

Effect of Index of Consciousness (Ioc2) Monitoring on Remifentanil Dosage During Desflurane Anesthesia: A Randomized Trial

Nirajan Mahaseth¹, Rabin Khapung¹, Birendra Singh Budal²

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Nirajan Mahaseth

Email: drnirajanmht@gmail.com

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code  View PDF	Website: www.jkajs.org.np DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3126/jkajs.v2i1.24390

ABSTRACT

Background: Our study investigated the effects of IOC2 index monitoring on remifentanil dosage during desflurane anesthesia. The objective of this study was to compare the intra-operative events and recovery characteristics between remifentanil adjusted by IOC2 monitoring guidelines versus remifentanil adjusted by clinical experience according to fluctuation in blood pressure and heart rate during desflurane anesthesia.

Methods: Total of 50 consecutive patients of American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) status I and II, aged 18-65 years, BMI 18-30 kg/m² undergoing elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy under desflurane anesthesia were enrolled. The patients were randomized and allocated into 2 groups, group T (Trial group=25) and group C (control group=25) using sealed envelope method. The infusion rate of remifentanil was adjusted according to IOC2 monitoring guideline between 30 to 50 in Group T whereas the infusion rate of remifentanil is adjusted by clinical experience according to fluctuation in blood pressure in group C. Remifentanil dose, adjustment frequency, infusion duration, intraoperative events, and quality of anesthetic recovery were compared between the two groups.

Results: Mean dose as well as the adjustment frequency of remifentanil was significantly higher in group T in compared with group C (0.1376±0.0268 vs 0.0956±0.0223 mcg/kg/min and 5.19±1.97 vs 1.7±0.57 times/surgery, P<0.05). IOC2 value at the time of skin incision, at the time of gall bladder resection and at the time of skin suture was significantly different between two groups (all P value <0.05). Although apparent differences in frequencies of hypotension, bradycardia, hypertension, the total number of patents with intraoperative events were not statistically different between two groups (all P > 0.05). Both groups had similar voluntary eye opening time, extubation time, emergence agitation, residual sedation 1 and 10 minutes after extubation, post-operative vomiting and NRS score (in PACU and 24 hours after extubation (all P > 0.05).

Conclusion: IOC2 data was significantly high when opioid adjusted by clinical experience. The dose of opioid used according to IOC2(30-50) monitoring guideline utilized higher dose in compared with dose used by clinical experience however, the intraoperative hemodynamic and recovery characteristics was unchanged. Hence, application of IOC2 monitoring might be beneficial to adjust the analgesic depth.

Keywords: IOC2 monitoring, Remifentanil, Desflurane, Laparoscopic cholecystectomy

INTRODUCTION

Depth of hypnotic component of anesthesia monitors have now been commercially available and are used routinely which enable anesthesiologists to adjust hypnotic agent administration to reduce probability of intraoperative awareness¹ or discomfort as well as hypnotic overdose which is likely to be involved in postoperative delirium or cognitive dysfunction. EEG (electroencephalographic) monitors such as the bispectral index (BIS) or the state and response entropy index can calculate indexes related to the patient consciousness. Both the technologies have proven their ability to evaluate consciousness of the patient under intravenous (propofol) or volatile agents (sevoflurane) anesthesia.

Compared with other components of anesthesia, no gold standard exists for the assessment of nociception / anti-nociception (NAN) balance, despite several existing technical solutions². Inadequate anti-nociception often results in blood pressure elevation or tachycardia. The converse, opioid overdose often results in bradycardia and low blood pressure episodes, and has been related to postoperative hyperalgesia². Hence, the search for the optimal opioid administration is a difficult but important objective of modern anesthesia. Analgesic depth is commonly assessed in clinical practice by the patient's clinical signs and symptoms such as blood pressure, heart rate variability, and body movement, but these measures are difficult to renovate into a quantitative standard measure. In addition, some technologies are available for objective monitoring of intraoperative pain, but they suffer from limitations and disadvantages³ and body movements can be used as a surrogate for pain⁴. In recent years, the index of consciousness (IOC) has emerged as a new technique for monitoring depth of

anesthesia, which not only objectively measures the patient's awareness level⁵ but also reflects analgesic status⁴. Index of consciousness (IOC) consists of IOC1 (index of sedation status) and IOC2 (index of analgesic status).

