Clinical events define four states (categories to classify) of anesthetic depth

- Awake patient: corresponding to the patient's clinical events while being Vigilant (Ak), and verbal response recovery (Awakened, Recovery).

- Light anesthesia: condition of the patient related to the events of, Light anesthesia on induction, Light recovery, Light dose.

- General anesthesia: is the state associated with the ideal anesthetic depth for a surgical procedure, this state is approximated according to the clinical event General anesthesia.

- Deep anesthesia: this state does not correspond to a therapeutic objective, and its correct detection is important to avoid overdosing of the drugs. It is related to the pattern in the electroencephalography burst suppression, which defines the clinical event Deep anesthesia.

Predictors of the Central and Autonomic Nervous Systems

- The Complexity Brainwave Index, proposed in the previous chapter as a predictor of the response of the central nervous system in the monitoring of anesthetic depth.

- Eight predictors associated with the autonomic response, four of them in the time domain from the Poincare graphs (CVI, CSI, SD1, SD2), and four in the frequency domain based on the wavelet transform (Wc-HF, Wc-LF, Wc-HFn, Wc-LFn). The generalities of these predictors will be presented below.