

ANALGESIA

We now enter upon the study and review of facts for which this whole research was undertaken—the reliable production of Analgesia.

EXHIBIT "A"

COMPARISON OF INDUCTION ANALGESIA WITH ABSOLUTE AND ETHYLENE ETHERS.
Method—Oxygen Semi-closed.

Absolute ether was first administered to 12 cases and the results studied relative to blood pressure, pulse, analgesia, and after results. Two days later a similar series of administrations were undertaken on the same cases, only this time the absolute ether contained a large amount of ethylene derivatives.

With the absolute ether the blood pressure rose immediately 16 to 20 points (systolic), whereas, when ethylene was present, in half it dropped 10 points, in three it remained normal, and in the remainder it rose 10 points.

Concerning analgesia, we obtained six cases with absolute ether, while the other six became hypersensitive, and continued to do so until they fell asleep. The cases to which the ethylene had been administered had their analgesia period long before becoming unconscious.

In all cases to which the absolute ether had been given, a violent headache developed within one hour of its administration. They complained of a very depressing sensation during the induction and most of them went into a struggling stage, at which point the anaesthetic was stopped. Their recovery was exceedingly slow. These cases receiving the ethylene ethers did not complain of after symptoms. Their recovery was instantaneous and they enjoyed going under. No one of them showed the slightest inclination to restlessness on induction.



FIG. A



FIG. B

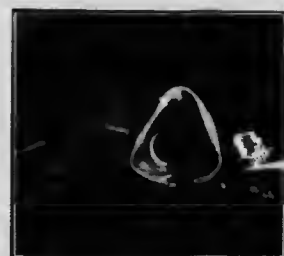


FIG. C



FIG. D

Figures A, B, C, D, illustrating Cotton apparatus.