We hypothesized that IOC2 monitoring would help determine the optimal analgesic status. A recent study investigated the effects of indexes of consciousness (IOC1 and IOC2) monitoring on remifentanil dosage in combination with intravenous agent i.e. propofol however, its effectiveness in combination with inhaled anesthesia was imprecise⁶. In this study, we compared the intraoperative events and recovery characteristics between remifentanil adjusted by IOC2 monitoring guidelines versus remifentanil adjusted by clinical experience according to fluctuation in blood pressure and heart rate during desflurane anesthesia.

METHODS

Ethical approval was taken from Institutional review committee and the participants involve in the study. Total 70 participants with the age from 18-65 years, BMI 18-30 kg/m² undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy were assessed for eligibility from September 2016 to January 2017. 20 patients were excluded (17 patient didn't meet inclusion criteria and 3 surgery were cancelled). 50 patients were randomized with sealed envelope, 25 each groups, group T (Trial group=25) and group C(control group=25). 2 patient of each group was excluded (1 in each group due to change in surgical method, 1 in each group discontinues intervention). Two patients were lost follow up in trial group whereas three patients lost follow up in control group. Thus, 21

patients in trial group and 20 patients in control group completed the study and included in the final analysis for group T and group C respectively. Participants with pregnancy, allergy to the agents used in the study and with cardio-pulmonary disease were excluded. The change in surgical procedure perioperative or if any anesthetic agents was not used according to study protocol and conditions affecting this trial.

No sedative premedication was administered before surgery. All the participants were routinely monitored with invasive blood pressure, electrocardiogram (ECG), peripheral oxygen saturation, and ETCO₂. The group T received IOC2 monitoring for depth of analgesia (Angel-6000D Multi parameter Anesthesia Monitor, Shenzhen Weihaokang Medical Technology Co., Ltd, Guangdong, and China). The index of depth of analgesic, IOC2, ranges from 0 to 99 and is controlled to be within 30–50 during the operative period, with IOC2 > 50 indicating insufficient use of analgesic agents and IoC2 < 30 indicating excessive analgesic effects.

Both groups were induced with propofol 1.5-2mg/kg, sufentanil 0.5mcg/kg and vecuronium 0.1 mg/kg and tracheal intubation was performed for mechanical ventilation when satisfactory muscle relaxation was achieved (about 3 minutes), followed by connection to an anesthetic machine (Dräger fabius GS) for volume controlled ventilation with a tidal volume of 8 ml/kg, a respiratory rate of 12/min, a respiratory ratio of 1:2, and a pressure of end-tidal carbon dioxide (PETCO₂) of 35–45 mmHg. Anesthesia was maintained with desflurane end tidal concentration 0.8-1.1 MAC and remifentanil. For muscle relaxation, Vecuronium 0.015 mg/kg was repeated after 45 minutes. Remifentanil was prepared in 20 ml syringe and diluted to 50mcg/ml and continuously infused over maintenance period via syringe pump. The infusion rate of remifentanil was adjusted according to IOC2 monitoring guideline in Group T (n=25) whereas the infusion rate of remifentanil is adjusted by clinical experience according to fluctuation in blood pressure and heart rate in group C (n=25). In group T, the infusion rate of remifentanil was increased by 2 ml (100mcg) per adjustment when IOC2 > 50 and was

decreased by 2 (100 mcg) per adjustment when IOC2 < 30, with the maintenance value between 30 and 50. The dose of remifentanil was adjusted by clinical experience according to fluctuation in blood pressure and heart rate so as to control the fluctuation of blood pressure and heart rate within 20 % of baseline values. For each adjustment of remifentanil, infusion rate was increased or decreased by 2ml (100mcg). Tropisetron 2 mg and pericoxib sodium 40 mg was administered 5 minutes before the end of surgery for prevention of nausea and vomiting and postoperative pain respectively. To minimize the risk of residual neuromuscular blockage risk after the operation, decurarization has been provided by neostigmine 0.01 mg/kg and atropine 0.01 mg/kg. The following indexes were recorded:

