INTRAVENOUS (TIVA) VS. INHALATION ANESTHESIA[6]

	Intravenous Anesthesia	Inhalational Anesthesia
Method of measurements	**Blood concentration** (not easily obtained)	**Minimum alveolar concentration** - concentration of an inhaled agent in the alveoli required to prevent movement in response to a surgical stimulus in 50 percent of patients
Common Agents	Propofol (sedative agent) **WITH** Opioid analgesic (fentanyl, remifentanil, etc.)	▪ Sevoflurane ▪ Desflurane ▪ Haloflurane ▪ Isoflurane ▪ Nitrous oxide
Advantages	▪ Decreased postoperative nausea andvomiting (PONV) compared to inhalational anesthesia ▪ Smooth emergence experience, with less of a hangover effect ▪ Decreased cognitive impairment issues with propofol ▪ Rapid titration ability with propofol ▪ Better patient experience with propofol ▪ Shorter recovery room times ▪ Quicker extubation ▪ Clinicians are not exposed to operating room contamination from inhaled gas	▪ Ease of administration ▪ Greater analgesia ▪ End-tidal anesthetic concentration (ETAC) monitoring
Disadvantages	▪ No equivalent to end-tidal anesthetic concentration (ETAC) monitoring ▪ Increased risk for anesthesia awareness	▪ Confound evoked potential monitoring ▪ Increased risk for postoperative nausea and vomiting(PONV)
Real time monitor of anesthetic concentration	No	Yes

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