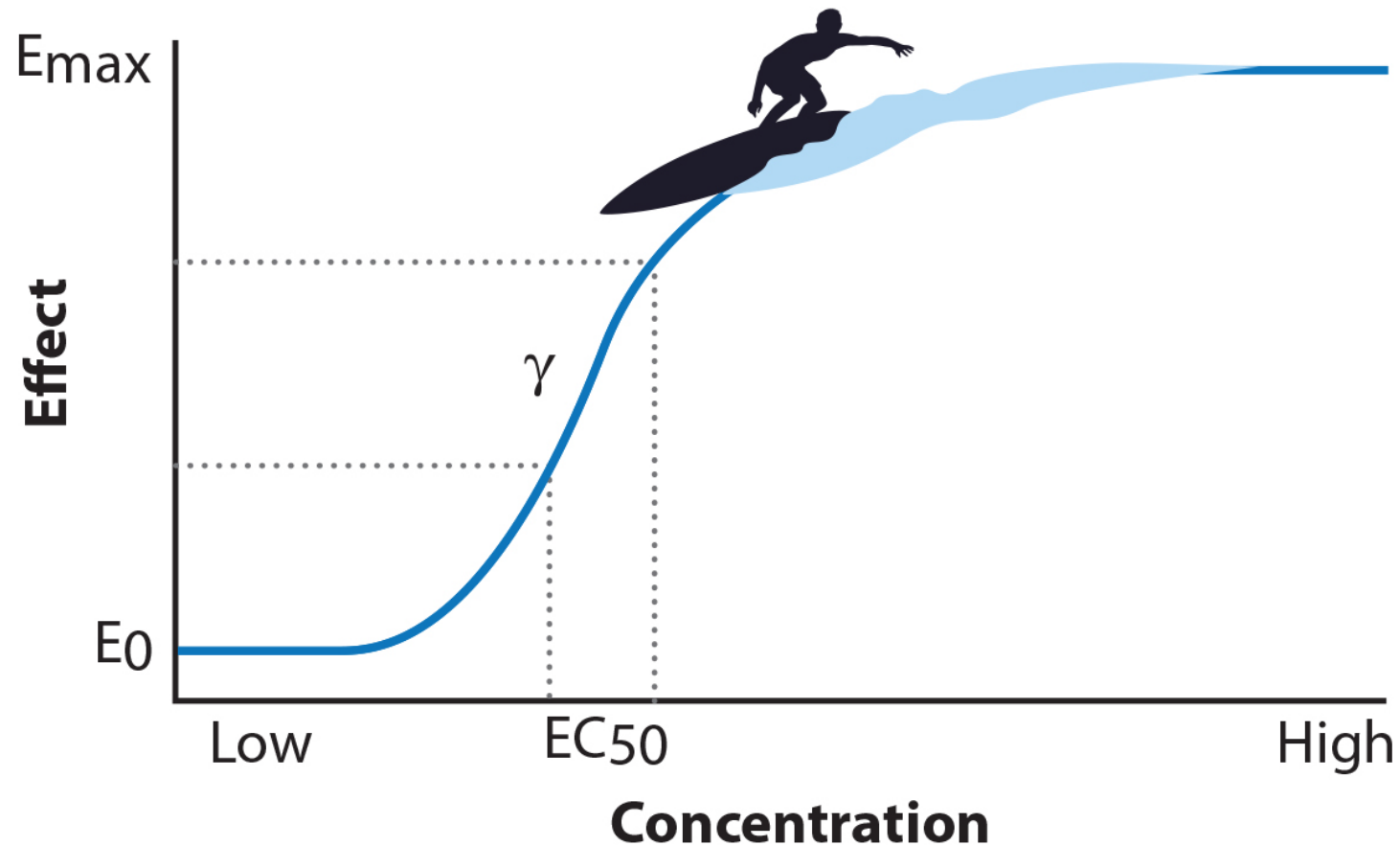
# Key Point

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

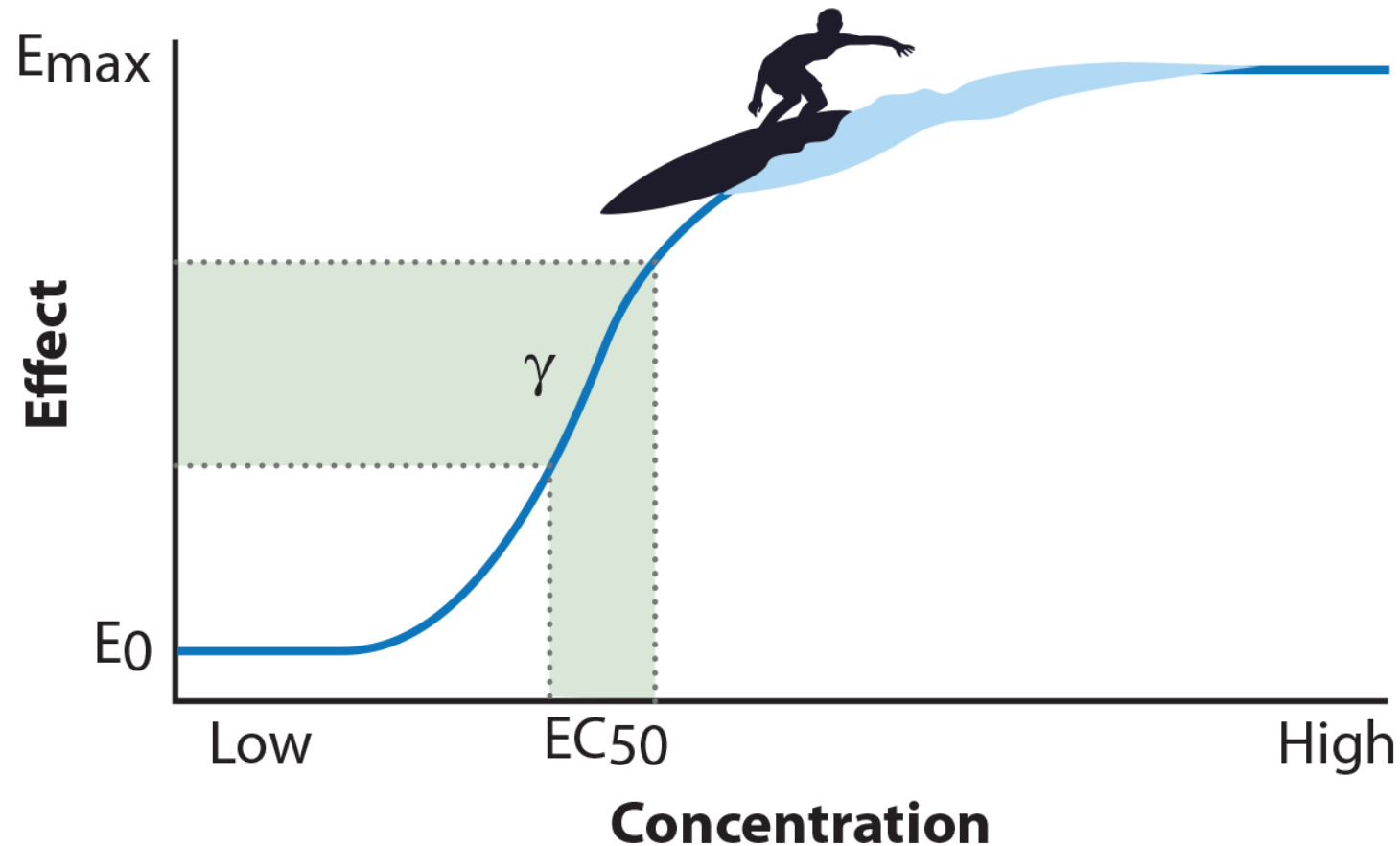
# Posology in Anesthesia: A Surfing Analogy



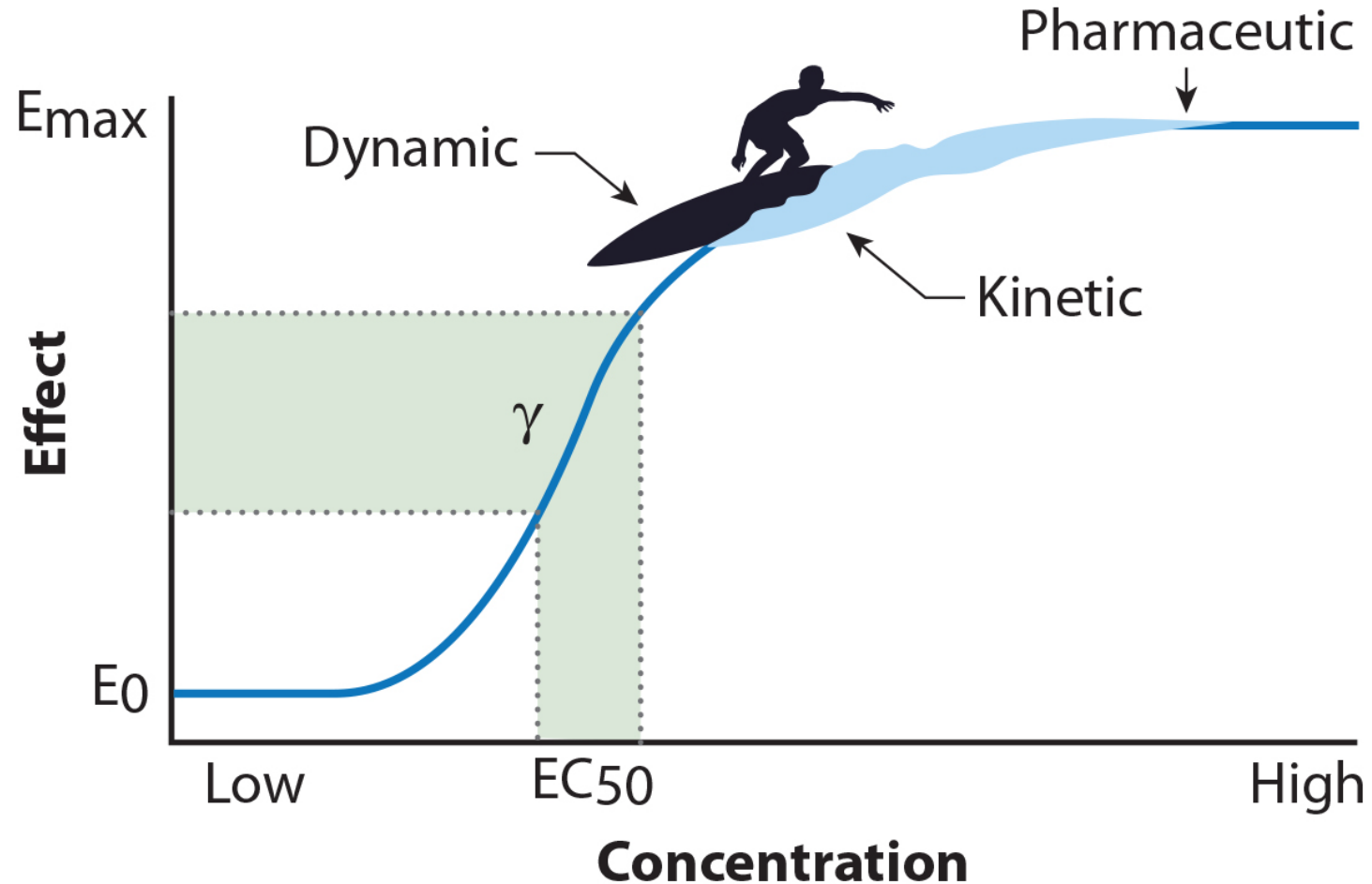
# Posology in Anesthesia: A Surfing Analogy



# Posology in Anesthesia: A Surfing Analogy

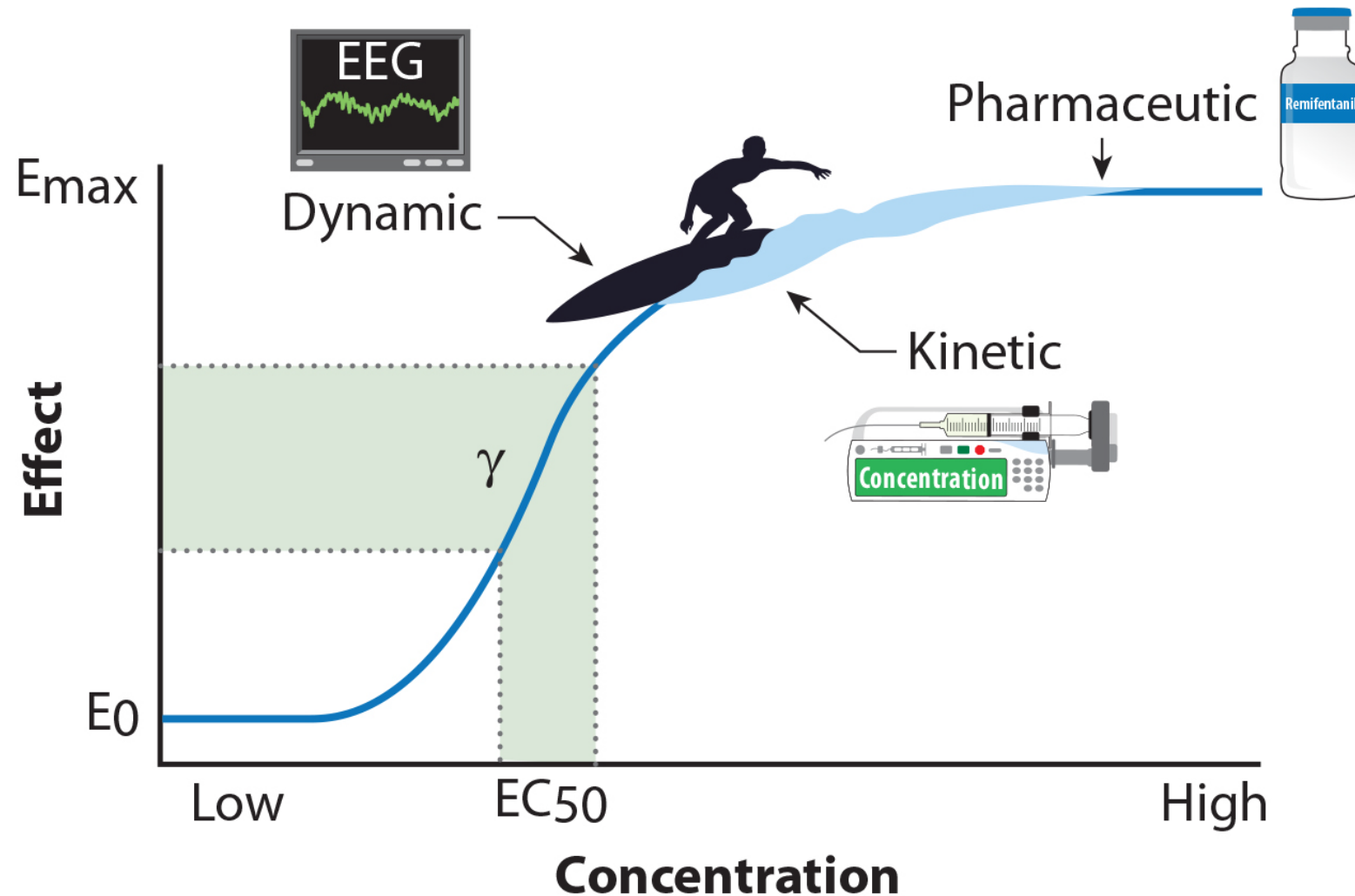


# Posology in Anesthesia: A Surfing Analogy





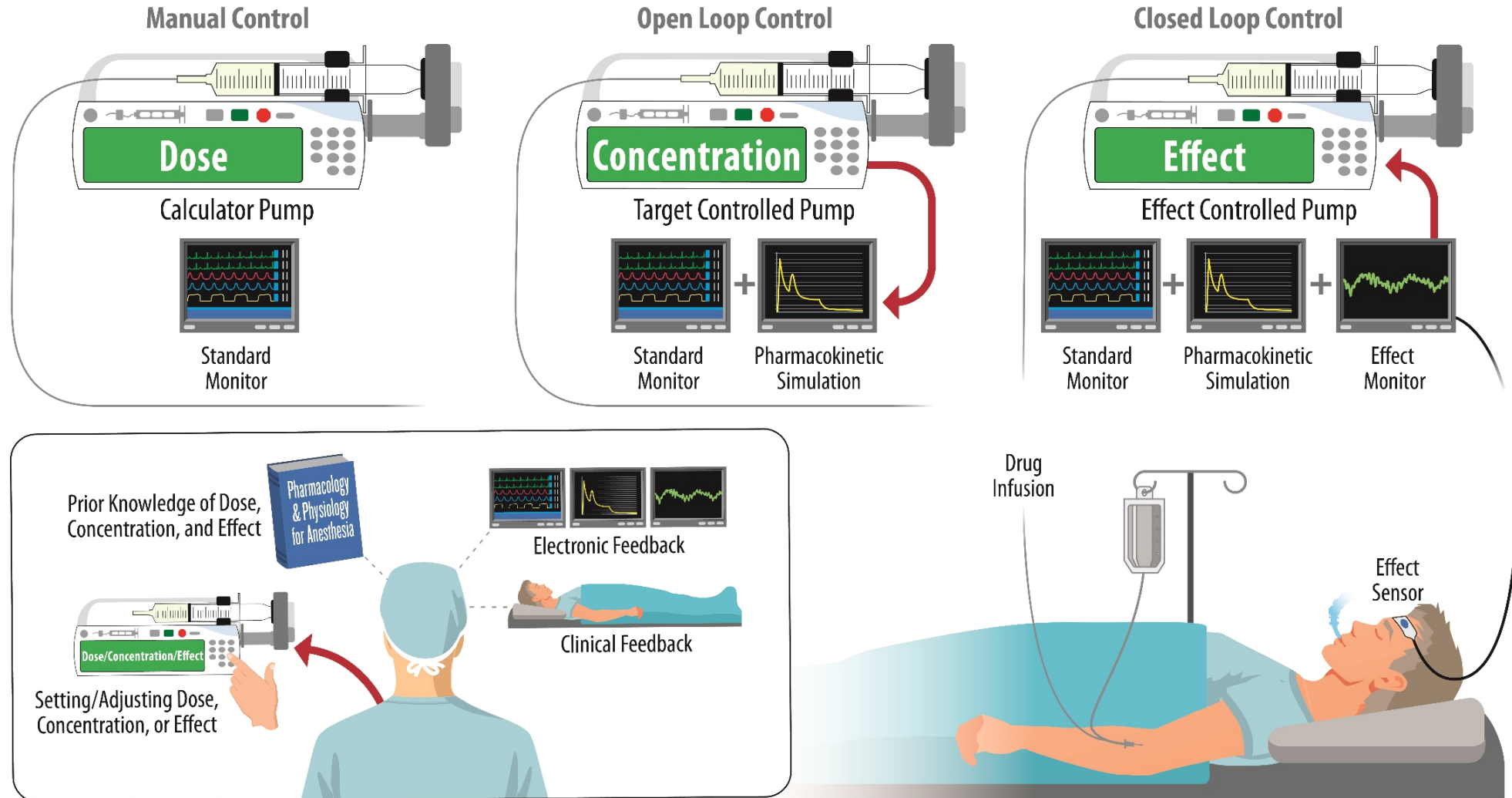
# Posology in Anesthesia: A Surfing Analogy



## Key Point

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

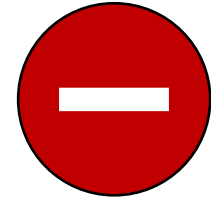
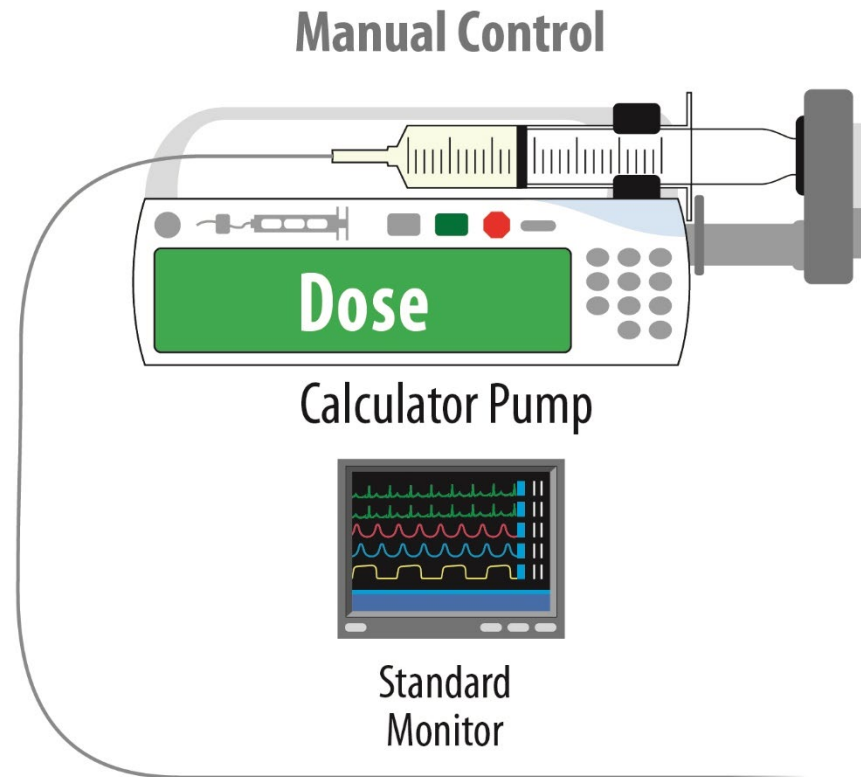
# Three TIVA Practice Domains



# The Dose Domain



- ✓ Simple to use
- ✓ Familiar to all



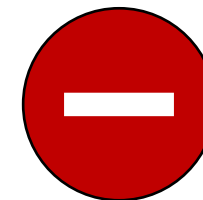
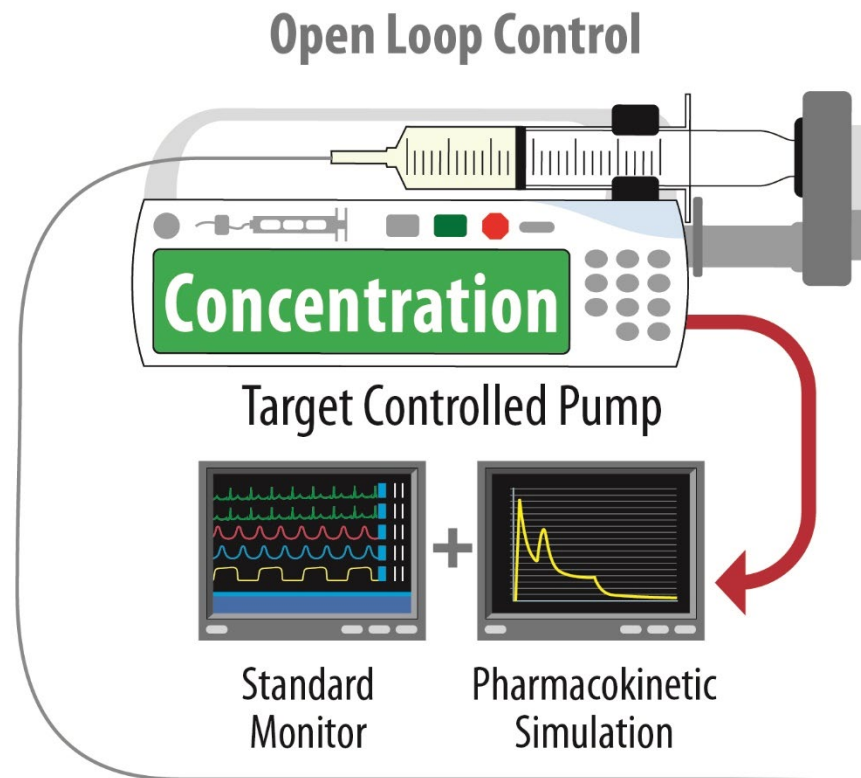
- ✓ Ignores temporal changes
- ✓ Slow to steady-state
- ✓ Ignores intersubject variability



# The Concentration



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



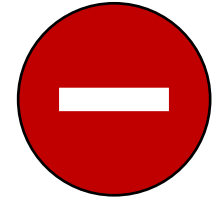
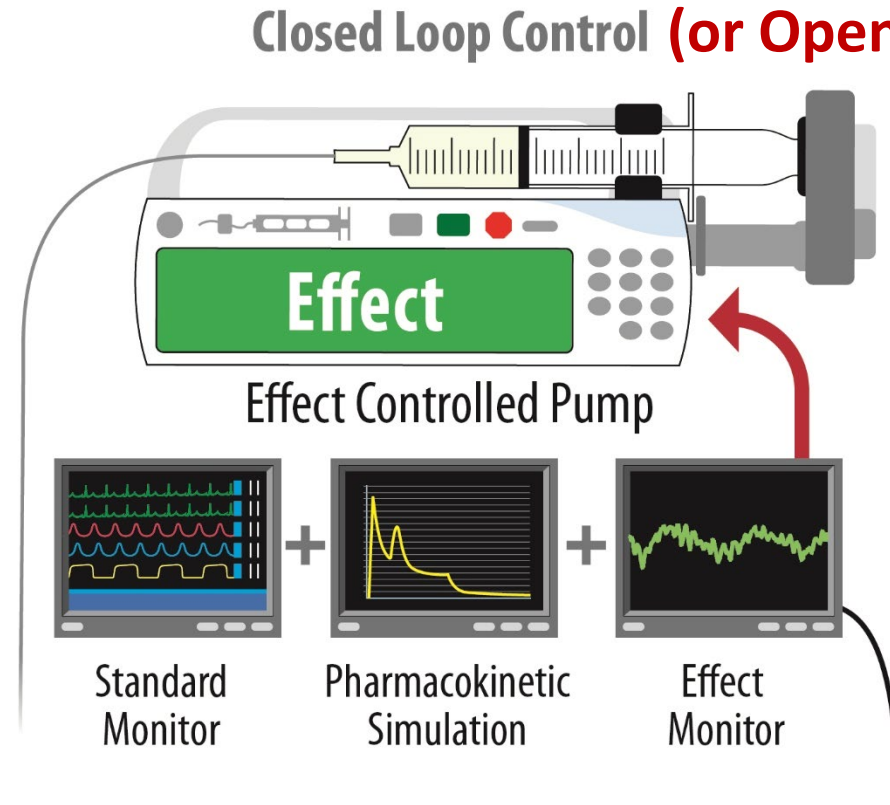
- ✓ Ignores intersubject variability
- ✓ Less familiar (USA)

# The Effect Domain



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

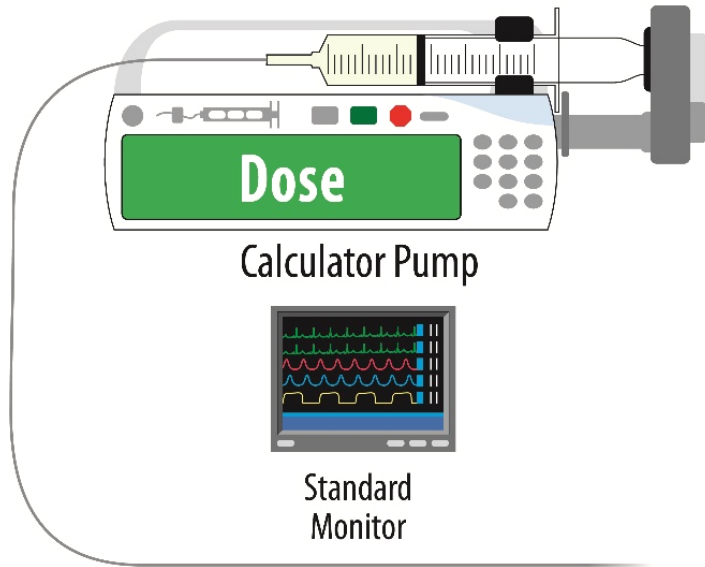
Most important!