1. General patient data (age, sex, weight, height, BMI),
2. Remifentanil (adjustment frequency of target concentration, infusion duration, and mean dosage,
3. Blood pressure, and heart rate (baseline and intraoperatively at different surgical events,
4. IOC2 values at different surgical events,
5. Frequencies of intraoperative events (hypertension, hypotension, tachycardia, bradycardia, and number of patients with intraoperative events) and
6. Quality of anesthetic recovery (voluntary eye opening time, extubation time, Richmond agitation and sedation score, post-operative vomiting and NRS score for post-operative pain)

All data were analyzed using SPSS 24.0. Continuous data are shown as mean ± standard deviation (SD). Between-group comparisons were performed using the independent sample t test or the rank sum test. Categorical data were compared using the chi-square test. A P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Table 1: Comparison of general data between the two groups (mean \pm SD)

	Group T	Group C	P value
Age (years)	48.57 \pm 11.76	39.95 \pm 13.12	0.032
Sex (F/M)*	12/9	11/9	0.570*
Weight (kilogram)	62.05 \pm 6.79	62.20 \pm 9.38	0.953
Height (centimeter)	161.81 \pm 7.76	161.25 \pm 8.81	0.830
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.79 \pm 2.98	23.88 \pm 2.71	0.916

*compared using chi square test, BMI: body mass index

As shown in table 1, two groups were not significantly different in age, height, weight, BMI. We choose the adult patients between 18 to 65 years old in both groups so there was no any significant difference with age.

Table 2: Comparison of use of remifentanil between the two groups (mean \pm SD)

Items	Group T	Group C	P value
Mean dose of Remifentanil (mcg/kg/min)	0.1376 \pm 0.0268	0.0956 \pm 0.0223	0.000
Infusion duration of remifentanil (Minutes)	79.57 \pm 34.05	75.65 \pm 24.47	0.676
Dose adjustment frequency of Remifentanil (times/surgery)	5.19 \pm 1.97	1.7 \pm 0.57	0.000

Values are the number of patients (%), mean (standard deviation), or the median (interquartile range).

As shown in table 2, remifentanil infusion duration was not significantly different between the two groups ($P > 0.05$), but and mean dosage and the adjustment frequency of remifentanil were significantly different between 2 groups ($P < 0.05$).

Table 3: Comparison of IOC2 value between the two groups (mean \pm SD)

IOC2 value	Group T	Group C	P value
At the time of skin incision	36.29 \pm 10.29	49.95 \pm 12.91	0.001
At the time of GB resection	42.10 \pm 9.69	53.75 \pm 11.48	0.001
At the time of skin suture	40.10 \pm 8.26	52.50 \pm 10.56	0.000

As shown in table 4, IOC2 value at the time of skin incision, gall bladder resection and skin suture was significantly different between two groups (all P value < 0.05).

Table 4: Intra-operative events in the two groups

Item	Group T (n=21)	Group C (n=20)	P value
Hypotension	8 (38.09%)	9 (45%)	0.448
Bradycardia	8 (38.09%)	9 (45%)	0.448
Hypertension	4 (19.04%)	3 (15%)	0.529
Tachycardia	1 (4.7%)	2 (10%)	0.481
Number of patients with intraoperative events	11 (52.38%)	13 (65%)	0.308
Intraoperative awareness	0	0	1.00
Events per patient	1.57	1.90	

As shown in table 4 (intra-operative events), although some apparent differences in frequencies of hypotension (38.09% vs 45%, $P=0.448$), bradycardia (38.09% vs 45%, $P=0.448$), hypertension (19.04% vs 15%, $P=0.529$), tachycardia (4.7% vs 10%, $P=0.481$), and number of patients with events (52.38% vs 65%, $P=0.308$) could be observed, they were not statistically significant (all $P > 0.05$) intraoperative events per patient were 1.57 and 1.90 in group T and group C respectively.

