Drug	MAC	Blood: Gas partition coefficient	Vaporizer concentration range	Scattered notes
Isoflurane	1.2 %	1.4	0-5%	 Haloginated methyl ethyl ether Nonflammable, pungent (not used for induction)
Sevoflurane	2.0%	0.65	0-8 %	 Fluorinated methyl-isopropyl ether. Non pungency and relatively low MAC → most common for inhalational induction. → Degraded by alkali (barium hydroxide lime, soda lime), producing nephrotoxic end products (compound A)
Desflurane	6%	0.45	0-18%	 Halogenated Ether. High SVP which requires special vaporizer. Low solubility → rapid onset and offset → • Degraded by desiccated CO2 absorbent into carbon monoxide
Halothane	0.75 %	2.3	0-5 %	 Halogen substituted ethane. Nonflammable. Sensitive to light (dark bottles). Most potent inhalational anesthetic Very soluble in blood and adipose → Prolonged emergence Oxidized in liver by cytochrome P-450 2EI to trifluroacetic acid Y توجع راسك بتسوي Hepatitis A ot IV A ot IV A ot IV
Nitrous Oxide	105 %	0.47		The only inorganic anesthetic gas in clinical use. Inert nature with minimal metabolism. Colorless, odorless, tasteless. Week Anesthetic good analgesic agent. Does not trigger malignant hyperthermia Inhibits vitamin B-12 metabolism Diffusion into closed spaces Contraindications N2O diffuse into the cavity more rapidly than air (principally N2) diffuse out Pneumothorax, air embolism, acute intestinal obstruction, intracranial air, pulmonary air cysts, intraocular air bubbles, tympanic membrane grafting Avoided in pulmonary hypertension Muk <u>e 11</u> Second gas effect
Xenon (تذكر معتز كان يقول الوضع زينون يعني لوز) Perfect gas	71%			 Nonexplosive, non-pungent, odorless and chemically inert No metabolism and low toxicity High cost It has some analgesic effect.

Reduces anesthesia-emergent nausea and vomiting
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Very close to the 'ideal agent'
Minimal hemodynamic effects.
 Seems not to trigger malignant hyperthermia.

-Note :colors is matched to the slides