out audible annunciation. It must be understood that audible alarm annunciation is only indicated when immediate operator's action is required (WARNING) or when prompt operator action is required (CAUTION).

NAD's anaesthesia machines are equipped with pressure monitors which reveal a disconnect independent from the CO₂ monitor. The above-referenced classification for a line block has been re-evaluated after Dr. Lang's request to change this classification and to issue an alert. Our opinion has not changed from our original decision and an alert is, in our opinion, therefore, not indicated.

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North American Dräger
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Error – publisher's correction

To the Editor:

I am writing to alert readers of Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia, to an erratum in one of our books, *Drug Infusion Anesthesiology, Second Edition*. Page 39 of this book displays a table of manual infusion schemes listing dosages and dosages at lethal levels. In the original Table doses were given in mg and not as µg. The correct Table 6 is

TABLE 6. Manual infusion schemes when combined with 66% nitrous oxide*

Drug	Anesthesia		Sedation or Analgesia	
	Loading dose (µg · kg ⁻¹)	Maintenance infusion µg · kg ⁻¹ · min ⁻¹	Loading dose µg · kg ⁻¹	Maintenance infusion µg · kg ⁻¹ · min ⁻¹
Alfentanil	50–150	0.5–3.0	10–25	0.25–1.0
Fentanyl	5–15	0.03–0.10	1.5–3	0.01–0.03
Sufentanil	1–2.0	0.006–0.02	0.15–0.3	0.002–0.007
Methohexital	1000–2000	50–150	500–1000	10–50
Ketamine	1000–2000	10–50	500–1000	10–20
Propofol	1000–2000	80–150	250–1000	10–50
Midazolam	50–150	0.25–1.0	20–100	0.25–1.0

*Following the loading dose, an initially high infusion rate to account for redistribution should be used and then titrated to the lowest infusion rate that will maintain adequate anesthesia or sedation. For sedation, the loading dose is given over 5–10 min and is adjusted according to the patient's response. For anesthesia, midazolam must be administered in combination with an opiate.

David L. Sampson
Lippincott-Raven
Publishers