Introduction

Isoflurane was confirmed using an Agilent 6890 GC/5975 MS-EI with electron impact ionization in full scan mode. The analytes were identified by their characteristic RTs and spectra. The electron energy and quadrupole were set at 230°C and 150°F, respectively, with a mass range of 29 to 205.

The GC operating parameters were as follows: the injection port temperature was 165°C, the initial oven temperature was 100°C with a final hold time of 3.5 minutes, a ramp rate of 12°C per minute, a final temperature of 55°C with a final hold time of 8.00 minutes. The total run time was 12.5 minutes. The chromatographic column was a Rtx®-BAC1, 30 m x 0.32 mm i.d., 1.8 μm, cat. #18003.

The injector was operated in the split mode with a split ratio of 1:1 at a temperature of 200°C and the injection port temperature was 165°C. Sample volume was 600 μL with 1,250 μL internal standard. %GC of Headspace was manually injected using a 12.7 mm HCO2 insulin syringe.

Isoflurane: Linearity: 5.0 - 100 μg/mL; LOQ = 5 μg/mL; correlation coefficients >0.998% and <0.008% for Rtx®-BAC1, Rtx®-BAC2, Rtx®-BAC6, and Rtx®-BAC7.

Results

The distribution of isoflurane in tissues and fluids is shown in the abstract table.

There were 53 year old white male, who was a university professor. The deceased was a 53 year old white male, who was a university professor.

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Conclusions

The cause of death was ruled accidental acute isoflurane intoxication. It was accidental acute isoflurane intoxication. The cause of death was ruled accidental acute isoflurane intoxication.

References