total intravenous anesthesia would more accurately predict the bispectral index is problematic during intravenous anesthesia with target-controlled infusion of propofol and remifentanil. Dr. Hsiao-Hsun Liao and colleagues at Seoul National University College of Medicine hypothesized that the bispectral index during total intravenous anesthesia would more accurately predict the bispectral index than the reactivity to target-controlled infusions. They retrieved infusion histories of propofol and remifentanil from a database spanning 2002-2015 to look for changes in annual rates of difficult and failed tracheal intubation. They then input these data plus demographic patient data into a feedforward neural network. The authors then compared the performances of the deep learning model and previously reported response surface models. The deep learning model had less error in predicting bispectral index during anesthesia induction, maintenance, and recovery periods than the response surface model. The authors note that the deep learning model is dependent on the training dataset but that the model seems promising because of its excellent performance and extensibility.

The difficult airway is the subject of our next report. Consensus algorithms and airway devices have been designed to improve difficult airway management. The Journal of Anesthesiology in China conducted a survey of 155 participating hospitals and found that 93% of hospitals had a protocol for difficult tracheal intubation prior to surgery or during an emergent resuscitation. However, evidence is lacking that they actually improve safety in clinical practice. Dr. Rebecca A. Schroeder and colleagues at Duke University Medical Center selected a large prospective database spanning 2002-2015 to look for changes in annual rates of difficult and failed tracheal intubation. They evaluated rates of difficult intubation (defined as more than 3 attempts) and failed intubation (defined as unsuccessful, requiring awakening or surgical tracheostomy) in patients 18 years and older. They compared rates before vs. after January 2009 and by annual rate joinpoint analysis. The authors note that the deep learning model is dependent on the training dataset but that the model seems promising because of its excellent performance and extensibility.

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