72. Yuen EY, Wei J, Liu W, Zhong P, Li X, Yan Z: Repeated stress causes cognitive impairment by suppressing glutamate receptor expression and function in prefrontal cortex. Neuron 2012; 73:962–77
73. Li N, Lee B, Liu RJ, Banasr M, Dwyer JM, Iwata M, Li XY, Aghajanian G, Duman RS: mTOR-dependent synapse formation underlies the rapid antidepressant effects of NMDA antagonists. Science 2010; 329:959–64
74. Skolnick P: AMPA receptors: A target for novel antidepressants? Biol Psychiatry 2008; 63:347–8
75. Latremoliere A, Woolf CJ: Central sensitization: A generator of pain hypersensitivity by central neural plasticity. J Pain 2009; 10:895–926
76. Kessels HW, Malinow R: Synaptic AMPA receptor plasticity and behavior. Neuron 2009; 61:340–50
77. Gonçalves L, Silva R, Pinto-Ribeiro F, Pêgo JM, Bessa JM, Pertovaara A, Sousa N, Almeida A: Neuropathic pain is associated with depressive behaviour and induces neuroplasticity in the amygdala of the rat. Exp Neurol 2008; 213:48–56
78. Kontinen VK, Kauppila T, Paananen S, Pertovaara A, Kalso E: Behavioural measures of depression and anxiety in rats with spinal nerve ligation-induced neuropathy. Pain 1999; 80:341–6
79. Suzuki T, Amata M, Sakaue G, Nishimura S, Inoue T, Shibata M, Mashimo T: Experimental neuropathy in mice is associated with delayed behavioral changes related to anxiety and depression. Anesth Analg 2007; 104:1570–7
80. Zeng Q, Wang S, Lim G, Yang L, Mao J, Sung B, Chang Y, Lim JA, Guo G, Mao J: Exacerbated mechanical allodynia in rats with depression-like behavior. Brain Res 2008; 1200:27–38
81. Kim H, Chen L, Lim G, Sung B, Wang S, McCabe MF, Rusanescu G, Yang L, Tian Y, Mao J: Brain indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase contributes to the comorbidity of pain and depression. J Clin Invest 2012; 122:2940–54
82. Borges G, Neto F, Mico JA, Berrocoso E: Reversal of monoarthritis-induced affective disorders by diclofenac in rats. Anesthesiology 2014; 120:1476–90

ANESTHESIOLOGY REFLECTIONS FROM THE WOOD LIBRARY-MUSEUM

From $1 a Pound to $1 a Grain—Coca Leaf to Cocaine in 1885

In June of 1885, New York's *American Agriculturist* magazine published that "The discovery that Cocaine will produce local anaesthesia, or insensibility to pain, is next in importance to the discovery of the properties of ether." The article cites the genus of the Coca shrub (*left*) as *Erythroxylon* [*sic*] which means "red-wood." In 1885, a pound (454 g) of dried coca leaves sold for $1. However, at 1/7000 of that weight, a grain (65 mg) of cocaine isolated from the coca leaf (*right*) also sold in 1885 for that same $1, which is more than $25 in today's U.S. dollars. The *American Agriculturist* notes that in "view of the probable increased demand for Coca, … our Department of Agriculture [should] consider the possibility of successfully cultivating the shrub within our territory." (Copyright © the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc.)

George S. Bause, M.D., M.P.H., Honorary Curator, ASA's Wood Library-Museum of Anesthesiology, Schaumburg, Illinois, and Clinical Associate Professor, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. UJYC@aol.com.