

# Illustrating volatile kinetics using changes in $F_I$ during end-tidal control.

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## Background

Uptake of volatile anaesthetic agents is well described

Cardiac output (Q) is a major factor

At equilibrium uptake from lung = delivery

$\therefore F_I - F_E$  is uptake (assuming constant ventilation)

Measure  $\Delta$ uptake by balancing totally closed circuit

Or accurately measure delivery

$\Delta$ ET-CO<sub>2</sub> recognised as marker of  $\Delta$ Q

advocated as tool in OPCAB

We have explored  $\Delta$ ET-agent and  $\Delta$ Q,

found  $\Delta$ ET-CO<sub>2</sub> >  $\Delta$ ET-agent

Aisys (GE) controls ET-agent,

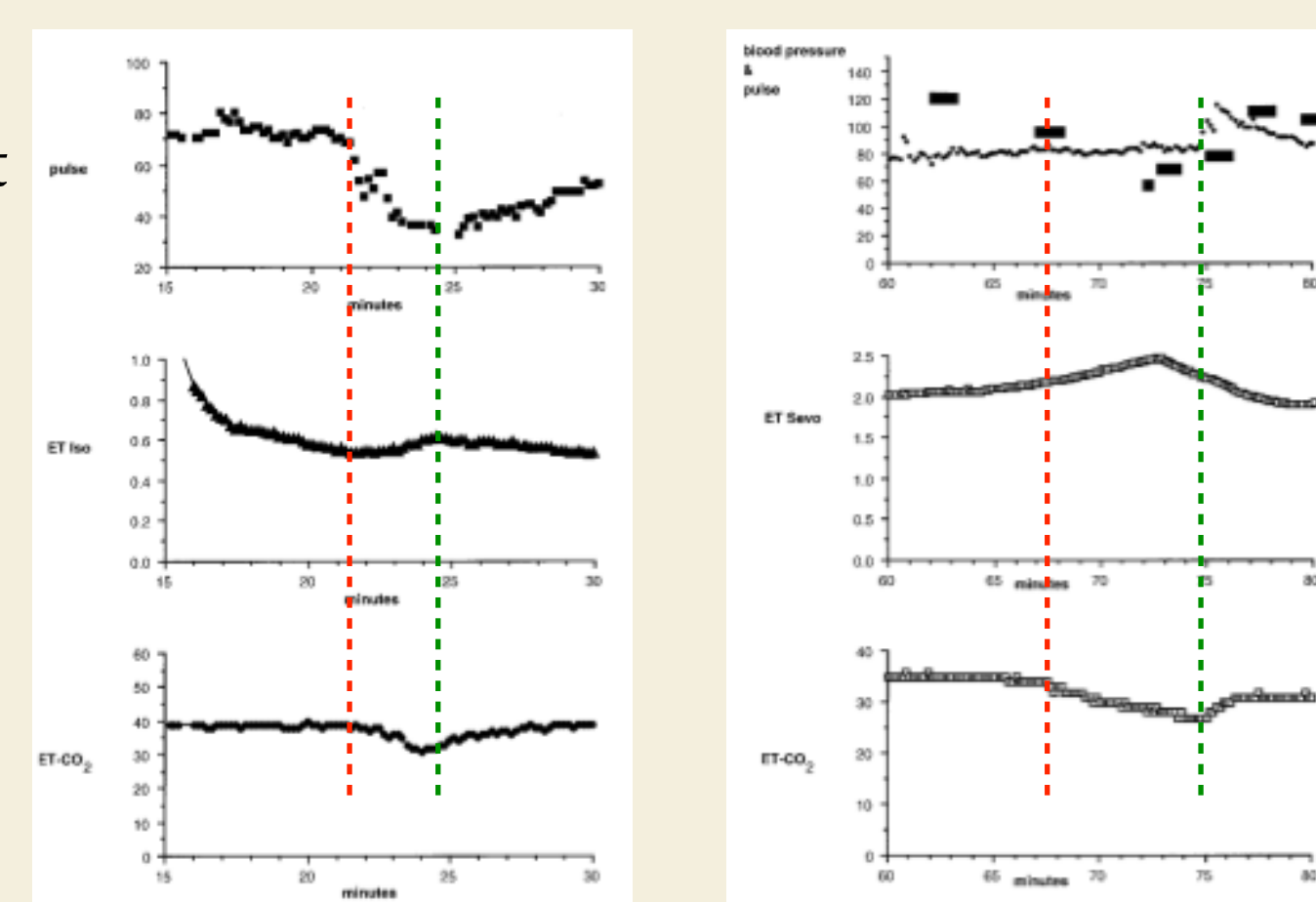
what can we learn from how it does this?

