

Commentary

BIS and spectral entropy monitoring during sedation with midazolam/remifentanil and dexmedetomidine/remifentanil

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See related research by Haenggi *et al.*, <http://ccforum.com/content/13/1/R20>

Abstract

Haenggi and colleagues report considerable intra- and inter-individual variability in derived electroencephalogram (EEG) parameters (Bispectral Index (BIS), response entropy and state entropy) recorded in volunteers sedated with midazolam or dexmedetomidine infusions titrated to modified Ramsay scores of 2, 3 and 4, and a remifentanil infusion at a fixed target concentration. Possible explanations for the low, variable and fluctuating EEG parameters are that volunteers were intermittently asleep, and that remifentanil gave rise to a low amplitude, slowed EEG pattern despite maintained consciousness. BIS and entropy values should be interpreted in combination with clinical findings in patients sedated with these agents.

In the previous issue of *Critical Care*, Haenggi and colleagues [1] report the results of an analysis of Bispectral Index (BIS), response entropy (RE) and state entropy (SE) values recorded in volunteers sedated with midazolam or dexmedetomidine infusions titrated to modified Ramsay scores of 2, 3 and 4, and a remifentanil infusion at a fixed target concentration.

Individualised titration of sedation on the intensive care unit has many benefits, but requires a reliable, objective method of assessing sedation level. Although clinical sedation scales are commonly used, and may improve outcomes [2], at best they offer an intermittent, subjective assessment. In comparison, automated systems using analyses of the electroencephalogram (EEG) potentially provide continuous, objective assessments. To be clinically useful, outputs from such monitors should correlate well with a gold standard measure of sedation, with minimal inter- and intra-individual variability at any level of sedation. Haenggi and colleagues [1] found that while clinical sedation assessments, and plasma and effect-site sedative concentrations were stable, there was

considerable variability in the BIS, RE and SE. This discordance requires explanation.

One critical issue is whether cognitive status and sedation level were comparable between volunteers, and stable during each study phase in individual volunteers. Sedation status was formally assessed at the start and end of each EEG recording period. This is reasonable, as clinical assessments suffer from the 'observer effect'. However, Occam's razor suggests that cognitive status was neither stable in individuals, nor completely comparable between individuals, since to accept the opposite demands many more assumptions. Further, the Ramsay scale was designed for use in a different population (critically ill patients), contains terms that are open to interpretation and may have poor inter-rater reliability [3]. As the authors point out, environmental noise and auditory stimuli were likely to cause arousal, particularly in volunteers receiving dexmedetomidine (which produces rousable sedation) [4].

How, then, can we explain the marked variability in BIS and entropy readings, which in some cases rapidly oscillated between values associated with consciousness and values associated with surgical planes of anaesthesia? BIS and entropy monitors were designed to correlate EEG signals with anaesthetists' impressions of depth of sedation and anaesthesia across a wide range of clinical states. Design of these monitors includes the assumption that increasing doses of sedative or hypnotic drugs are associated with a continuum of changes in one or more aspects of cerebral electrical activity (such as amplitude, spectral content or bicoherence [5,6]) that correlate with depth of sedation and anaesthesia. It is unclear whether these assumptions apply to the trial, and more widely to clinical practice, since loss of

BIS = Bispectral Index; EEG = electroencephalogram; NREM = non-REM; RE = response entropy; REM = rapid eye movement; SE = state entropy.

consciousness is an abrupt phenomenon during induction of anaesthesia. Some theoretical models of consciousness are based on the ability of the brain to integrate information [7], as sleep and anaesthesia are associated with loss of this ability [8,9]. Such models predict that rapid transitions between consciousness and unconsciousness would result in dramatic fluctuations in synchronisation normally present across regions of the brain [10]. While such a process provides a conceptually appealing basis for the dramatic EEG changes seen, a closer analysis makes this an unlikely explanation. According to the manufacturers, BIS or SE values between 40 and 60 represent surgical planes of anaesthesia. At the deepest level of sedation in the current study, volunteers responded to loud verbal stimuli or shoulder taps, implying only moderate sedation. Despite this, most volunteers had BIS or RE values <60, and several had RE values associated with deep anaesthesia (<40).

What possible explanations remain for the low (and often oscillating) values found in this study? As indicated by the authors, sleep is a possible explanation, since transitions between rapid eye movement (REM) and non-REM (NREM) sleep are also associated with such abrupt EEG changes. NREM sleep is characterised by EEG 'sleep spindles' that have low entropy, are morphologically similar to spindles seen during anaesthesia, and result in low BIS and RE values [11]. Within a 20 minute time frame, transitions between a lightly sedated state (associated with beta activation and higher BIS and entropy values) and NREM sleep are plausible, and would result in fluctuations in EEG parameters. Recent evidence suggests that loss and return of consciousness are mediated by different neural pathways, and that activity in orexinergic neurons is associated with return (but not loss) of consciousness [12]. Dexmedetomidine acts on sleep pathways, but does not inhibit activity in orexinergic neurons, which is probably why it causes rousable sedation [13] and may explain some of the variability in EEG parameters seen in this arm of the study. Different mechanisms may underlie low BIS or RE values seen with remifentanyl without loss of consciousness. In isolation, remifentanyl causes EEG slowing, and, at higher doses, produces a significant increase in power in delta frequencies; both of which will cause lower BIS and RE values [14]. Moreover, low, declining remifentanyl concentrations (after complete washout of other agents) have been found to be associated with an active but low amplitude EEG, resulting in the BIS monitor incorrectly classifying the rhythm as burst suppression, causing inappropriately low BIS values [15]. Finally, little is known about the pharmacodynamic interactions among remifentanyl, midazolam and dexmedetomidine.

In summary, without corroborating objective evidence (such as functional imaging), it is highly likely that sedation state was not constant during the EEG recordings. Despite this, and more importantly, it is highly unlikely that volunteers were unconscious during the study, and thus inappropriately low

BIS and RE values were recorded in many volunteers. BIS and entropy monitors assess changes in parameters calculated from EEG signals but do not search for patterns or features uniquely associated with any particular level of sedation or anaesthesia. When patients or volunteers are sedated with midazolam and remifentanyl or dexmedetomidine and remifentanyl combinations, caution is required when interpreting the output of currently available EEG-based monitors. Indeed, the most highly desirable state of intensive care unit sedation - one that mimics natural sleep - may present particular problems to EEG monitors primarily developed to monitor anaesthetic depth. Clearly much work remains to be done before we will have a reliable and objective EEG-based monitor that provides state-specific information about consciousness, sedation and anaesthesia.

Competing interests

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