



HAL
open science

A thalamo-cortical model to explain EEG during anaesthesia

Meysam Hashemi, Axel Hutt

► **To cite this version:**

Meysam Hashemi, Axel Hutt. A thalamo-cortical model to explain EEG during anaesthesia. Twenty Second Annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting: CNS 2013, Jul 2013, Paris, France. 14 (Suppl 1), pp.P177, 2013. hal-00842313

HAL Id: hal-00842313

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-00842313>

Submitted on 8 Jul 2013

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

A thalamo-cortical model to explain EEG during anaesthesia

Meysam Hashemi*, Axel Hutt

From Twenty Second Annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting: CNS*2013
Paris, France. 13-18 July 2013

General anesthesia (GA) is a neurophysiological state which includes analgesia, amnesia, immobility and skeletal muscle relaxation. Although GA is commonly used in medical care for patients undergoing surgery, its precise underlying mechanisms and the molecular action of anesthetic agents (AA) remain to be elucidated. A wide variety of drugs are used in modern anesthetic practice and it has been observed that for most AAs, during the transition from consciousness to unconsciousness, many derived EEG variables show biphasic effects, that is an initial increase of the effect variable followed by a decrease at higher concentrations. Moreover during the administration of propofol, specific changes in EEG rhythms can be observed.

The aim of our work is to describe mathematically this bi-phasic behavior in the EEG-power spectrum [1] and reproduce changes in EEG rhythms [2] by the study of a neuronal population model of a single thalamo-cortical module [3]. The model distinguishes excitatory and inhibitory synapses and considers the effect of propofol on GABAergic synaptic receptors in thalamic cells. The work finds a power peak in the alpha-range that moves to higher frequencies with increasing propofol concentration, while activity in the delta-frequency range increases as well. It is important to point out that the model neglects the propofol effect in cortical cells and considers just thalamic molecular action in contrast to previous studies, e.g. [2]. This indicates the importance of the thalamus and weakens the impact of the cortex for major neural effects under anaesthesia.

Published: 8 July 2013

References

1. Hutt A, Longtin A: **Effects of the anesthetic agent propofol on neural populations.** *Cognitive Neurodynamics* 2009, **4**(1):37-59.
2. Hindriks R, van Putten MJAM: **Meanfield modeling of propofol-induced changes in spontaneous EEG rhythms.** *Neuroimage* 2012, **60**:2323-2324.
3. Jonathan DVictor, Jonathan DDrover, Mary MConte, Nicholas DSchiff: **Mean-field modeling of thalamocortical dynamics and a model-driven approach to EEG analysis.** *PNAS* 2011, **118**:15631-15638.

doi:10.1186/1471-2202-14-S1-P177

Cite this article as: Hashemi and Hutt: A thalamo-cortical model to explain EEG during anaesthesia. *BMC Neuroscience* 2013 **14**(Suppl 1):P177.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

 **BioMed Central**

* Correspondence: meysam.hashemi@inria.fr
INRIA CR Nancy - Grand Est, 54600 Villers-les-Nancy Cedex, France