## Objective

What can we learn from changes in  $F_I$  over time with a constant ET target?

**Figure 1:** The effect of abrupt cardiac output change on ET-CO<sub>2</sub> and ET-agent.

Perturbation commenced at  $\vdots$   
Treatment commented at  $\vdots$   
(from Kennedy et al. AIC 2001)

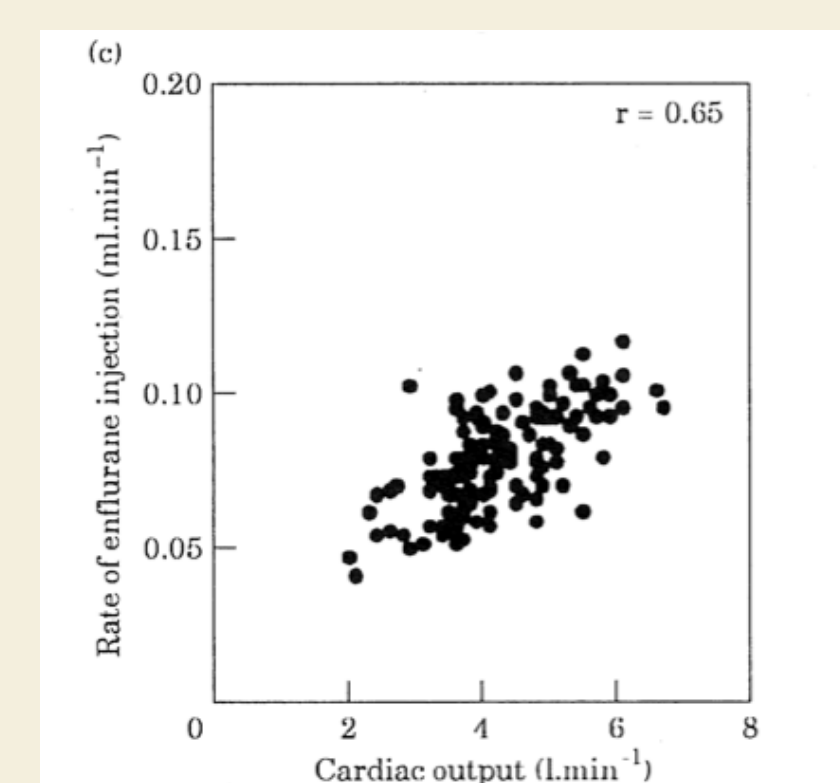


Vagal bradycardia

Rapid blood loss

**Figure 2:** Relationship between rate of enflurane injection to maintain ET-enflurane of 1% and cardiac output.

(from Watt et al. BJA 1996)



## Method

Ethical approval & patient consent.

OPCAB: lifting (& restoring) heart  $\Rightarrow$  large  $\Delta$ Q

ET-sevo target chosen by anaesthetist & not changed  
propofol / pressors to control SE / MAP

Download "ETc logs", to extract data

(FloTrac/Vigileo for CI estimate & record MAP)

## Results (exploratory!)

Clear decrease in  $F_I$  over time (= decrease in uptake)

Slope is 3-4% / hr ( $\approx$  8-10% / hr fall in uptake)

Distinct parallel movement in ET-CO<sub>2</sub> &  $F_I$ -sevo

$\Delta F_I$  agent >  $\Delta$ ETCO<sub>2</sub>

opposite of effect on  $\Delta$ ET-CO<sub>2</sub> with constant  $F_I$

Collected Vigileo/Flowtrak data as marker of CI  
(known to be problematic!)

$\Delta$ CI seem unrelated to  $\Delta$ ET-CO<sub>2</sub>

Some association of MAP and  $\Delta$ ET-CO<sub>2</sub>

But anaesthetists manage MAP....

