

6. Literatur

- 1 Ackil AA, Shahani BT, Young RR: Sural nerve conduction studies and late responses in children undergoing hemodialysis.
Arch Phys Med Rehabil 1981;62:487-491
- 2 Akrawi PA, Drummond JC, Kalkman CJ, Patel PM: A Comparison of the Electrophysiologic Characteristics of EEG Burst-Suppression as induced by Isoflurane, Thiopental, Etomidate, and Propofol.
J of Neurosurgical Anesth 1996;8(1):40-46
- 3 Antognini JF, Carstens E: A simple, quantifiable and accurate method for applying an noxious mechanical stimulus.
Anesth Analg 1998;87(6):1446-9
- 4 Antognini JF, Carstens E: Increasing Isoflurane from 0.9 to 1.1 Minimum Alveolar Concentration Minimally Affects Dorsal Horn Cell Responses to Noxious Stimulation.
Anesthesiology 1999;90:208-214
- 5 Antognini JF, Carstens E, Buzin V: Isoflurane depresses motoneuron excitability by a direct spinal action: an F-wave study.
Anesth Analg 1999; 88: 681-5
- 6 Antognini JF, Carstens E, Tabo E, Buzin V: Effect of Differential Delivery of Isoflurane to Head and Torso on Lumbar Dorsal Horn Activity. Anesthesiology 1998;88(4):1055-1061
- 7 Antognini JF, Carstens E: In vivo characterization of clinical anaesthesia and its components.
Br.J.Anaesth. 2002; 89: 156-66
- 8 Antognini JF, Schwartz K: Exaggerated anesthetic requirements in the preferentially anesthetized brain.
Anesthesiology 1993; 79: 1244-9
- 9 Antognini JF, Wang XW, Carstens E: Quantitative and Qualitative Effects of Isoflurane on Movement Occurring after Noxious Stimulation.
Anesthesiology 1999;91:1064-1071

- 10 Baldissera F, Hultborn H, Illert M: Integration in spinal motoneuronal system.
In: Brooks VB: Handbook of Physiology - The Nervous System. Motor Control
Bethesda, MD, American Physiological Society, Vol. 2;345-422
- 11 Barnett TP, Johnson LC, Naitoh P, Hicks N, Nute C: Bispectrum analysis of
electroencephalogram signals during waking and sleeping.
Science 1971;172:401-402
- 12 Billard V, Gambus PL, Chamoun N, Stanski DR, Shafer SL: A comparison of
spectral edge, delta power, and bispectral index as EEG measures of
alfentanil, propofol, and midazolam drug effect.
Clin Pharmacol Ther 1997;61:45-58
- 13 Bischoff P - Perioperatives EEG-Monitoring: Untersuchungen zu
elektrophysiologischen Arousal-Mechanismen.
Anästhesiol Intensivmed Notfallmed Schmerzther 1994;29:322-329
- 14 Borges M, Antognini JF: Does the brain influence somatic responses to
noxious stimuli during isoflurane anesthesia?
Anesthesiology 1994; 81: 1511-5
- 15 Conzen P, Hobbahn J.: Inhalationsanästhetikum.
Sevofluran Kompendium,
Wiesbaden, Wiss. Verl.-Abt. Abbott GmbH, 2001
- 16 D'Amour ML, Shahani BT, Young RR, Bird KT: The importance of studying
sural nerve conduction and late responses in the evaluation of alcoholic
subjects. Neurology 1979;29:1600-1604
- 17 Daunderer M, Schwender D: [Depth of anesthesia, awareness and EEG].
Anaesthetist 2001; 50: 231-41
- 18 Doi M, Gajraj RJ, Mantzaridis H, Kenny GN: Prediction of movement at
laryngeal mask airway insertion: comparison of auditory evoked potential
index, bispectral index, spectral edge frequency and median frequency.
Br.J.Anaesth. 1999; 82: 203-7
- 19 Drummond JC, Brann CA, Perkins DE, Wolfe DE: A comparison of median
frequency, spectral edge frequency, a frequency band power ratio, total power,
and dominance shift in the determination of depth of anesthesia.
Acta Anaesthesiol Scand 1991; 35: 693-9

