

Introduction Metoxifluran (Pentrox™) is a halogenated inhalation drug and has been used for many years in Australia. The onset is immediate and gives analgesia in lower doses and anesthesia in higher. Liver- and nephrotoxicity has been reported and metoxifluran shall not given to patients with liver and renal disease. In Australia it is considered as an easy and convenient pain relief in the prehospital setting. In Sweden we will here present the experiences for the first 200 patient in Sweden. Method Metoxiflurane is given with help of a single use inhalator in which the liquid drug evaporates. The treatment is selfadministered by the patients who slow down the inhalations when a good pain relief occurs. As the drug and the way to administer were new for all the ambulance teams a personally based theoretical and practical education with certification was done with everyone. All teams were given their manikin of the inhalator so they should be fully familiar with technique. The indications are patients with orthopedic- and soft-tissue trauma without signs of hypovolemia or altered consciousness. All treatments were registered on special protocol with age, sex and adverse effects as well as the analgesic effect validated by both team and patientThe NMR scale was used by both groups. Physiological parameters as respiratory rate, saturation, pulse, blood pressure and mental status were also recorded. The treatment was completed before admitting the patient to the ED. Result The majority of the patients had a good benefit of the drug. This was in accordance to the opinion of the ambulance nurses. The physiological parameters followed the pain-relieving effect and in no case systemic disturbances of serious character occurred. 22,5% of the patients had mild adverse reaction, as for example vertigo, cough or nausea. The handling of the drug seemed to be easy and was appreciated by the majority of the ambulance teams. All patients given treatment have been evaluated i