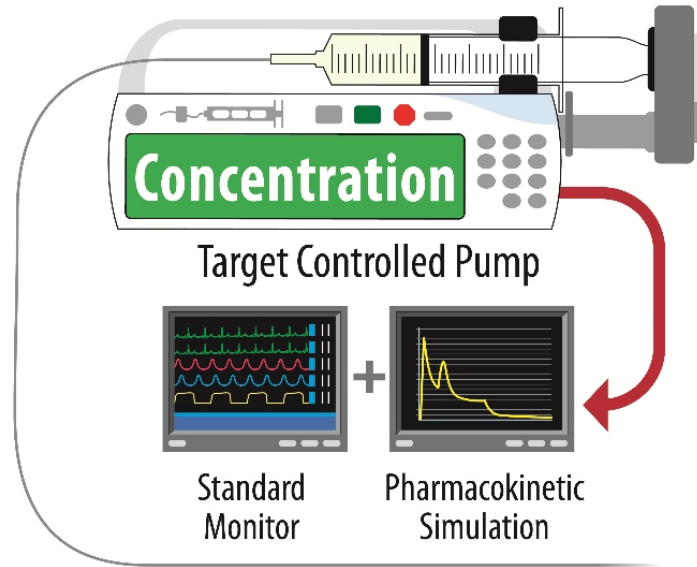
- ✓ Complicated control system (automated)
- ✓ Suboptimal sensors
- ✓ Less familiar
- ✓ Unintended consequences?

Usually Best!

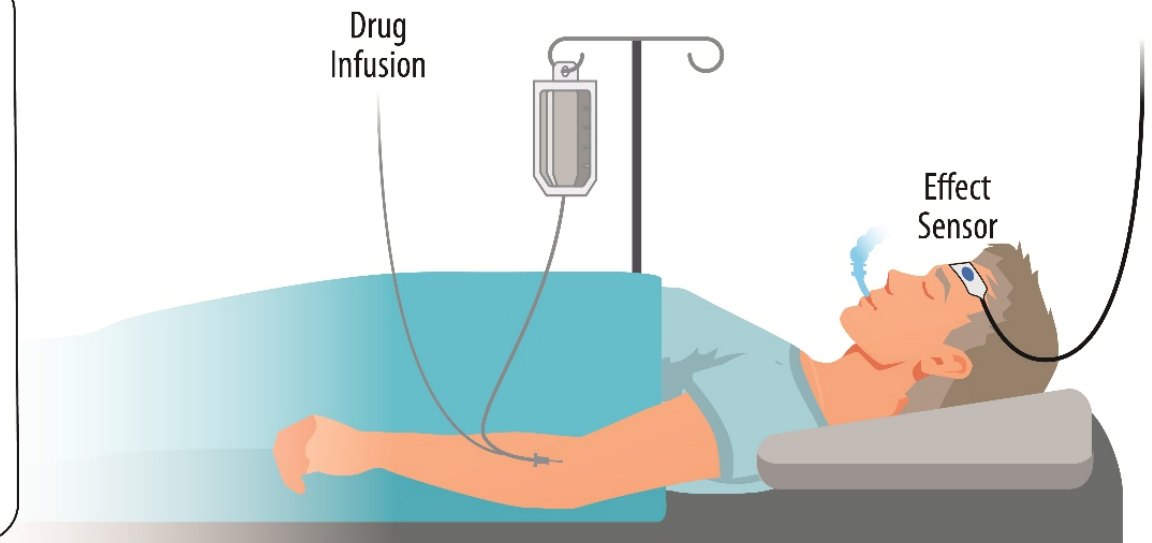
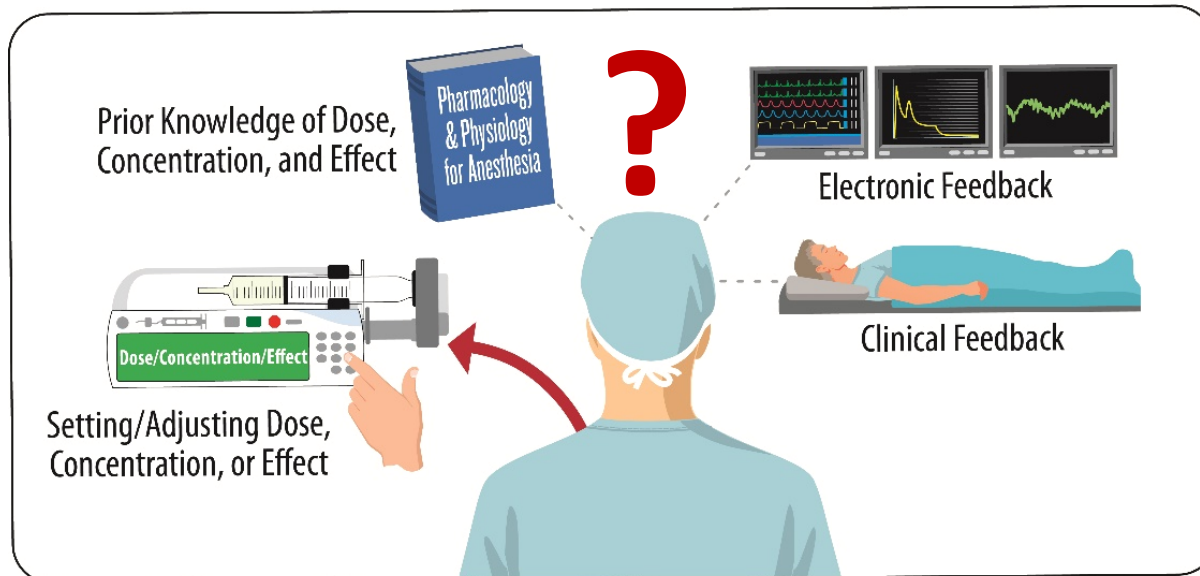
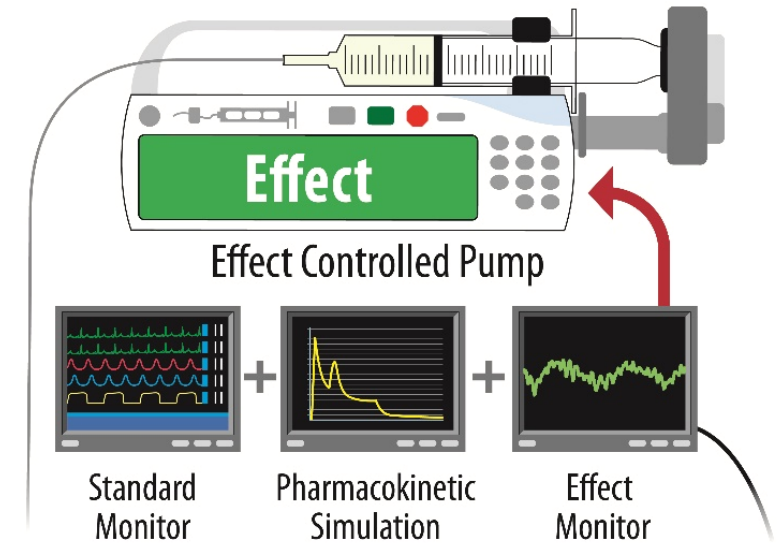
### Manual Control



### Open Loop Control



### Closed Loop Control

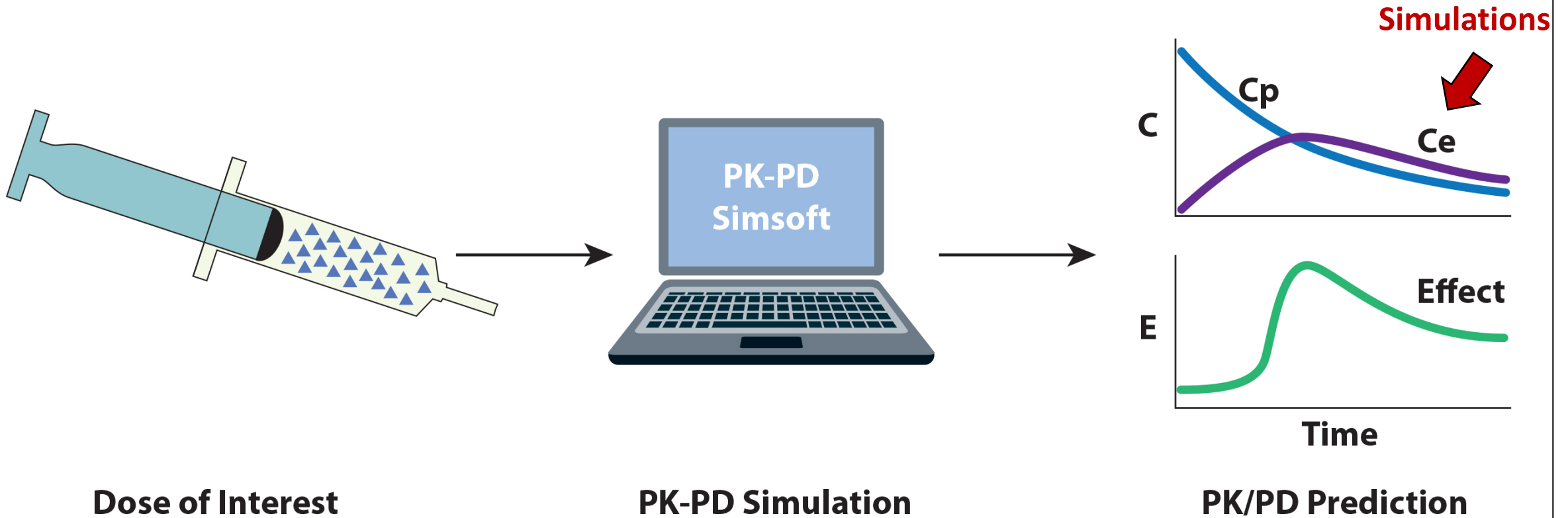


# Key Point

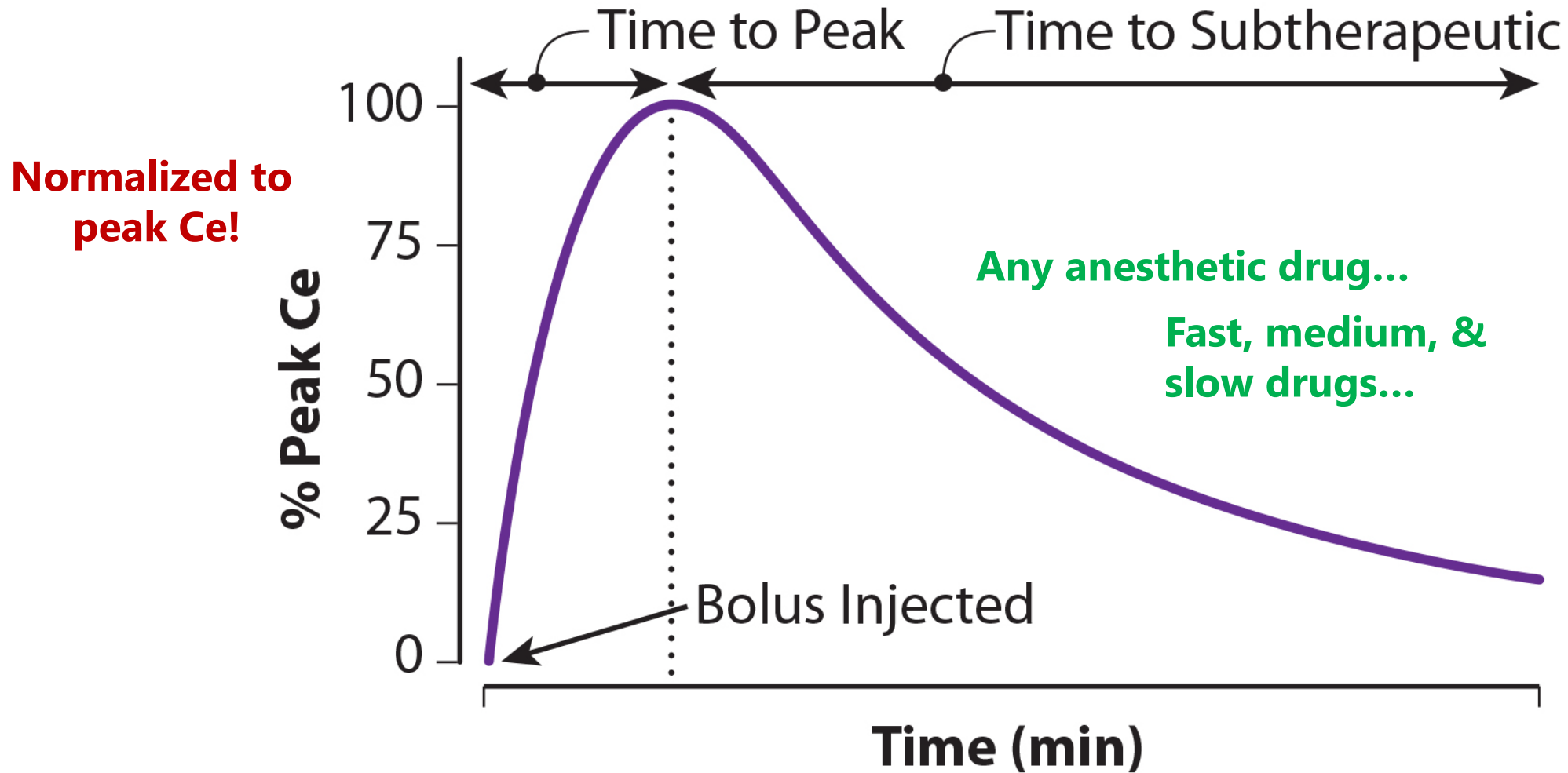
Certain pharmacokinetic attributes inform TIVA posology for bolus and infusions conditions. These attributes are best understood through PK-PD simulation.



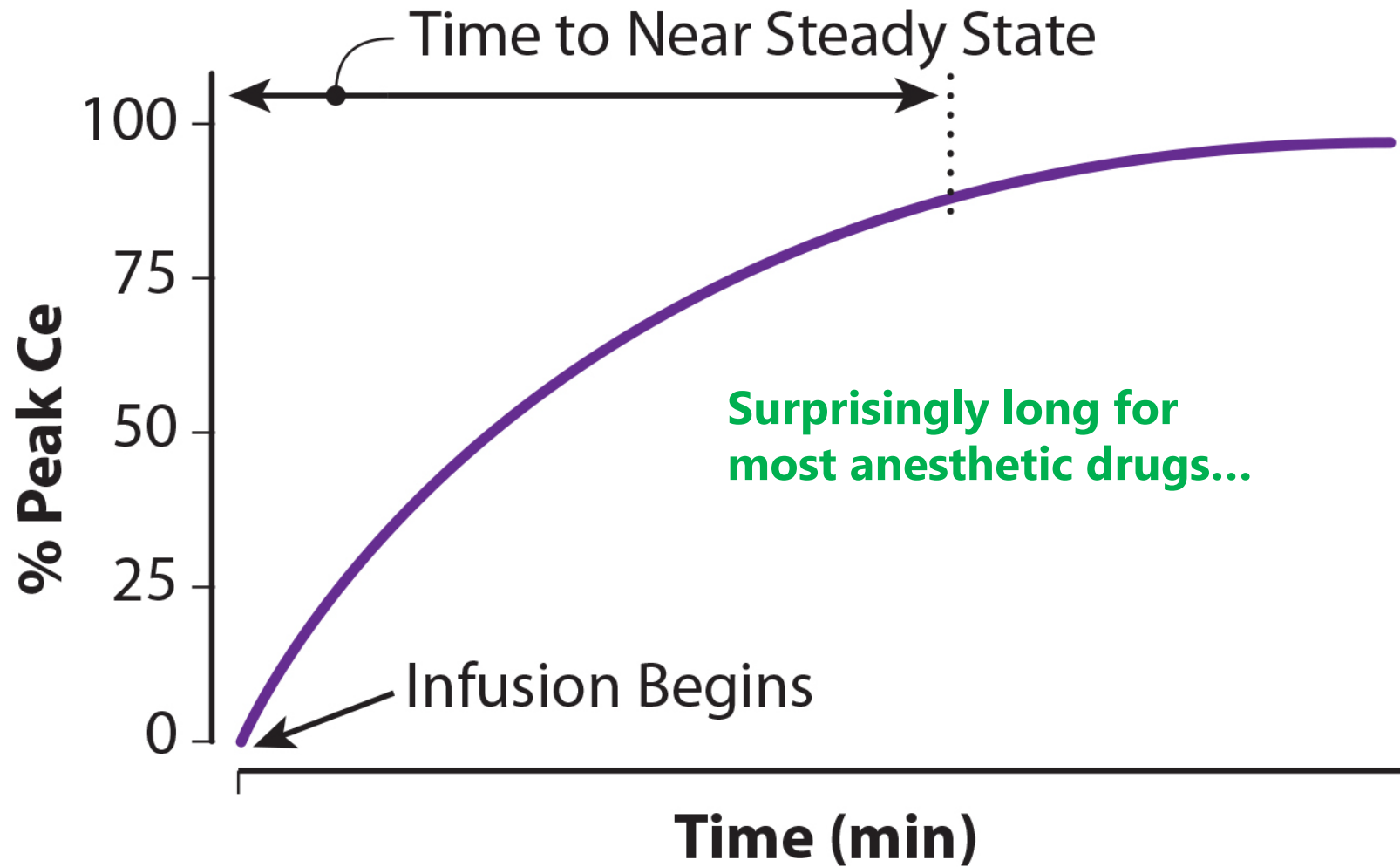
# Clinical Inference via PK/PD Simulation



