

## CORRESPONDENCE

Anesthesiology  
1997; 87:1015  
© 1997 American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc.  
Lippincott-Raven Publishers

## CACI in Cardiac Surgery

*To the Editor:*—The use of target-controlled infusion of hypnotics and analgesics recently reported (Jain *et al.* ANESTHESIOLOGY 1996; 85:522–35) is further evidence of the use of pharmacokinetic model driven drug delivery or computer-assisted continuous infusion (CACI) of anesthetic drugs for use during cardiac surgery. Regrettably, the authors failed to acknowledge previous work in this area,<sup>1–5</sup> which makes their abstract claim “the use of target-controlled infusions of anesthetics for coronary artery graft surgery has not been studied in detail” most problematic. We refer the interested reader to the previously published material cited below.

**J.G. Reves, M.D.**

Professor and Chairman  
Department of Anesthesiology  
**Robert N. Sladen, M.B., Ch.B.**  
Associate Professor and Vice Chairman  
Department of Anesthesiology  
**Mark F. Newman, M.D.**  
Associate Professor and Chief  
Division of Cardiac Anesthesiology  
Duke University Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina

## References

1. Alvis JM, Reves JG, Govier AV, Menkhaus PG, Henling CE, Spain JA: Computer assisted continuous infusions of fentanyl during cardiac anesthesia: Comparison with a manual method. ANESTHESIOLOGY 1985; 63:41–9
2. Flezzani P, Alvis MJ, Jacobs JR, Schilling MM, Bai S, Reves JG: Sufentanil disposition during cardiopulmonary bypass. Can J Anaesth 1987; 34:566–9
3. Ruff R, Reves JG: Hemodynamic effects of a lorazepam-fentanyl anesthetic induction for coronary artery bypass surgery. J Cardiothorac Anesth 1990; 4:314–7
4. Kern FH, Ungerleider RM, Jacobs JR, Boyd JL, Reves JG, Goodman D, Greeley WJ: Computerized continuous infusion of intravenous anesthetic drugs during pediatric cardiac surgery. Anesth Analg 1991; 72:487–92
5. Theil DR, Stanley TE, White WD, Goodman DK, Glass PSA, Reves JG: Continuous intravenous anesthesia for cardiac surgery: A comparison of two infusion systems. J Thoracic Cardiovasc Anesth 1993; 7:300–6

(Accepted for publication June 17, 1997.)

Anesthesiology  
1997; 87:1015  
© 1997 American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc.  
Lippincott-Raven Publishers

*In Reply:*—The papers cited by Dr. Reves *et al.* are among important contributions to the field of intravenous anesthetic infusions. Because of limitations of space, we were able to cite only those recent papers that were most directly relevant to our data. The sentence “the use of target-controlled infusions of anesthetics for coronary artery bypass graft surgery has not been studied in detail” was written because no previous study had evaluated the cardiovascular responses (including electrocardiographic, echocardiographic, and hemodynamic changes) to target-controlled infusions in such detail in a large multicenter population. We reaffirm our indebtedness to previous work by Reves *et al.* and other investigators.

**Uday Jain, Ph.D., M.D.**

Anesthesiology Service (129)  
Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
4150 Clement Street  
San Francisco, California 94121  
Assistant Professor Anesthesia  
University of California, San Francisco  
Email: uday\_jain@quickmail.ucsf.edu

(Accepted for publication June 17, 1997.)