

With a certain range of concentrations a linear relationship exists between the logarithm of the concentration of the local anaesthetic which was examined and the time at which plexus anaesthesia in frogs develops. When the intracutaneous wheal in guinea-pigs is used, a similar linear relation exists between the logarithm of the concentration of the local anaesthetic and an index expressing both intensity and duration of anaesthesia. The lines for β -eucaine, procaine and nupercaine, though parallel to each other, are not parallel to that for cocaine. It is suggested, therefore, to use procaine as a standard of comparison. It was observed that when adrenaline was added to procaine and the mixture was compared with cocaine by the guinea-pig method, the log dose-effect lines became parallel." 6 references.

J. C. M. C.

ROSENFELD, S. S.: *Paracervical Anesthesia for the Relief of Labor Pains*. Am. J. Obst. & Gynec. 50: 527-532 (Nov.) 1945.

"Having performed such gynecologic operations as dilatation and curettage, amputation of the cervix, repair of the cervix, the Manchester operation, the interposition operation, and even vaginal hysterectomy under paracervical anesthesia supplemented by local infiltration and at times by rectal ether, it seemed to me that this form of anesthesia should prove effective in obstetrics. I therefore tried it and when the very first case proved satisfactory, I was encouraged to continue. . . . In this form of anesthesia, the local anesthetic is injected alongside the cervix, the aim being to anesthetize and thus block the sensory nerve fibers in the parametrium. This is easily accomplished by a bilateral injection of the anesthetic solution parallel to and alongside the cervix to a depth of from 3 to 4 cm. into the lateral fornices. . . . This

series consisted of 100 patients. . . . Both nupercaine and Eucupin were much more effective than novocain from the standpoint of duration of anaesthesia. Nupercaine 1:1,500 was as effective as the 1:1,000 solution and more effective than the 1:2,000. The higher concentrations of Eucupin were more effective than the standard or stock solution (Eucupin dihydrochloride 0.06 Gm., procaine hydrochloride 0.3 Gm., Ringer's solution q.s. ad 30 cc.). The longest duration of anaesthesia, eight hours and six hours, respectively, was observed in two patients who were injected with 0.5 per cent Eucupin plus 1 per cent procaine and adrenalin. . . . An attempt to determine the average duration of anaesthesia in each group studied yielded inconclusive data. . . . It is a simple matter to inject the solutions, and with proper technique and precautions it should prove safe and free from serious complications. . . . Uterine contractions are not inhibited and an appreciable percentage of patients deliver spontaneously. No cases of shock have been encountered nor have any alarming symptoms been noted." 5 references.

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SLOCUM, H. C.: *The Relief of Pain in Obstetrics: a Review of 1982 Consecutive Deliveries*. Texas State J. Med. 41: 312-314 (Oct.) 1945.

"The analysis of 1982 consecutive deliveries has been made as to the effect of the various pain relieving drugs on the occurrence of asphyxia neonatorum. This work has been published from the obstetrician's point of view and is now being considered from that of the anesthetist. . . . The incidence of fetal asphyxia was increased with the administration of nonvolatile drugs in the early stages of labor. All inhalation agents used for spontaneous delivery compared favorably. The use of nitrous oxide or ethylene in-