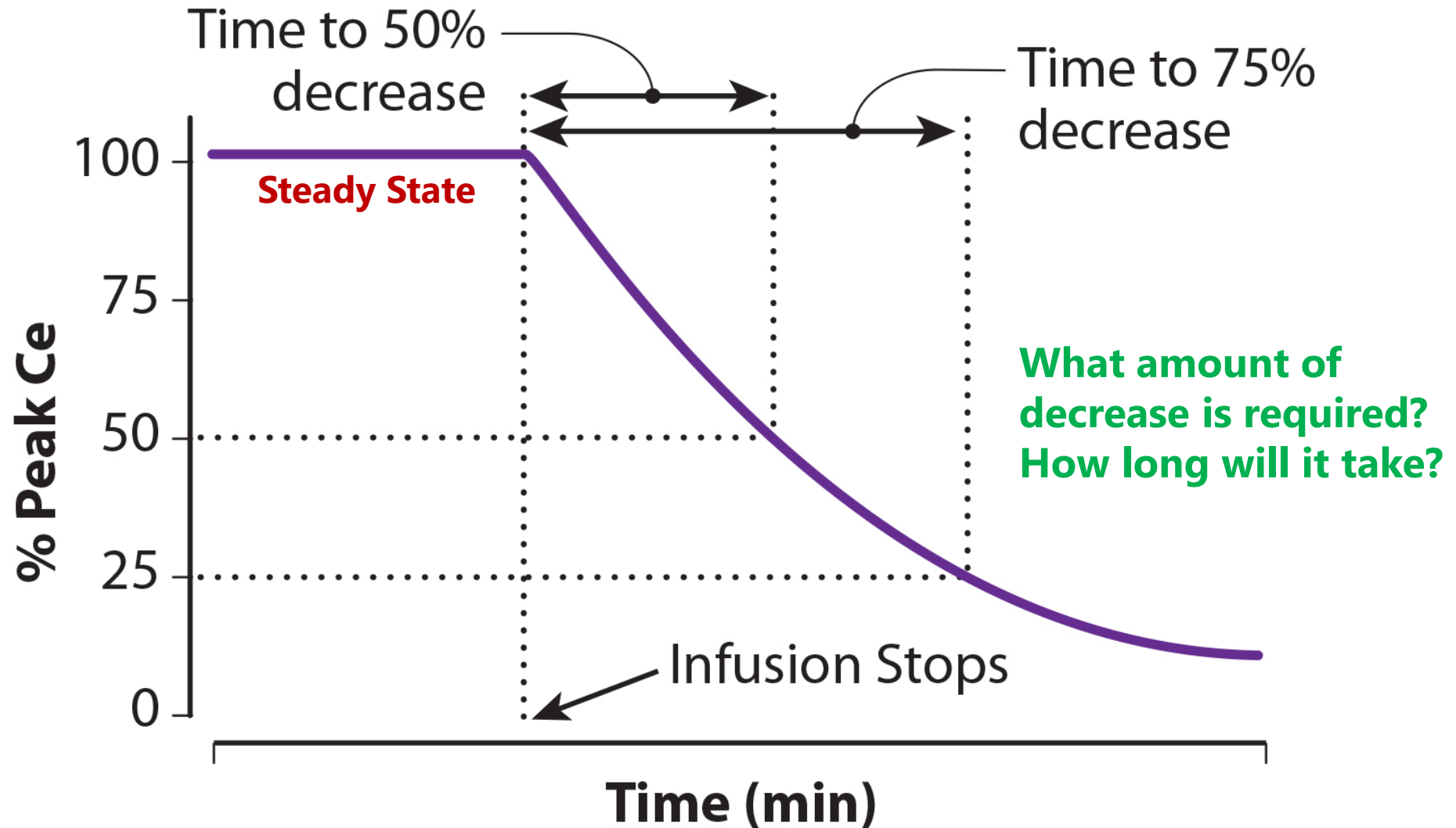
# Bolus Front-End & Back-End



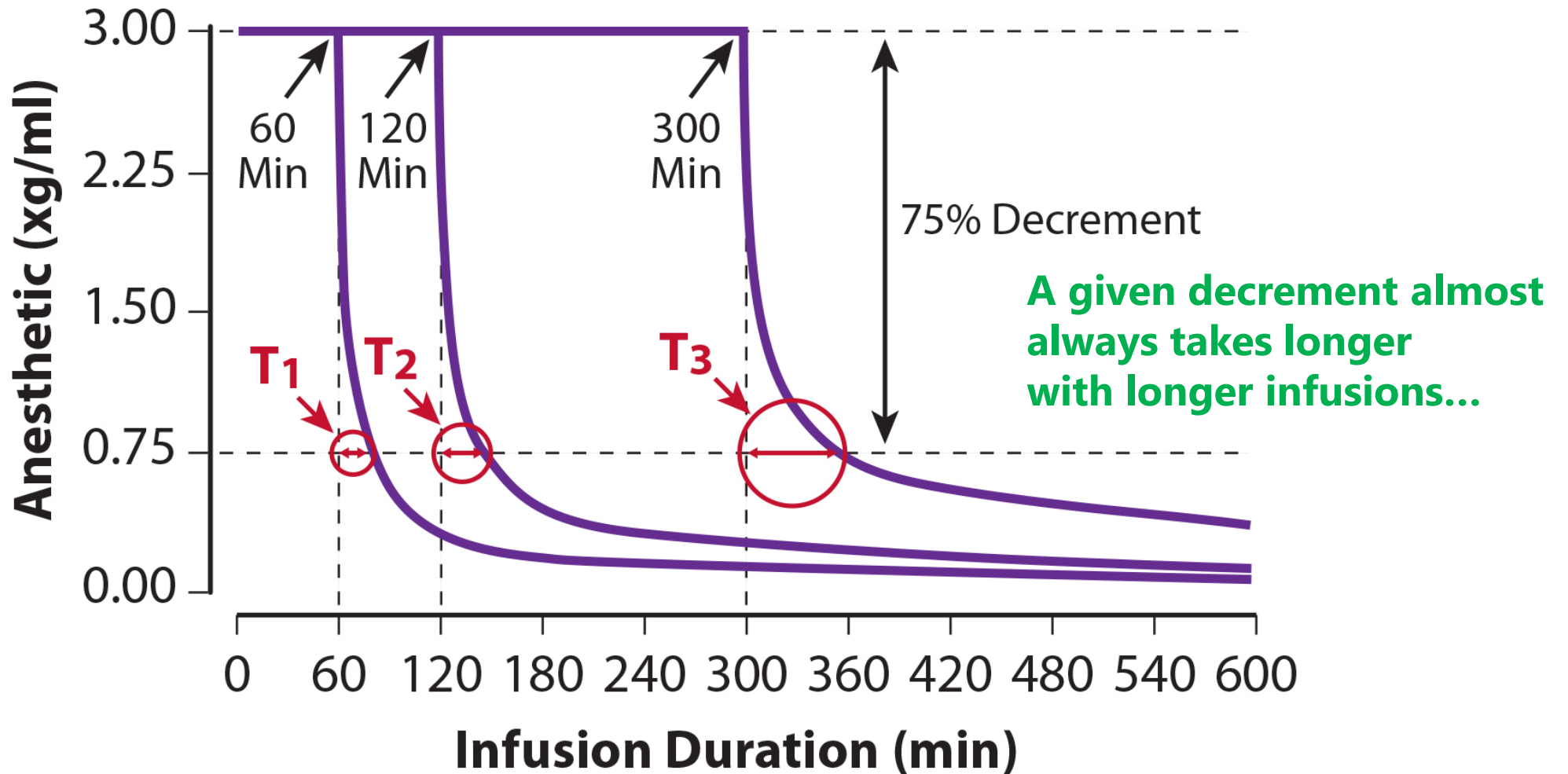
# Infusion Front-End



# Infusion Back-End

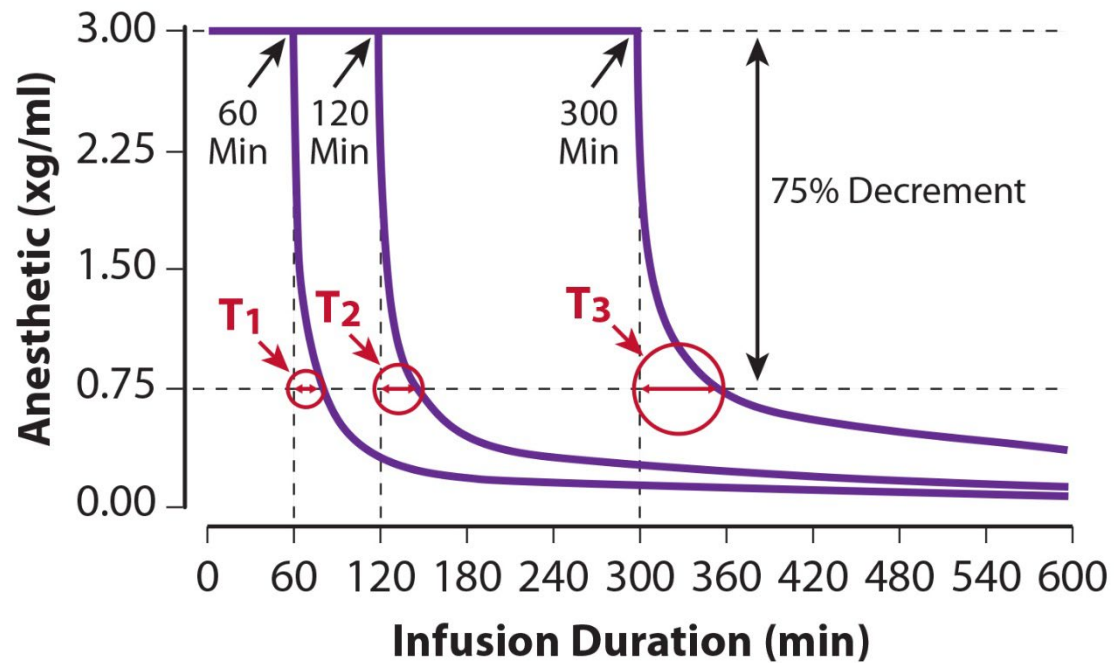


# Impact of Infusion Duration

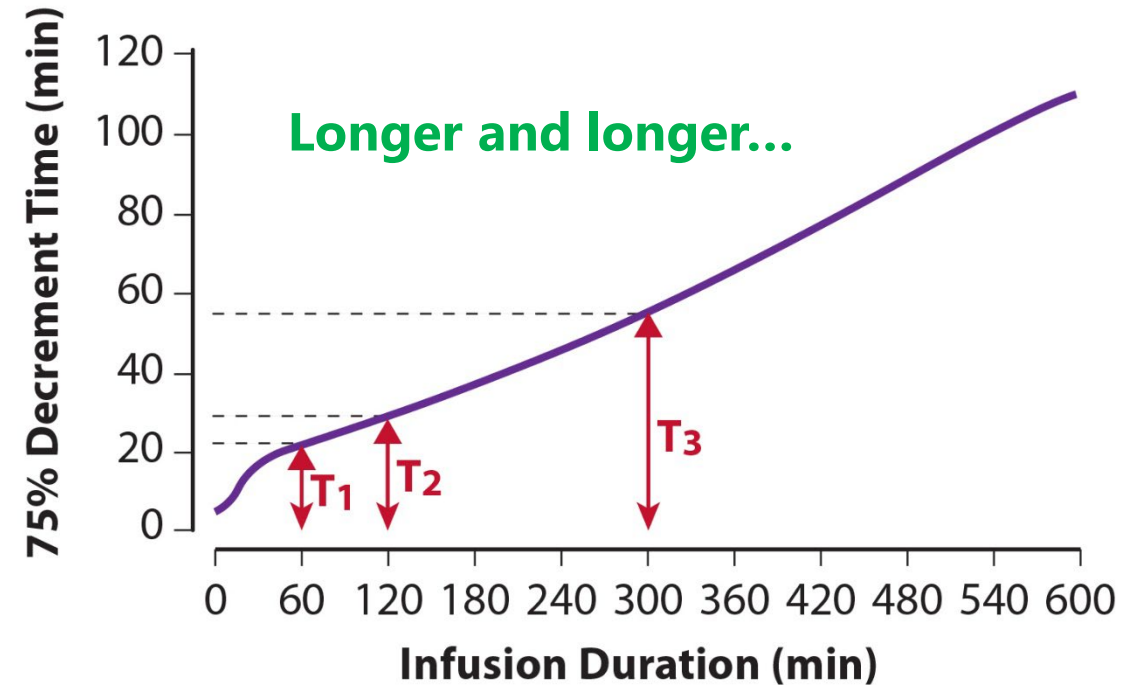




## Impact of Infusion Duration



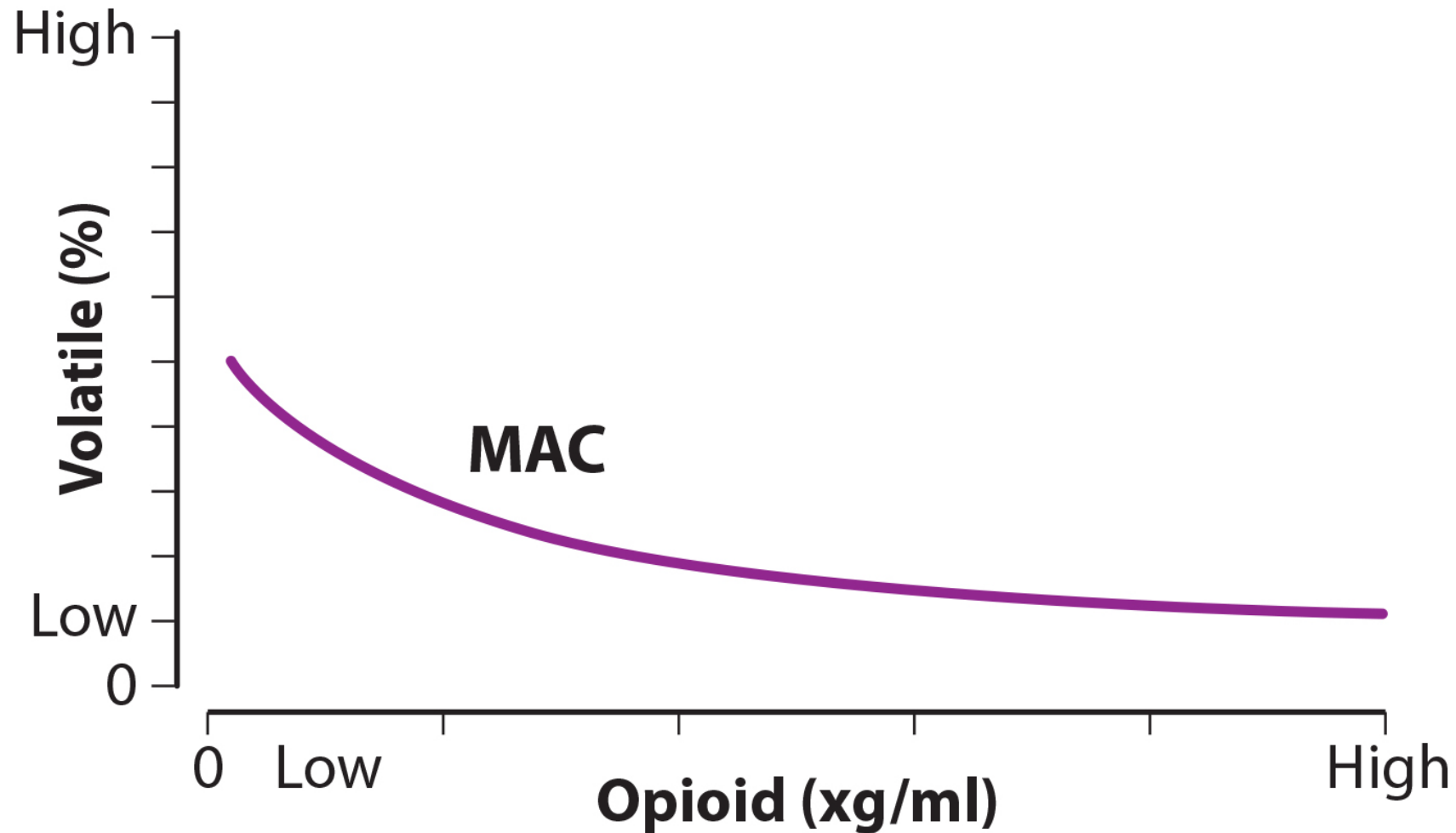
## 75% Decrement Times



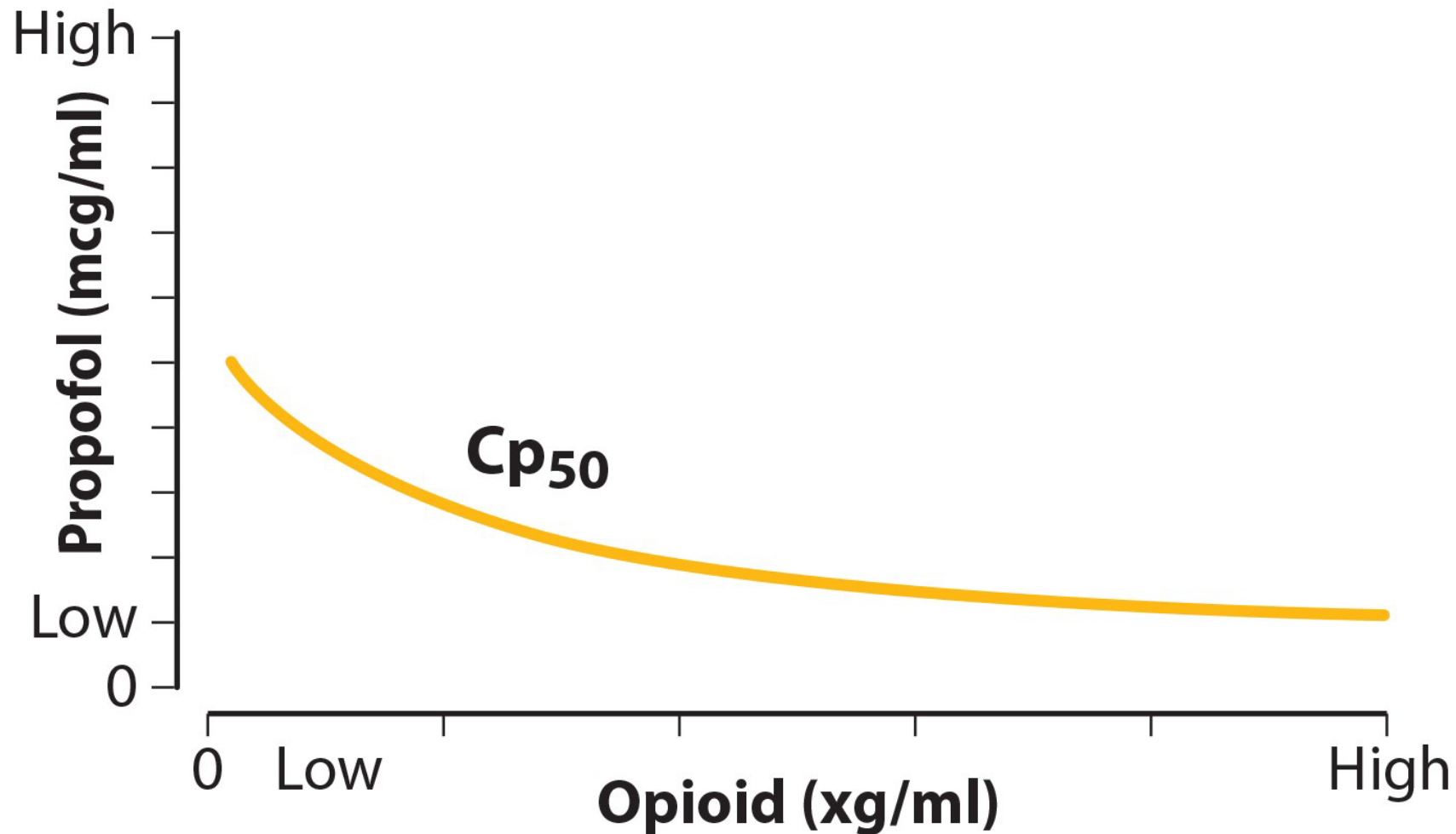
# Key Point

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

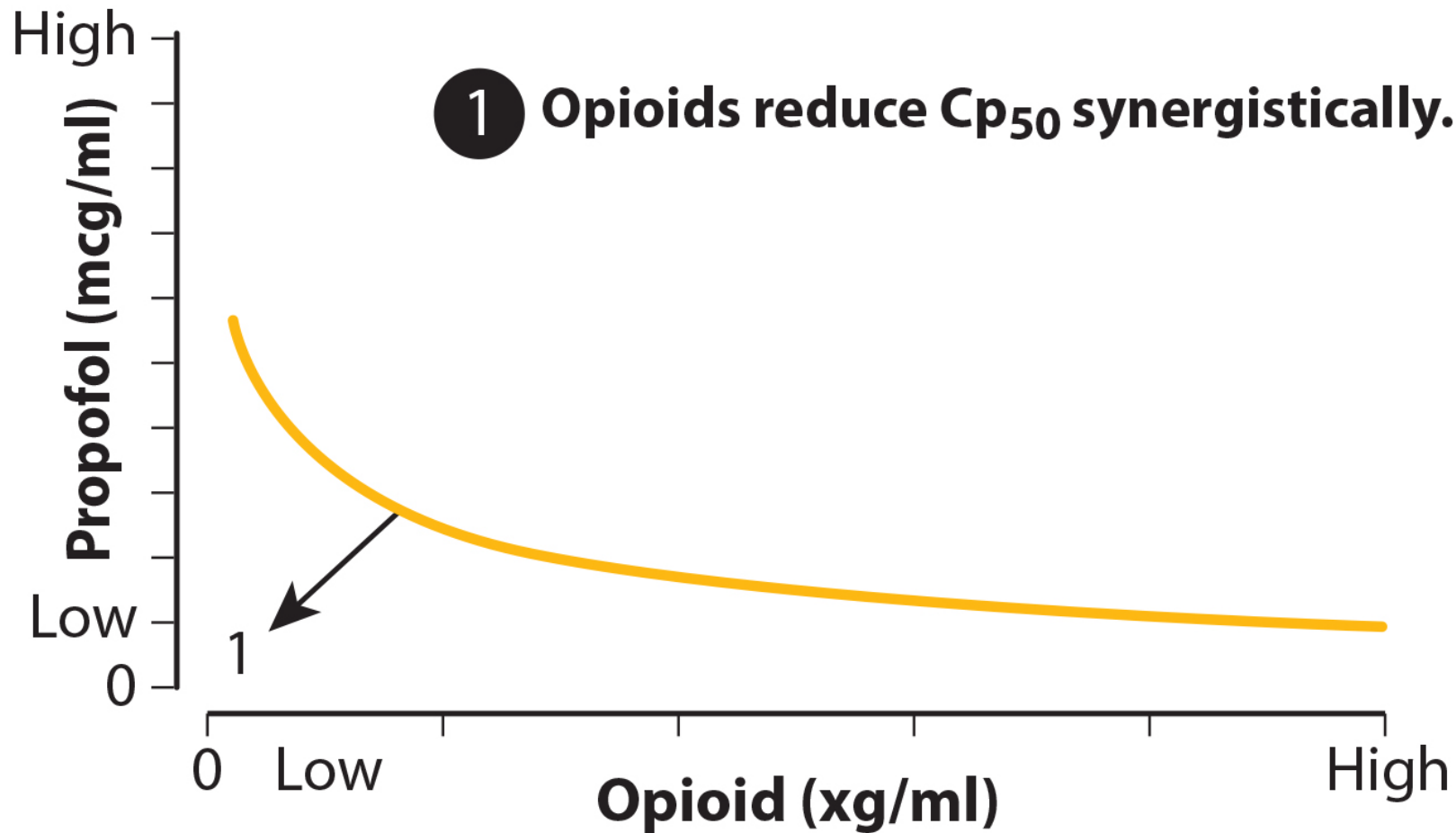
# MAC Reduction by Opioids



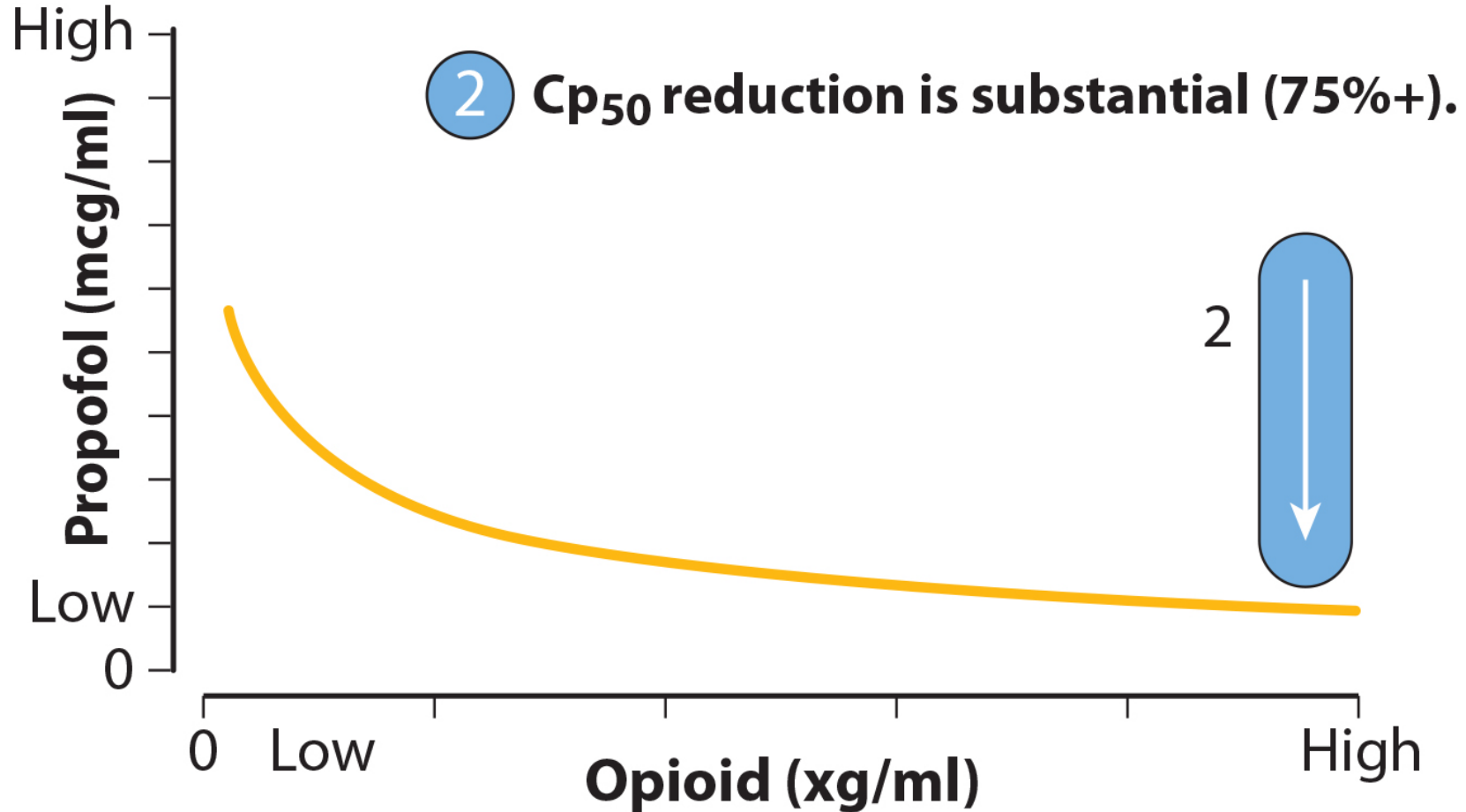
# Propofol Cp<sub>50</sub> Reduction by Opioids



# Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction

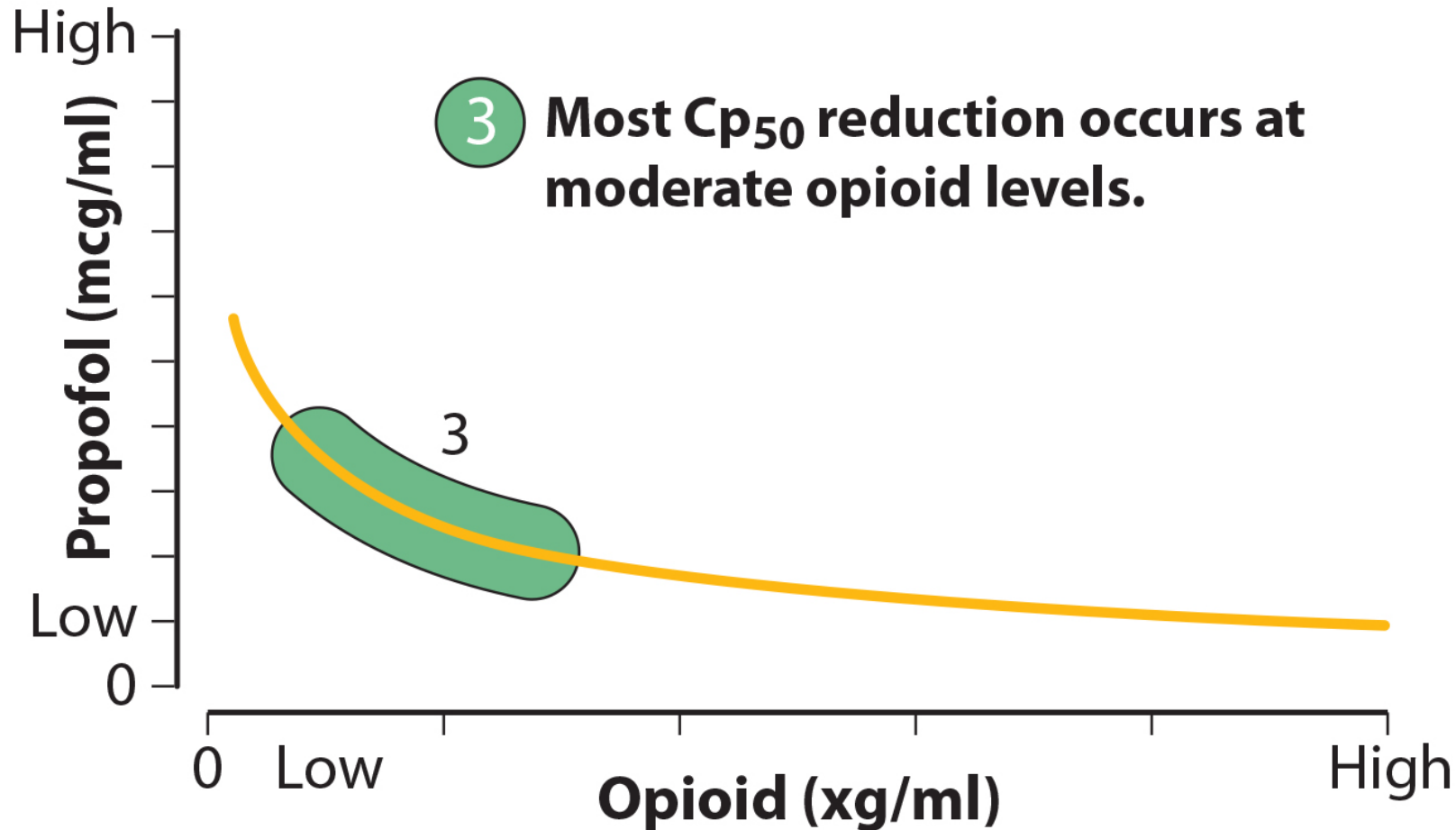


# Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction

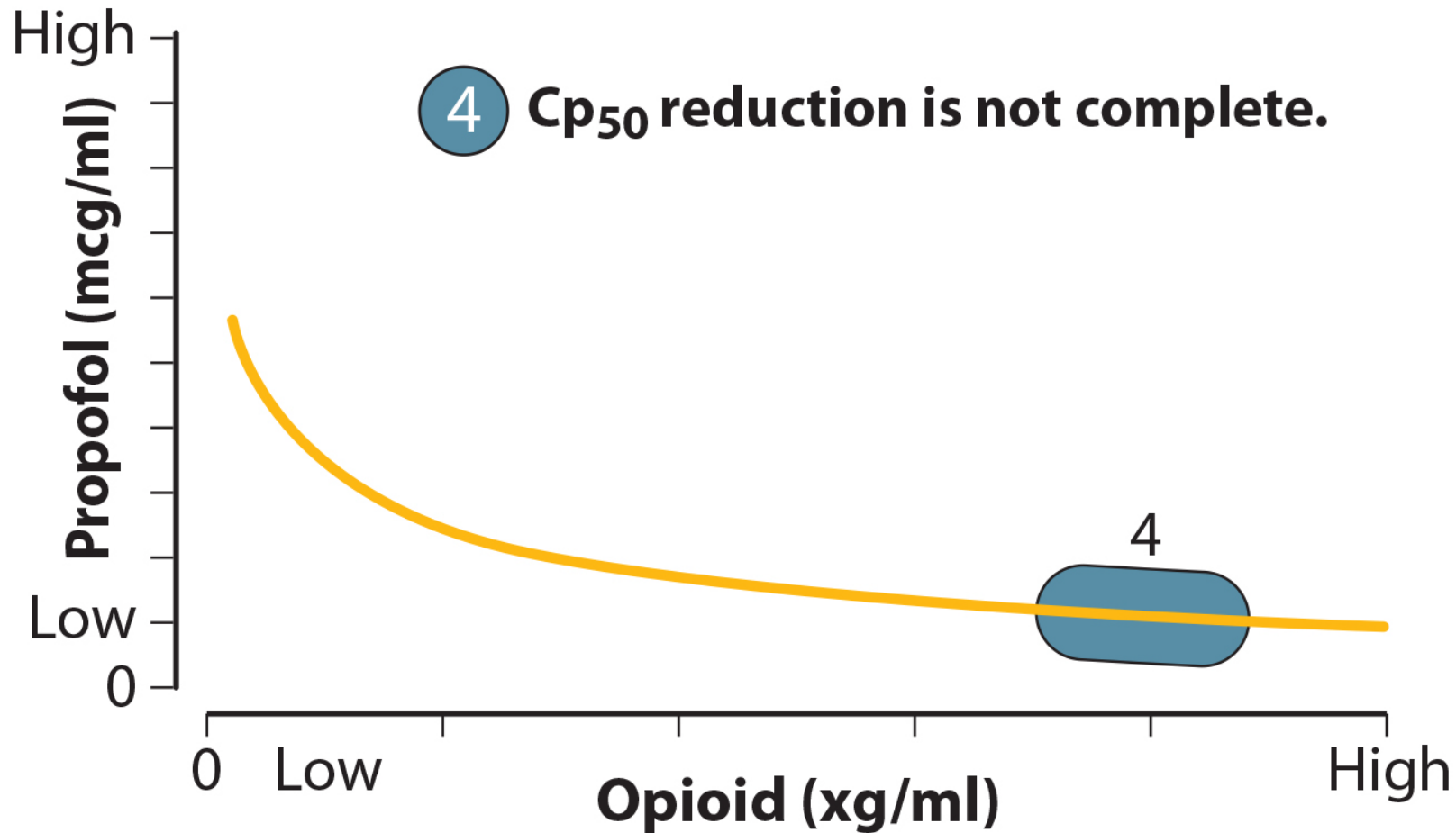




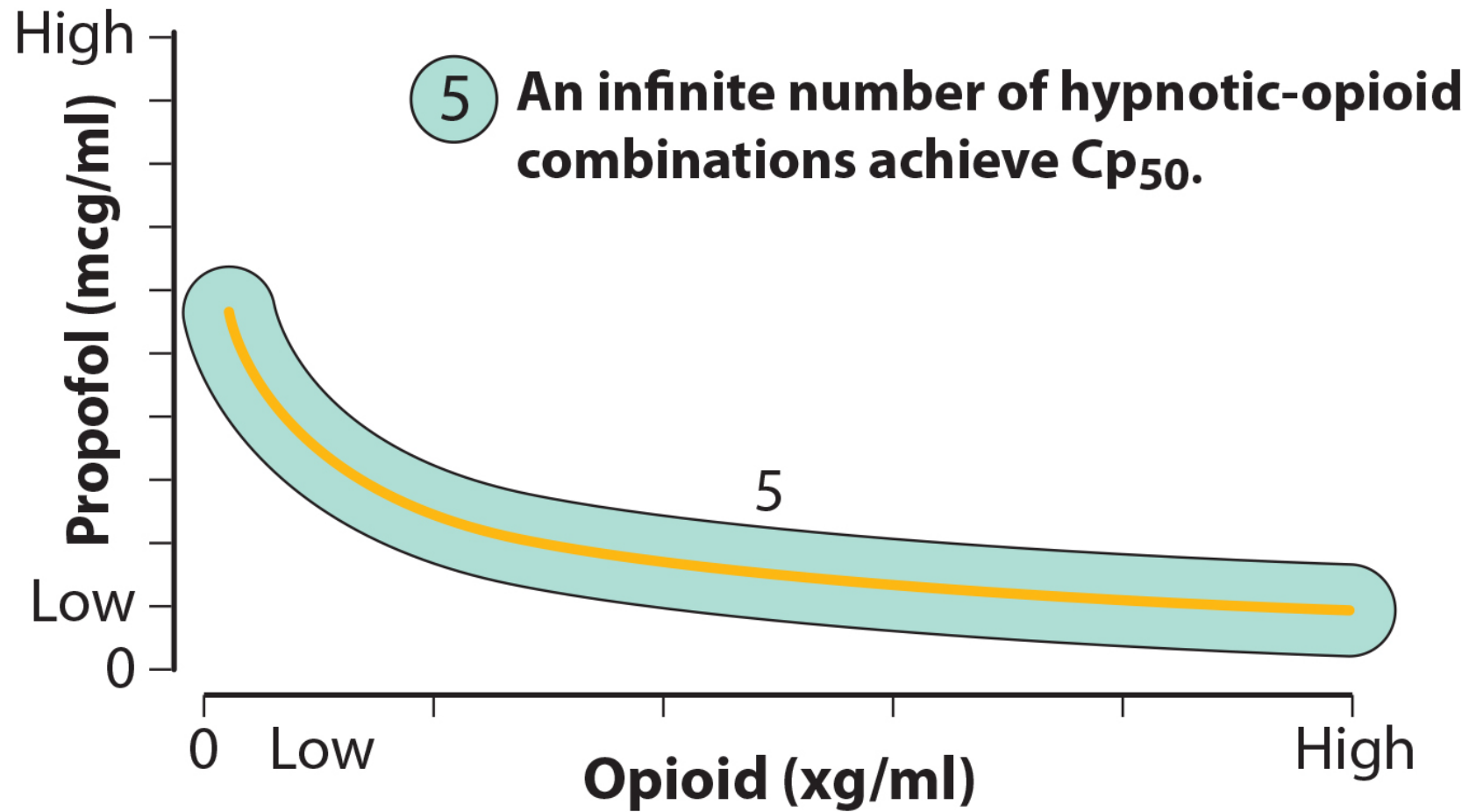
# Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



