ABSTRACTS

Editorial Comment: A fixed style of presentation for this department of Anesthesiology has purposely not been defined. It is the wish of the Editorial Board to provide our readers with the type of abstract they desire. Correspondence is invited offering suggestions in regard to the length of abstracts, character of them, and source of them. The Board will appreciate the cooperation of the membership of the Society in submitting abstracts of outstanding articles to be considered for publication.


"The use of hypnotics in the prevention and treatment of toxic reactions to local anesthetics is based on animal studies which show that hypnotics, especially the barbiturates, depress the convulsive effects of local anesthetics. Presidon (Pyridylidione; 3-3-diethyl-2,4-dioxotetrahydropyridine) is a relatively short acting hypnotic with a wide margin of safety. . . . The comparative hypnotic and anticonvulsive properties of Presidon and pentobarbital have been determined in mice, guinea pigs, rabbits and dogs. . . . Presidon and pentobarbital administered intraperitoneally, prevent the convulsions produced by procaine in dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice. Presidon confers protection against the convulsive effects of procaine at one-fourth to one-third the hypnotic dose, whereas the protective dose of pentobarbital is from one-half to the full hypnotic dose."

A. A.


"The recent use of N-2-diethylaminoethyl para-amino benzamide HCl in control of cardiac arrhythmias aroused interest in its anesthetic properties. This substance is the amide analogue of procaine. . . . Preliminary experiments performed on the isolated frog sciatic nerve by techniques previously described by us indicated that procaine amide was relatively inert. It was found, however, that upon intracutaneous or subcutaneous injection in man that this compound caused prompt anesthesia, the duration of which approximately that found for