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Appendix

Members of the Tapered Endotracheal Tube to prevent Respiratory Infections (TETRIS) Study Group:

The TETRIS study group members are authors of this article and the following investigators: Liliane Bodin, M.D., Romain Deransy, M.D., M.Sc., Pierre Garçon, M.D., Hatem Douiri, M.D., Ismael Khalifa, M.D., Antoine Pons, M.D. (Multidisciplinary Intensive Care Unit, Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care, La Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Assistance Publique–Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France); Wen-Jie Gu, Ph.D. (Clinical Research Department, La Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Assistance Publique–Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France); Fabien Koskas, M.D., Ph.D., Julien Gaudric, M.D. (Department of Vascular Surgery, La Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Assistance Publique–Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France).

ANESTHESIOLOGY REFLECTIONS FROM THE WOOD LIBRARY-MUSEUM

Peale's Central Figures in *The Court of Death*: Death, the Corpse, Old Age, and Faith



Raised in a Vermont family of church deacons and clergymen, nitrous oxide pioneer Gardner Q. Colton (1814–1898) so relished selling tickets for showings of *The Court of Death* that in 1858 he bought that allegorical oil painting from its American painter, Rembrandt Peale (1778–1860). In a central close-up (*above*) of the chromolithograph that Colton mass-produced for sale, pharaoh-like Death (1) passes judgment over the youthful Corpse (2), on whose chest rests the right foot of Death. Approaching Death is the figure—uniting supposed features of the bard Homer with the body of Peale's father—of Old Age (3), who, supported by Faith (4), can triumph over Death. Over a rocky surface, Peale arches the Corpse (modeled after an actual cadaver and after Peale's brother) with "oblivion's listless stream" washing over its head and feet to show that, "We know not whence man cometh, nor whither he goeth." In 1863, less than 4 years after first selling copies of Peale's masterwork, Colton would found his namesake dental association for using unoxxygenated nitrous oxide anesthetics to "wash away" patients' experiences or memories of dental extraction. (Copyright © the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc.)

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