

thesia 75 to 100 per cent by the addition of levophed in amounts of 0.038 to 0.045 mg. intrathecally."

A. A.

BALTHASAR, A. P.: *A Simple Chin Support for Anaesthesia*. M. J. Australia 1: 217 (Feb. 10) 1951.

"The device to be described has proved of value in anaesthesia for long orthopaedic procedures at Saint Vincent's Hospital and the Royal South Sydney Hospital. . . Nothing more formidable is required than an inextensible bandage about eight feet long and two inches wide, and a small strip of sticking plaster. The middle of the bandage is passed under the chin and immobilized there by the strip of sticking plaster which is affixed from the centre of the mask over the bandage and down onto the skin of the midline of the neck as far as the Adam's apple. The bandage is then passed on either side of the face and looped over itself to form a slip-knot lying on the forehead. The two ends are taken vertically downwards over the head of the operating table and secured to any convenient anchoring point underneath. . . . It is essential that the slip-knot be placed on the forehead and not further back on the head, as only in this position does it serve to change the line of action of the pull."

A. A.

LUDUENA, F. P., AND HOPPE, J. O.: *Local Anesthetic Activity, Toxicity and Irritancy of 2-Alkoxy Analogs of Procaine and Tetracaine*. J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap. 104: 40-53 (Jan.) 1952.

"Preliminary observations on a series of 2-alkoxy procaine derivatives.

. . . revealed a progressive increase in activity with increase in the length of the ether side chain. . . . Following this interesting lead, additional compounds were synthesized by Clinton and his associates . . . which made it possible to investigate more extensively the effect of 2-alkoxy substitution in several series of basic esters of the 4-amino- and 4-butylamino-benzoate type structure. The present communication represents a summary of the results obtained in a study of the local anesthetic activity, acute toxicity, and local tissue irritant properties of a series of 38 compounds in comparison with procaine, tetracaine and cocaine. . . . Forty compounds, most of them 2-alkoxy analogs of procaine, tetracaine, or closely related compounds, have been tested for local anesthesia (sciatic nerve block and corneal anesthesia), local irritation and intravenous toxicity. In the diethylaminopropyl-, diethylaminoethyl- and piperidylpropyl 1-4-amino-benzoates, the local anesthetic effect and toxicity increased with the length of the 2-alkoxy side chain. They all produced relatively low local irritation on the tissues. . . .

"The effect of the basic ester side chain on local anesthesia and toxicity was found to be as follows: dimethylaminoethyl < diethylaminoethyl = diethylaminopropyl < piperidylpropyl. 2-Propoxy or 2-butoxy substitution did not increase the local anesthetic activity or the toxicity of the piperidylpropyl-4-butylaminobenzoate. The local irritancy was greatly increased. Some of the higher 2-alkoxy derivatives in the 4-aminobenzoate series were found to equal or exceed the local anesthetic activity of tetracaine and were less irritating."

A. A.