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1 Introduction

Surgery may be a risk-filled method, and many forms of such operations may cause injury to the patient. Intraoperative monitoring, such as neuromonitoring, neurological monitoring, and changes in the function of the patient are all monitored. Neurophysiological changes in the function of the patient and the changes in the patient's knowledge are monitored. Intraoperative monitoring relates to the patient, namely, “Do no harm,” which means that no harm should be done to the patient. The patient should receive the best care possible. The best care possible is provided by the medical professionals in the operating room. Intraoperative monitoring provides real-time monitoring of the patient, which can reduce the risk of surgical complications. The benefits of using appropriate monitoring methods during surgery are at risk of being lost.