Table 5: Comparison of quality of anesthetic recovery between the two groups

Items	Group T	Group C	P value
Voluntary eye opening (minutes)	10.48±1.68	9.80±1.72	0.210
Extubation time (minutes)	14.00±2.02	13.35±2.08	0.317
Emergence agitation (no. of patients)	2 (9.5%)	3 (15%)	0.476
Residual sedation (1 minutes after extubation)	4 (19.04%)	2 (10%)	0.355
Residual sedation (10 minutes after extubation)	0	0	1.00
Early Post-operative vomiting (0-4 hours)	0	2 (10%)	0.232
Late post-operative vomiting (4-24 hours)	4 (19.04%)	8 (40%)	0.129
NRS score (assessment at PACU) (mild/moderate/severe)	11 (52%)/0/0	14 (70%)	0.29
NRS score (assessment at 24 hours after surgery) (mild/moderate/severe)	6 (28.57%)/0/0	3 (15%)/0/0 9 (45%)/0/0	0.222

Overall and severe emergence agitation was defined as Richmond agitation–sedation scale (RASS) score $\geq +2$ and $\geq +3$, respectively. Residual sedation was defined as RASS ≤ -2 . NRS: numerical rating scale (0=No pain, 1-3=mild pain, 4-6=moderate pain, 7-10=severe pain)

As shown in table 5, Both groups had similar voluntary eye opening, extubation time, emergence agitation, residual sedation 1 and 10 minutes after extubation, post-operative vomiting and NRS score (in PACU and 24 hours after extubation (all $P > 0.05$)).

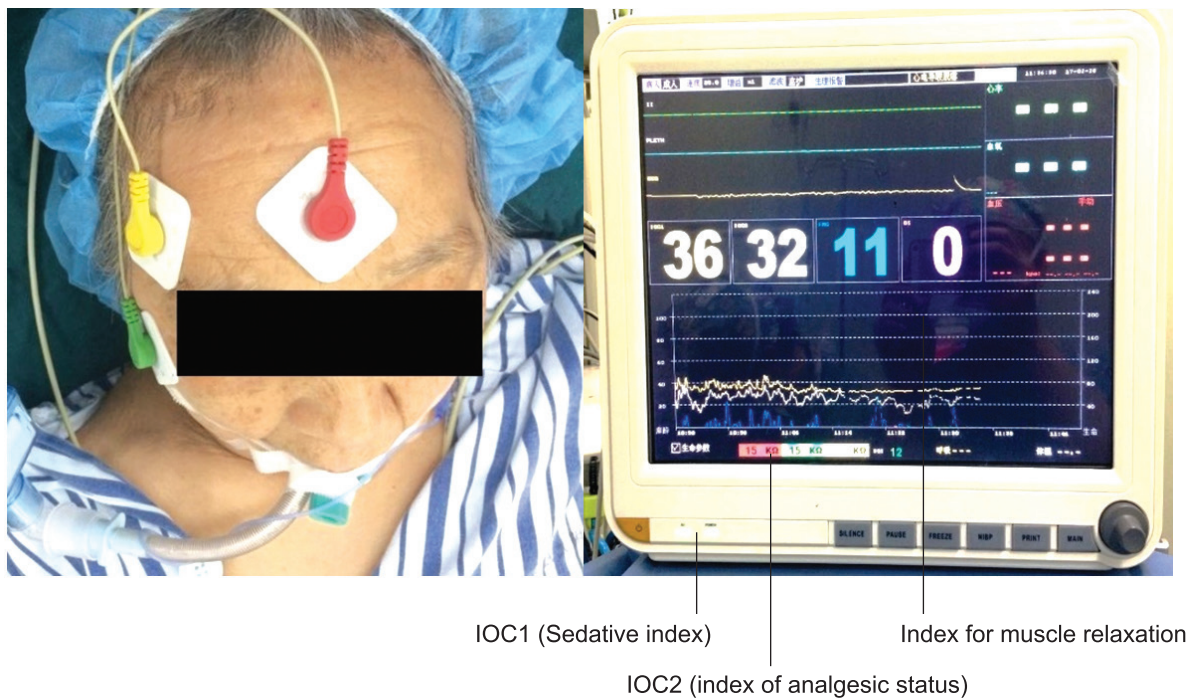


Figure 1: IOC2 index monitor (Angel-6000D Multiparameter Anesthesia Monitor, Shenzhen Weihaokang Medical Technology Co., Ltd, Guangdong, and China)