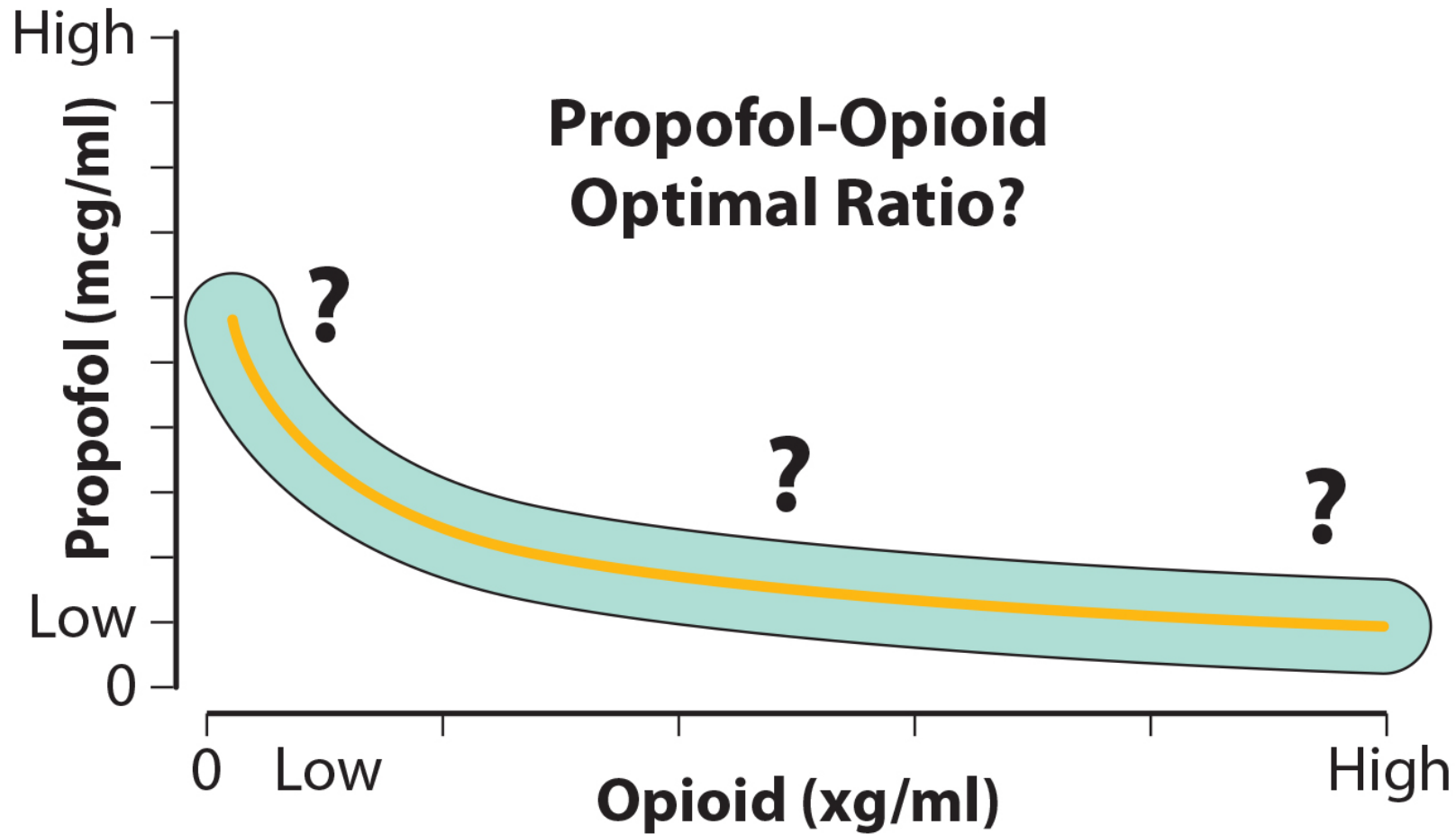
# Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



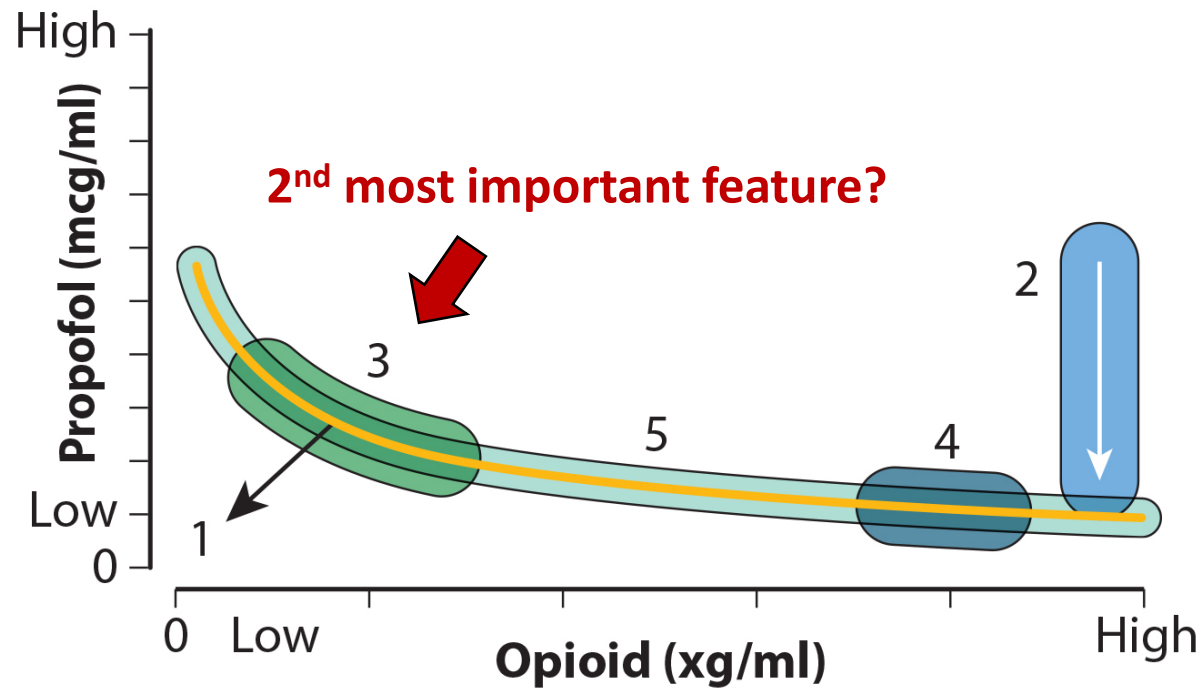
# Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



# Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



# Propofol-Opioid PD Interaction



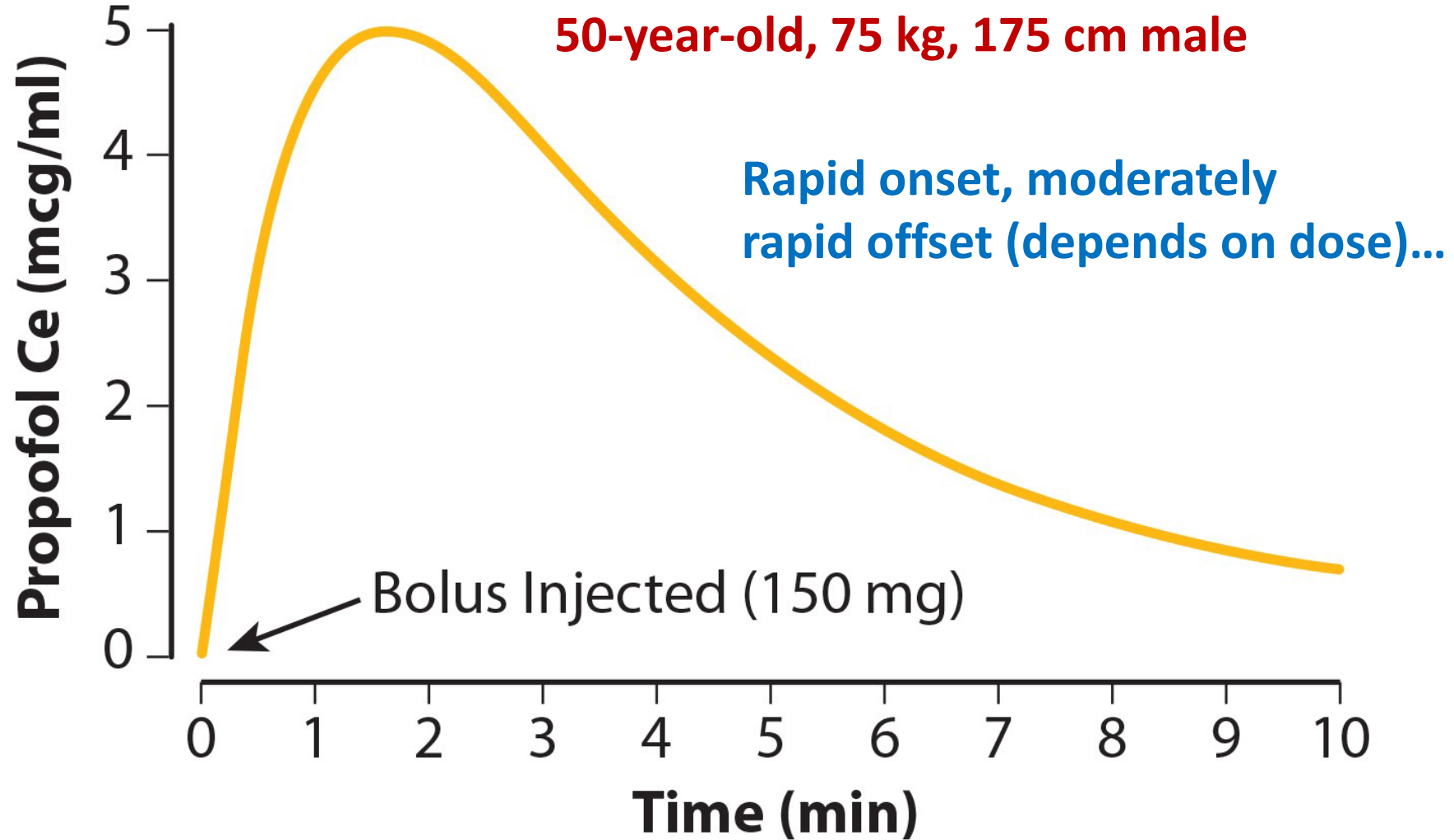
- 1 Opioids reduce  $Cp_{50}$  synergistically.
- 2  $Cp_{50}$  reduction is substantial (75%+).
- 3 Most  $Cp_{50}$  reduction occurs at moderate opioid levels.
- 4  $Cp_{50}$  reduction is not complete.
- 5 An infinite number of hypnotic-opioid combinations achieve  $Cp_{50}$ .

# Key Point

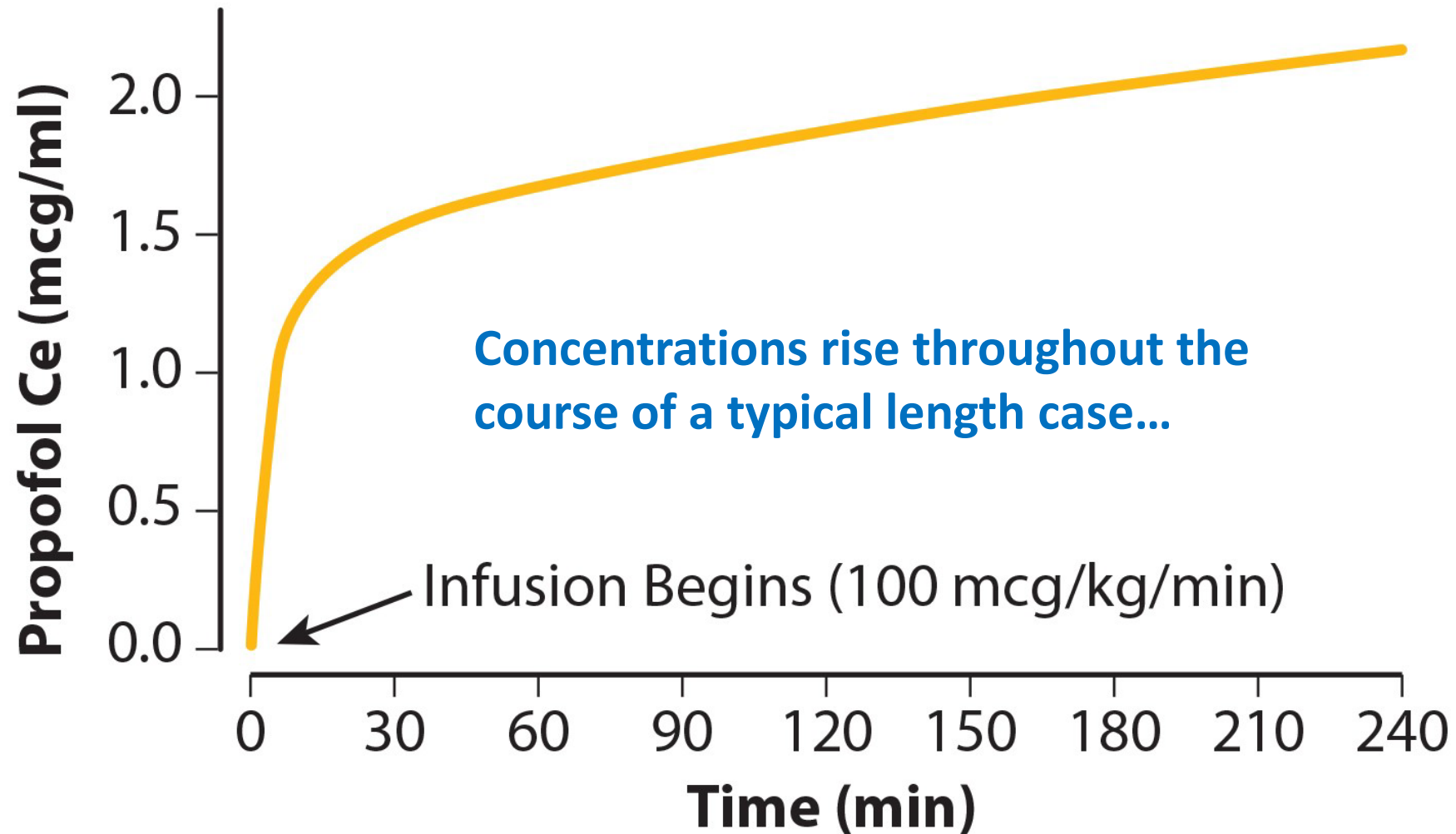
Simulation of propofol's pharmacokinetic behavior helps inform posological decisions in TIVA.



