Content

Acknowledgements

List of Illustrations
   Figures
   Tables
   Graphs

Preface

1 Introduction
1.1 The framework
1.2 The history of Britain’s remarkable lead and Germany’s lag
   1.2.1 The ether versus chloroform explanation
   1.2.2 The cultural explanation
   1.2.3 Sauerbruch, the evil demon
1.3 The uneven comparison to be investigated
1.4 The general process of medical specialization
   1.4.1 The phase of the individual specialist
   1.4.2 The phase of the evolution from specialist to specialty
   1.4.3 The phase of interest organization, certification and exclusivity
1.5 Anaesthesia, the special specialty
1.6 Methodological remarks
   1.6.1 Terminology
   1.6.2 The period and area investigated
   1.6.3 Sources and literature
   1.6.4 Statistics
2 The turn of the century 1890-1914

2.1. Preview

2.2. The surgical world towards the end of the 19th century

2.2.1. The hospitalization of surgery
2.2.2. Physiological homeostasis
2.2.3. General anaesthetic mortality

2.3. General anaesthesia, as safe as its administrator

2.3.1. The Hyderabad Chloroform Commission
2.3.2. The ether versus chloroform debate
2.3.3. The fate of chloroform

2.4. The administration of anaesthetics

2.4.1. The free airway
   Early upper airway devices
   Kuhn’s tube
   The limitations of steel devices

2.4.2. Working with flows and pressure differences
   The anaesthetic apparatus
   Sauerbruch’s underpressure cabinet
   Overpressure anaesthetic apparatus
   A new industry

2.4.3. Intratracheal insufflation

2.5. The domain of anaesthesia

2.5.1. German surgeons adopt anaesthesia
   Surgery and anaesthesia integrated
   Anaesthetic textbooks by surgeons
   No anaesthetists in Germany
   Looking abroad

2.5.2. British surgeons not committed to anaesthesia
   Anaesthesia in Britain, a wilderness
   Anaesthetic textbooks by anaesthetists

2.5.3. Anaesthetists in Britain
   The Society of Anaesthetists
   The uncertain position of the anaesthetists
   Attempt to draft Legislation

2.6. Chapter review
3 The Great War 1914-1918

3.1. Preview
3.2. The scenery of the Great War
3.3. Military medicine
   3.3.1. Military surgery
       The development of echelon-based surgical care
       Shock treatment
   3.3.2. Manpower problems on both sides
3.4. Anaesthesia in the army: as simple as possible
   3.4.1. Anaesthetic techniques
       In the German forces
       In the British forces
   3.4.2. Organizational aspects
       Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC)
       ‘Heeressanitätsdienst’, Army Medical Service
3.5. The situation at home
3.6. Chapter review

4 The interwar years 1918-1939

4.1. Preview
4.2. Armistice
4.3. The anaesthetic heritage of the war
   4.3.1. Local anaesthesia and its limitations
       Regional anaesthesia
   4.3.2. Nurse anaesthetists in Britain
   4.3.3. ‘Narkoseschwestern’, anaesthetic nurses, in Germany
   4.3.4. ‘Kleine Narkose’ or minor anaesthesia
4.4. Major advances in anaesthesia with special reference to the free airway
   4.4.1. Intravenous anaesthesia to bypass the airway
       Barbiturates
   4.4.2. Control over the airway
       The overpressure anaesthetic apparatus
       Endotracheal intubation
       – The role of rubber
       – Magill and Rowbotham
       – Acceptation in anaesthetic practice
       – Marketing of the endotracheal tube
       – Endotracheal intubation in Germany
       – Germany’s lack of rubber
4.5. Anaesthesia in Germany
   4.5.1. German surgeons as guardians of anaesthetic knowledge
   4.5.2. A difficult market for anaesthetists in Germany
   4.5.3. A second phase of anaesthetic specialization fails

4.6. Anaesthesia in Britain
   4.6.1. Specialists in Britain
   4.6.2. Anaesthetists try to escape their sub-status
   4.6.3. An anaesthetic specialty is just about established

4.7. Chapter Review

5. The second world war 1939-1945
5.1. Preview
5.2. Toward a new war
   5.2.1. Army Medical Services
      'Heeressanitätsdienst', Army Medical Service
      The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC)
      Lower employment of medical personnel
   5.2.2. Different approach to civilian medical care
   5.2.3. The spark
5.3. Resuscitation, a renewed concept in war surgery
   5.3.1. Fluid resuscitation
5.4. Anaesthesia in modern warfare
   5.4.1. Anaesthesia in the German forces
   5.4.2. Anaesthesia in the British forces
      The anaesthetist within the surgical team
      Anaesthetic techniques
      The Epstein-Macintosh-Oxford vaporizer
5.5. British medical services, advance toward a specialist-like status for anaesthetists
   5.5.1. The ranking of anaesthetists
   5.5.2. International recognition of the British anaesthetist
5.6. The home fronts
5.7. Chapter review
6 Postwar 1945-1960

6.1. Preview
6.2. Aftermath of the Second World War
6.3. The anaesthetic heritage of the war
   6.3.1. New materials
   6.3.2. Fluid resuscitation
   6.3.3. Muscle relaxation
6.4. British anaesthetists after the war
   6.4.1. General practitioners are out
   6.4.2. The National Health Service
   6.4.3. Fellows in the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons
   6.4.4. Anaesthetic specialization in Britain
6.5. Anaesthetists in Germany
   6.5.1. A new generation of anaesthetists
   6.5.2. Anaesthetic teaching posts ‘under one roof’ in surgical clinics
   6.5.3. The independent organization of professional anaesthetists
   6.5.4. The division of labour in the operating theatre
   6.5.5. Anaesthetic specialization in Germany
   6.5.6. Evaluation of the remarkable U-turn in Germany
6.6. Chapter review

7 Summary and conclusion

7.1. The first phase of anaesthetic specialization
7.2. The second phase of anaesthetic specialization
7.3. The third phase of anaesthetic specialization
7.4. Epilogue

8 Zusammenfassung und Schlussfolgerung

8.1. Die erste Phase der Spezialisierung für Anästhesie
8.2. Die zweite Phase der Spezialisierung für Anästhesie
8.3. Die dritte Phase der Spezialisierung für Anästhesie
8.4. Epilog
9 Samenvatting en conclusie
9.1. De eerste fase van specialisatie in anesthesie
9.2. De tweede fase van specialisatie in anesthesie
9.3. De derde fase van specialisatie in anesthesie
9.4. Epiloog

Graphs section

Appendices
Appendix 1 The shortest history of anaesthesia and its specialty
Appendix 2 The operation registers
Appendix 3 The surgical instruments companies and their catalogues
Appendix 4 Some key figures
Appendix 5 The sizes of anaesthetic devices

Sources and literature
Archives
Britain
Germany
Bibliography
British anaesthetic textbooks
German anaesthetic textbooks
British surgical textbooks
German surgical textbooks
British war surgical textbooks
German war surgical textbooks
British industrial catalogues
German industrial catalogues
Obituaries and laudations
Other references

Index of persons

Curriculum vitae of the author