

Citation for published version:

Murnane Barry, Gallagher Cathal T., Snell Noel, Sanders Mark, Moshksar Ramin, and Murnane Darragh, 'Dispersing the Mists: An Experimental History of Medicine Study into the Quality of Volatile Inhalations', *Journal of Aerosol Medicine and Pulmonary Drug Delivery*, June 2017, 30(3): 157-163.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1089/jamp.2016.1357>

Document Version:

This is the Accepted Manuscript version.

The version in the University of Hertfordshire Research Archive may differ from the final published version. **Users should always cite the published version of record.**

Copyright and Reuse:

This Manuscript version is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Enquiries

If you believe this document infringes copyright, please contact the Research & Scholarly Communications Team at rsc@herts.ac.uk

Dispersing the mists: An experimental history of medicine study into the quality of volatile inhalations

Barry Murnane, PhD;¹ Cathal T Gallagher, PhD;² Noel Snell, MBBS;³ Mark Sanders, MBA;⁴ Ramin Moshkar, MPharm;² and Darragh Murnane, PhD.^{2*}

¹ Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

² Department of Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Postgraduate Medicine, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, UK

³ Research Department, British Lung Foundation, London, UK

⁴ Clement Clarke International Ltd., Harlow, UK

Running title: Performance assessment of volatile inhalations

*To whom correspondence should be addressed:

Darragh Murnane

Associate Dean

School of Life and Medical Sciences

University of Hertfordshire

College Lane

Hatfield

AL10 9AB

United Kingdom

Email: d.murnane@herts.ac.uk

Tel: +44 (0)1707 285904

Abstract

Background: Dr Nelson's Improved Inhaler was first marketed with an advertisement in *The Lancet* in 1865. Revolutionary at the time for its ease of use and patient-friendliness, the inhaler is still in use for self-treatment by many all over the world. On the occasion of its 150th anniversary, this study reports an experimental historical medicine approach to identify evidence for the quality of vapour inhalers.

Methods: Through accessing reviews of the device's use by the contemporary medical establishment, it was established that Dr Nelson's Inhaler enjoyed a reputation of quality and efficacy among reputable physicians generating empirical evidence of clinical performance. There was a general absence of product performance tests during this period. Therefore, modern inhalation performance testing was applied to test the aerosol delivery performance for Friars' Balsam, and its key chemical constituent, benzoic acid (BA).

Results: A respirable dose of 59.9 ± 9.0 μg of BA was aerosolized in a 10 min period from a dose of 3.3 mL Friars' Balsam (equivalent to 35.1 ± 0.2 mg of BA) in 375 mL of steaming water using the glass twin stage impinger at a flow rate of 60 Lmin^{-1} . The respirable dose from a standardized aqueous BA inhalation formulation increased from 115.9 ± 10.6 μg to 200.2 ± 19.9 μg by increasing the simulated inhalation period from 5 min to 10 min. When tested with a simulated inhalation manoeuvre (500 mL tidal volume, 13 min^{-1} respiration rate, 1:2 inspiratory:expiratory ratio) a respirable dose of 112.8 ± 40.3 μg was produced.

Conclusions: This work has highlighted the potential for aerosol drug delivery using steam inhalers that are popular with patients. Physicians should therefore be aware of the potential for lung dosing with irritants when patients self-medicate using the Nelson Inhaler with vaporizing formulations such as Friars' Balsam.

Keywords: Dr Nelson's Inhaler; volatile inhalations; inhalation performance testing; experimental history of medicine