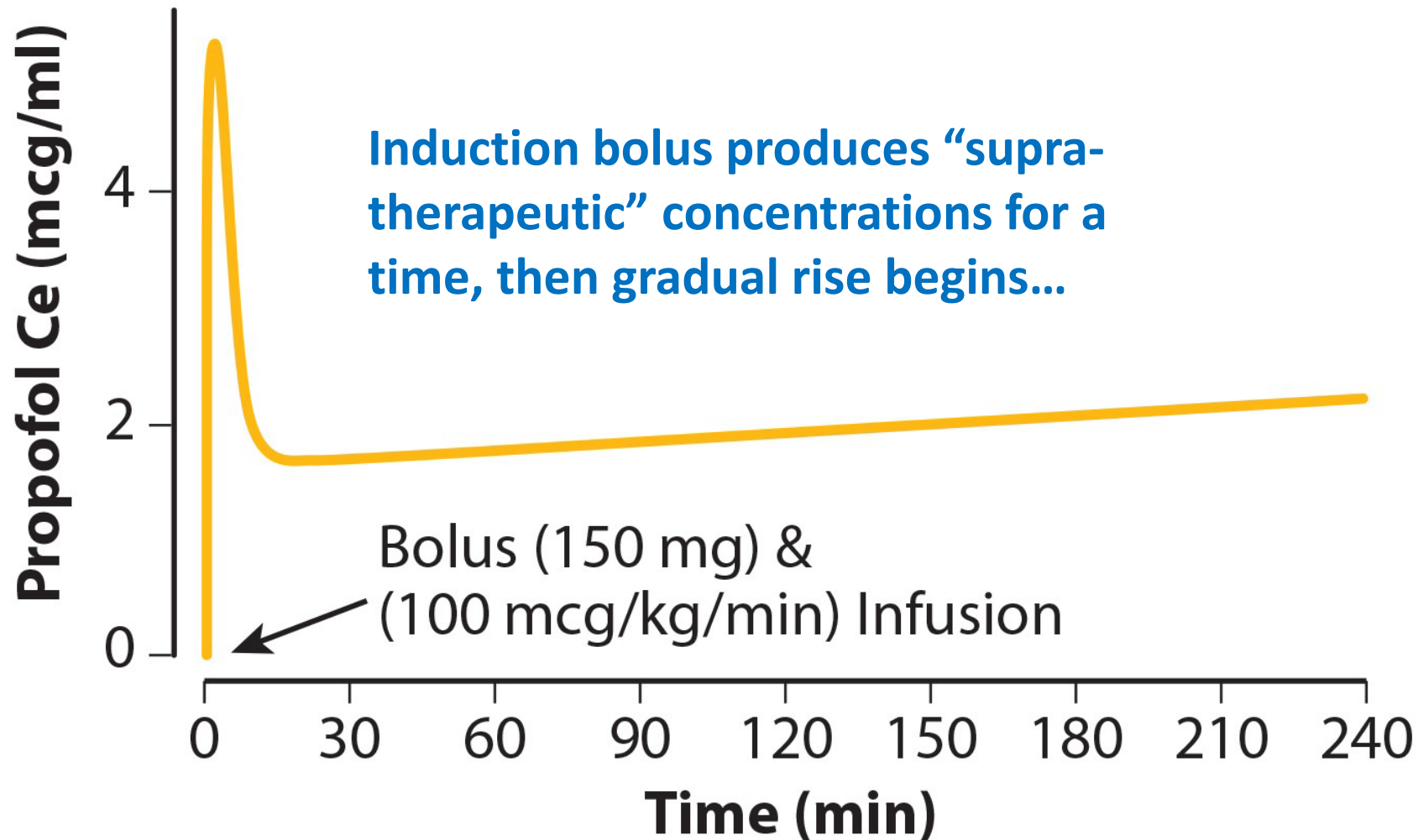
# Bolus Front-End & Back-End



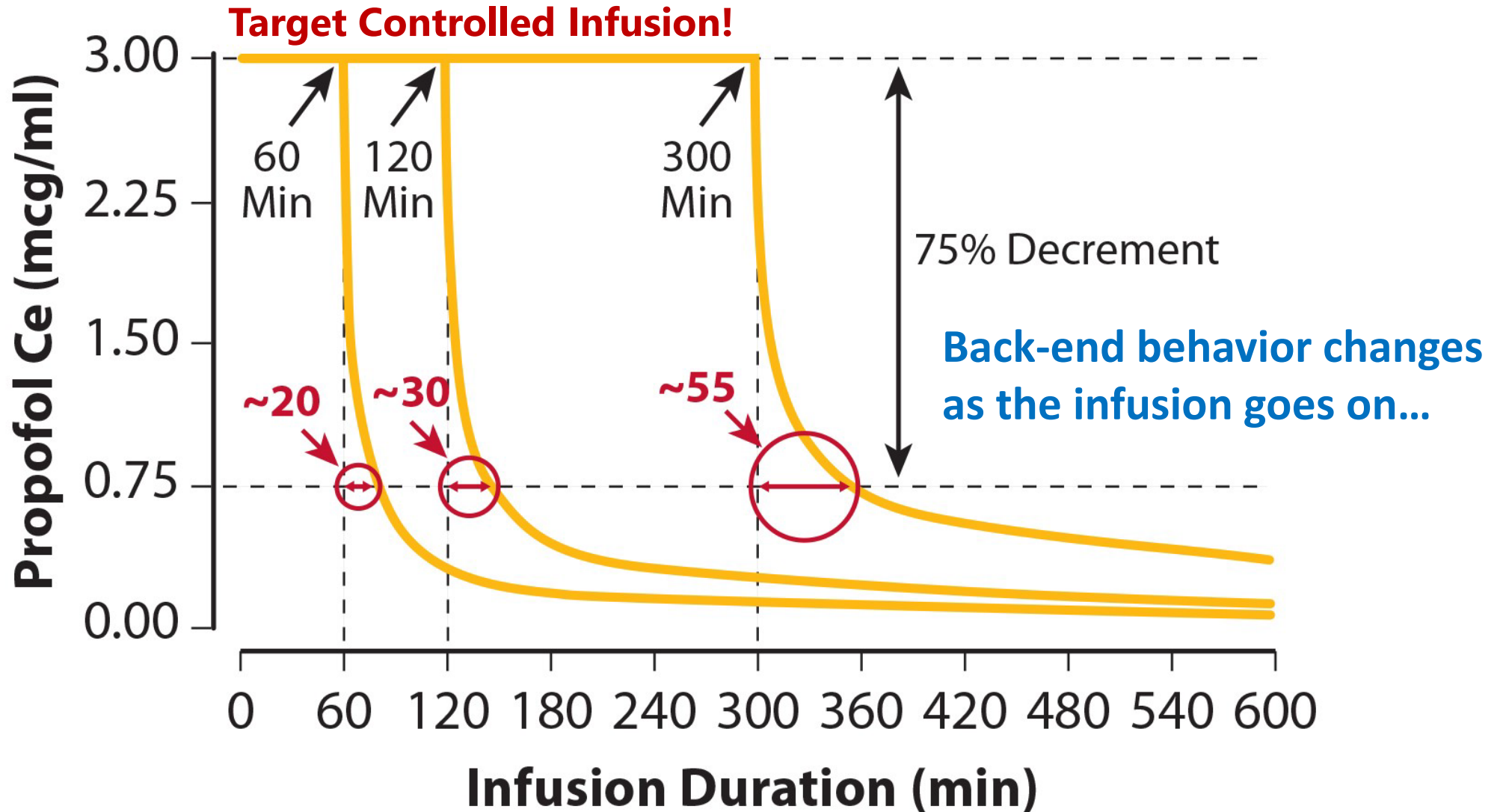
# Infusion Front-End



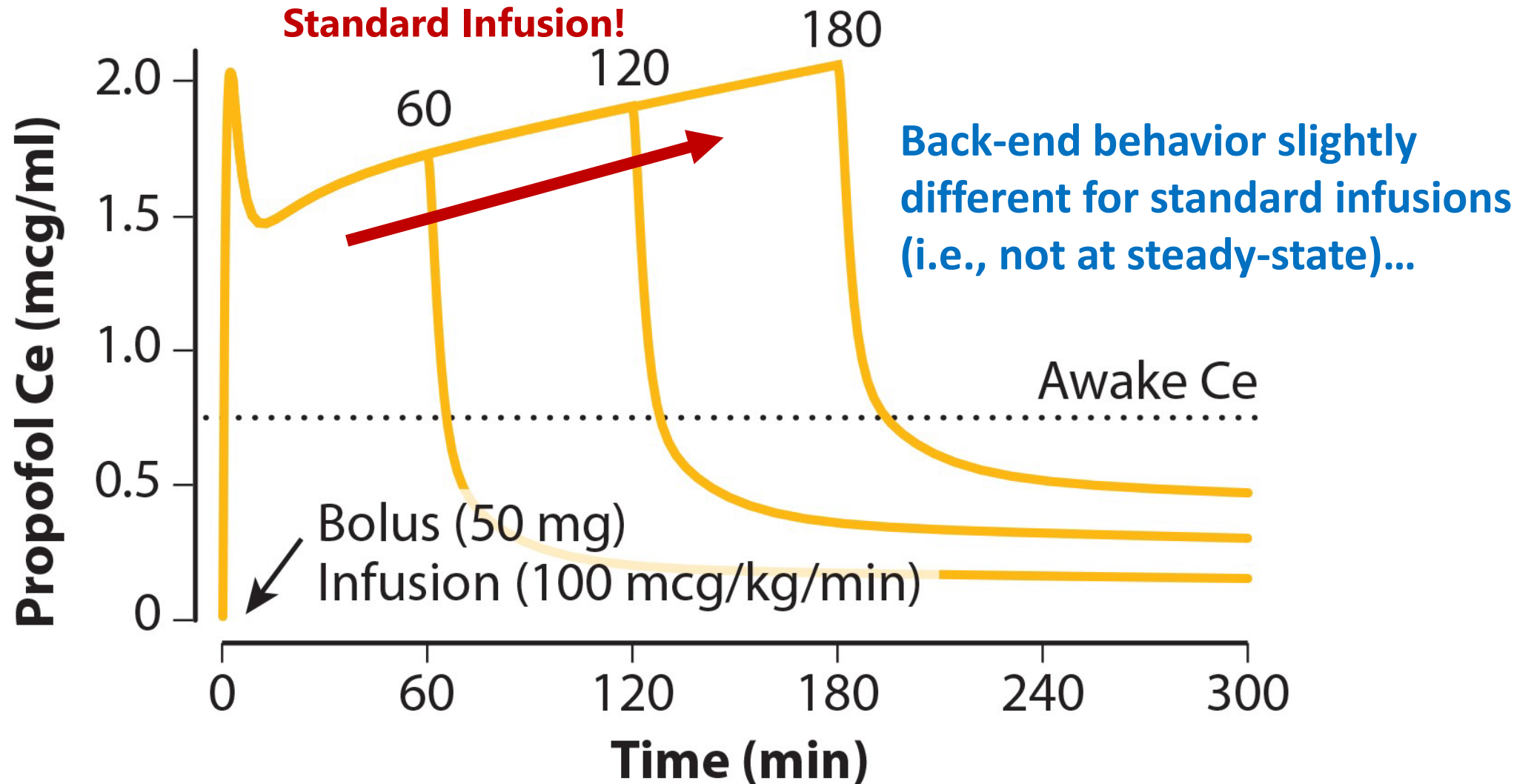
# Impact of Loading Dose



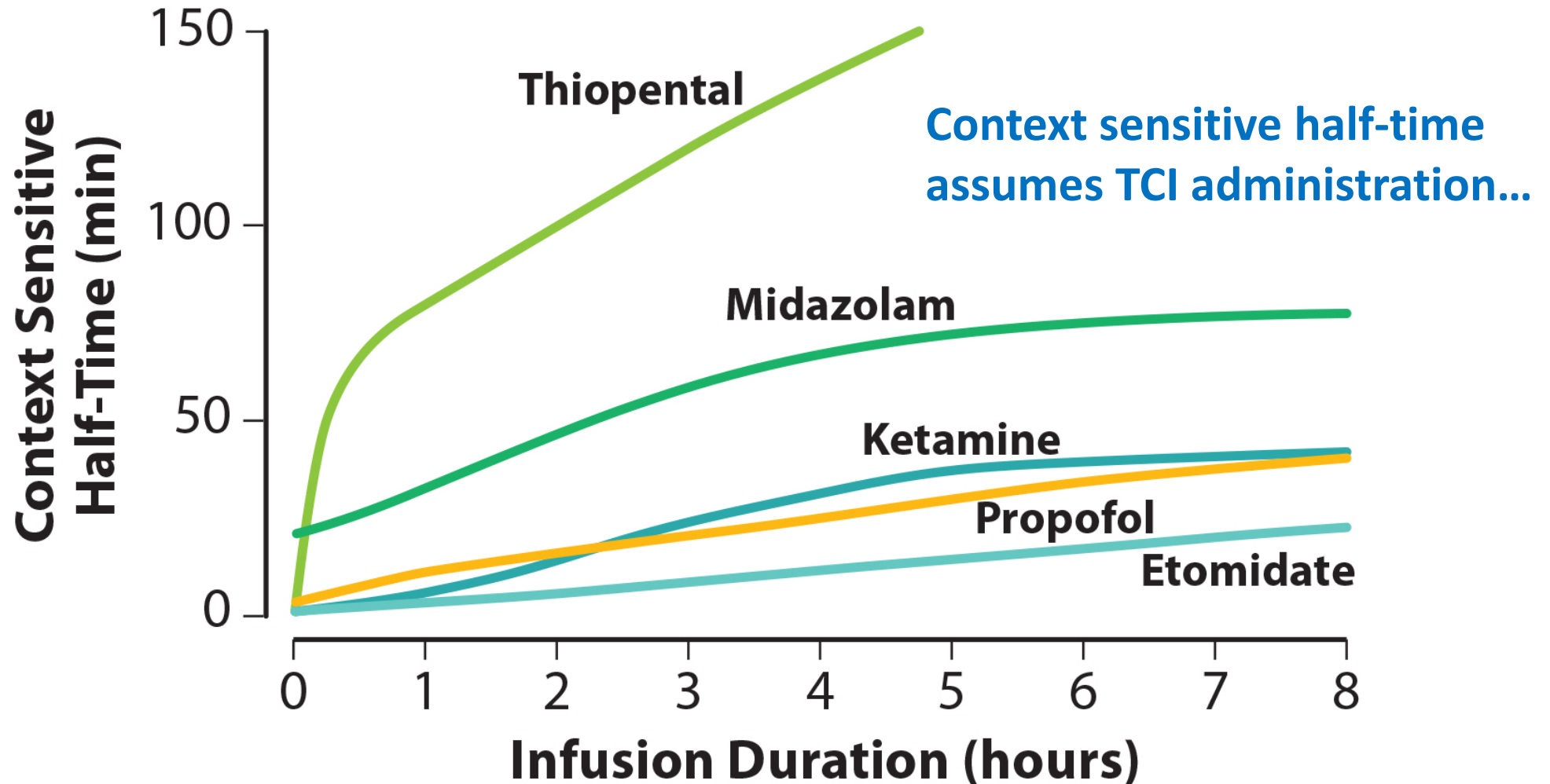
# Infusion Back-End



# Impact of Infusion Duration



# Context Sensitive Half-Time

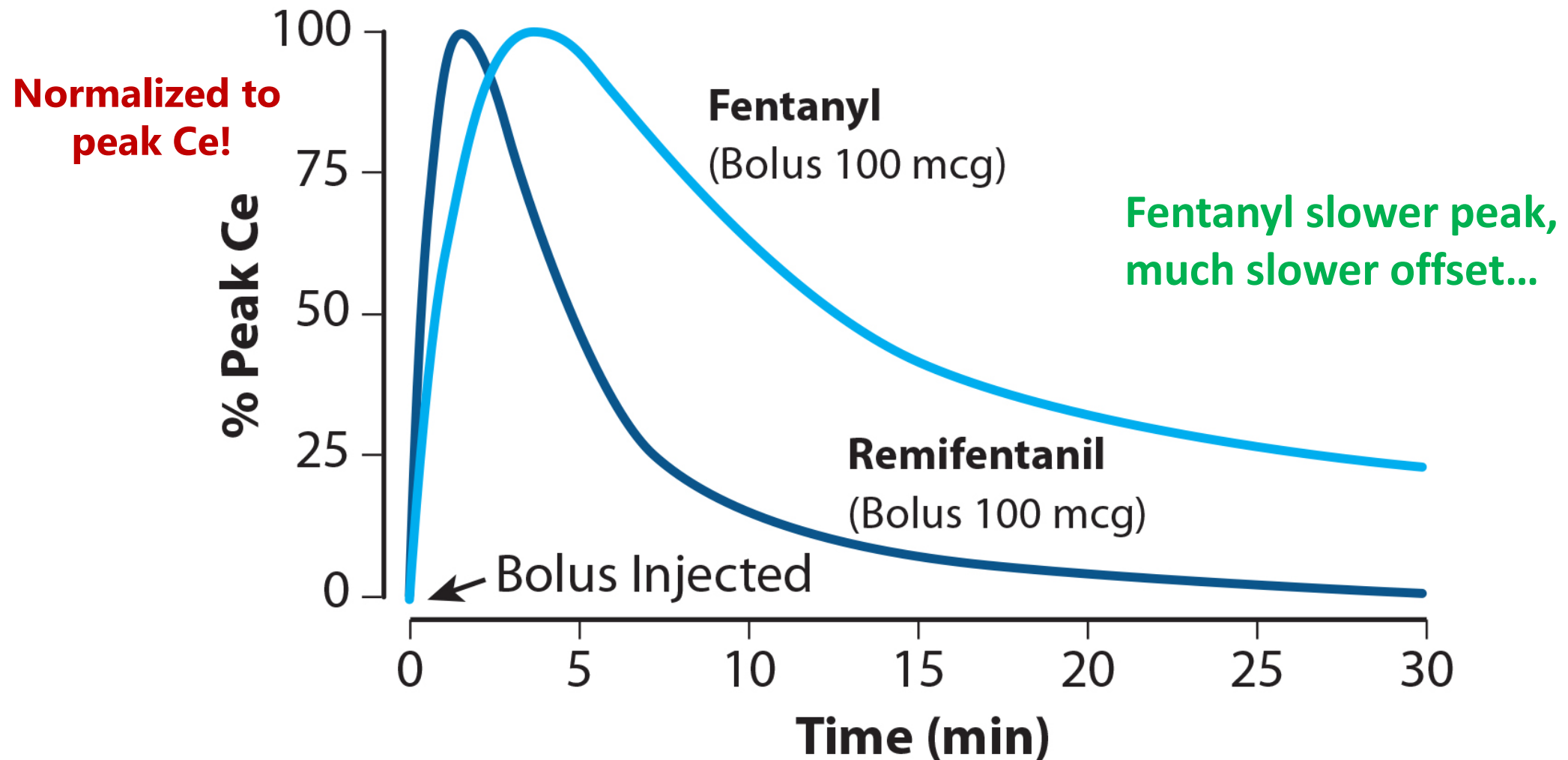




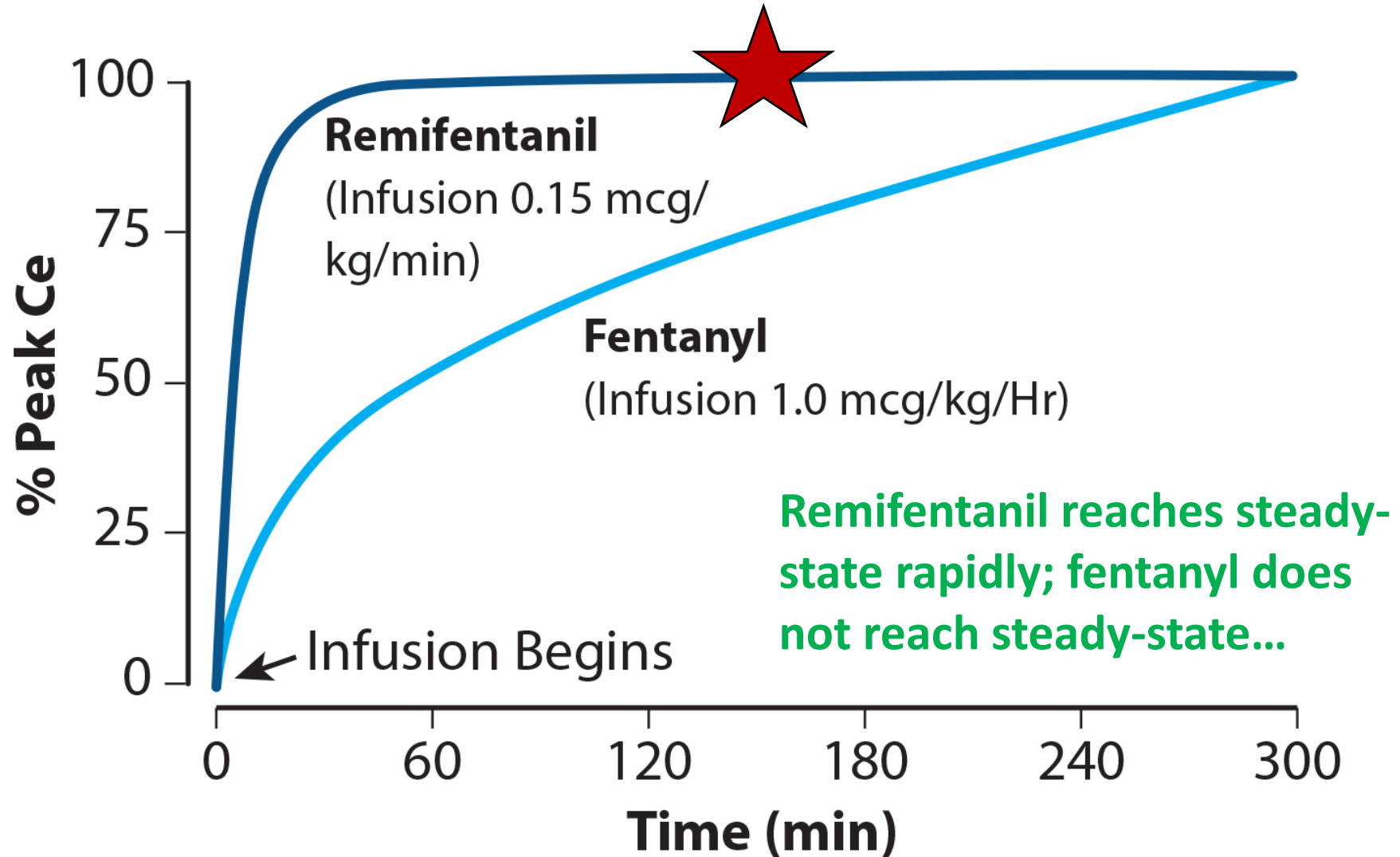
## Key Point

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

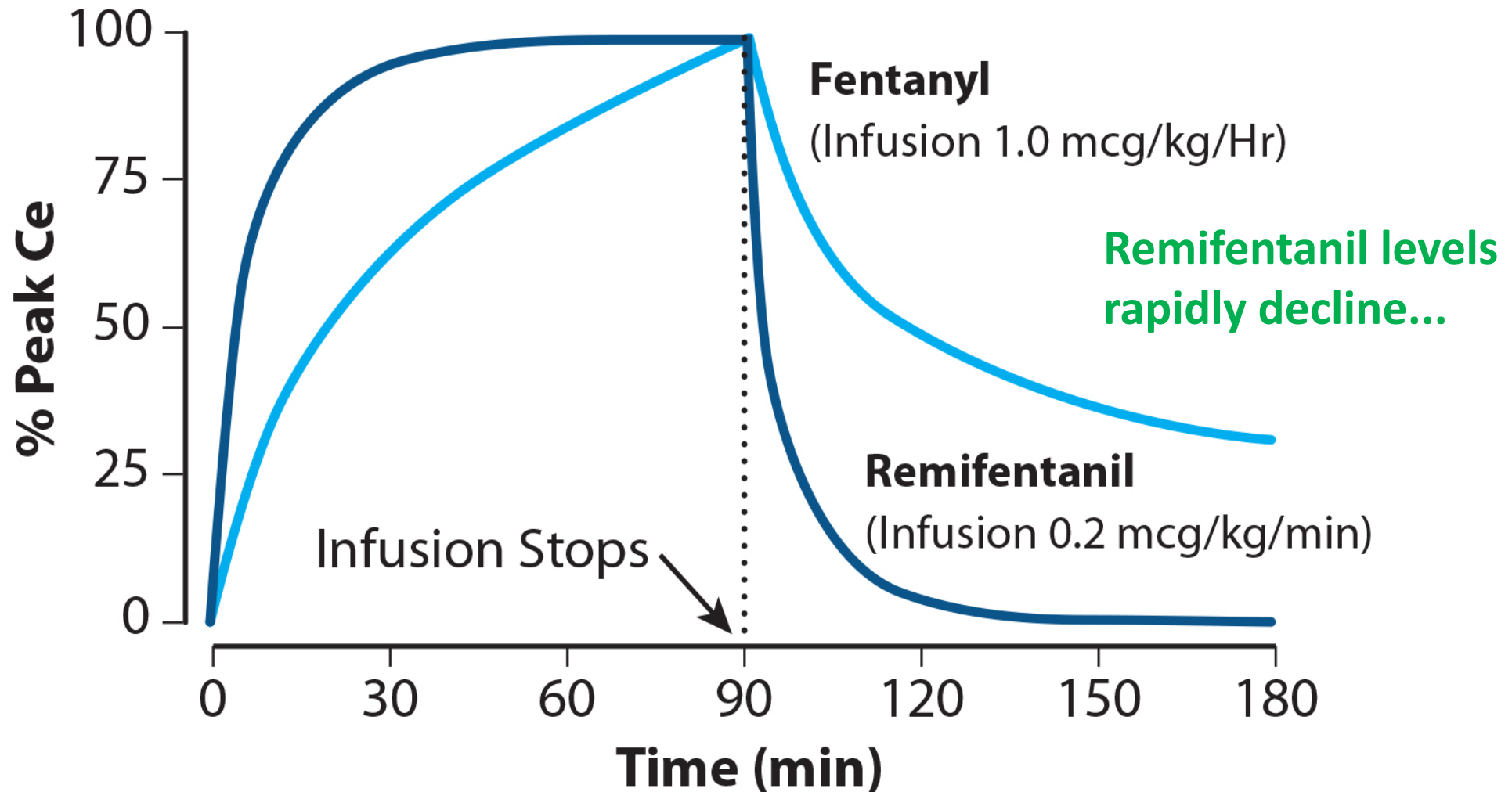
# Bolus Front-End & Back-End



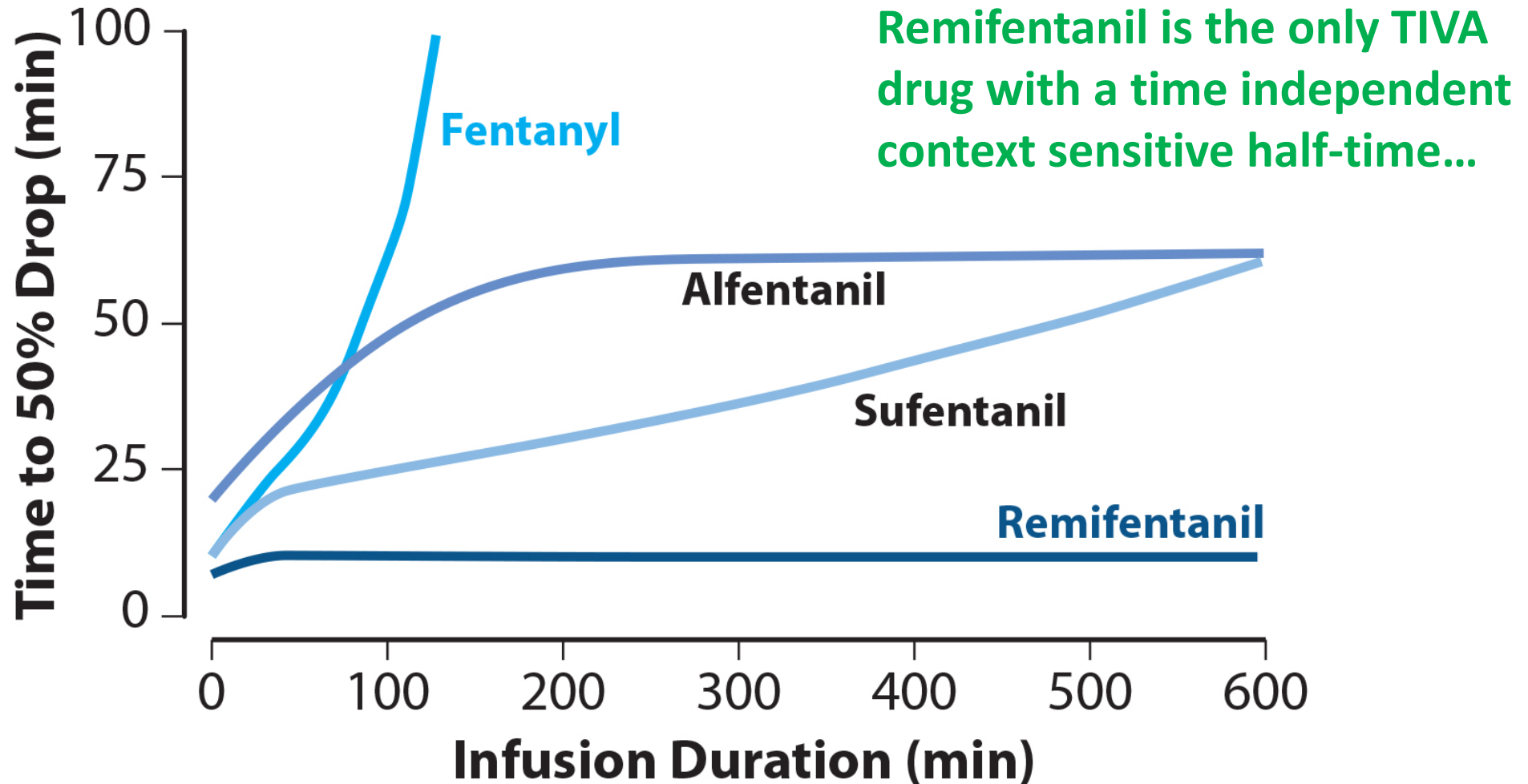
