Keeping the right balance is hard when mixing anesthesia drugs.

With Dräger’s SmartPilot View the resulting anesthetic depth from a combination of IV and volatile drugs is calculated based on proven population models [1] and visualized intuitively.

Information from therapy and IV-pumps is automatically transferred to Smart Pilot View. It is plug and play. Additionally, manual entry is possible, e.g., for manual bolus.

### One dimensional view: Resulting level of anaesthesia vs. time

The white line indicates the time course of the resulting level of anaesthesia, both for the past and the coming 20 minutes.

The vertical line that separates the brighter from the darker grey tones represents the current moment. On its left the past, on its right the future is shown.

The greyscale from the top:
- Light grey — sleeping/sedated patient
- Darker grey — Heavy sleeping / deep sedated patient
- Dark Grey — anesthetized patient (comparable to MAC 1.0 → MAC 1.3)
- Black — Coma or very deep anesthesia, (comparable to deeper than MAC 1.3 anesthesia)

The dashed amber line shows up when an anaesthesia parameter is being changed, but the “confirm” button has not yet been pushed. It shows what would happen if this change was actually applied.

### Two-dimensional view: Resulting level of anaesthesia by the analgetic and anaesthetic agent concentrations (isoboles)

**Abbreviations**

TOSS 50: Tolerance of Shake and Shout where 50% of patients do not react
TOSS 90: Tolerance of Shake and Shout where 90% of patients do not react

MAC scale: Used on mixed anesthesia.
Example:
MAC50: 90% of patients do not react on surgical stimuli (comparable to MAC 1.3), MAC50 would be comparable to MAC 1.0

**TOL Scale:** Tolerance On Laryngoscopy, used on Total Intravenous Anaesthesia.
Example:
TOL 90: 90% of patients tolerate a laryngoscopy

Volatile agents: Bailey, Yasuda, Eger Bailey JM. The pharmacokinetics of volatile anesthetic agent elimination