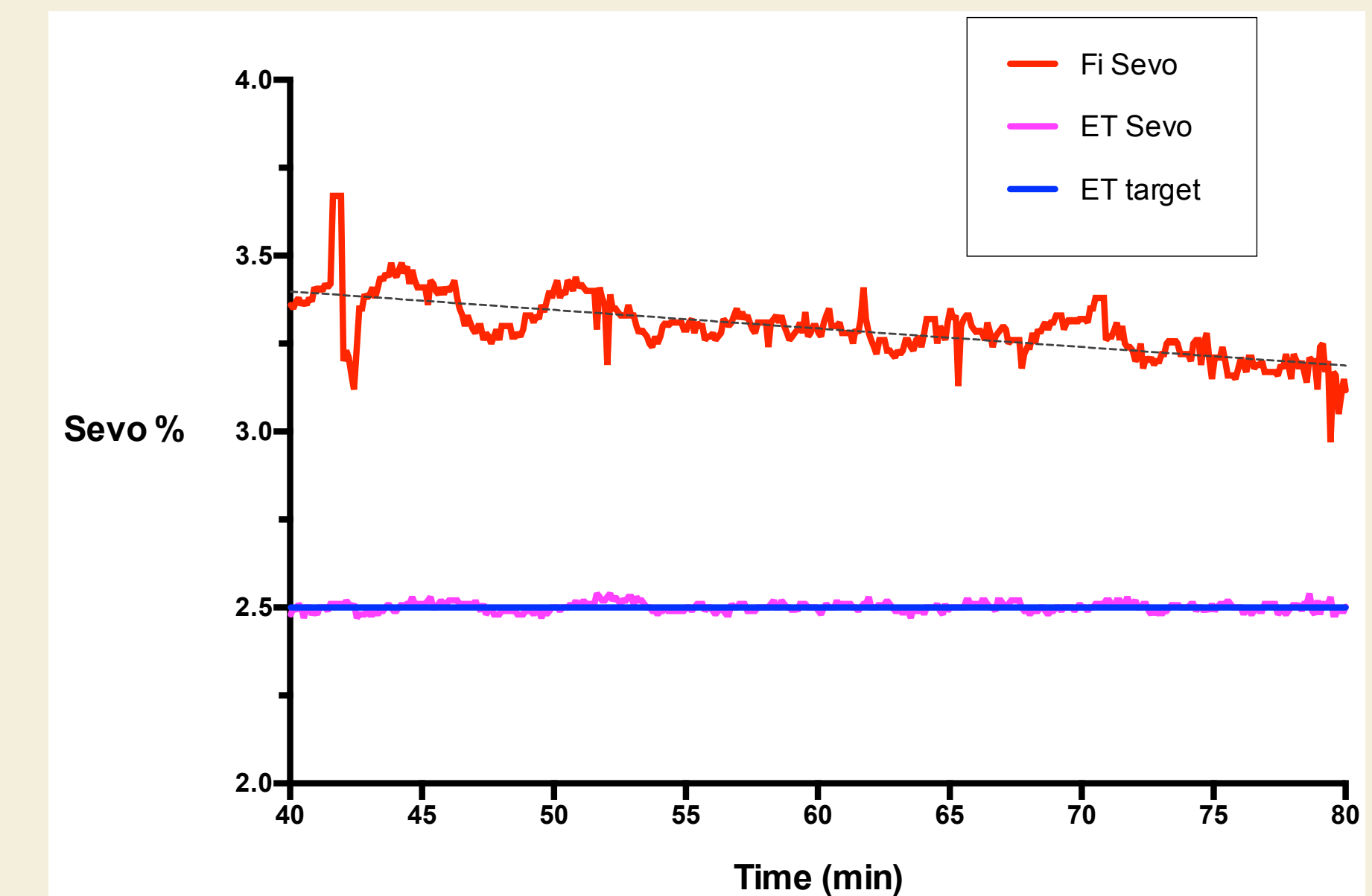
## Discussion

Changes in  $F_I$  illustrate changes in uptake,  
can enhance understanding of kinetics

