To learn more about anesthesia optimization, visit medtronic.com/covidien/products/brain-monitoring

Each patient is different. Each case is different. Bispectral Index™ (BIS™) technology-guided anesthetic dosing may:

- Decrease the rate of postoperative delirium in certain patients1
- Reduce primary anesthetic delivery by as much as 50%2
- Promote faster wake-up, recovery, and discharge from the PACU3

Best practice and position statements for brain function monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event/Meeting</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2005</td>
<td>ANESTHESIOLOGY® 2015 Annual Meeting</td>
<td>The Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td>American Society of Anesthesiologists</td>
<td>The ASA members agree with the use of such [brain function] monitors for patients with conditions that may place them at risk, patients requiring smaller doses of general anesthetics and patients undergoing cardiac surgery.1</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| October 2015| Brazilian Consensus on Anesthetic Depth Monitoring | Using a BIS™ monitor to monitor the depth of anesthesia can help reduce postoperative delirium (POD) and postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD). It facilitates anesthetic titration and decreases brain exposure to high doses of anesthetic agents, especially in the elderly. Compared to monitoring clinical signs and symptoms, using devices to monitor anesthetic depth (i.e., EEG monitoring) is associated with:
- Reduced inhaled and intravenous anesthetic consumptions
- Reduced anesthetic recovery time
For high-risk patients under balanced general anesthesia, we suggest using brain electrical activity monitors to prevent intraoperative awakening. We highly recommend using brain electrical activity monitoring for patients under total intravenous anesthesia, which is a risk factor for intraoperative awakening.9 |
| November 2015| Association of periOperative Registered Nurses     | Perioperative registered nurses should use an objective scale to assess and document depth of sedation, and to measure sedation level, they may use bispectral index (BIS™) monitoring.5 |

References:
4. Position statement 2.12. Unintended awareness under general anesthesia. Brain function monitoring during surgical procedures involving anesthesia. BIS“ technology-guided anesthetic dosing may:
- Decrease the rate of postoperative delirium in certain patients
- Reduce primary anesthetic delivery by as much as 50%
- Promote faster wake-up, recovery, and discharge from the PACU
7. Anesthesia care plans should include pharmacologic agents, anesthesia techniques and patient monitoring techniques considered beneficial in reducing the incidence of unintended awareness. Brain function monitoring, if available, should be considered particularly in situations where the risk of intraoperative awareness is increased.4

4. Position statement 2.12. Unintended awareness under general anesthesia. Brain function monitoring during surgical procedures involving anesthesia. BIS“ technology-guided anesthetic dosing may:
- Decrease the rate of postoperative delirium in certain patients
- Reduce primary anesthetic delivery by as much as 50%
- Promote faster wake-up, recovery, and discharge from the PACU