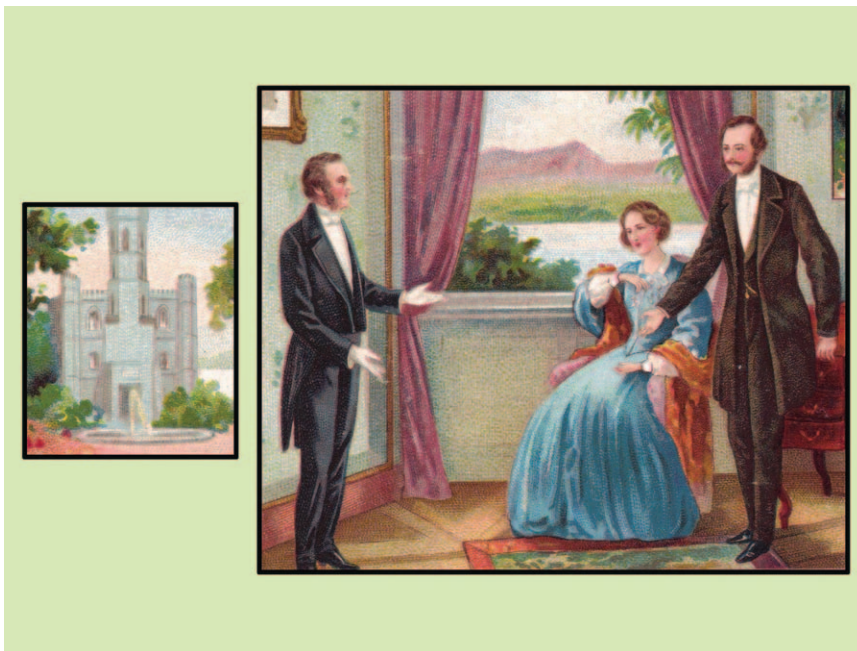


38. Ozek M, Uresin Y, Güngör M: Comparison of the effects of specific and nonspecific inhibition of nitric oxide synthase on morphine analgesia, tolerance and dependence in mice. *Life Sci* 2003; 72:1943–51
39. Toda N, Kishioka S, Hatano Y, Toda H: Modulation of opioid actions by nitric oxide signaling. *ANESTHESIOLOGY* 2009; 110:166–81
40. Zhang J, Hoffert C, Vu HK, Groblewski T, Ahmad S, O'Donnell D: Induction of CB2 receptor expression in the rat spinal cord of neuropathic but not inflammatory chronic pain models. *Eur J Neurosci* 2003; 17:2750–4
41. Costa B, Colleoni M, Conti S, Trovato AE, Bianchi M, Sotgiu ML, Giagnoni G: Repeated treatment with the synthetic cannabinoid WIN 55,212-2 reduces both hyperalgesia and production of pronociceptive mediators in a rat model of neuropathic pain. *Br J Pharmacol* 2004; 141:4–8
42. Pol O, Murtra P, Caracul L, Valverde O, Puig MM, Maldonado R: Expression of opioid receptors and c-fos in CB1 knockout mice exposed to neuropathic pain. *Neuropharmacology* 2006; 50:123–32
43. Megías J, Guillén MI, Clérigues V, Rojo AI, Cuadrado A, Castejón MA, Gomar F, Alcaraz MJ: Heme oxygenase-1 induction modulates microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 expression and prostaglandin E(2) production in osteoarthritic chondrocytes. *Biochem Pharmacol* 2009; 77:1806–13
44. Watkins LR, Milligan ED, Maier SF: Glial activation: A driving force for pathological pain. *Trends Neurosci* 2001; 24:450–5
45. Mika J, Osikowicz M, Makuch W, Przewlocka B: Minocycline and pentoxifylline attenuate allodynia and hyperalgesia and potentiate the effects of morphine in rat and mouse models of neuropathic pain. *Eur J Pharmacol* 2007; 560:142–9
46. Bani-Hani MG, Greenstein D, Mann BE, Green CJ, Motterlini R: Modulation of thrombin-induced neuroinflammation in BV-2 microglia by carbon monoxide-releasing molecule 3. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 2006; 318:1315–22

ANESTHESIOLOGY REFLECTIONS FROM THE WOOD LIBRARY-MUSEUM

No Swan Song for Baron Justus von Liebig



Giessen Professor Justus Liebig was elevated to *Freiherr* (Baron) in 1845, the year that Bavaria's future "Swan King", Prince Ludwig II, was born. The prince's parents, King Maximilian II and Queen Marie are depicted (*right*) formally receiving Liebig 7 years later, in 1852, after the Baron had accepted their royal invitation to a professorship at the University of Munich. A pioneering professor of organic and agricultural chemistry, Justus von Liebig would also curate Germany's oldest continuously maintained botanical gardens and consult on other royal gardens. He passed away in 1873, about 11 years before the Swan King (now known as "Mad King" Ludwig II) could have used Liebig's expert advice—for it was in 1884 that King Ludwig II began moving into Neuschwanstein ("new swan stone"), the fantastic fortress after which many Disney theme park castles have been patterned. (Copyright © the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc.)

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.