# **Individual exercise: How to connect sentences**

*We removed some key words that were used to connect sentences in an example from the book. Use connecting sentence skills to try and fill the gaps back in.*

General anesthesia is a drug-induced reversible coma commonly initiated by administering a large dose of a fast-acting drug to induce unconsciousness within seconds (1). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be maintained as long as needed to execute surgical and many nonsurgical procedures. One of the most widely-used drugs is propofol, a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that enhances GABAergic inhibitory input to neurons (2–4), with effects in cortex, thalamus, brainstem, and spinal cord (5–7). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the understanding of propofol’s molecular actions, it is not clear how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affect/affects single neurons and larger-scale neural circuits to produce unconsciousness.

The effects on macroscopic dynamics are noticeable in the EEG which contains several stereotyped patterns during maintenance of propofol general anesthesia. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include increased delta (0.5–4 Hz) power (8, 9); increased gamma (25–40 Hz) power (9); an alpha (∼10 Hz) rhythm (10–12) that is coherent across frontal cortex; and burst suppression, […]

Although these patterns observed consistently, it is unclear how they are functionally related to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under general anesthesia. Most studies have focused on a deep steady state of general anesthesia and have not used a systematic behavioral measure to track the transition into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. […]