- 20 Dumermuth G, Huber PJ, Kleiner B, Gasser T: Analysis of the interrelations between frequency bands of the EEG by means of the bispectrum. A preliminary study.
Electroenceph Clin Neurophysiol 1971;31:137-148
- 21 Dutton RC, Smith WD, Smith NT: EEG Predicts movement response to surgical stimuli during general anesthesia with combinations of isoflurane, 70% N₂O, and fentanyl.
J.Clin.Monit. 1996; 12: 127-39
- 22 Dwyer RC, Rampil IJ, Eger EI, Bennett HL: The electro-encephalogram does not predict depth of isoflurane anesthesia.
Anesthesiology 1994; 81: 403-9
- 23 Eger EI, Koblin DD, Harris RA, Kending JJ, Pohorille A, Halsey MJ, Trudell JR: Hypothesis: Inhaled Anesthetics Produce Immobility and Amnesia by Different Mechanisms at Different Sites.
Anesth Analg 1997;84:915-918
- 24 Eger EI, Saidman LJ, Brandstater B: Minimum alveolar anesthetic concentration: a standard of anesthetic potency.
Anesthesiology 1965; 26: 756-63
- 25 Fisher MA: AAEM Minimonograph #13: H reflexes and F waves: physiology and clinical indications.
Muscle Nerve 1992; 15: 1223-33
- 26 Fox JE, Hitchcock ER: F-wave size as a monitor of motor neuron excitability: the effect of deafferentiation.
J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1987;50:453-459
- 27 Fraser JL, Olney RK: The relative diagnostic sensitivity of different F wave parameters in various neuropathies.
Muscle Nerve 1991;14:912-913
- 28 Glass PS, Bloom M, Kearse L, Rosow C, Sebel P, Manberg P: Bispectral analysis measures sedation and memory effects of propofol, midazolam, isoflurane, and alfentanil in healthy volunteers.
Anesthesiology 1997; 86: 836-47

- 29 Ghouri AF, Monk TG, White PF: Electroencephalogram Spectral Edge Frequency, Lower Esophageal Contractility, and Autonomic Responsiveness during General Anesthesia.
J Clin Monit 1993;9:176-185
- 30 Gurman GM: Warum brauchen wir eine Objektivierung der "Narkosetiefe"?
Anästh Intensivmed 1995;36:50-56
- 31 Heier T, Steen PA :Assessment of anaesthesia depth.
Acta Anaesthesiol Scand 1996;40:1087-1100
- 32 Hosmer DW, Lemeshow S: Applied logistic regression.
New York: Wiley 1989;25-27
- 33 Huang L, Yu P, Ju F, Cheng J: Prediction of response to incision using the mutual information of electroencephalograms during anaesthesia.
Med.Eng.Phys. 2003; 25: 321-7
- 34 Inomata S, Watanabe S, Taguchi M, Okada M: End-tidal sevoflurane concentration for tracheal intubation and minimum alveolar concentration in pediatric patients.
Anesthesiology 1994; 80: 93-6
- 35 Jaeckel G, Grau G: Die Charité: Die Geschichte eines Weltzentrums der Medizin von 1710 bis zur Gegenwart, Ungekürzte Ausg. - München, Ullstein, 2000, pp 383-411
- 36 Johansen JW, Sebel PS: Development and clinical application of electroencephalographic bispectrum monitoring.
Anesthesiology 2000; 93: 1336-44
- 37 Jönig W: Systemic and specific autonomic reactions in pain: efferent, afferent and endocrinic components.
Eur J Anaesth 1985;2:319-346
- 38 Kakinohana M et al: Propofol Reduces Spinal Motor Neuron Excitability in Humans. Anesth Analg 2002;95:1586-8
- 39 Kammer T, Rehberg B, Menne D, Wartenberg HC, Wenningmann I, Urban BW: Propofol and sevoflurane in subanesthetic concentrations act preferentially on the spinal cord: evidence from multimodal electrophysiological assessment. Anesthesiology 2002; 97: 1416-25