Introduction

Inhaled therapies have been used for the treatment of pulmonary conditions and psychotropic effects for well over 4,000 years,^{1, 2} and the inhalation of vapours is documented in Egyptian, Indian, European, and East Asian texts. In the modern period, barring a few advocates, inhalation was a little-used route for administration of medicinal therapies until the early-19th century. Inhalation became increasingly noted as a therapeutic form in the late-18th century, first with Philip Stern advocating his own recipe of balsamic vapours in 1764,³ then John Mudge's invention of a simple pewter inhaler in 1778 (seemingly the first use of the word 'inhaler' by a physician),⁴ and finally Thomas Beddoes and Humphry Davy's experiments at the Pneumatic Institute in Bristol in the 1780s and 1790s.^{2, 5} British (Victorian) physician-inventors were introduced to inhalation anaesthesia from Boston (US America) in 1846-47, which served likewise to normalize perceptions of inhaled medicines and accelerate the exploitation of new materials (e.g. rubber and basic plastics) from the empires. This also helped to industrialize the production of steam-based inhalers and pneumatic atomizers which were at that stage being developed across France, Germany and Britain. Increasingly steam-based inhalers were being used for treating diseases like bronchitis, croup, and catarrh that accompanied the transition to industrial and urban modes of living.

It was against this backdrop that the increasing awareness of pulmonary drug delivery in the medical press and the general demand for effective respiratory treatments congenially aligned in one of the least spectacular, but most successful pharmaceutical inventions of the period: Dr Nelson's Ceramic Inhaler (Figure 1). The inhaler was presented at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society on May 28th 1861.⁶ Its introduction to the market in 1865 by S. Maw & Son Co. from their London base in Aldersgate Street (following their introduction of various patented inhalers at the International Exhibition of 1862) heralded the acceptance in 1867 of inhalants for the first time in the British Pharmacopoeia.⁷ Dr Nelson's Inhaler was featured in *The Lancet*, *The Medical Times and Gazette*, and the *British Medical Journal* and became popular with self-medicators and professional physicians alike.^{2, 8-12} Of the contemporary reviewers, William Abbotts Smith working in the Finsbury Dispensary and the Metropolitan Free Hospital (London), recommended the device on the back of empirical experience in a clinical environment.

Steam inhalers were replaced in conventional respiratory medicine by modern inhaler devices from the mid-20th century.¹³ However steam inhalations remained in popular use for ameliorating chronic bronchitis throughout the 20th century,¹⁴ and are recommended by healthcare practitioners across the world in the 21st century.¹⁵ Dr Nelson's inhaler is still produced today, although it is now more usually used by singing coaches and performers including Ella Henderson, Sam Smith, and Professor Green.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Vapour-steam inhalations are one of the most frequently self-prescribed products for those with asthma¹⁹ as well as in other pulmonary conditions such as the common cold, although there is little available evidence to support this latter use.²⁰ Indeed the risks of burns and scalds when using steam inhalations may outweigh any therapeutic benefit.^{21, 22}

Steam inhalations were not universally trumpeted and the effectiveness of the formulae of the British Pharmacopoeia was questioned in the academic press at the time.²³ Hassall challenged the use of vapour inhalants based on meticulous experiments. In his critique he anticipated that there would be improvements to inhaler devices; however without the availability of modern analytical techniques, experimentation and device development were pragmatic and empirical. It is possible that the paucity of evidence for vapour inhalants arises from the poor quality standards and inability to test for their effectiveness at the height of their use, or device inefficiencies for otherwise effective medicaments. Indeed vapour inhalation has witnessed resurgence in recent years with the advent of e-cigarettes. With the use of vapour inhalations remaining common in self-administered pulmonary care, it is of interest to ask what modern analysis makes of the quality of vapour inhalers. Coinciding with the 150th anniversary of Dr Nelson's Inhaler, the aim of this research was to examine whether an experimental history of science approach could offer evidence for the quality of historical therapies discounted by modern medicine.²⁴ The approach included applying modern pharmaceutical performance testing of vapour inhalants of relevance to both historical and contemporary respiratory therapies.

Methodology

Experimental history of science approach

The history of medical therapies focuses increasingly on the pragmatic and material dimensions of the subject,²⁵⁻²⁷ using both literary (e.g. journal articles, patents etc.) and non-literary components in its understanding of medical history. Pharmacy has always been a practical, hands-on form of production, experimentation, and provision of medical therapy, and is an ideal field in which to promote the experimental history of science approach. In terms of a history of pharmaceutical therapies, this means combining traditional methods of historical analysis (including the theoretical and conceptual knowledge recorded in pharmacopoeia and formularies, advertisements, prescriptions, medical publications and contemporary literature or popular press) with the identification of the experimental capabilities of the time (e.g. available analytical techniques), and the nature of pharmaceutical materials themselves (i.e. therapeutic use, efficacy and side-effects).²⁸ For example, in one experimental approach medicines are reconstructed according to historical sources before being analysed according to current forms of analysis.²⁹ In this respect vapour inhalations represent an excellent case study, since several remedies are still widely available as over-the-counter products or as (now-regulated) herbal medicines of traditional use, which, although not allopathic, are still widely used in respiratory self-management.