# Infusion Front-End



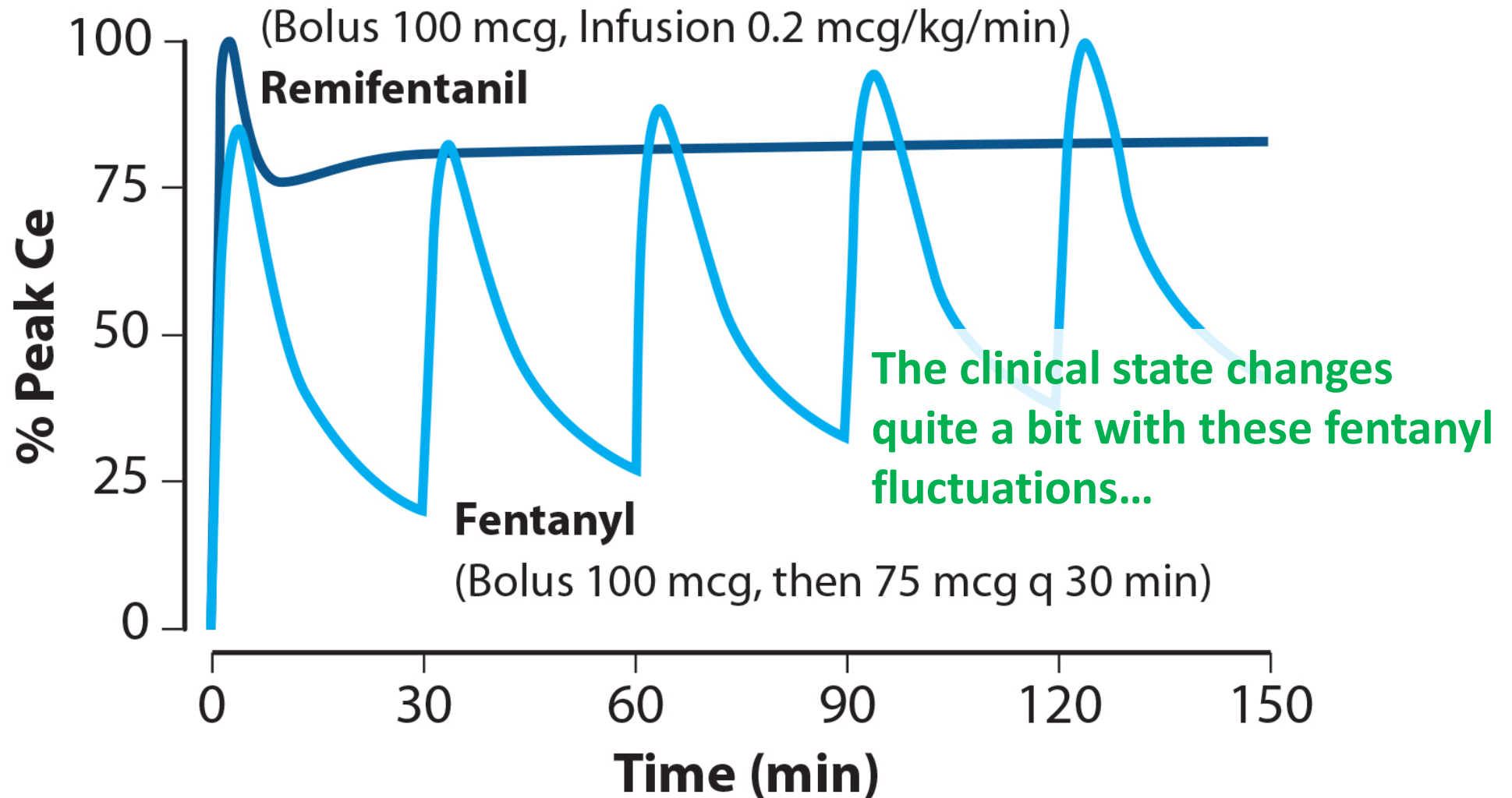
# Infusion Back-End



# Context Sensitive Half-Time

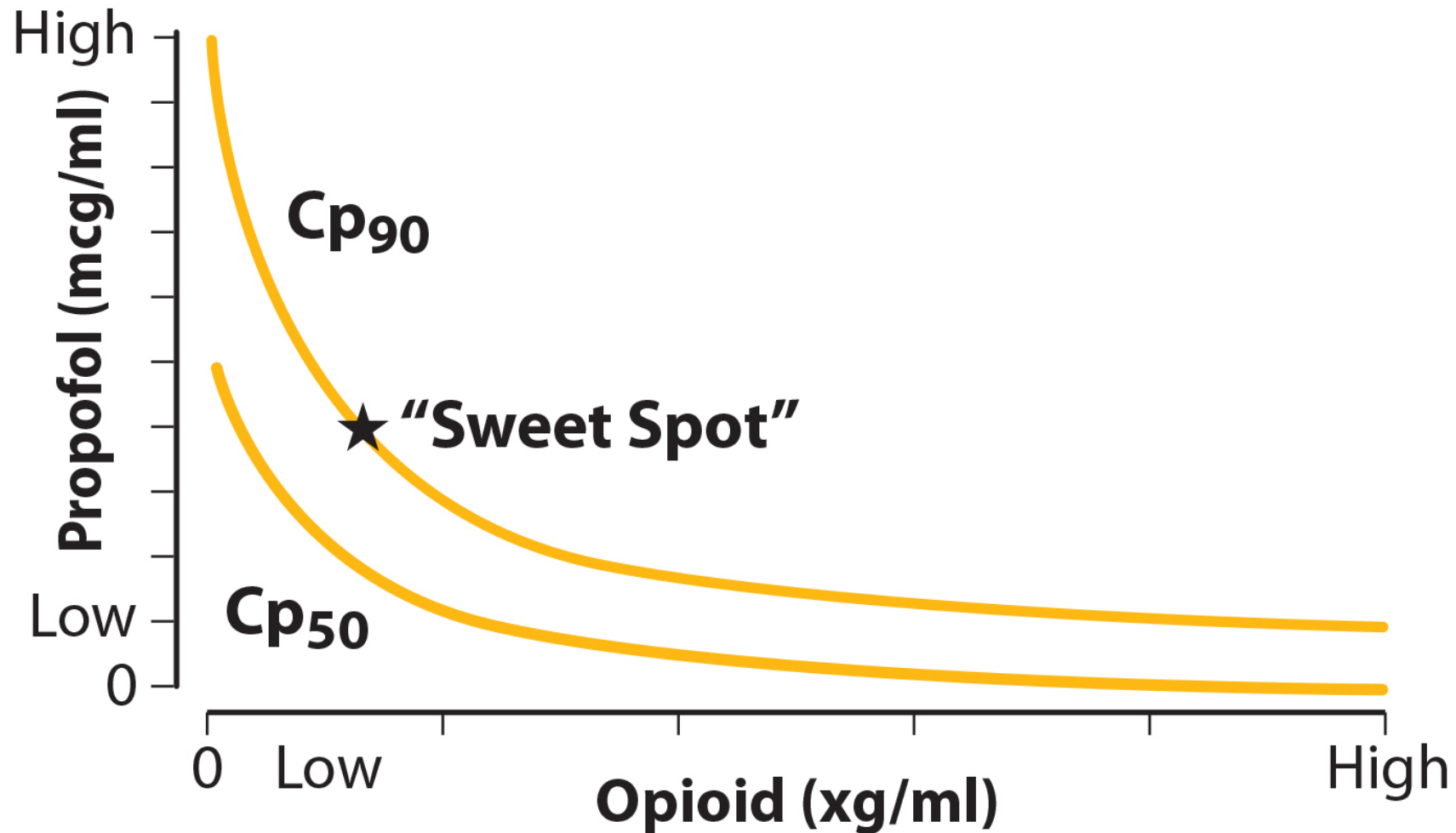


# Impact of Infusion vs. Bolus

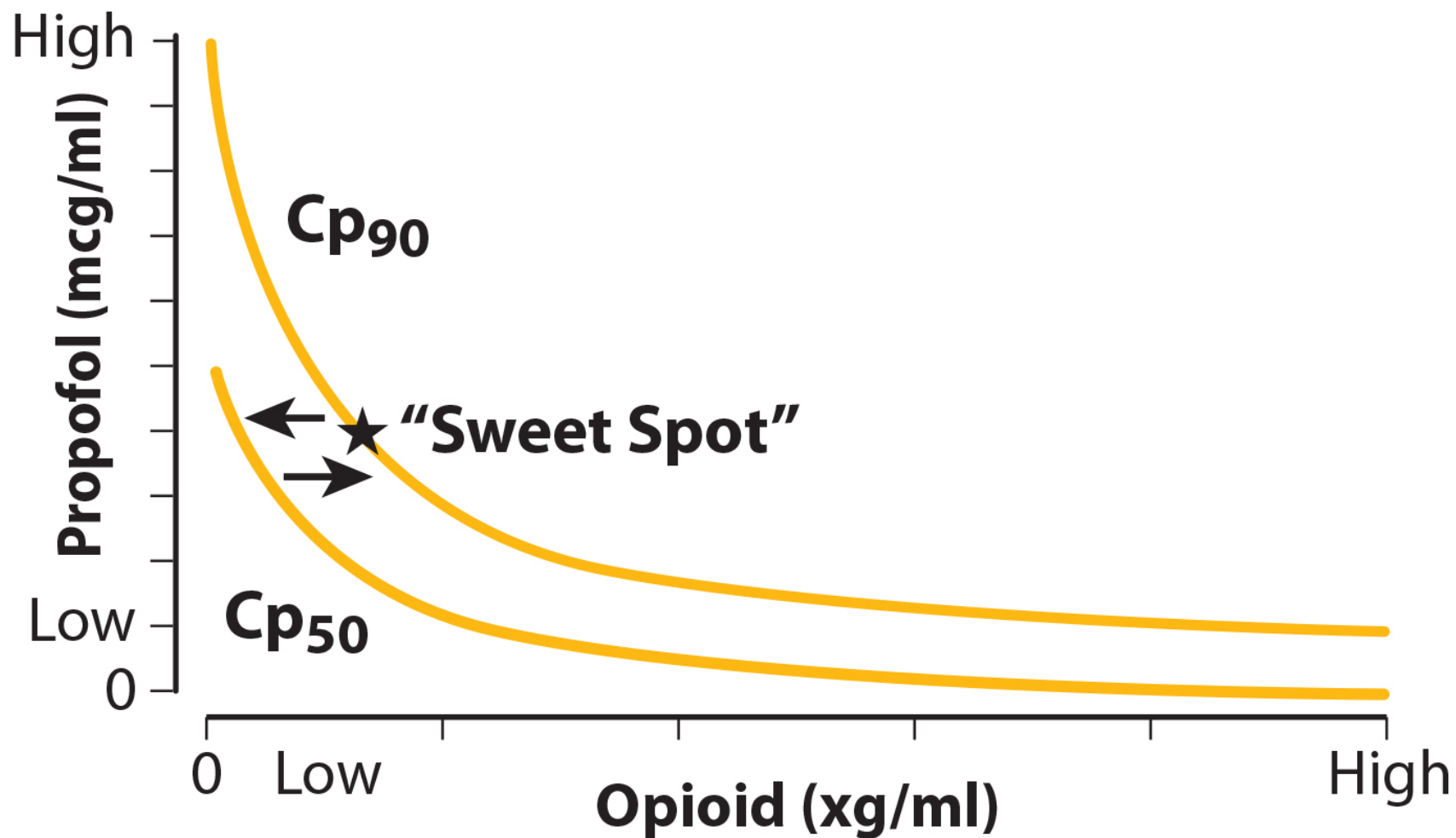




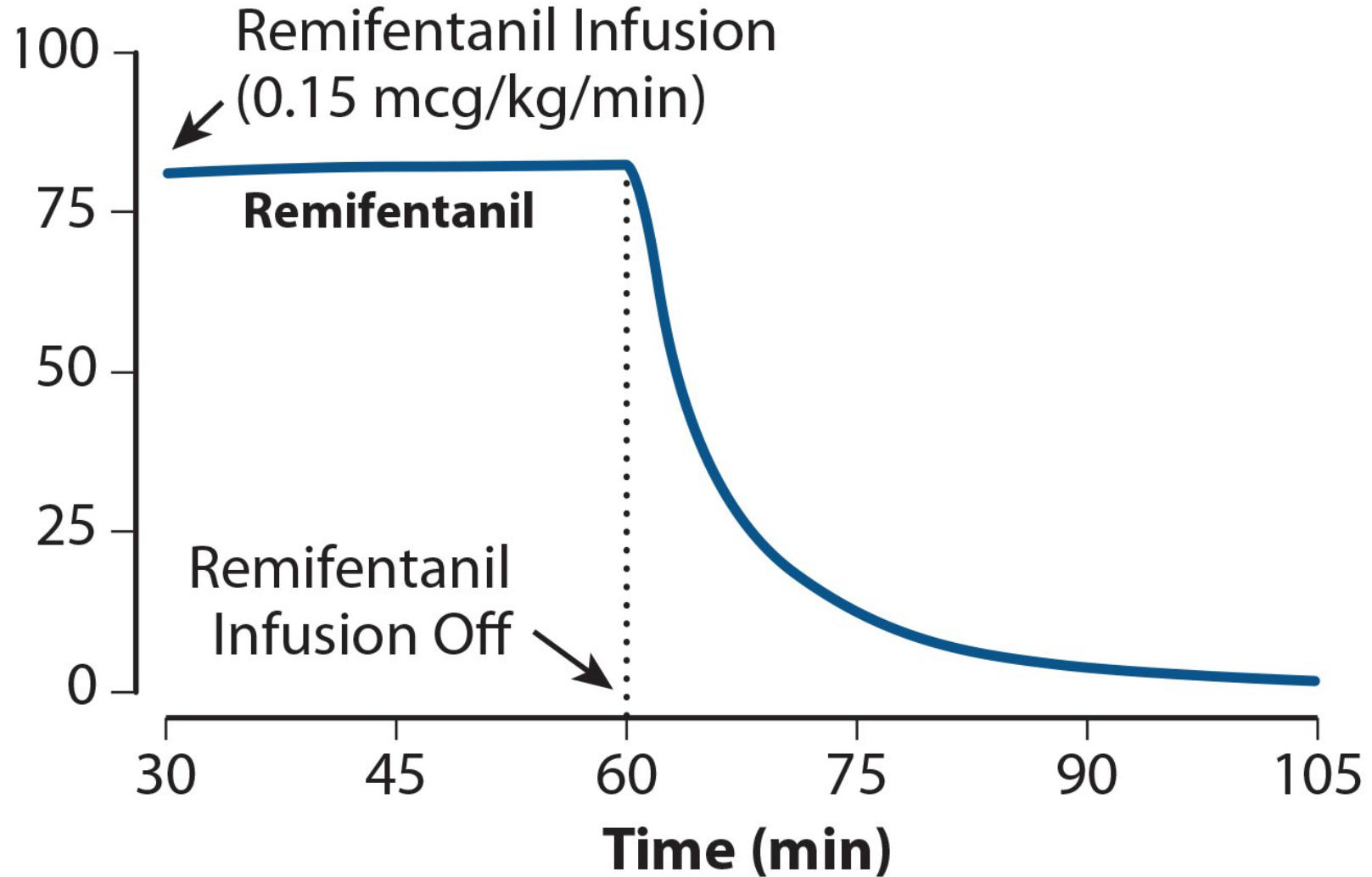
# Disruptive Impact of Boluses



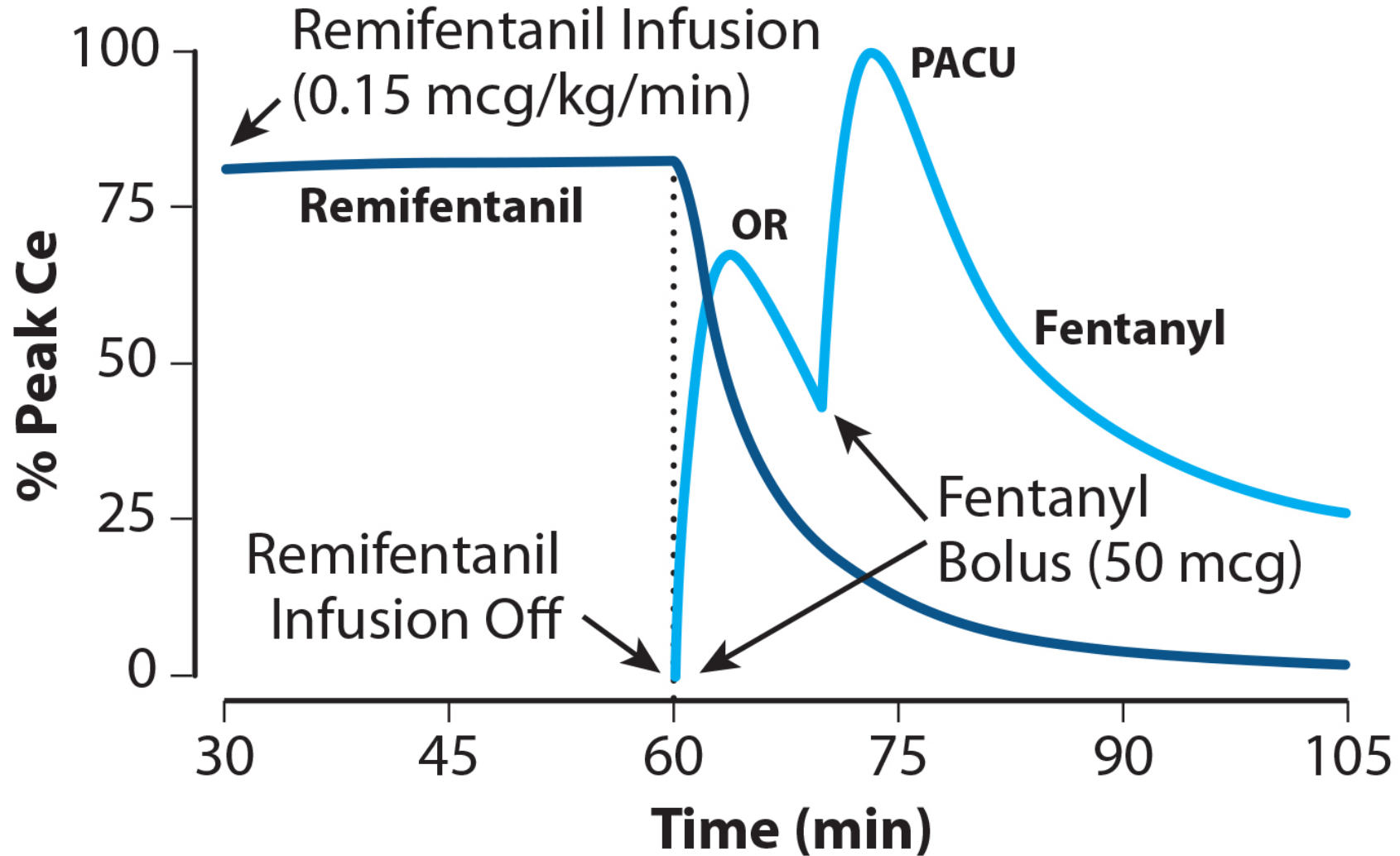
# Disruptive Impact of Boluses



# Transition Opioid



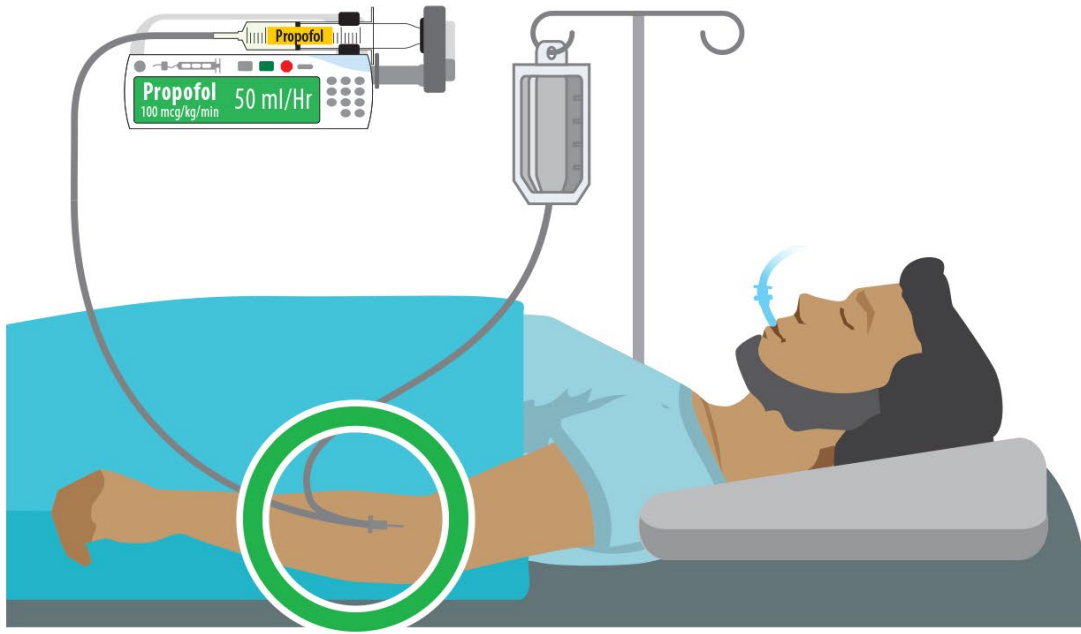
# Transition Opioid



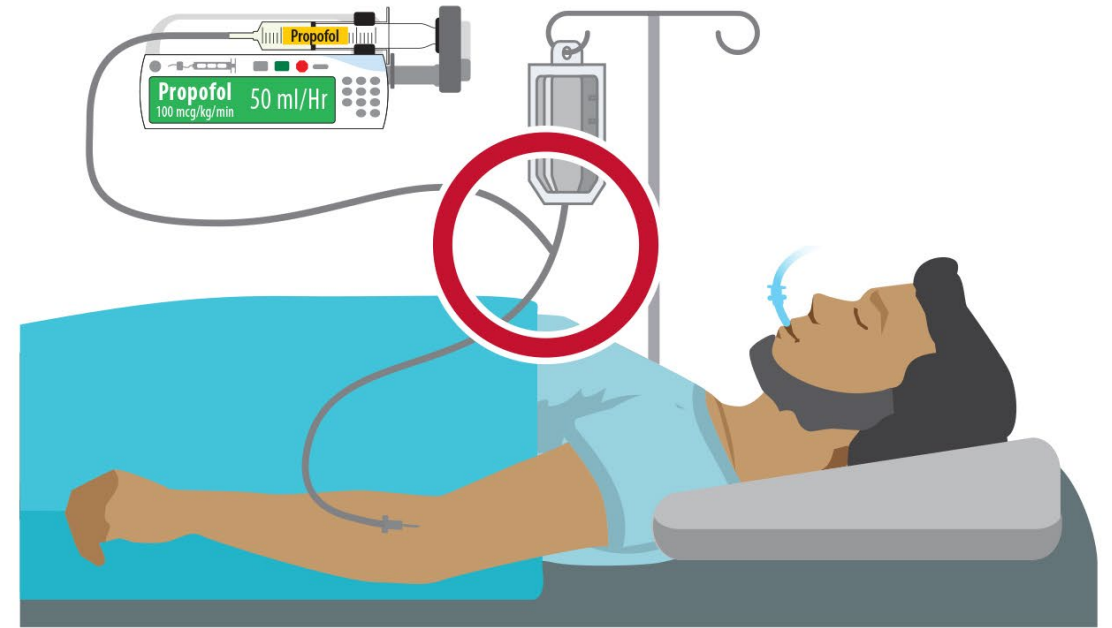
# Key Point

Certain practical tips are helpful for successful TIVA practice.

