

1. Patients.

The patients ranged from neonates to the elderly. Anaesthesia was required for both war wounded soldiers and civilians, and cold surgery in soldiers and civilians.

2. Apparatus

Two anaesthetic machines were held; the EMO and the Haloxaine.

The Haloxaine was used exclusively. Two mechanical faults occurred in apparatus during use. The reducing valve failed to function properly and the Wright respirometer was damaged. Neither of these failures rendered the machine inoperable.

3. Drugs

The only drugs used were the following: -

Thiopentone 25g. Atropine. Brevitol M

Alloferin

Neostigmine

Pethidine

Lethidrone

Valium

Lignocaine.

and Halothane.

4. Techniques

Spontaneous respiration was used whenever feasible and the situation allowed. This freed the anaesthetist for other work in the theatre or in the resuscitation ward adjacent to theatre. Relaxant anaesthesia with non-depolarizing relaxant was used when the situation demanded especially when many patients were being treated. Quick recovery helped the hard worked nurse in the ward.

5. Comment

In one 30m period twenty three patients were anaesthetised ~~some~~ many of these required abdominal and thoracic surgery.

The anaesthetist's hand on the bellows performing IPPR was ready to drop off at the end of this ~~period~~ time.

Could a small electrically driven ventilator be provided for use in conjunction with the Halorane?

Two patients required tracheostomy. Could some simple disposable wire gauze humidifiers be supplied that will fit the Portex tracheostomy tubes provided.

Approx price about 600/-

~~F.W.J. de Bass~~
~~Major RMC~~
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