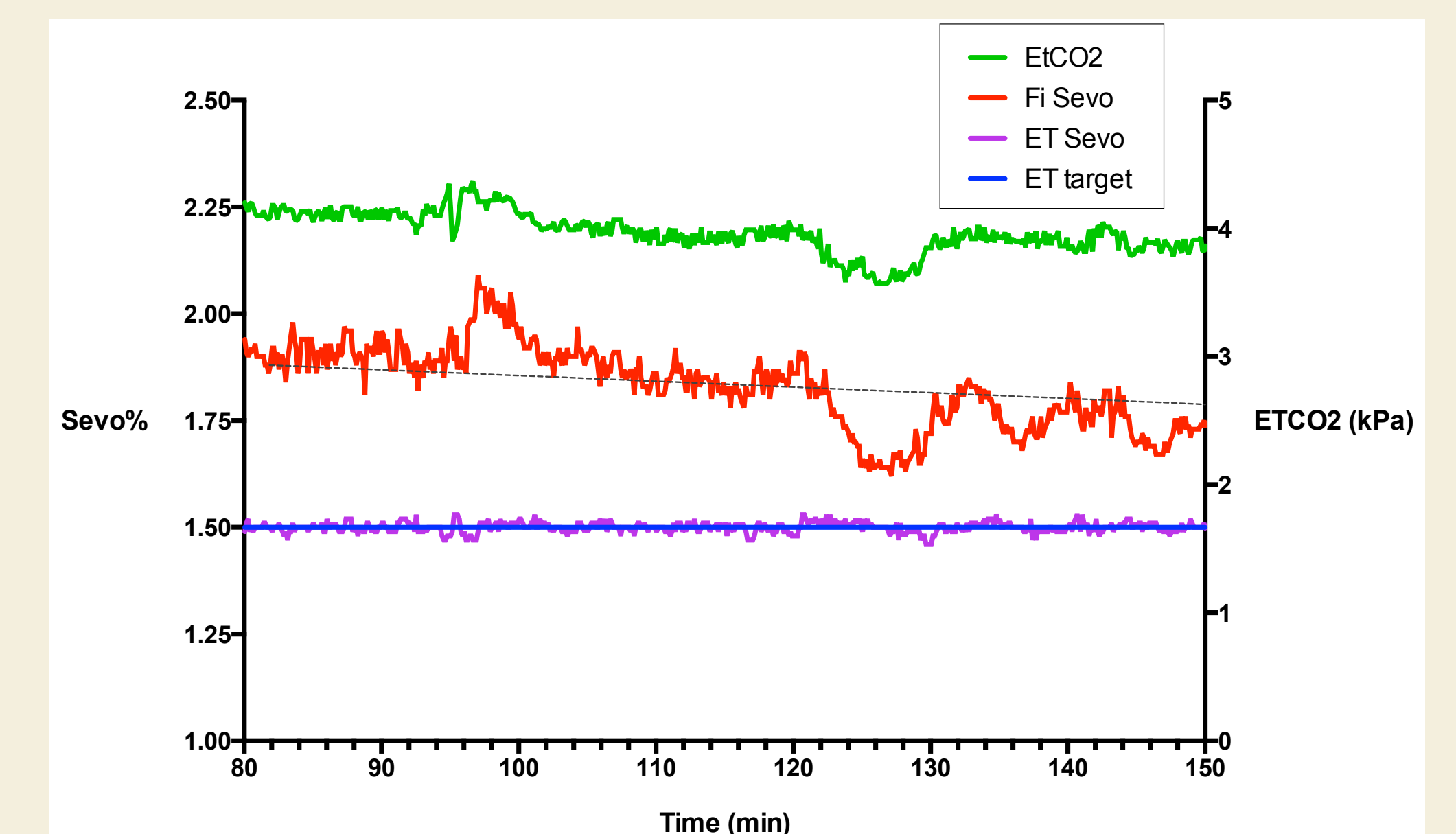
$\Delta F_I$  agent is a stronger signal of  $\Delta$ Q than  $\Delta$ ET-CO<sub>2</sub>  
in contrast to  $\Delta$ ET agent with constant  $F_I$

Need better measures of  $\Delta$ Q!