- 40 Katoh T, Ikeda K: The effect of clonidine on sevoflurane requirements for anaesthesia and hypnosis.
Anaesthesia 1997; 52: 377-81
- 41 Katoh T, Ikeda K:
The minimum alveolar concentration (MAC) of sevoflurane in humans.
Anesthesiology 1987; 66: 301-3
- 42 Katoh T, Suzuki A, Ikeda K: Electroencephalographic derivatives as a tool for predicting the depth of sedation and anesthesia induced by sevoflurane.
Anesthesiology 1998; 88: 642-50
- 43 Kearse LA Jr, Manberg P, Chamoun N, deBros F, Zaslavsky A: Bispectral analysis of the electroencephalogram correlates with patient movement to skin incision during propofol/nitrous oxide anesthesia.
Anesthesiology 1994;81;1365-1370
- 44 Kikura M, Ikeda K: Comparison of effects of sevoflurane/nitrous oxide and enflurane/nitrous oxide on myocardial contractility in humans. Load-independent and noninvasive assessment with transesophageal echocardiography.
Anesthesiology 1993; 79: 235-43
- 45 Kimura J: The f-wave, Electodiagnosis in Diseases of Nerve and Muscle: Principles and Practice.
Philadelphia, FA Davis 1983; pp 379-398
- 46 Kimura J, Butzer JF: F-wave conducton velocity in Guillan-Barré syndrome.
Assessment of nerve segment between axilla and spinal cord.
Arch Neurol 1975;32;524-529
- 47 Kimura J, Yamada T, Steveland NP: Distal slowing of motor nerve conduction velocity in diabetic polyneuropathy.
J Neurol Sci 1979;42;291-302
- 48 Kimura T, Watanabe S, Asakura N, Inomata S, Okada M, Taguchi M:
Determination of end-tidal sevoflurane concentration for tracheal intubation and minimum alveolar anesthetic concentration in adults.
Anesth.Analg.1994; 79: 378-81

- 49 King BS, Rampil IJ: Anesthetic depression of spinal motor neurons may contribute to lack of movement in response to noxious stimuli.
Anesthesiology 1994; 81: 1484-92
- 50 Kissin I: General anesthetic action: an obsolete notion?
Anesth Analg 1993; 76: 215-8
- 51 Kissing I, Gelman S: Components of anaesthesia.
Br J Anaesth 1988;61;237-242
- 52 Kochs E, Bischoff P, Pichlmeier U, Schulte AE: Surgical stimulation induces changes in brain electrical activity during isoflurane/nitrous oxide anesthesia. A topographic electroencephalographic analysis.
Anesthesiology 1994; 80: 1026-34
- 53 Kochs E, Schneider G:
Kann Narkosetiefe gemessen werden?
Anasthesiol.Intensivmed.Notfallmed.Schmerzther. 2001; 36: 661-3
- 54 Komori T, Watson BV, Brown WF: Characteristics of single F motor units at different stimulus intensities.
Muscle Nerve 1991;14;875
- 55 Kröll W: Narkosetiefe – Monitoring in Anästhesie und Intensivmedizin;
Springer 1995
- 56 Kurita T, Doi M, Katoh T, Sano H, Sato S, Mantzaridis H, Kenny GN: Auditory evoked potential index predicts the depth of sedation and movement in response to skin incision during sevoflurane anesthesia.
Anesthesiology 2001;95:364-70
- 57 Lachman T, Shahani BT, Young RR: Late responses as aids to diagnosis in peripheral neuropathy.
J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1980;43;156-162
- 58 Lehmann A, Thaler E, Boldt J: Ist es sinnvoll, die Narkosetiefe zu messen?-Ein Versuch der Marktübersicht über die kommerziell erhältlichen Geräte zur Messung der Narkosetiefe.
Anasthesiol.Intensivmed.Notfallmed.Schmerzther. 2001; 36: 683-92