A survey of historical literature and correspondences relating to Dr Nelson's Inhaler, the history of S. Maw and Sons, and clinical, commercial and advertising resources referring to the treatment of pulmonary diseases was conducted using online and print archival materials at the Bodleian Library, the Wellcome Library, the British Library, the Science Museum (London), and the BMJ Publishing Group Archives. These included the British Pharmacopoeia, Proceedings and Transactions of the learned societies including the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (now the Royal Society of Medicine), Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons of England (RCSEng), reports on clinical studies, and medical handbooks for specialist and popular readership, historical advertisements, and medical ephemera.

Survey of these textual sources furthermore enabled identification of historical medicaments widely in use, some of which (e.g. hydrocyanic acid) were disregarded as too toxic by contemporary standards to be considered worthwhile testing, leading to the choice of Friars' Balsam for in-depth analysis. Although the actual preparation analysed was modern, comparison with historical instructions for preparation of ingredients (e.g. Tinctura Benzoini Composita in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1867) was important in the choice of analysed product. While some approaches to this experimental historical approach attempt to recreate actual historical experimental and testing conditions, literary sources (as Hassal's contemporary criticism shows) revealed a lack of any such stringent testing, meaning that the model of experimental history subsequently used in this study involved the deployment of modern testing methods.

Experimental performance testing of Dr Nelson's Inhaler

A Dr Nelson's Improved Inhaler (medium size) was purchased from John Bell & Croydon (London, UK) to assess the drug delivery performance of Care™ Friars' Balsam (Thornton and Ross, Huddersfield, UK) in a glass twin stage impinger (TSI) (Copley Scientific Ltd., Nottingham, UK). This instrument enables the determination of the non-respirable (on Stage 1), and the respirable dose (i.e. the amount of drug emitted from an inhaler with an aerosol size below 6.4 µm, on Stage 2) of an inhalation product. Briefly, a standardized inhalation formulation was prepared containing 3.3 mL of Friars' Balsam in 375 mL of steaming hot water (heated to 90 °C). The latter concentration is in accordance with instructions to add 5 mL of tincture to 1 pint of water. The Inhaler was connected to the prepared TSI using a rubber adaptor, and the impinger was operated using an airflow rate of 60 Lmin⁻¹ for 10 min. The TSI was cooled for 30 min over ice, and maintained over ice to prevent post-deposition evaporation of the volatile components. Following completion of the standard 'inhalation', the dose of Friars' Balsam emitted into the TSI was determined using a validated reversed phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC-UV) method calibrated for the principal chemical component of Friars' Balsam, benzoic acid (BA). Analytical standards of BA were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (Poole, UK), and HPLC-grade reagents (methanol, ethanol and ammonium acetate) were purchased from Fisher Scientific (Loughborough, UK). The Friars' Balsam was itself standardized for BA content using the HPLC-UV quantification.

To assess the influence of patient use on the drug delivery performance, a standardized inhalation formulation of BA in hot water was prepared. A simulated tincture in accordance with the composition of the British Pharmacopoeia (2014) Benzoin Inhalation was prepared by dissolving BA in ethanol (1.875 g in 50 mL). 5 mL of this solution was added to 375 mL steaming hot water as above. The drug delivery performance of the inhalant was assessed as above, but with operation of the TSI for 5 or 10 min duration, respectively. Finally, the most onerous test of the Dr Nelson's Inhaler for delivery performance of the standardized BA formulation was performed using the Copley BRS 3000 inhalation simulator with a fast screening twin stage impactor (FSI) and mixing inlet (both from Copley Scientific, Nottingham, UK). The FSI was cooled with ice-packs for 30 min and maintained wrapped in ice-packs to prevent post-deposition evaporation of the volatile components. Rather than a continuous airflow, the 'inhalation' of a patient through the device was simulated using the Canadian Standard adult sinus breathing profile (500 mL tidal volume, 13 min⁻¹ respiration rate, 1:2 inspiratory:expiratory ratio) for a 10 min test period.³⁰ The non-respirable and respirable doses of BA were determined by HPLC-UV, as above. In the case of the FSI, the respirable dose is retained on a glass-fibre filter trap, and corresponds to an aerosol size below 5 µm.

