

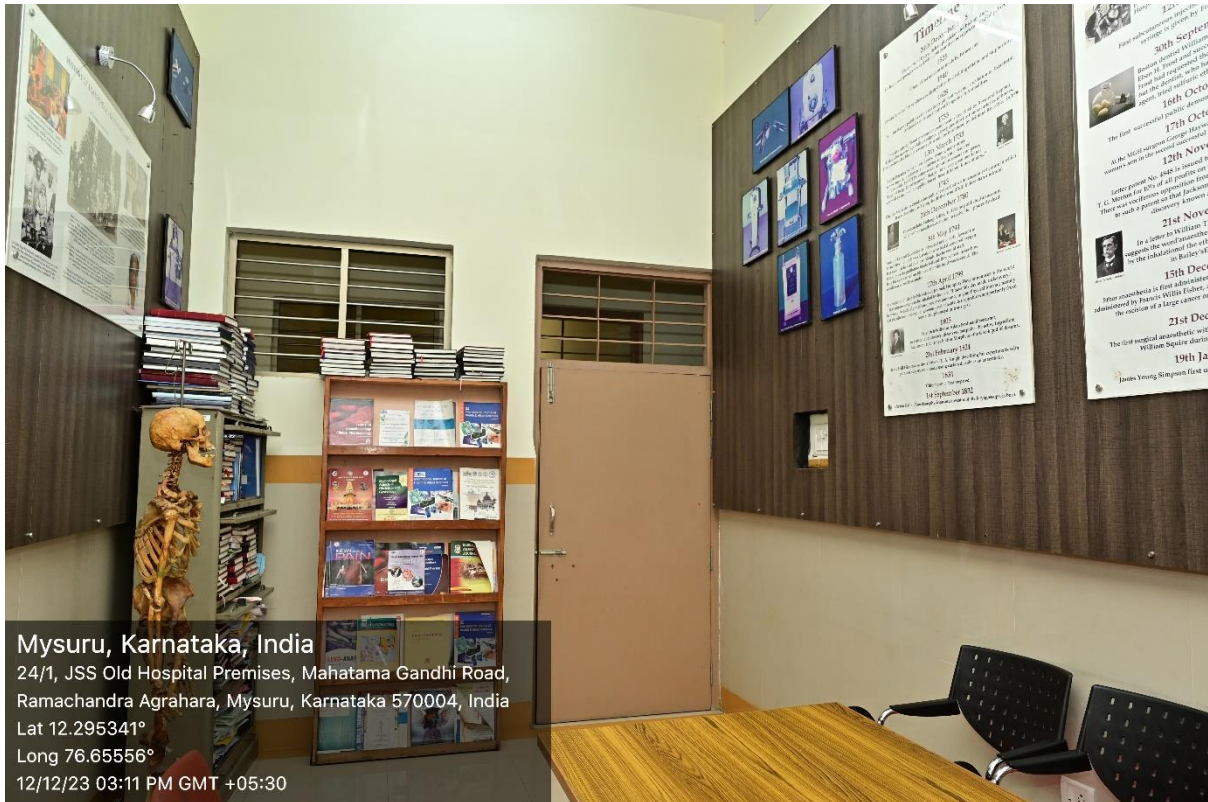
## Anaesthesia Museum

The history of anaesthesia spans centuries with significant advances in the last two decades.

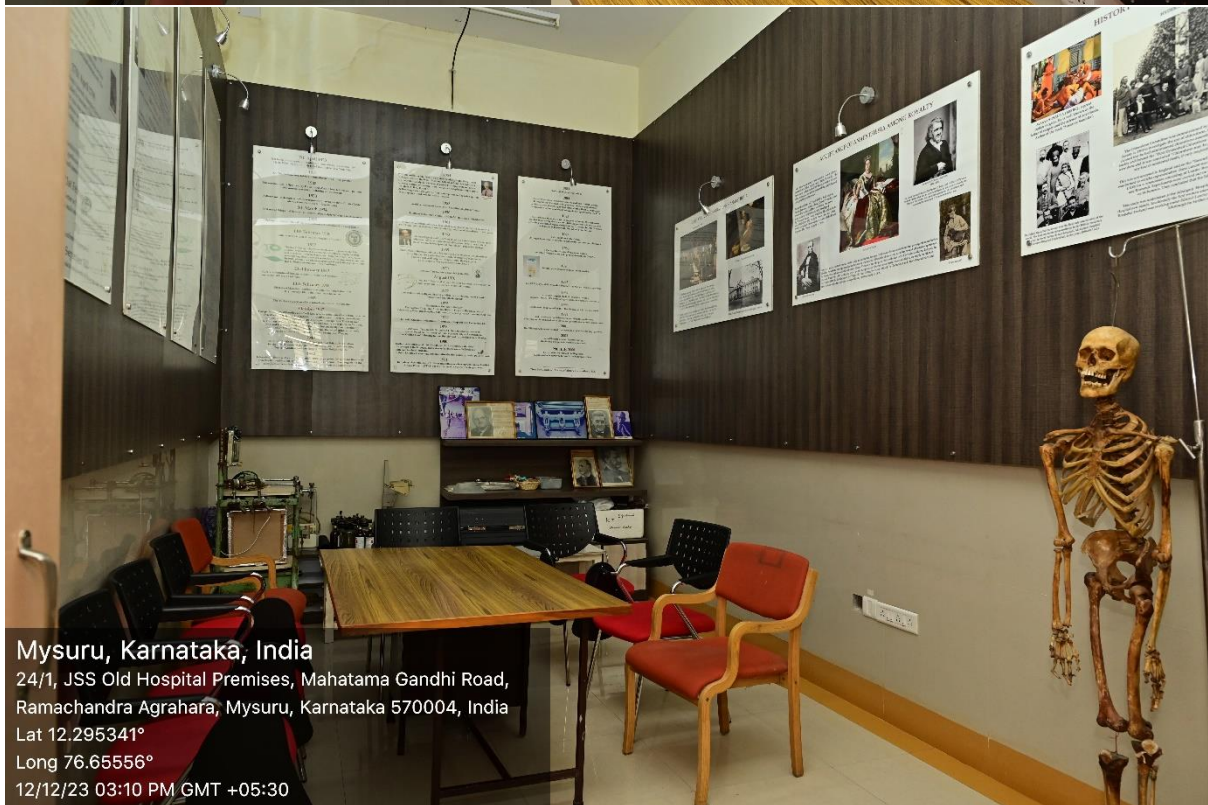
Though we no longer use the methods or gadgets that we used in the past, they form the core of our understanding of the present day anaesthesia machines and their working. They also help our post graduate students to understand the working of these machines. Keeping that in mind, we have preserved the boyles machine, the invention of which, is a significant event in the history of anaesthesia. We also have various vaporisers used for ether, trilene which is a rare sight these days. The working principle of the boyles machine is used even to this day in the modern anaesthesia workstations.

We also have representations of the dental anaesthesia machine and other vaporisers such as the fluotec and nitrous air machine for labour analgesia.

There is a huge timeline depicting the turning points in the progress of our field, to name a few, the first public demonstration of ether anaesthesia in 1846, the administration of the first spinal anaesthetic in 1897 and the introduction of relatively newer drugs like desflurane, rocuronium, sugammadex.



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