- 59 Leslie K, Sessler DI, Schroeder M, Walters K: Propofol blood concentration and the bispectral index predict suppression of learning during propofol/epidural anesthesia in volunteers.
Anesth Analg 1995;81:1269-1274
- 60 Leslie K, Sessler DI, Smith WD, Larson MD, Ozaki M, Blanchard D, Crankshaw DP: Prediction of movement during propofol/nitrous oxide anesthesia. Performance of concentration, electroencephalographic, pupillary, and hemodynamic indicators. Anesthesiology 1996; 84: 52-63
- 61 Maccioli GA, Kuni DR, Silvay G et al: Response of lower esophageal contractility to changing concentrations of halothane or isoflurane: a multicenter study. J Clin Monit 1988;4:247-255
- 62 Magladery JW and McDougal DB: Elektrophysiological studies of nerve and reflex in normal man.
Bull Johns Hopkins Hosp 1950; 86: 265-290
- 63 Magladery JW, McDougal DB:
Electrophysiological studies of nerve and muscle in normal man.
I. Identification of certain reflexes in the electromyogram and the conduction velocity of peripheral nerve fibers.
Bull Johns Hopkins Hosp 1950;86:265-290
- 64 Mayer RF, Feldman RG:
Observations on the nature of the F wave in man.
Neurology 1967;17:147-156
- 65 Mercuri B, Wassermann EM, Manganotti P, Ikoma K, Samii A, Hallett M: Cortical modulation of spinal excitability: an f-wave study. Electroenceph clin Neurophysiol 1996;101:15-24
- 66 Olofson E, Dahan A: The dynamic relationship between end-tidal sevoflurane and isoflurane concentrations and bispectral index and spectral edge frequency of the electroencephalogram.
Anesthesiology 1999; 90: 1345-53
- 67 Panayiotopoulos CP, Chroni E: F-waves in clinical neurophysiology: a review, methodological issues and overall value in peripheral neuropathies.
Electroenceph clin Neurophysiol 1996;101:365-374

- 68 Peterson-Felix S, Zbinden AM, Fischer M, Thomson DA: Isoflurane minimum alveolar concentration decreases during anesthesia and surgery.
Anesthesiology 1993;79:959-965
- 69 Prys-Roberts C: Anaesthesia: a practical or impractical construct?
Br J Anaesth 1987; 59: 1341-5
- 70 Quasha AL, Eger EI, Tinker JH: Determination and application of MAC.
Anesthesiology 1980;53;315-334
- 71 Rampil IJ, King BS: Volatile anesthetics depress spinal motor neurons.
Anesthesiology 1996; 85: 129-34
- 72 Rampil IJ, Mason P, Singh H: Anesthetic potency (MAC) is independent of forebrain structures in the rat.
Anesthesiology 1993; 78: 707-12
- 73 Rampil IJ, Matteo RS: Changes in EEG spectral edge frequency correlate with the hemodynamic response to laryngoscopy and intubation.
Anesthesiology 1987;67;139-142
- 74 Rampil IJ: A primer for EEG signal processing in anesthesia.
Anesthesiology 1998; 89: 980-1002
- 75 Rampil IJ: Anesthetic potency is not altered after hypothermic spinal cord transection in rats.
Anesthesiology 1994; 80: 606-10
- 76 Rehberg B, Bouillon T, Gruenewald M, Schneider J: Comparison of the concentration-dependent effect of sevoflurane on the spinal H-reflex and the EEG in humans.
Acta Anaesthesiol Scand. 2004 May;48(5):569-76
- 77 Rehberg B, Bouillon T, Zinserling J, Hoeft A: Comparative pharmacodynamic modeling of the electroencephalography-slowing effect of isoflurane, sevoflurane, and desflurane.
Anesthesiology 1999; 91: 397-405
- 78 Rehberg B, Grunewald M, Baars J, Fuegeler K: Monitoring of immobility to noxious stimulation during sevoflurane anesthesia using the spinal H-reflex.
Anesthesiology. 2004 Jan;100(1):44-50