# Infuse Close and Secure

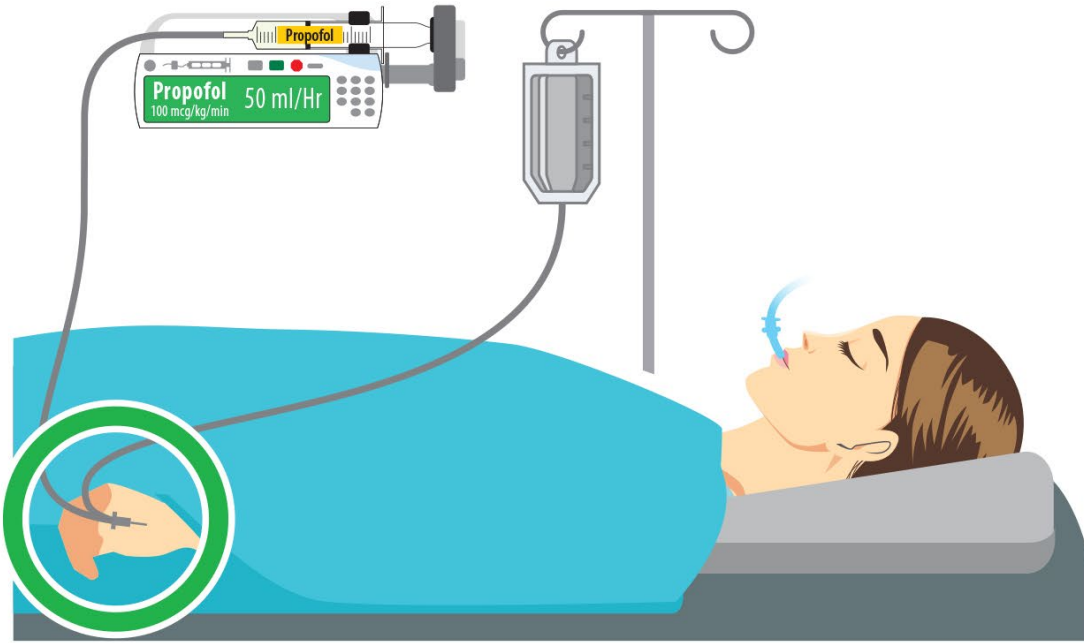


Infuse Close to IV

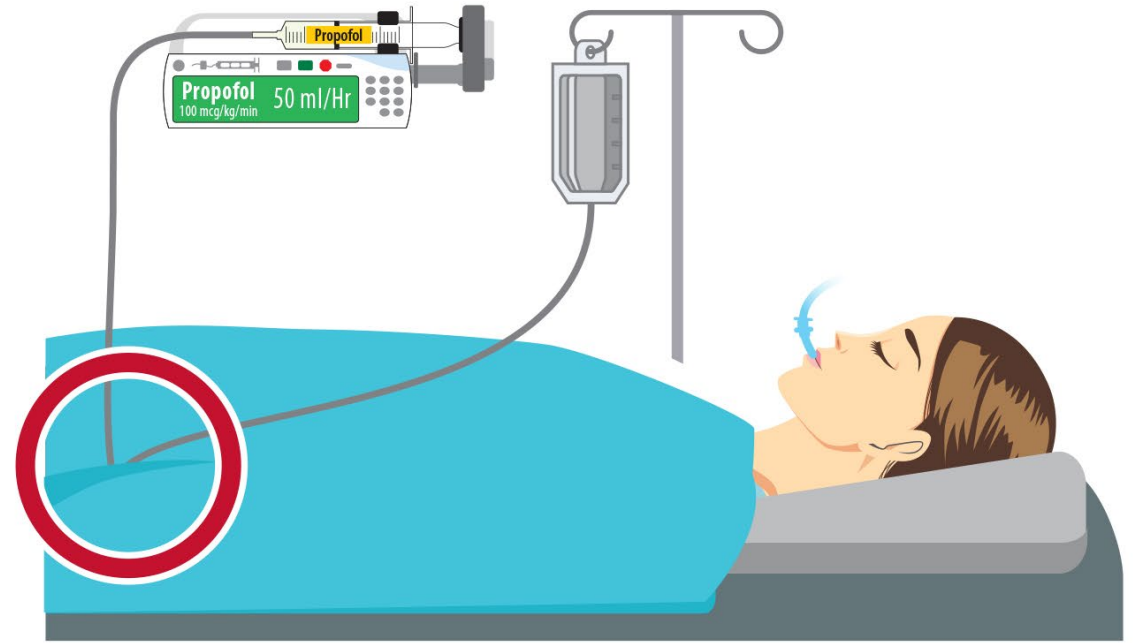


Do **Not** Infuse Far from IV

# Keep IV Visible



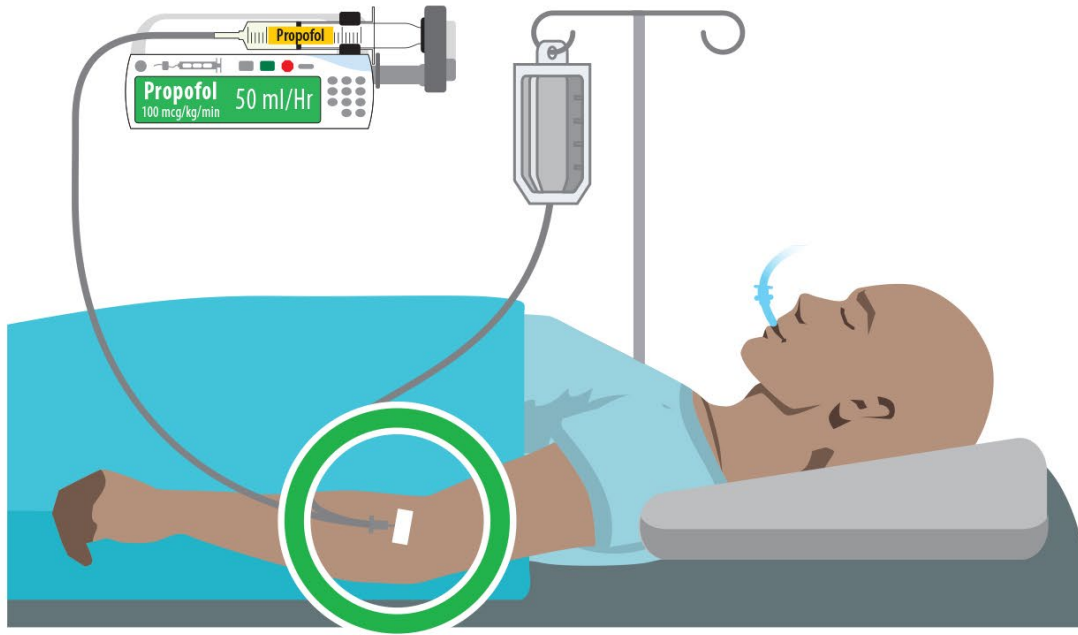
IV Visible: Optimal



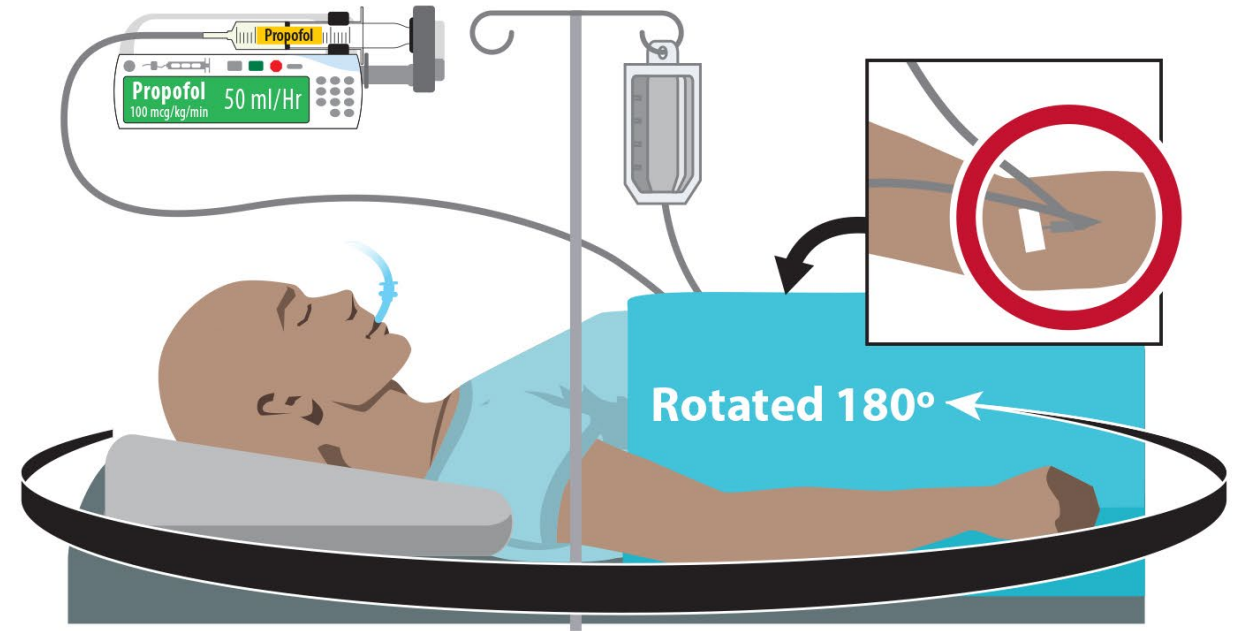
IV **Not** Visible: Suboptimal



# Be Alert for Infusion Disruption

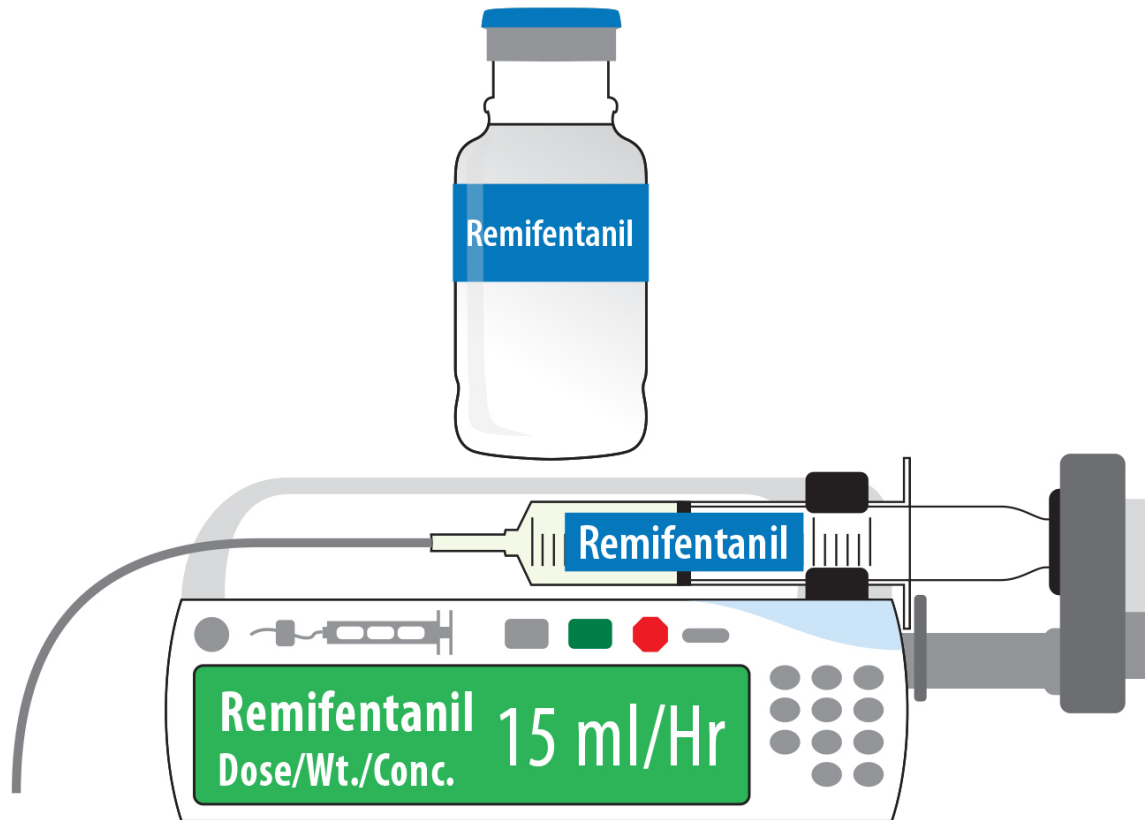


IV Flowing

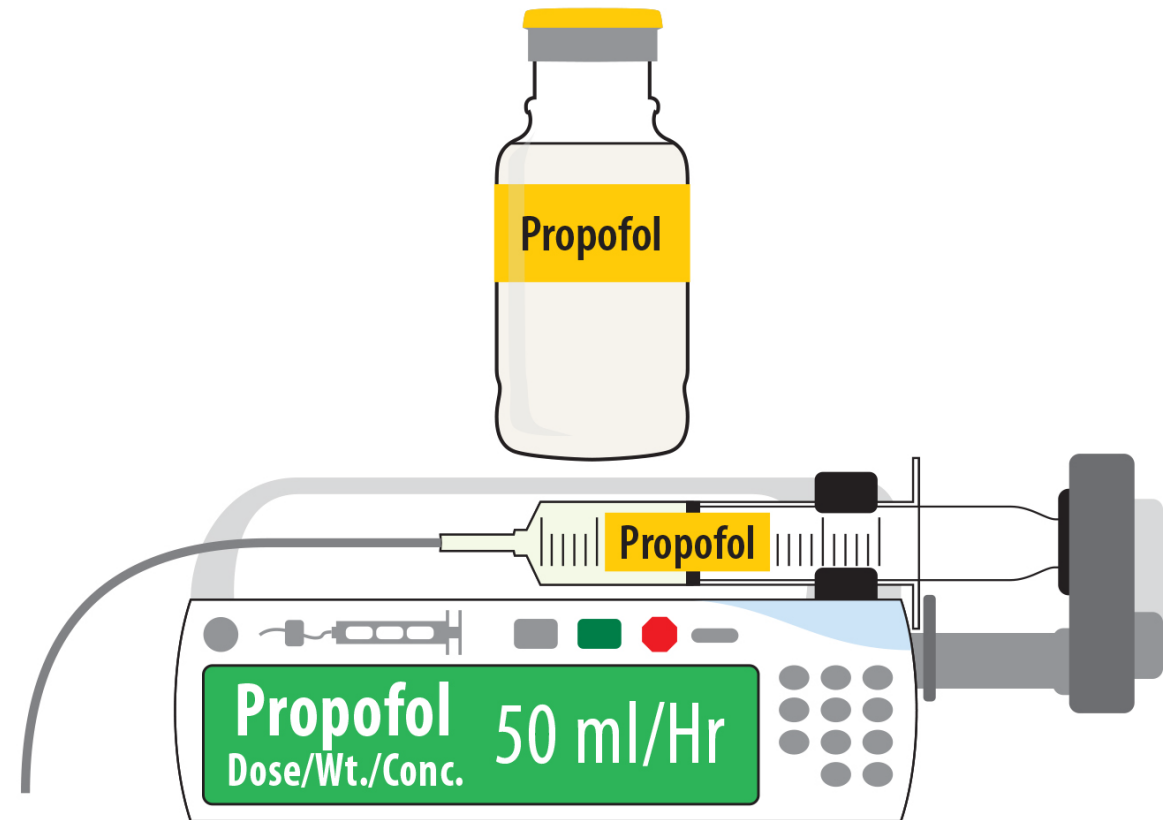


IV Kinked, **Not** Flowing

# Check for Pump Programming Error

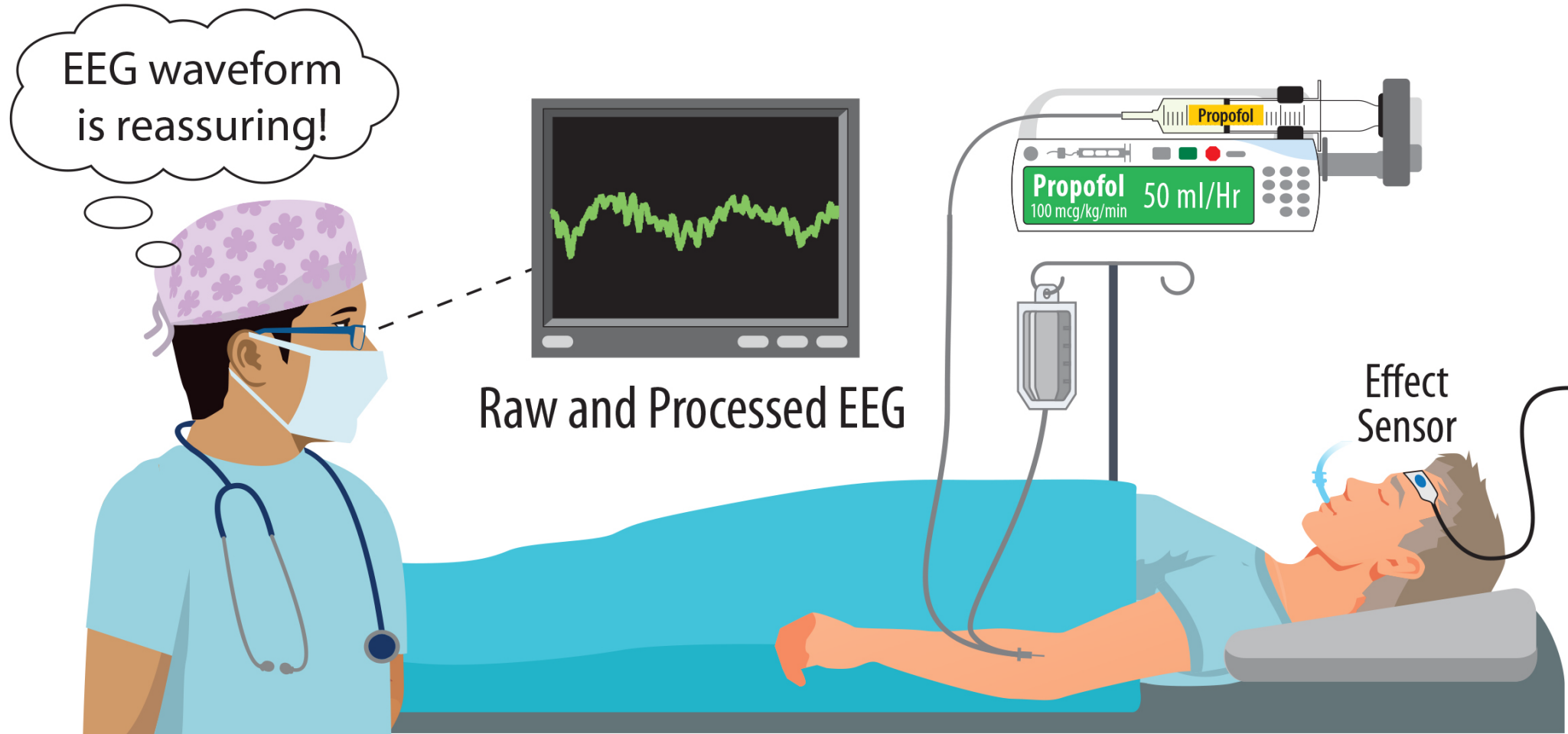


**Typical Rate = 10-20 ml/Hr**



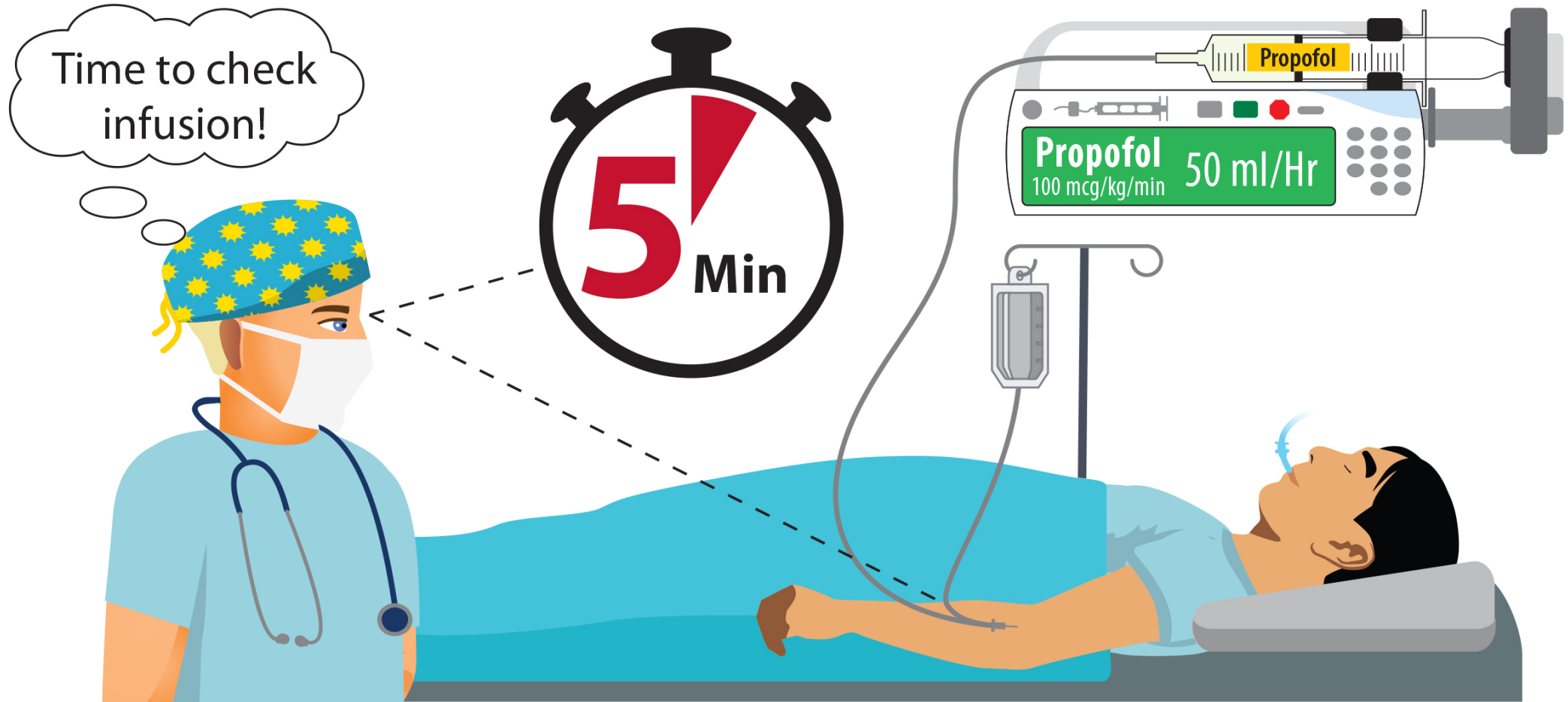
**Typical Rate = 40-60 ml/Hr**

# Consider Using EEG



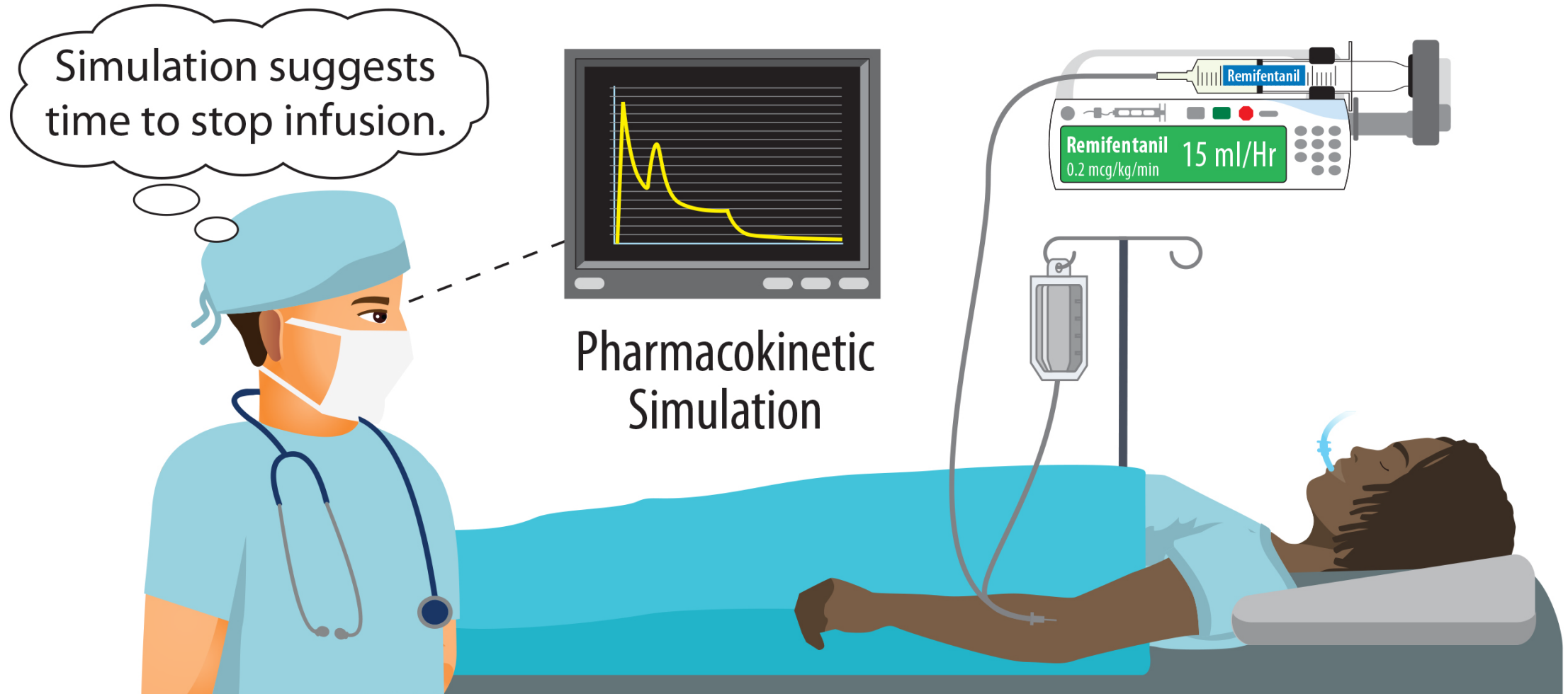
TAKE **5** FOR **TIVA**

# Check Infusions Frequently



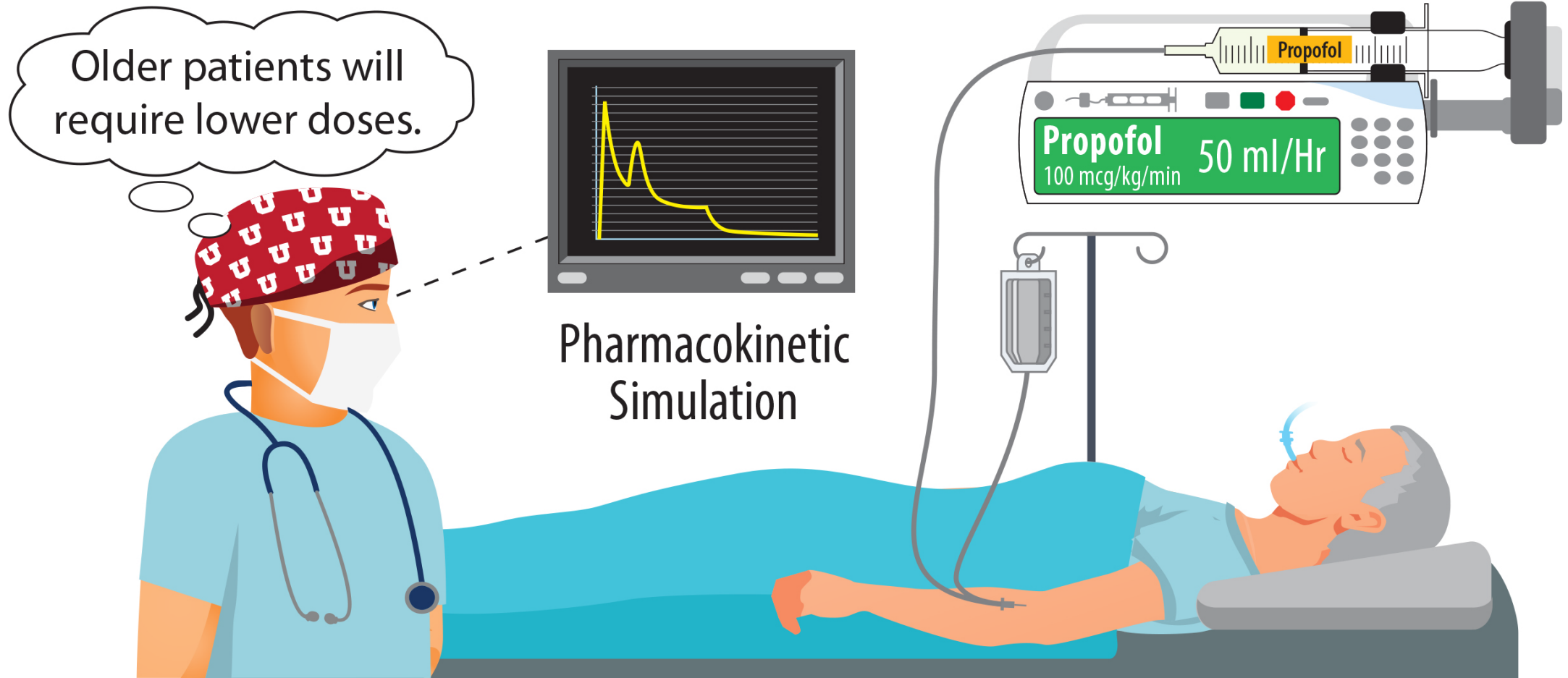
TAKE **5** FOR **TIVA**

# Consider Real Time PK/PD Simulation

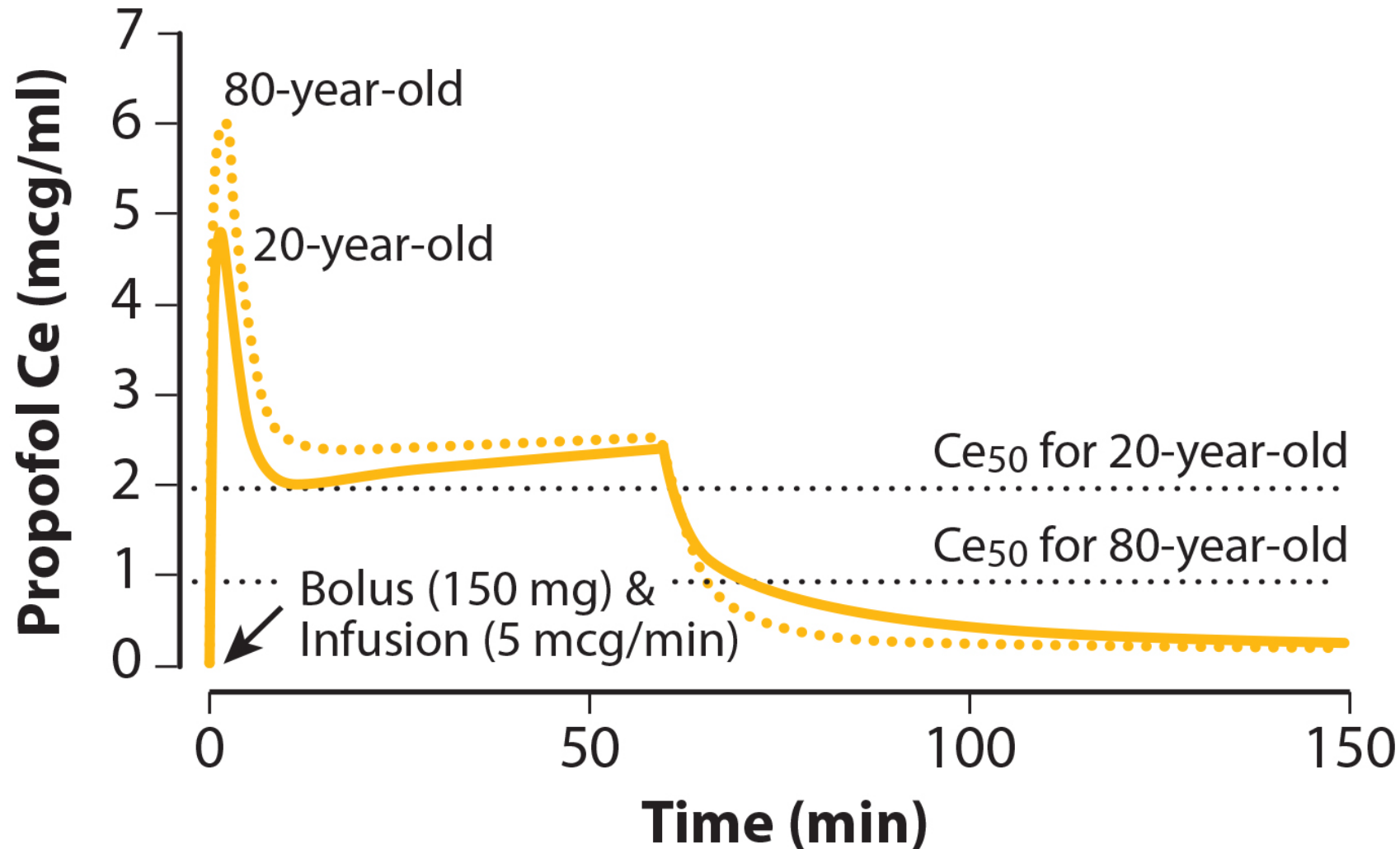


