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| 5. Generally twitching of the muscles.  | 5. No twitching of the muscles noticeable.                            |
| 6. Pulse frequently faster, but when fully under the influence of the gas it gets slower. | 6. Pulse always normal.   |
| 7. Under complete narcosis generally dilatation of the pupils.                            | 7. Only slight dilatation of the pupils.                              |
| 8. Dysphagia and swelling of the tongue and upper air passages.                           | 8. Only slight swelling.  |
| 9. Average time to put patient under the influence of the gas is about 51 seconds.        | 9. Average time required is about 110 seconds.                        |
| 10. Average time of anaesthesia after mouthpiece is taken from the mouth, 30 seconds.     | 10. Average time of anaesthesia is 44 seconds.                        |
| 11. Average quantity required for anaesthesia is about 6 gallons.                         | 11. Average quantity required from 8 to 10 gallons.                   |
| 12. Bad after-effects (headache, dizziness, nausea or vomiting) are seldom experienced.   | 12. Bad after-effects are a little more frequent.                     |
| 13. Exciting and sometimes horrible dreams are experienced by the patient.                | 13. Dreams are seldom excitable, and very often of a pleasant nature. |

It will be seen by the above table that the symptoms of asphyxia, through the addition of oxygen to the nitrous oxide during inhalation, have been thwarted; its use as an anaesthetic is consequently in many cases less dangerous.

The combination of oxygen and nitrous oxide appears to be principally applicable in the following cases:

1. To narcotize children, in whom you expect a disturbing twitching of the muscles when giving nitrous oxide alone.
2. For anemic and weakly patients, who, like children, frequently have a tendency to contraction of the muscles, and remain but a very short time under the influence of pure nitrous oxide.
3. For all persons who show a remarkable susceptibility for nitrous oxide *per se*. Such patients are frequently difficult to manage, as the anaesthetic effect is of a very short duration.
4. For such patients who have had unpleasant sensations during the inhalation of nitrous oxide.
5. For aged persons.
6. For patients whose tonsils are unusually large.
7. For patients with heart or lung troubles.

—Correspondenz Blatt für Zahnärzte.