

**Section on Anesthesiology
California Medical Association**

Mary E. Botsford, M. D., Chairman
807 Francisco St., San Francisco

Caroline B. Palmer, M. D., Secretary
2557 Clay St., San Francisco



**Pacific Coast
Association of Anesthetists**

Emma Buckley, M. D., President
2111 Hyde St., San Francisco

Wm. D. Wightman, M. D., Secretary
1136 W. 6th St., Los Angeles



**Joint Meeting
Hotel Huntington
Pasadena, Calif.
May 2-5, 1932**

First Session

Recent Progress in the Development of Anesthesiology as a Medical Specialty, (Chairman's Address)—Mary E. Botsford, M. D., 807 Francisco St., San Francisco.

Di-vinyl Oxid Anesthesia—Prof. Chauncey D. Leake, Ph. D., University of California Hospital and Medical School, San Francisco, (By Invitation).

Di-vinyl Oxid, chemically related to ether and ethylene, is a liquid boiling at 28° C, and is inflammable like ether. It is a more rapid and efficient anesthetic than ether and causes less deleterious physiological effects. It is less irritating than ether, but gives a better relaxation. Clinical trial thus far has justified such expectations of its value as are based on laboratory studies.

Nitrous Oxid-Oxygen Anesthesia: Six Years Added Experience—Philip K. Gilman, M. D., 2000 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco.

Cooperation of anesthetist and surgeon necessary in any anesthesia. Increasing use of nitrous oxid-oxygen during the past six years to the practical exclusion of all other anesthetics. Preliminary medication. Advantages and disadvantages of nitrous oxid-oxygen as compared to ether anesthesia. Addition of local anesthesia. Absence of shock and prompt recovery of consciousness. Lessened vomiting. Infrequency of postoperative respiratory complications. Citation of cases. Conclusions.

The Anesthetist in Medical Progress—John Miller Wilson, M. D., 605 Professional Bldg., Pasadena.

The anesthetist compared with other specialists in modern medicine and surgery. Some observations in thirty years as an anesthetist. The anesthetist's position on the surgical team. The responsibility of the anesthetist during the operation; first to the patient and second to the surgeon. The anesthetist and the hospital.

Spinal Anesthesia—W. D. Wightman, M. D., and Shuler F. Fagan, M. D., Los Angeles.

Brief history of spinal anesthesia. Review of literature on spinal anesthesia casualties. Indications and contraindications in spinal anesthesia together with the margin of safety. Technique of controllable spinal anesthesia with preoperative and postoperative care as practiced by us in our spinal anesthesia work. A one-reel colored picture of our complete technique.



Second Session

Choice of Anesthesia in Prostatectomy—Lloyd R. Reynolds, M. D., Department of Neurology, Stanford University Medical School, San Francisco.

Importance of selecting the type of anesthesia for each case. Requirements for perfect anesthesia. Facts to be considered in selecting the type of anesthesia. Types of anesthesia in popular use and their advantages and disadvantages: (a) local; (b) inhalation anesthesia-ether, nitrous oxid-oxygen, ethylene-oxygen; (c) sacral and parasacral; and (d) spinal. Important points in the technique of giving spinal anesthesia.

Further Reports on the Use of Tribromethanol (Avertin)—Dorothy A. Wood, M. D., 1390 Seventh Ave., San Francisco.

Discussion of the use of tribromethanol as a preoperative narcotic and as an anesthetic. Indications for its use; preoperative preparation of the patient; regulation of the dosage; technique of administration; management of the anesthesia; results obtained; postoperative handling and recovery of the patient.

The Present Status of Obstetrical Anesthesia—John Robert Burrows, M. D., 2406 Clay St., San Francisco.

A consideration of the various methods and agents in use at the present and in the past to produce analgesia and anesthesia in obstetrics. The requirements of an anesthetic agent in obstetrics. A review of various agents, including the inhalation anesthetics, the barbiturates, sacral block and spinal anesthesia. Their effect on the mother and child and their efficiency. Brief review of cases at Stanford Hospital from 1917 to the present. The importance of trained anesthetists in obstetrics. Resuscitation of the new-born.

Variations of Pulse and Blood Pressure on Postural Change in Health and Disease—David G. Ghrist, M. D., 1930 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles.

Reactions of pulse and blood pressure to postural change are presented in normal, hypotensive, hypertensive, arteriosclerotic, Addison's disease and other groups of subjects. Physiology of pathologic reactions and their relation to surgical shock. Indications for the use of ephedrin in pathologic subjects.

The Purity of Nitrous Oxid: With Special Reference to Nitrogen Content—Albert L. Chaney, The Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles. (By Invitation).

Cylinders of nitrous oxid have been found to contain considerable quantities of nitrogen gas as the principal impurity. Methods of testing the gas and the effect of this impurity on the anesthetic qualities of the gas.