ANESTHESIOLOGY



Unraveling the Neurobiology of Consciousness:

Anesthesia, Loss of Behavioral Response to Stimuli, and Functional Connectivity in the Brain



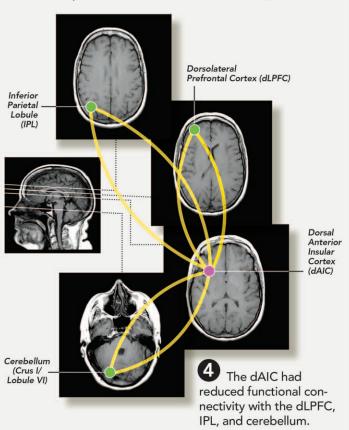
Unconsciousness is a cardinal feature of general anesthesia, yet mere unresponsiveness can still be associated with conscious experience.



Using ultraslow induction of anesthesia with propofol, fMRI, and EEG, researchers investigated¹ the functional neuroanatomy of LOBR.

General anesthesia

Loss of Behaviora Response (LOBR) After LOBR, the dAIC response to pain and sound was suppressed, yet the brain remained responsive to these stimuli in other regions.



6

These findings may impact our understanding of intraoperative awareness and have implications for consciousness itself.²

EEG = multichannel electroencephalography; fMRI = functional magnetic resonance imaging.

Awake

Infographic created by James P. Rathmell, Brigham and Women's Health Care/Harvard Medical School, and Jonathan P. Wanderer, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. Illustration by James P. Rathmell and Annemarie Johnson, Vivo Visuals. Dr. Wanderer is funded by the Foundation for Anesthesia Education and Research, Schaumburg, Illinois, and Anesthesia Quality Institute's Mentored Research Training Grant—Health Services Research, Schaumburg, Illinois. Address correspondence to Dr. Rathmell: jrathmell@bwh.harvard.edu.

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^{2.} Mashour GA: Anesthetizing the self: The neurobiology of humbug. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2016; 124:747-9