- 79 Scheller MS, Saidman LJ, Partridge BL: MAC of sevoflurane in humans and the New Zealand white rabbit.
Can J Anaesth 1988; 35: 153-6
- 80 Schmidt Robert F., Thews Gerhard: Physiologie des Menschen, 27. Aufl.
Edition.
Berlin Heidelberg New York, Springer-Verlag, 1997,
- 81 Schnider TW, Minto CF, Stanski DR: The effect compartment concept in pharmakodynamic modelling.
Anaesth Pharmacol Rev 1994;2;204-213
- 82 Schouenborg J, Kalliomaki J:
Functional organization of the nociceptive withdrawal reflexes
I: Activation of hindlimb muscle in the rat .
Exp Brain Res 1990;83;67-78
- 83 Schouenborg J, Weng H-R, Holmberg H: Modular organization of spinal nociceptive reflexes: A new hypothesis.
News Physiol Sci 1994;6;261-265
- 84 Schwender D, Daunderer M, Mulzer S, Klasing S, Finsterer U, Peter K:
Spectral edge frequency of the electroencephalogram to monitor "depth" of anaesthesia with isoflurane or propofol.
Br J Anaesth 1996; 77: 179-84
- 85 Schwilden H, Stoeckel H: The derivation of EEG parameters for modelling and control of anaesthetic drug effect - In: Quantitation, modelling and control in Anaesthesia.
Stoeckel H, Thieme, Stuttgart 1985, 160-168
- 86 Schwilden H, Stoeckel H: Untersuchungen über verschiedene EEG-Parameter als Indikatoren des Narkosezustandes.
Anästh Intensivther Notfallmed 1980;15;279-286
- 87 Sebel PS, Bowles S, Saini V, Chamoun N: EEG bispectrum predicts movement during thiopental/isoflurane anesthesia.
J Clin Monit. 1995 Mar;11(2):83-91

- 88 Sebel PS, Lang E, Rampil IJ, White PF, Cork R, Jopling M, Smith NT, Glass PSA, Manberg P: A Multicenter Study of Bispectral Electroencephalogram Analysis for Monitoring Anesthetic Effect.
Anesth Analg 1997;84:891-899
- 89 Sheiner LB, Stanski DR, Vozeh S, Miller RD, Ham J:
Simultaneous modeling of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics:
application to d-tubocurarine.
Clin.Pharmacol.Ther. 1979; 25: 358-71
- 90 Sigl JC, Chamoun NG: An introduction to bispectral analysis for the electroencephalogram.
J Clin Monit 1994;10:392-404
- 91 Sleigh JW, Donovan J: Comparison of bispectral index, 95% spectral edge frequency and approximate entropy of the EEG, with changes in heart rate variability during induction of general anaesthesia.
Br J Anaesth 1999; 82: 666-71
- 92 Smith WD, Dutton RC, Smith NT: Measuring the performance of anesthetic depth indicators.
Anesthesiology 1996; 84: 38-51
- 93 Taguchi M, Watanabe S, Asakura N, Inomata S: End-tidal sevoflurane concentrations for laryngeal mask airway insertion and for tracheal intubation in children.
Anesthesiology 1994; 81: 628-31
- 94 Vernon JM, Lang E, Sebel PS, Manberg P: Prediction of movement using bispectral electroencephalographic analysis during propofol/alfentanil or isoflurane/alfentanil anesthesia.
Anesth Analg 1995; 80: 780-5
- 95 Walsh JC, Yiannikas C, Mc Loed JG: Abnormalities of proximal conduction in acute idiopathic polyneuritis - Comparison of short latency evoked potential and F-waves.
J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1984;47:197-200
- 96 Woodbridge PD: Changing concepts concerning depth of anesthesia
Anesthesiology 1957;18(4);536-50

- 97 Yasuda N, Targ AG, Eger EI: Solubility of I-653, sevoflurane, isoflurane, and halothane in human tissues.
Anesth.Analg. 1989; 69: 370-3
- 98 Yates SK, Brown WF: Characteristics of the F response: a single motor unit study. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1979;42-;161-170
- 99 Zappia M, Valentino P, Marchello LP, Paniccia M, Maontagna P: F-wave normative studies in different nerves of healthy subjects. Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol 1993;89;67-72
- 100 Zbinden AM, Maggiorini M, Petersen-Felix S, Lauber R, Thomson DA, Minder CE: Anesthetic depth defined using multiple noxious stimuli during isoflurane/oxygen anesthesia. I. Motor reactions. Anesthesiology 1994; 80: 253-60
- 101 Zhou HH, Jin TT, Qin B, Turndorf H: Suppression of spinal cord motoneuron excitability correlates with surgical immobility during isoflurane anesthesia. Anesthesiology 1998; 88: 955-61
- 102 Zhou HH, Mehta M, Leis AA: Spinal cord motoneuron excitability during isoflurane and nitrous oxide anesthesia. Anesthesiology 1997; 86: 302-7
- 103 Zhou HH, Zhu C: Comparison of isoflurane effects on motor evoked potential and F wave. Anesthesiology 2000; 93: 32-8