

## RECTAL ELEMENT FOR USE WITH RESISTANCE DERMALORS

A small rectal unit interchangeable with the skin unit of a standard model dermalor was constructed. This unit increases the usefulness of the dermalor and decreases the number of instruments commonly employed by anesthesiologists.

A model No. 205 McKesson dermalor was used (figure 1). The calibrating rheostats were demounted from the rear panel and remounted on the front panel. Bar knobs and graduated dials were added to these rheostats. The skin unit leads were demounted from the instrument and a two-lead phone jack added to the front panel. This was connected to the instrument in place of the skin unit. A phone plug was added to the skin unit leads, thus restoring the original function of the dermalor, but making the skin unit separable.

The rectal element was constructed with No. 42 enamel-covered copper wire wound on a small core until its resistance was ap-

proximately that of the skin element. The ends were soldered to a 10 foot length of Belden wire. The resistance unit was covered with a thin-walled metal sheath which was crimped into the rubber, making a strong and waterproof union.

A phone plug was added to the other end of the Belden wire for connection with the instrument.

The complete rectal unit measured  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The instrument was then recalibrated for each of the two leads and the calibrating points noted on the rheostats.

M. W. MACCROSTIE, M.D., AND  
M. DIGBY LEIGH, M.D.,  
*Department of Anesthesiology,  
Vancouver General Hospital,  
Vancouver, British Columbia,  
Canada*

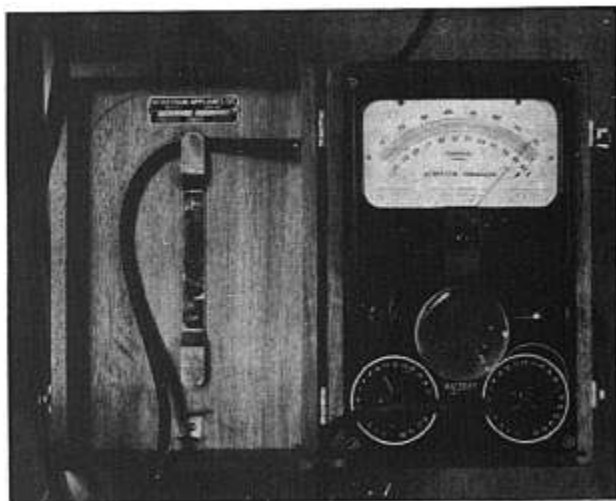


Fig. 1.