

response to noxious stimulation but does not diminish the light reflex. *ANESTHESIOLOGY* 1997; 87:849–55

4. Isnardon S, Vinclair M, Genty C, Hebrard A, Albaladejo P, Payen JF: Pupillometry to detect pain response during general anaesthesia following unilateral popliteal sciatic nerve block: A prospective, observational study. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2013; 30:429–34
5. Larson MD, Fung RS, Infosino AJ, Baba A: Efficacy of epidural block during general anesthesia. *ANESTHESIOLOGY* 2006; 105:632–3
6. Loewenfeld IE: Mechanism of reflex dilation of the pupil: Historical review and experimental analysis. *Doc Ophthalmol* 1958; 12:184–448
7. Leslie K, Sessler DI, Smith WD, Larson MD, Ozaki M, Blanchard D, Crankshaw DP: Prediction of movement during propofol/nitrous oxide anesthesia. *ANESTHESIOLOGY* 1996; 84:52–63
8. Larson MD, Sessler DI, Washington DE, Merrifield BR, Hynson JA, McGuire J: Pupillary response to noxious stimulation during isoflurane and propofol anesthesia. *Anesth Analg* 1993; 76:1072–8
9. Gray AT, Krejci ST, Larson MD: Neuromuscular blocking drugs do not alter the pupillary light reflex of anesthetized humans. *Arch Neurol* 1997; 54:579–84
10. Rollins MD, Feiner JR, Lee JM, Shah S, Larson M: Pupillary effects of high-dose opioid quantified with infrared pupillometry. *ANESTHESIOLOGY* 2014; 121:1037–44
11. Henthorn TK, Krejcie TC, Avram MJ: Early drug distribution: A generally neglected aspect of pharmacokinetics of particular relevance to intravenously administered anesthetic agents. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2008; 84:18–22
12. Larson MD, Talke PO: Effect of dexmedetomidine, an alpha2-adrenoceptor agonist, on human pupillary reflexes during general anaesthesia. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 2001; 51:27–33
13. Larson MD, Kurz A, Sessler DI, Dechert M, Tayefeh F, Bjorksten AR: Lidocaine does not depress reflex dilation of the pupil. *Reg Anesth* 1997; 22:461–5

ANESTHESIOLOGY REFLECTIONS FROM THE WOOD LIBRARY-MUSEUM

Sulphuric Ether as “Salvation Oil”: A 2% Solution “In Place of a Physician”



With labels in English and German, a 2% solution of “SULPH[uric] ETHER” was peddled to rural American families as “Salvation Oil.” Used as an external liniment, this panacea was truly a family affair—it could be applied or rubbed onto the skin of family members or onto the hide of horses, cattle, or other family livestock. In December of 1898, Nebraska’s *Cherry County Independent* newspaper advertised the use of “Salvation Oil for what it is recommended in place of a physician. It never fails.” (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.