**Figure 3:** Decreasing  $F_I$ -sevo with constant ET target over 40 min

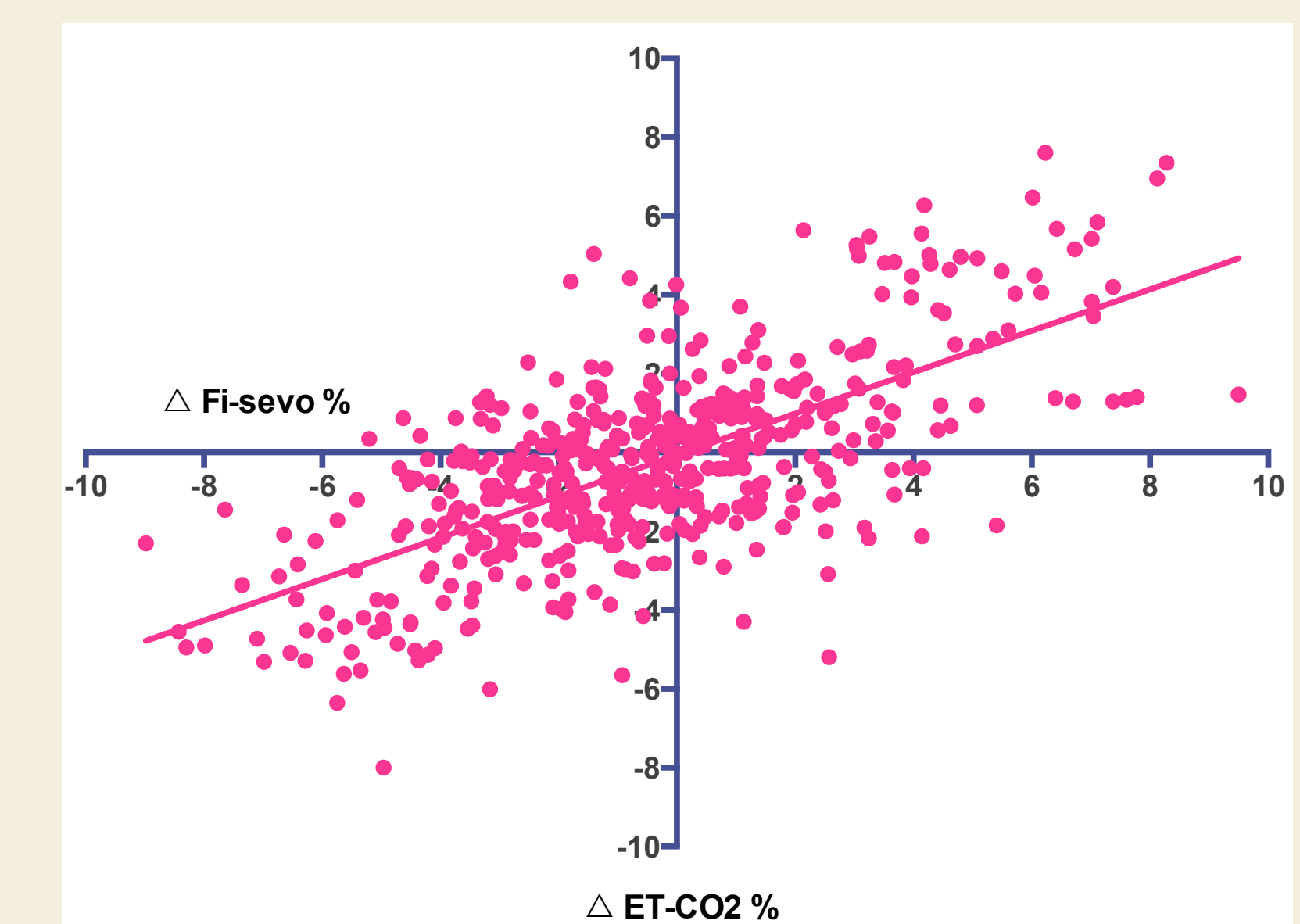


**Figure 4:** Constant ET target during OPCAB. Obvious changes in ET-sevo and ET-CO<sub>2</sub> with cardiac manipulation



**Figure 5:**  $\Delta$ ET-sevo vs  $\Delta$ ET-CO<sub>2</sub> over the period in Fig 4.

Slope of line = 0.52, R<sup>2</sup>=0.45



## References:

1. Kennedy RR, Baker AB. Br J Anaesth. 1993;71:398.
2. Kennedy RR, Baker AB. Anaesth Intensive Care. 2001;29:535.
3. Watt SJ, et al. Anaesthesia. 1996;51:24.
4. Iscaries SA, Breen PH. Anaesth Analg. 1991;73:808.