DISCUSSION

With the widespread use of target-controlled infusion and anesthesia depth monitoring, accurate anesthesia is gradually becoming possible^{7,8}. We studied the effects of IOC2 monitoring on remifentanil dosage compared with remifentanil used by clinical experience according to fluctuation in blood pressure and heart rate during desflurane anesthesia. Our results showed that the mean dose of remifentanil and syringe pump adjustment frequency of remifentanil was significantly higher in group T in compared with group C. There was no significant difference in infusion duration of remifentanil between two groups. The baseline blood pressure and heart rate was not significantly different between two groups. Similarly the intraoperative systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP) heart rate (HR) at different surgical events time was not significantly different between two groups. However, in compared with group T, IOC2 value was significantly higher in group C at the time of different surgical events which gives the suspicion that the dose of opioid we use according to clinical experience might be insufficient. A similar study by Guisheng Wu et al.⁶ also concluded that the use of IOC2 might be applied to guide

the dose of remifentanil. Voluntary eye opening, extubation time, emergence agitation, residual sedation, post-operative vomiting and pain score were not significantly different between the two groups. however there was slight reduction in the frequency of emergence agitation, post-operative vomiting and NRS score for pain but still statically not significant. The adverse events such as hypotension, bradycardia, hypertension, tachycardia, body movement and number of patients with adverse events were also not significantly different between two groups. Although study by Guisheng Wu et al.⁶ showed the reduction of occurrence of adverse events and better recovery however our study showed no significant difference between 2 groups.

The doses of remifentanil were adjusted based on the patient's baseline blood pressure and heart rate in group C to make them swing within 80–120 % of baseline values during surgery. Remifentanil used according to IOC2 monitoring guideline (30–50), mean dose of remifentanil and the adjustment frequency were higher in the group T than in the group C, but both group showed similar frequencies

of hypertension, hypotension. This reveals the remifentanil used according to IOC2 the guideline of monitor utilizes high dose of remifentanil however, such high dose do not effect much in hemodynamic stability, intraoperative events and post-operative recovery.

Similar studies done by Huber and Net etal have revealed that pain can induce changes in EEG power^{9,10}. Jensen et al.⁴ confirmed that IoC1 (qCON) can reliably predict the disappearance of eyelash reflex (or, the disappearance of awareness) during TIVA using propofol and remifentanil. Moreover, with similar concentrations of anesthetics, IoC2 (qNOX) can predict the occurrence of body movements to nociceptive stimuli. In the present study, nociceptive stimuli mainly occurred during anesthesia or surgical procedures such as tracheal intubation/extubation, skin incision, and gall bladder resection.

Nociception stimuli perceived during surgical procedure under the influence of some level of analgesia do not influence much on hemodynamic but our monitor which receive EEG signals to convert IOC2 index expresses the inadequacy of analgesic component of anesthesia more sensitively and quickly. Similar to other EEG curve, IoC2 curve is not smooth during the maintenance of anesthesia. This reveals that analgesic depth of anesthesia is essentially a state of the central nervous system that is affected by the interactions between the irritations from nociceptive stimuli and the inhibitory effects of anesthetic agents. In other words, it is a functional state of the central nervous system occurring when surgical stimulation dynamically balances against the control effects of general anesthetics, indicating that IoC2 will still slightly fluctuate due to surgical stimuli although depth of anesthesia is relatively stable. According to our clinical experience, the doses of remifentanil should be changed when IOC2 increases or decreases lower than their reference range for 2 minutes to avoid frequent adjustment.

This study suffers from some limitations. The sample size was small and surgery is too short. Sufentanil was used for intubation, but the same dose was used

in both groups, therefore, it should not influence the comparison between the two groups. Importantly, desflurane administration was not standardized and was based on MAC, therefore introducing variability that could mask the real effects of IOC2 monitoring. Finally, some confounding factors that may affect our results have not been controlled so, additional studies are necessary to examine.

CONCLUSION

IOC2 data was significantly high when opioid adjusted by clinical experience. The dose of opioid used according to IOC2 (30-50) monitoring guideline utilized higher dose in compared with dose used by clinical experience however, the intraoperative hemodynamics and recovery characteristics was unchanged. Hence, application of IOC2 monitoring might be beneficial to adjust the analgesic depth.

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How to cite this article?

Mahaseth N, Khapung R, Budal BS. Effect of Index of Consciousness (Ioc2) Monitoring on Remifentanil Dosage During Desflurane Anesthesia: A Randomized Trial. *Journal of Karnali Academy of Health Sciences.* 2019; 2 (1): 10-17

Source of Support: Self, Conflict of Interest: None declared