TAKE **5** FOR **TIVA**

# Adjust Dose for Senior Patients

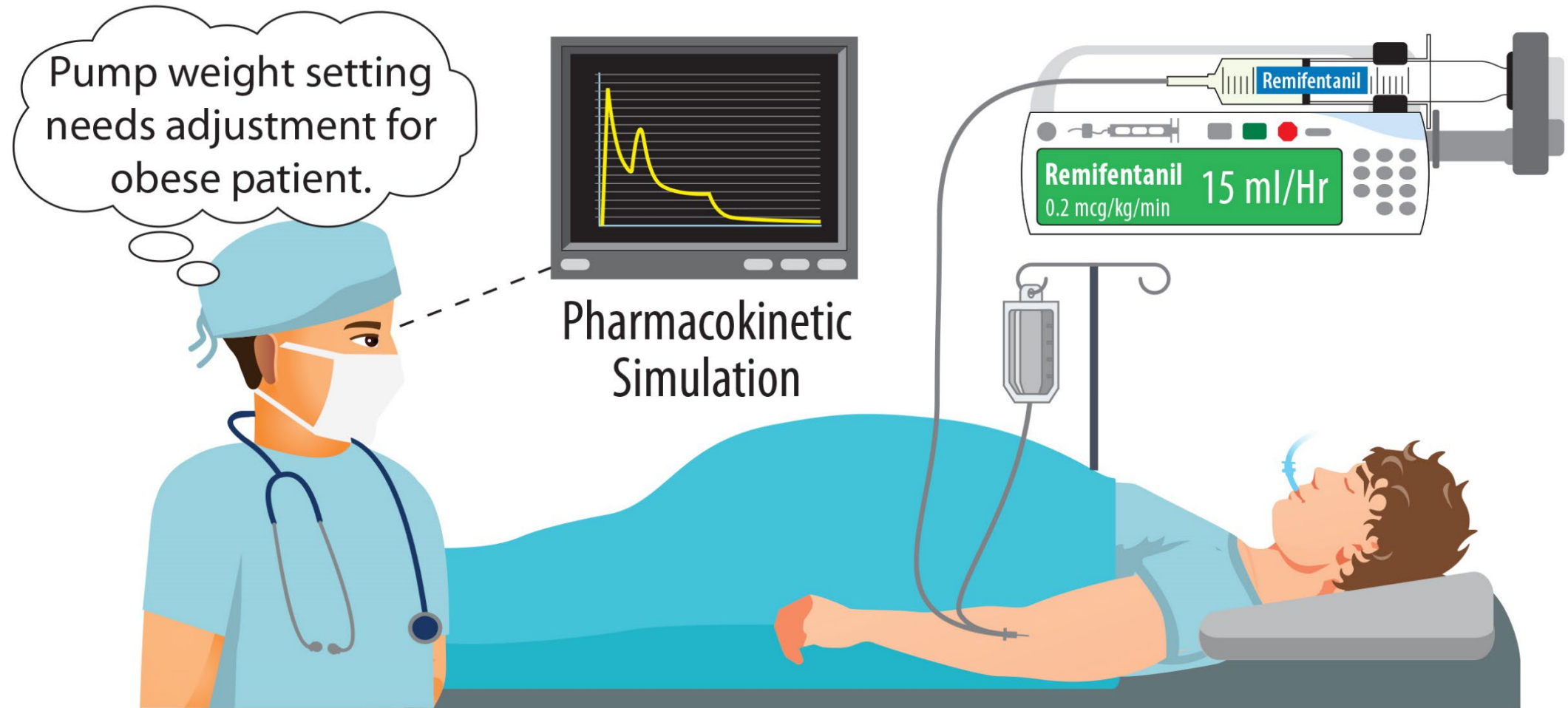


# Impact of Age



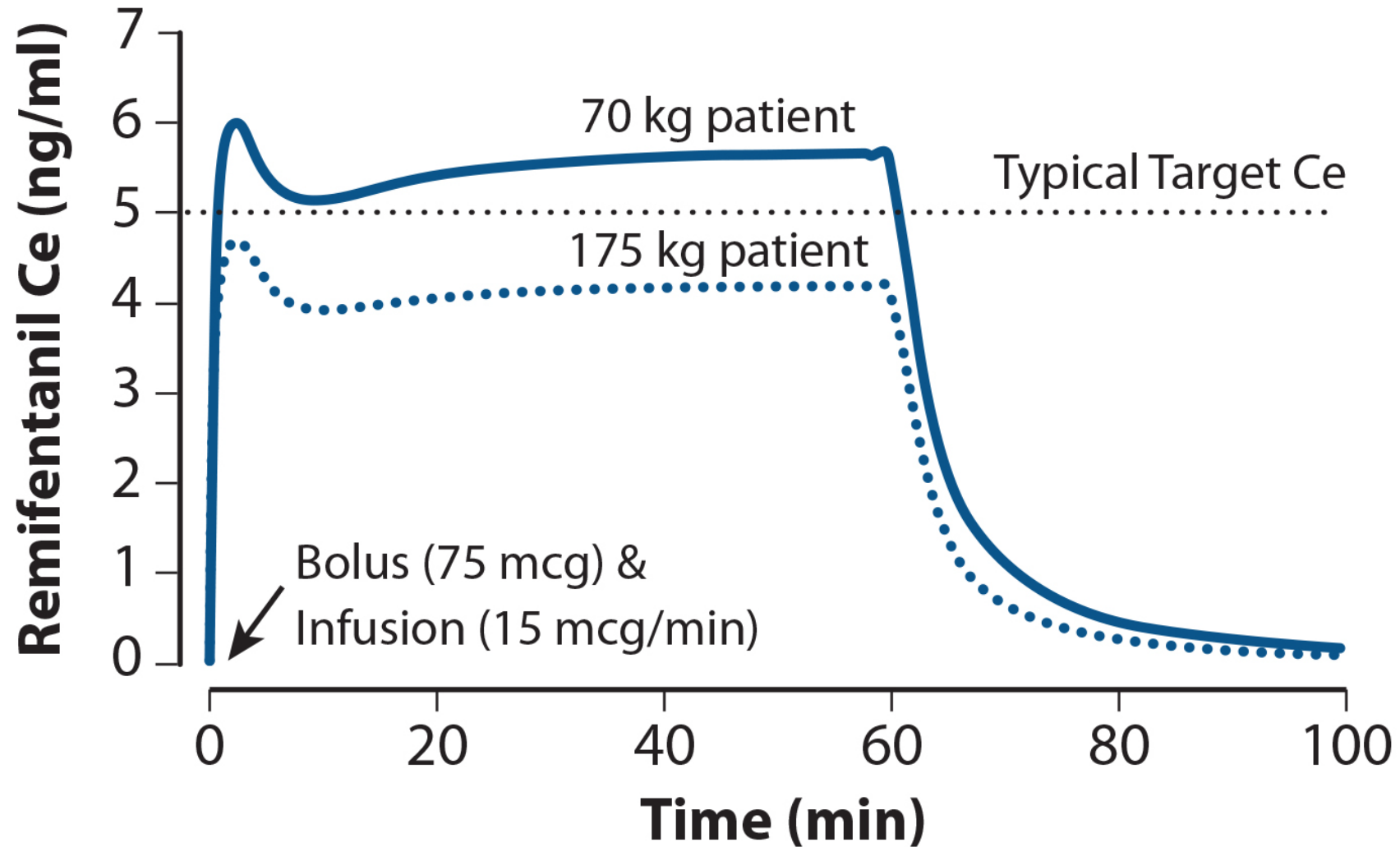


# Adjust Pump Weight Setting for Obese Patients



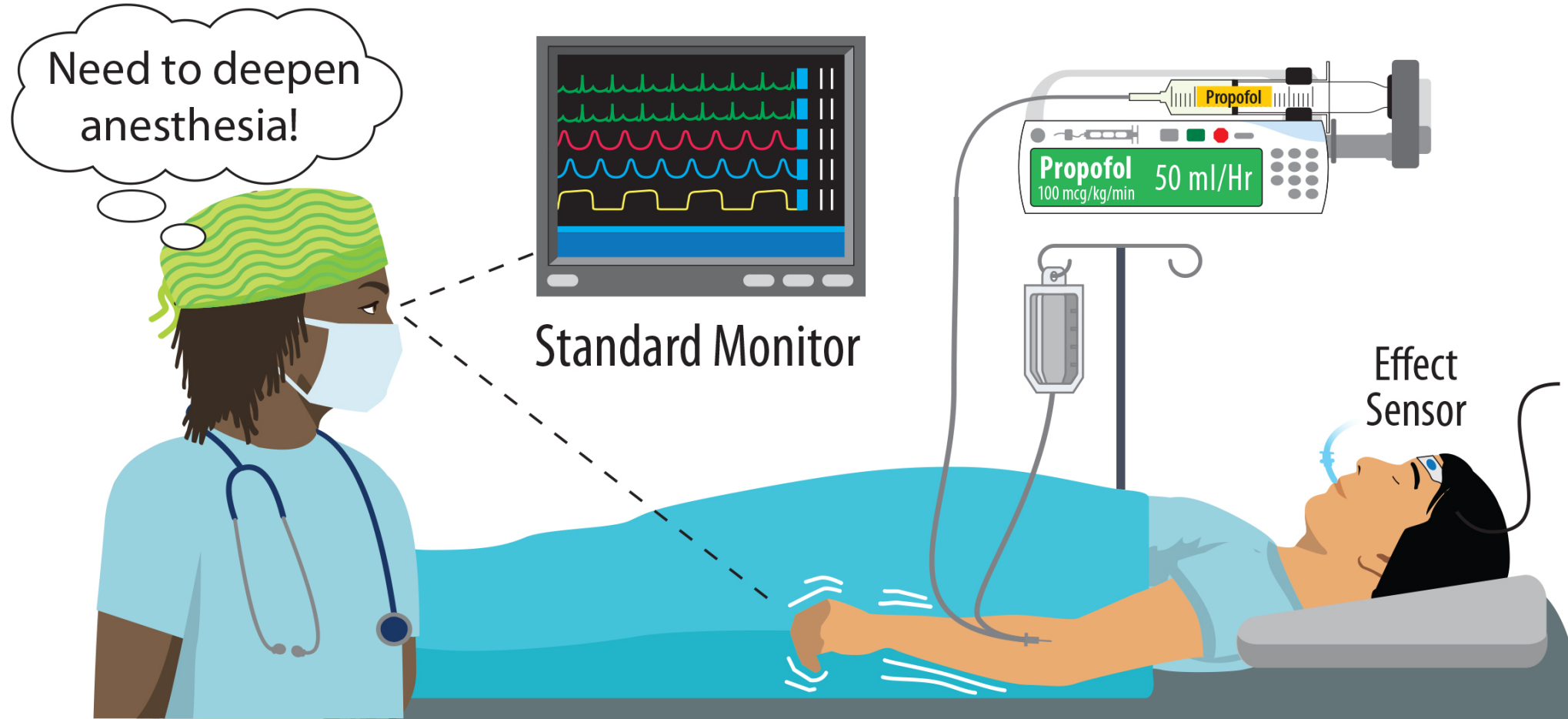
TAKE **5** FOR **TIVA**

# Impact of Body Weight



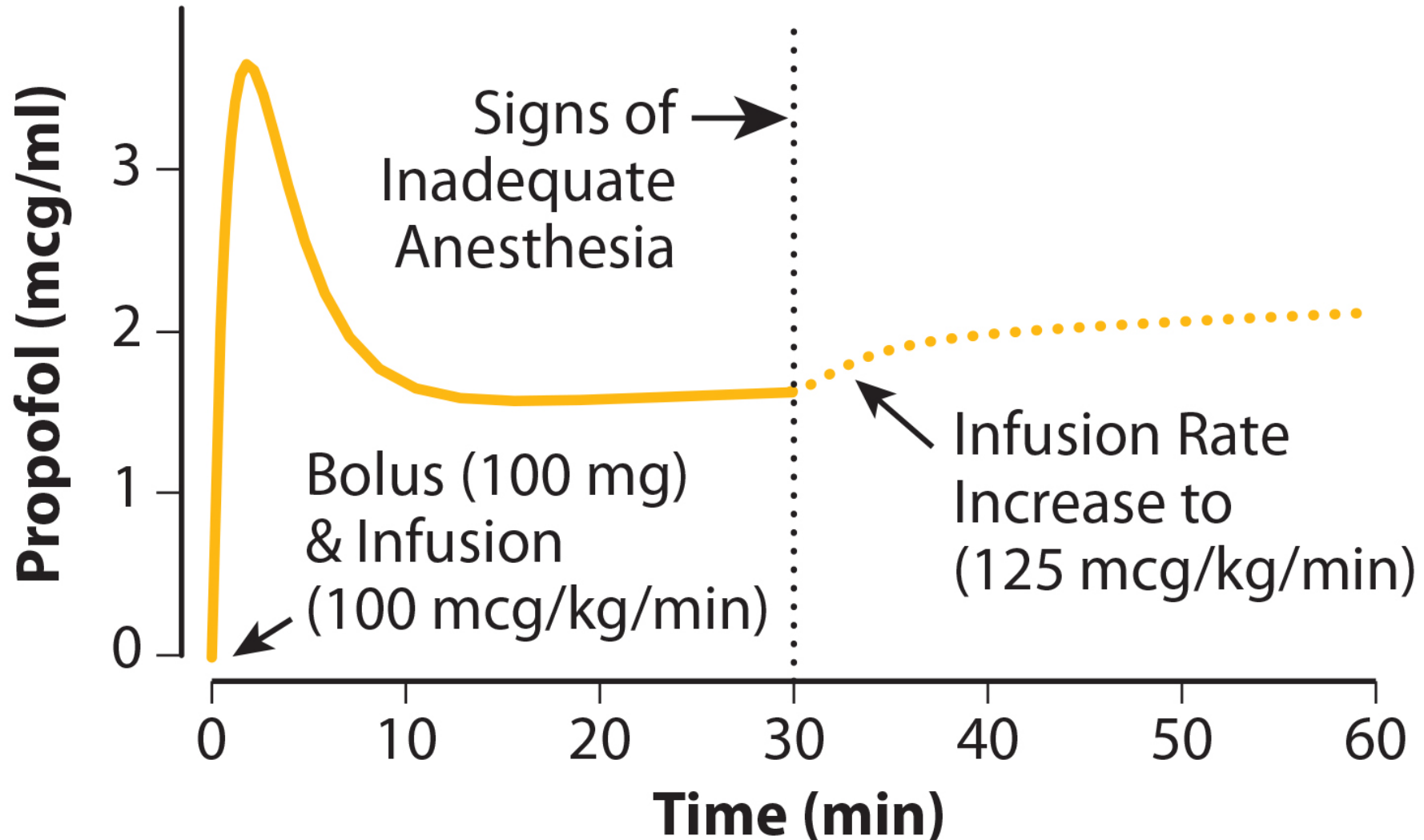
Obara & Egan (in Hemmings & Egan, Elsevier 2019)

# Deepen Anesthesia with Small Bolus and Infusion Rate Increase

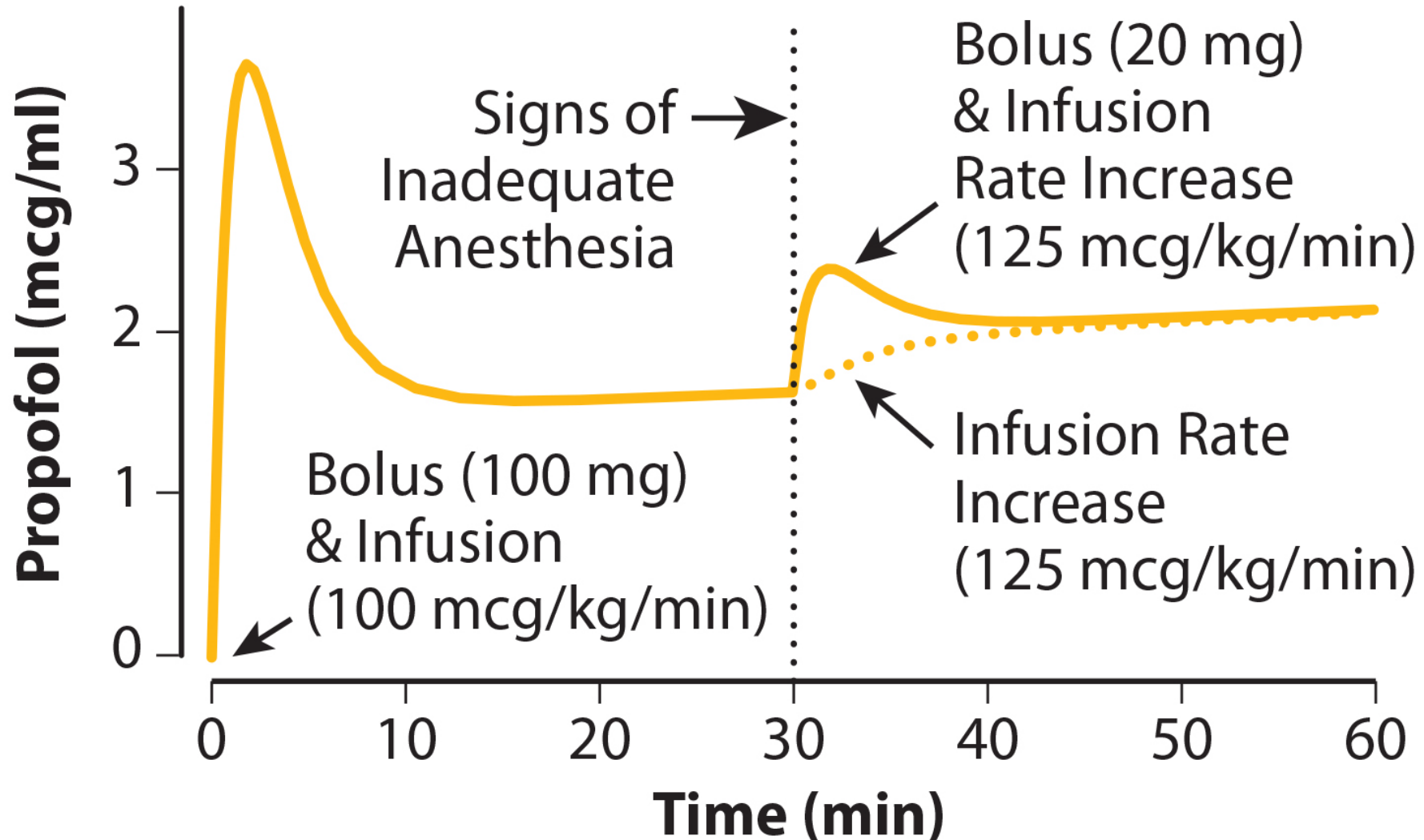


TAKE **5** FOR **TIVA**

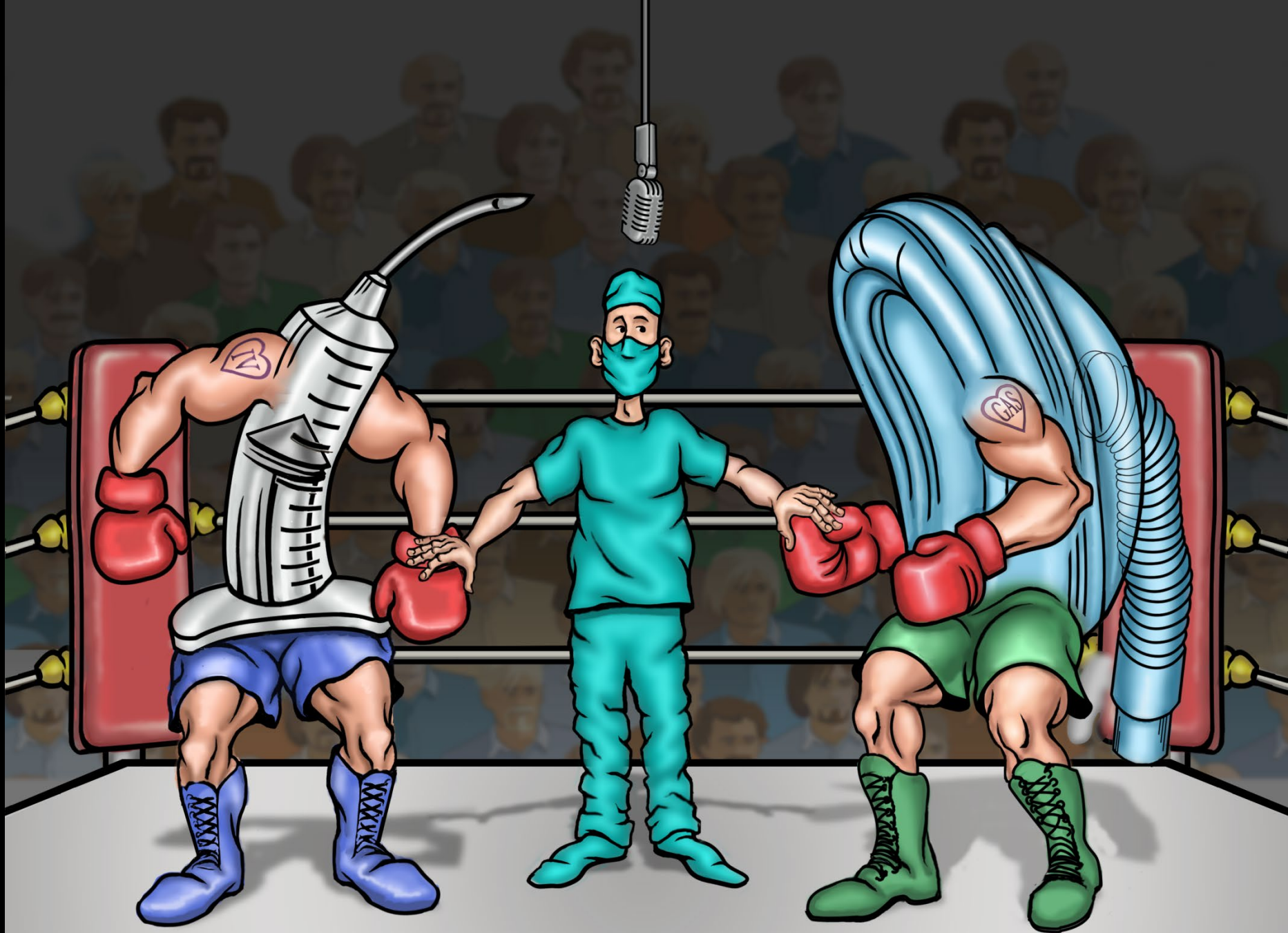
# Impact of Bolus & Infusion

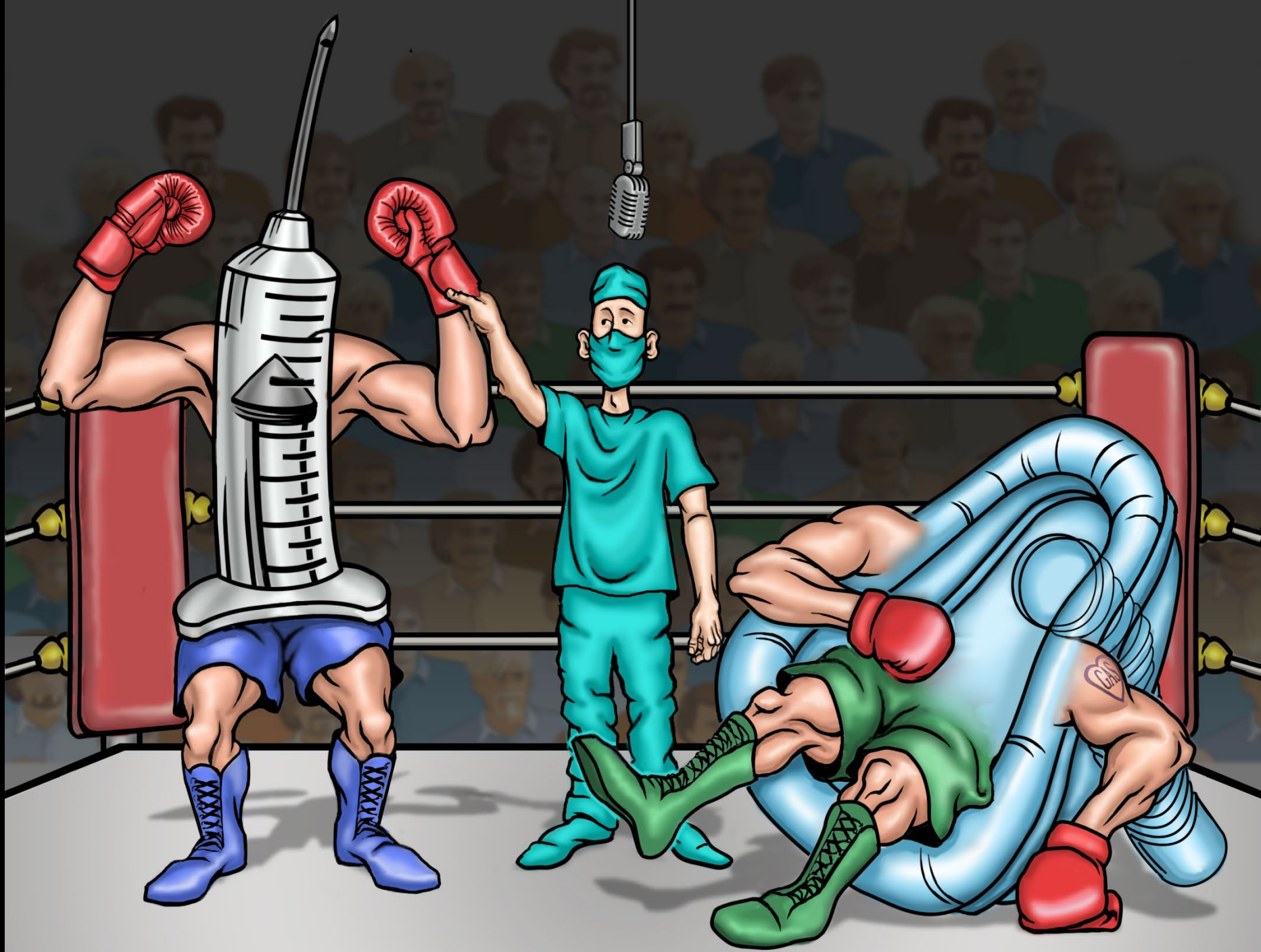


# Impact of Bolus & Infusion













**MPOG**

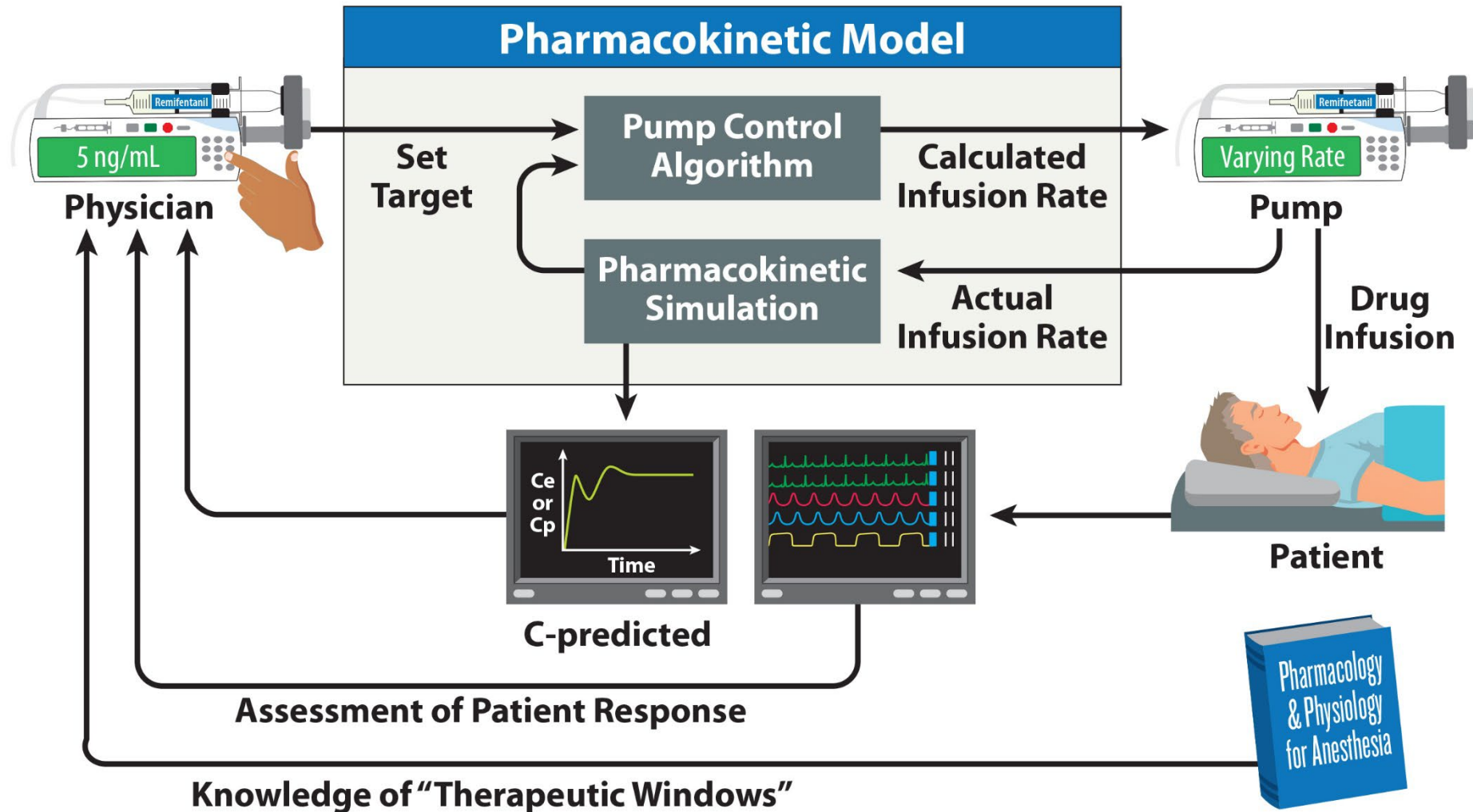
**MULTICENTER PERIOPERATIVE  
— OUTCOMES GROUP —**

**THRIVE**



# **Supplementary Material**

# Target Controlled Infusion System



# Target Controlled Infusion Practice

