a genetic region in mice that specifies sensitivity to propofol. Anesthesiology 1998; 88:379–89


The Physician’s Pulse Watch

An eccentric experimentalist and lifelong asthmatic, Sir John Floyer (1649–1734) had earned his M.D. from Oxford and a lifetime appointment as Justice of the Peace from Lichfield before receiving his politically-linked knighthood. Ridiculed for advocating cold hydrotherapy, then hailed for penning a classic treatise on asthma, Floyer dedicated the first of his two "pulse" volumes to a British monarch as self-obsessed as himself about personal health, Queen Anne. When his fellow politician from nearby Coventry, sheriff Samuel Watson, moved to London as a clockmaker and then Royal Mathematician-in-Ordinary, Floyer popularized that horologist’s use of a seconds hand and a stopping lever in watches designed for taking the pulse. As pictured above from the Huston Rare Book Room of the Wood Library-Museum, Floyer’s 1707 volume of The Physician’s Pulse Watch revolutionized clinical monitoring and diagnosis by quantifying “the natural pulse and the excesses and defects from this . . .” (Copyright © the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc. This image appears in color in the Anesthesiology Reflections online collection available at www.anesthesiology.org.)

George S. Bause, M.D., M.P.H., Honorary Curator, ASA’s Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, Park Ridge, Illinois, and Clinical Associate Professor, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. UJYC@aol.com.