Canadian Standards for Piped Gases

To the Editor:—Regarding the final paragraph of the article by Eichhorn et al.,¹ we would call attention to the recently approved revisions to Canadian Standards Association Standard Z305.1-1975, which include contaminant limits. There are 14 contaminants listed in the table, and limits are given for medical air, medical oxygen, and nitrous oxide. The revisions provide for testing the “source” only when the sample from the outlet exceeds the limits, and defines for testing purposes the point in the system where the “source” begins (looking from the outlet). The revisions also reference a new CSA Standard Z305.4, “Qualification Requirements for Agencies Testing Non-Flammable Medical Gas Piping Systems.” Readers who are interested in the details of the revisions should note that holders of Standard Z305.1 who have returned their coupons will be automatically advised when the revisions have been published. Orders for either of the Standards should be directed to the CSA Standards Sales Division, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada, M9W 1R3.

J. L. Fair
Senior Standards Administrator
Health Care Technology Program
Canadian Standards Association
Rexdale, Ontario, Canada

REFERENCE
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Ketamine and Angina

To the Editor:—The article by Balagot et al.¹ attributed the postoperative occurrence of Prinzmetal’s variant angina to: 1) failure to take nitroglycerin prior to the operation; 2) omission of atropine as part of the preoperative medication; and 3) inadequate spinal anesthesia. Although these factors were possibly contributory to the exacerbation of the condition, they still do not adequately explain the precipitating stress. The authors do not report the patient’s vital signs after ketamine was given, nor do they consider that ketamine, with its inotropic and chronotropic effects,² may have precipitated an acute increase in myocardial oxygen consumption, with resultant ischemia. One should, in the case of a patient with known angina pectoris, be circumspect about the use of ketamine because of its known effects on increasing the determinants of myocardial oxygen consumption.

Frank Guerra, M.D.
Assistant Professor
Department of Anesthesiology
University of Colorado Medical Center
Denver, Colorado 80262

REFERENCES
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