History

Approx. 1200 a. c.  
ASKLEPIDOS (Greek)  
A drink called NEPENTHE to causing of pain

Approx. 1000 a. c.  
CHARAKA (India)  
acute alcoholic intoxication causing insensitiveness

Approx. 50 a. c. to 75 a. D.  
DIOCURIDES (Rom)  
PLINIUS (Rom)  
Wine of Mandragora

Approx. 800  
An extraction of thorn apple, opium, mulberry, cannabis, mandragora and aconite soaked by a sponge, dried and moisturised again. The vapours result in inhalation anaesthesia

1546  
Ether synthesis in Germany

1771  
Nitros oxide has been detected

1772  
Oxygen has been detected

1831  
Chloroform has been detected

Apparatus for the inhalation of sulfur ether according to Morton and Jackson

Apparatus for the inhalation of sulfur ether (at about 1846) according to William Thomas Green Morton. First successful anaesthetic demonstration on 16.10.1846 in the Massachusetts General Hospital/Boston.

Morton used a ether-soaked sponge in a glass bulb. The inspiration is made by the glass bulb, the Expiration by means of a valve into the ambient air (half-open System).
1844 First demonstration of nitros oxide

Dr. Morton narcotised Mr. Abbot in Boston

1862 Schimmelbusch Ether drop by drop anaesthesia

1868 Nitros oxide in steel bottles available

1898 Spinal anaesthesia
Ether anaesthetic apparatus according to Louis Ombredanne (1871-1956), first published in 1908.

The hollow ball is filled with gauze, the control tube had a pointer. Air reservoir bag made of an animal blister. Facemask with rubber seal or made of metal.

Ether inhalation apparatus according to Clover

The ether anaesthetic apparatus was published 1877 and manufactured by the company Krohne & Sesemann in London. There is no connection to outside air. Inhalation and exhalation air will taken up by a bag from pig blister.
Chlorine ethyl anaesthetic apparatus according to D’Camus.

Chlorine ethyl was filled into the metal chamber. Freshgas became in the connecting piece between mask and reservoir bag. The bag was manufactured usually from inelastic wax paper or pig blisters.

Somnoform inhaler

Somnoform was introduced 1901 by Dr. G Rolland, Bordeaux, to the anaesthesia. Somnoform is a mixture from ethyl chloride (60 %), methyl chloride (35 %) and ethyl bromide (5 %). It should be fast and simple in application, immediately work and fast drained out. Somnoform inhaler was produced for the first time 1908 by Stratford Cookson CO, Philadelphia. Further models had a back breathing valve and a bend, in order to fix it at the head.
Somnoform inhaler in work

Anaesthetic apparatus according to Yankauer

The unit of Yankauer (approx. 1929) was used to the anaesthesia with e.g. ether in two atomizer bottles. For sucking up blood due to almond and polyp operations a small engine is used.
Chloroform-/Ether anaesthetic apparatus according to Boyle (approx. 1930, produced by Charles King)

This equipment is an advancement of the anaesthetic apparatus according to Junker. It is intended for the use with ether or chloroform. In the following years the equipment was modified.

1903 Ether and Chloroform mixing anaesthetic apparatus according to Roth, Dräger

Working principle:
The oxygen gas, under high pressure in a steel cylinder, is regulated by a pressure reducer. Chloroform or Ether will take out of the appropriate flacons drop by drop and vaporized in the oxygen flow. The number of the ether or chloroform drops can be adjusted with the rotary button.

1910 First clinical trial with curare
1911
Anaesthesia apparatus “Dräger Kombi”

1917
BOYLE designed an oxygen - nitros – oxide - ether anaesthetic apparatus

1925
Dräger Circuit System anaesthetic apparatus

1949
Dräger anaesthetic apparatus with flowmeter unit

1956
First application of Halothan

1960
Methoxyfluran is available

1962
Halothan is available (Hoechst)