Results

Historical evidence of quality for Dr Nelson's Inhaler

At the conclusion of a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (RMCS) on May 28th 1861, a certain Dr Nelson presented an inhaler (Figure 1), "its claims to notice being, great ease and simplicity of action; perfect cleanliness; and an arrangement of the mouthpiece by which is secured economy in the use of any medicated ingredient that may be required for inhalation".^{6, 7} It is of interest that the presentation noted issues which remain of concern in modern inhalation therapy, namely the requirement for simplicity and ease of use by the patient to minimize errors of use. The inhaler was manufactured by Maw & Sons, a company at the forefront of manufacturing and supplying medical equipment to British hospitals and medical practitioners in Victorian Britain. Its reputation was such that it was featured in the 1862 Exhibition,⁷ where coincidentally a range of its ceramic inhalers were displayed.

The mid-19th Century is usually reconstructed with the narrative of Victorian Britons developing quality, safety and evidence concepts in medical therapy. For example, the Medicine Act of 1802 and the Apothecaries Act of 1815 exerted control over the practice of medicine. Likewise, the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841 and the Pharmacy Act of 1868 limited the activity of apothecaries and druggists to registered individuals.³¹ However, despite this narrative, evidence of testing and regulating the efficacy of volatile medicaments (including those of the Pharmacopoeia) and related apparatuses is rare. In many cases, evidence can be derived from empirical findings gained through limited published medical case histories. Successful experiments by James Young Simpson in Edinburgh (1830s and 1840s) confirmed the ability to generate pharmacological affects by inhalation and Scudamore performed clinical trials of inhalation in respiratory patients “to show that they are capable of exerting a very important and beneficial influence in certain states of pulmonary and bronchial disease”.³² Albert Hill Hassall’s study in the BMJ (although notably, not including Dr Nelson’s Inhaler) criticised the efficacy of 3 of the 5 Pharmacopoeia inhalations as being “infinitesimal, and may be said to be homeopathic”.²³ It is notable that the designs of Dr Nelson’s Inhaler (Figures 1 and 2) lack many of the features which Hill Hassall criticised for the devices he tested, and device performance was also affected by the poor formulation design at the time.

Experimental examination of the functional performance of Dr Nelson’s Inhaler

HPLC analysis of the Friars’ Balsam revealed the content of benzoic acid (BA) in the proprietary product to be 10.64 ± 0.07 mg/mL of tincture (i.e. 1.06 % w/v). Therefore the total dose formulated as the steam inhalation was 35.11 ± 0.23 mg of BA. The twin stage impinger (TSI) contains a solvent trap to capture all aerosol which enters the apparatus. However, the performance testing revealed that only 130.8 ± 14.7 μ g of BA was emitted from the Nelson’s Inhaler into the TSI as an aerosol (i.e. ~ 0.37 % of the total available BA dose). The dose of BA with an aerosol size suitable for deposition in the lungs (i.e. < 6.4 μ m) was 59.95 ± 9.00 μ g following 10 min of simulated inhalation at 60 Lmin⁻¹. It is of note, that this corresponded to 45.7 ± 2.9 % of the total emitted aerosol.

BA was selected as an appropriate marker compound for further mechanistic study, since it was the only compound appearing in the Friars' Balsam HPLC-UV chromatograms that was also observed in the samples of aerosol depositing in the TSI. The deposition profile and performance metrics for steam aerosolization of the benzoic acid tincture are presented in Figure 3. The respirable dose (fine particle dose in Figure 3) was higher following 10 min compared to 5 min of operation ($p < 0.05$), however the respirable fraction was unaffected by the aerosolization airflow ($p > 0.05$ for 5 min versus 10 min of operation). This indicated that the aerosolization process would be consistent between patients, consistently delivering a high fraction suitable for deposition in the lungs of the user (~45 %).

