- (RyR3) in adult hippocampal neural stem cells. Front Cell Neurosci 2016; 10:116
- 52. Neuner SM, Heuer SE, Huentelman MJ, O'Connell KMS, Kaczorowski CC: Harnessing genetic complexity to enhance translatability of Alzheimer's disease
- mouse models: A path toward precision medicine. Neuron 2019; 101:399–411.e5
- 53. Inan S, Wei H: The cytoprotective effects of dantrolene: A ryanodine receptor antagonist. Anesth Analg 2010; 111:1400–10

ANESTHESIOLOGY REFLECTIONS FROM THE WOOD LIBRARY-MUSEUM

Kelsey and Sampsell's Vitalized Air: Anesthetic or "Aenesthetic"?



As early as 1883 from Elyria, Ohio, Drs. Lorenzo C. Kelsey (1824 to 1895) and James A. Sampsell (1845 to 1906) were advertising their preferred "aenesthetic" (*lower*, from their trade card's reverse), which had been patented 30 miles to their northwest, in Cleveland. Branded as "vitalized air," this combination of nitrous oxide with chloroform and alcohol would become one of America's most widely used anesthetics in the 1890s. With the passing of Kelsey in 1895, the partnership of "Kelsey & Sampsell" (*upper*, that trade card's obverse) dissolved and Sampsell moved south to try peddling vitalized air in New Orleans. (Copyright © the American Society of Anesthesiologists' Wood Library–Museum of Anesthesiology.)

George S. Bause, M.D., M.P.H., Clinical Associate Professor, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Copyright © 2020, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, Inc. Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.