CONCLUSIONS
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With the present series of study drifting towards its end, on the basis of the observations made and the inferences derived therefrom, let us precisely enumerate the conclusions as under:

1. Anaesthesia alone and anaesthesia with surgery both caused highly significant increases (P < 0.001) in blood sugar and plasma FFA levels in all groups.

2. The quantum of increase was much greater (23.10 - 28.73 mg./dl. for blood sugar; 0.447 - 0.516 mEq/litre for plasma FFA) during anaesthesia with surgery than that (13.40 - 20.80 mg./dl. for blood sugar; 0.144 - 0.309 mEq/litre for plasma FFA) during anaesthesia alone.

3. The procedure of intubation, being the most stormy one, accounted for a major portion of total increase in blood sugar and plasma FFA irrespective of the inhalational agent employed.

4. During anaesthesia alone, the procedure of intubation etc. caused much more increase (39.42% - 46.27% and 33.66% - 50.00% of total increase) as compared to that caused by the rest of anaesthesia alone (53.73% - 60.58% and 50.00% - 66.34% of total increase) in blood sugar and plasma FFA respectively in all groups, if we compare the relative duration of both procedures (i.e. 5 minutes and 40 minutes respectively).

5. All the three inhalational agents used (i.e. ether, trichloroethylene and halothane) resulted in highly significant increases (P < 0.001) in blood sugar and plasma FFA.

6. The quantum of increase in blood sugar was maximum with ether (20.80 mg./dl.), while trilene and halothane did not differ much (13.40 and 14.17 mg./dl. respectively).
7. Taking into consideration the plasma FFA, the quantum of increase was again maximum with ether (0.309 mEq/litre), which was much more than the nearly similar increase (0.144 and 0.177 mEq/litre respectively) caused by trilene and halothane.

8. If we deduct the change caused by intubation (which is compulsorily caused during all types of general anaesthesia — inhalational, muscle relaxants, neurolepts etc.) from the total increase, then all the three inhalational agents caused much less increase in both blood sugar and plasma FFA as compared to the anaesthesia with surgery.

9. Arranging in the descending order (according to the quantum of increase caused by each inhalational agent), the sequence for blood sugar was — 1. Ether, 2. Halothane and 3. Trichloroethylene; while that for plasma FFA was — 1. Ether, 2. Trichloroethylene and 3. Halothane.
... ADIEU!
(till we meet again).