

Inhalation anaesthesia

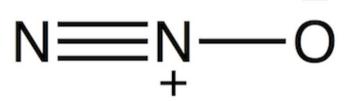
Chlorinated hydrocarbons
Volatile Hydrocarbons

Nitrous oxide

Fluorinated hydrocarbons

Intravenous anaesthesia

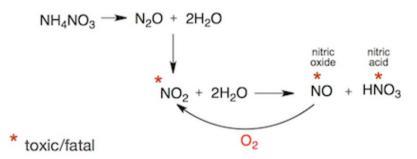
Nitrous oxide



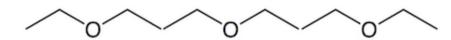
its other names: nitrogen oxide dinitrogen monooxide laughing gas weakest, but safest InhA may get bouts of hysteria rapid recovery

Production of Nitrous Oxide

$$NH_4NO_3 \xrightarrow{200^{\circ}C} N_2O + 2H_2O$$
Ammonium nitrate nitrous oxide



Ether



its other names: chemical properties

diethyl ether flammable

ethane

explosive when mixed with air, nitrous

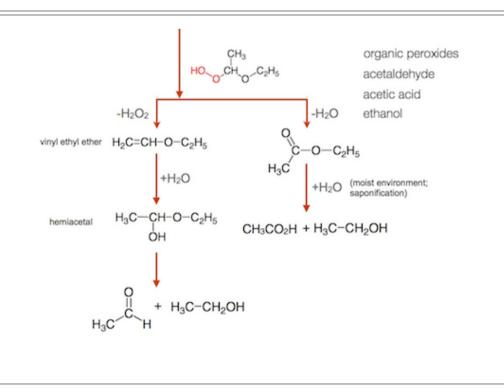
oxide or O₂

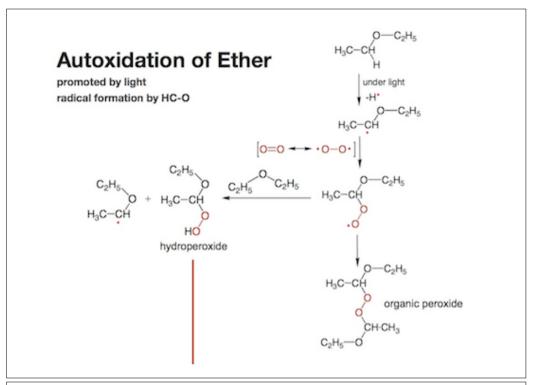
a smell

volatile, 34.6°C

never still... solution

fairly stable chemically to acids & alkalis except to cold hydrogen iodide





Chloronated Anaesthesia

Chloroform

its other names: trichloromethane

colourless; bp ~ 60°C slightly soluble in water miscible with non-polar solvents

potent anaesthesia good analgesic effects

but has serious cardiac arrhythmias & nephrotoxic apart from well known carcinogenic effects

a-elimination

Chloroform

decomposition

quite stable chemically, unlike halothane

Intravenous Anaesthesia

Ketamine

(R,S)-2-(2'-chlorophenyl)-2methylamino-cyclohexan-1-one

injection, potent & rapid acting short acting (10-25 mins)

> paediatric & induction anaesthesia

> > sold as racemate

Etomidate

ethyl 3-[(1R)-1-phenylethyl] imidazole-4-carboxylate

injection, potent & rapid acting extremely short acting (<3 mins)

induction anaesthesia

Thiopental sodium

(R)-isomer