

CORRESPONDENCE

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In Reply:—In August of 1996 Life-Tech's instrument testing procedures determined that instruments of the lot that was being tested was found to have the problem Dr. Hadzic describes. The engineering team was alerted and the problem was quickly eliminated with an addition of a capacitor change.

It was determined that a recall was not necessary because the problem posed no danger to patients. We have and continue to add the modification to instruments returned to Life-Tech. All instruments with this defect, whether or not it is returned for this complaint, have been modified at no charge to the customer.

This inconsistency was only in the DualStim Deluxe, model NS-2CA/DX and was eliminated in instruments manufactured after August 16, 1996. Due to the inability to no longer obtain metal cases for the DualStim, it has since been replaced with newly introduced MaxiStim and EZStim.

Customers experiencing this the problem described by Dr. Hadzic can call Life-Tech's service department at 1-800-231-9841.

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Area under the Compound A Concentration Curve (Compound A AUC) Analysis

To the Editor:—We read with interest the article by Kharasch *et al.*¹ In particular, we found their use of an AUC analysis to

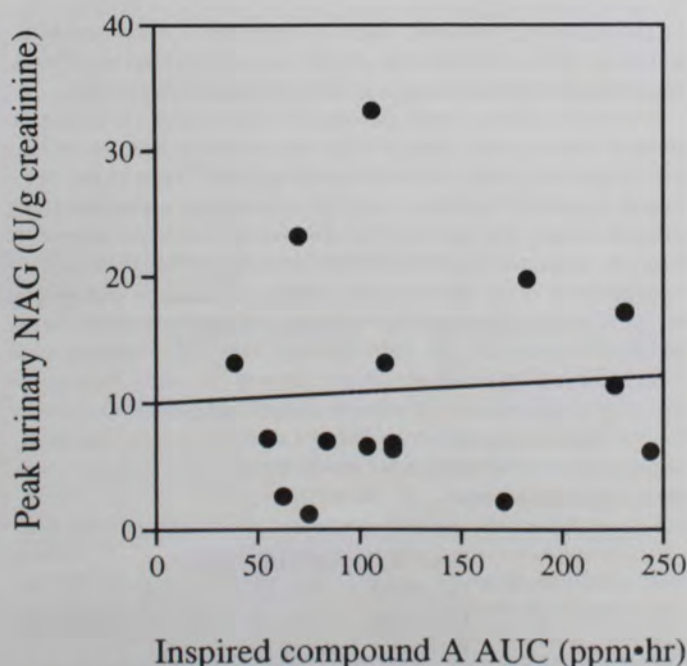


Fig. 1. Relationship between postanesthesia peak urinary NAG excretion and compound A exposure (inspired compound A AUC) in the low-flow sevoflurane group ($r^2 = 0.004$, $P = 0.821$).

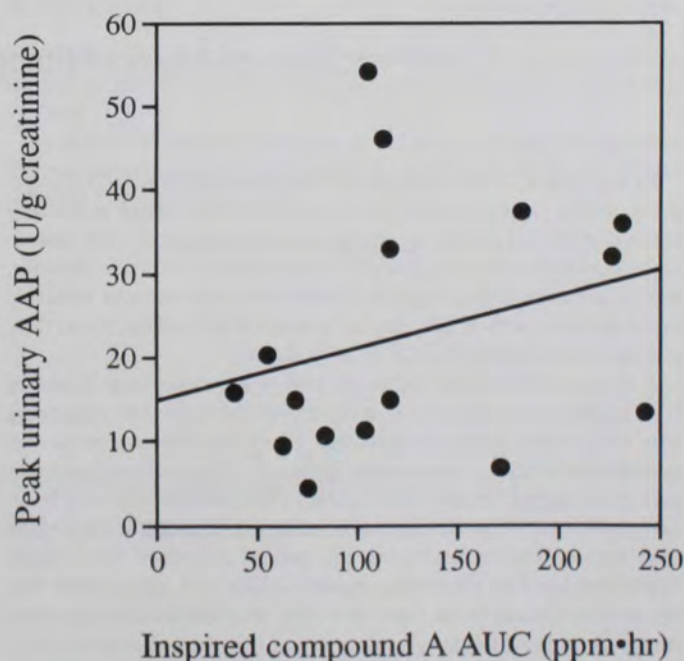


Fig. 2. Relationship between postanesthesia peak urinary AAP excretion and compound A exposure (inspired compound A AUC) in the low-flow sevoflurane group ($r^2 = 0.074$, $P = 0.313$).

quantify compound A exposure to be an interesting approach. We, therefore, re-analyzed the data from our own publication² using a similar approach and found the following.

The area under the compound A concentration curve (com-