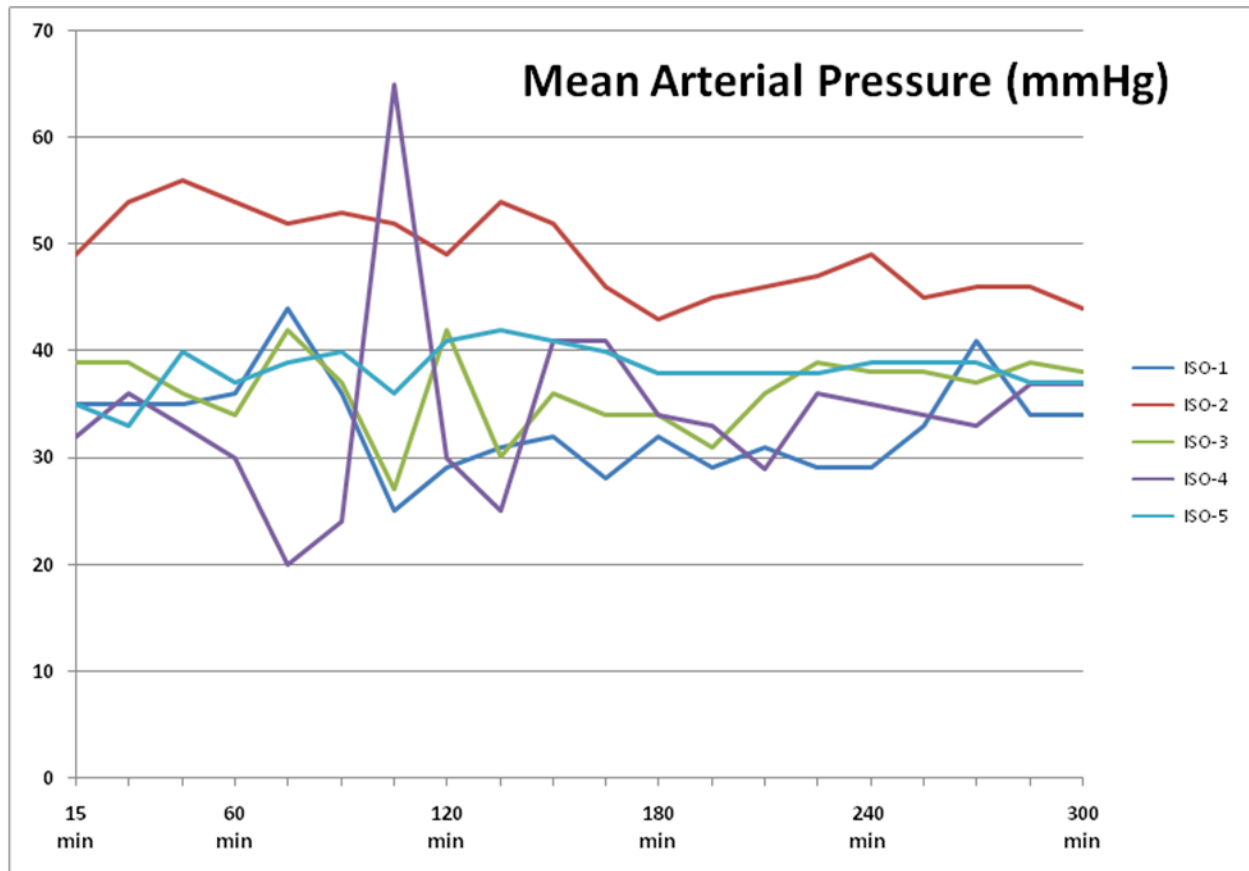


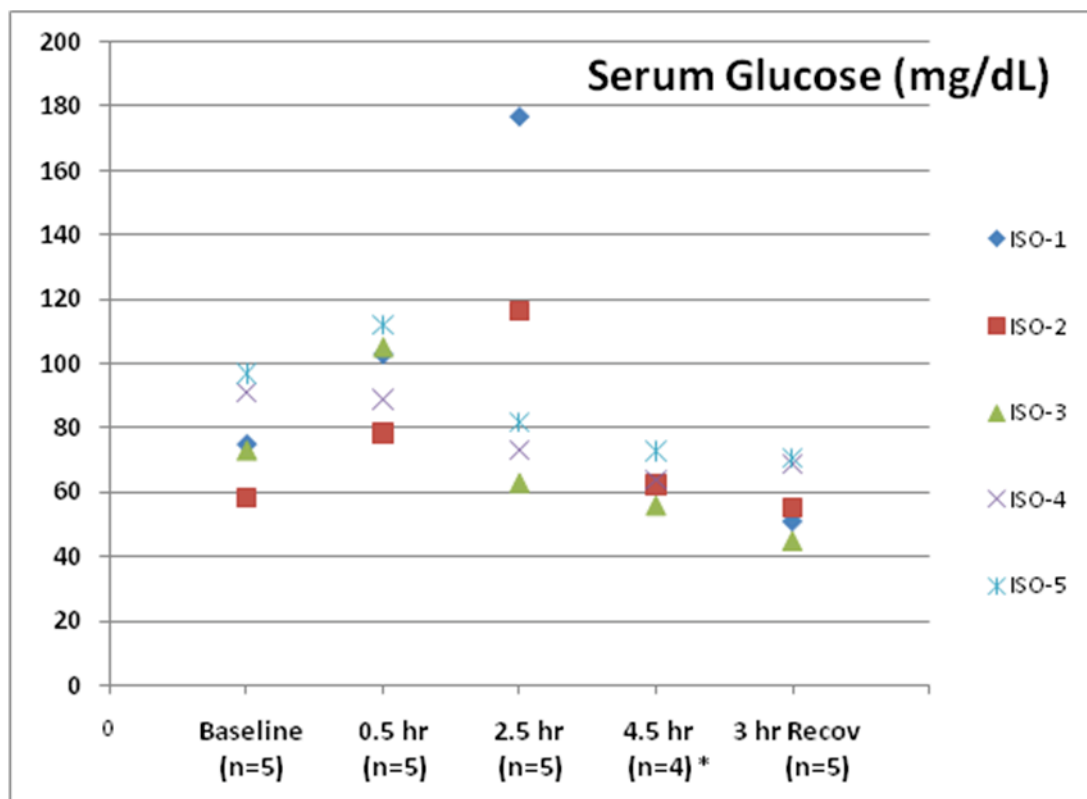
Supplemental Data

Figure 1:



Mean arterial pressure (mmHg) during isoflurane anesthesia, plotted separately for each animal (every 15 min). The blood pressure remains stable throughout the anesthetic period (see the table for group median [range] values). During the first hour Iso-4 appears sensitive to the hemodynamic side effects of isoflurane, and volatile anesthetic is decreased from 1.2 (end-tidal) to 1.0 at 75 min. The animal also receives a fluid bolus. At 105 min the same animal arouses with pinching of all four extremities (to determine anesthetic depth), and the blood pressure briefly increased. Subsequently, the blood pressure of Iso-4 stabilizes within the same range as observed in the other animals. Iso = isoflurane.

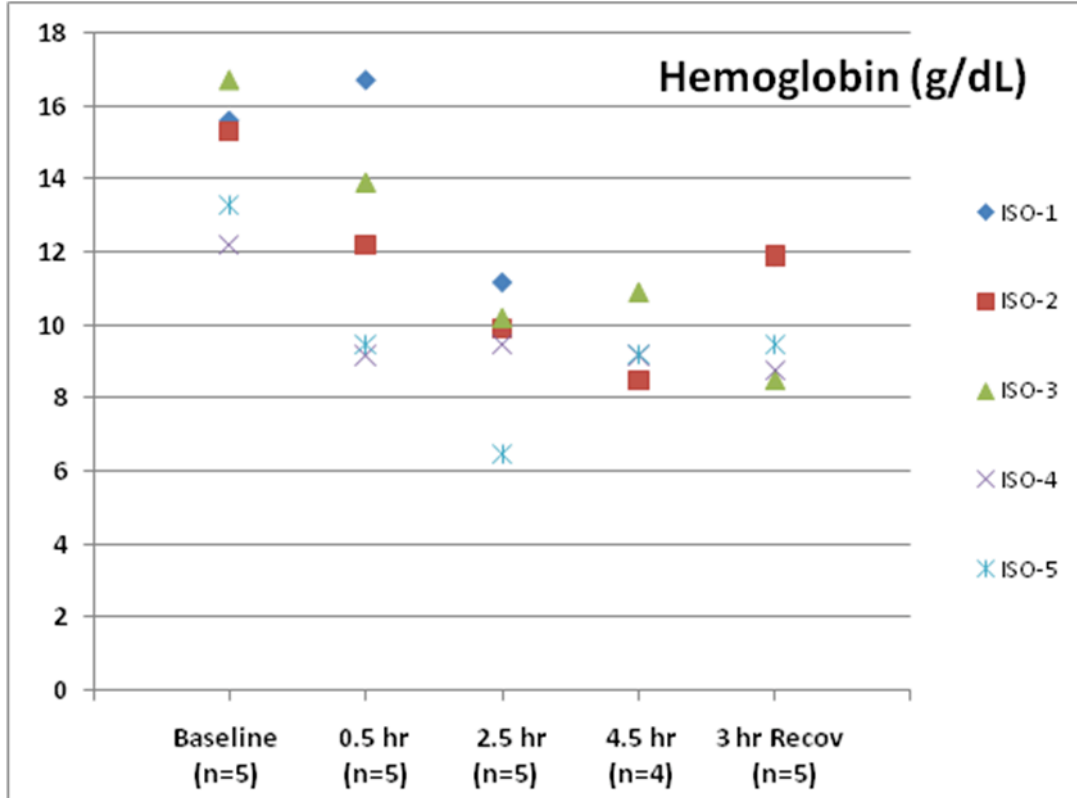
Figure 2:



Serum glucose concentration (mg/d) during isoflurane anesthesia, and at 3 hr of recovery, plotted separately for each animal (n=5). All animals received a continuous glucose infusion throughout the 5 hr of isoflurane anesthesia. During the recovery period animals were offered formula milk.

At 4.5 hr data from Iso-1 is not available (sample clotted; n=4). See the table for group median [range] values, and for comparisons between control and isoflurane animals at baseline and at 3 hr recovery. Iso = isoflurane; Recov = recovery.

Figure 3:



Serum hemoglobin concentration (mg/d) during isoflurane anesthesia and at 3 hr of recovery, plotted separately for each animal (n=5). The reduction in hemoglobin levels represents hemodilution secondary to fluid substitution during the 5 hr anesthetic (continuous infusion; additional boluses for hemodynamic support).

At 4.5 hr data from Iso-1 is not available (sample clotted; n=4). At 3 hr of recovery data from Iso-1 and Iso-2 are identical. See the table for group median [range] values, and for comparisons between control and isoflurane animals at baseline and at 3 hr recovery. Iso = isoflurane; Recov = recovery.