Operating the inhaler for 10 min at 60 Lmin^{-1} provided a statistically significant doubling of device efficiency and fine particle dose compared to 5 min operation, indicating that duration of inhalation and total inhaled volume are the key patient-use factors affecting the dose inhaler performance. Statistical analysis of the performance data (ANOVA and post-hoc Tukey's testing) demonstrated no difference between the emitted dose, device efficiency or fine particle dose for the 5 min (60 Lmin^{-1}) and 10 min (sinus breathing) conditions, generally derived from the high variability in the simulated inhalation testing.

Discussion

This study sought to identify remedies employed during the age of the steam inhaler, on which basis, tincture of benzoin³³ was chosen due to its widespread use as an expectorant at this period. The most commonly available form of this particular therapy to emerge from our literature review was Friars' Balsam.^{1, 34} It is interesting that Friars' Balsam as a volatile inhalant provides an unbroken link to the period when Dr Nelson's Inhaler was invented. Although a prescribed therapy in the 19th Century, it retains a place as proprietary products in self-care and has an undiminished popular reputation.

Despite the fact that there was a low overall efficiency of drug aerosolization from the inhaler, the fine particle fraction of the emitted dose ($45.7 \pm 2.9 \%$) compares

favourably with many modern dry powder and pressurized metered dose inhalers. The key issue appeared to be the inefficiency of aerosol emission from the steam inhaler – an issue which could be addressed, for example, through improved entrainment and air-liquid mixing within a vapour device. The difference in throat and non-respirable deposition fractions for the TSI and FSI-breath simulator derive from the different construction of the test equipment. Nevertheless, using modern pharmaceutical performance testing approaches, it has proved possible to generate a dose of BA suitable for lung deposition from Friars' Balsam using Dr Nelson's Inhaler.

When inhalations entered the British Pharmacopoeia of 1867, there was some scepticism as to their medical efficacy and safety. It is questionable whether the lack of clinical success for steam inhalations derived from the questionable pharmacology of the agents (e.g. hemlock), the poor delivery performance of the devices, or both.²³ ³⁵ Dr Nelson's Inhaler, on the other hand, is conspicuous by the clinical success it was said to have had. It was successful amongst professionals (one only needs to examine the variety of copies which emerged under various commercial brands over the years) and essentially 'peer reviewed': the clinical benefits of the device were praised by various physicians, from Spencer Thomson's Dictionary of Domestic Medicine to William Abbotts Smith's On Affections of the Throat and Lungs.^{11, 12} In this work, it has been demonstrated that Dr Nelson's Inhaler can produce an inhalable dose of volatile organic agents typically employed (mainly) in self-care of respiratory infections, and hence a contribution has been made towards understanding its popularity amongst lay and medical communities in the second half of the 19th Century.

Conclusion

Some 150 years after the Dr Nelson's Inhaler was introduced onto the market, this work has constructed historical evidence for the clinical efficacy and usability of the inhalation device in pulmonary medicine. Furthermore, it has demonstrated for the first time, using testing approaches unavailable when steam inhalers were being rejected by clinical medicine (1880-1900), proof of the delivery of a dose with properties suitable for deposition in the lungs. The findings of this article should not

be construed as an attempt to ignite resurgence in the clinical use of volatile inhalants using Nelson's inhaler. Nevertheless, clinicians should be aware of the potential for lung deposition in patients who self-medicate with steam inhalations that contain irritants such as benzoic acid, including with the Dr Nelson's Inhaler.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

References

1. Jackson M. *Asthma: The Biography* Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2009.
2. Sanders M. Inhalation therapy: an historical review. *Primary Care Respiratory Journal*. 2007;16:71.
3. Stern P. *Medical advice to the consumptive and asthmatic people of England: wherein the present method of treating disordered lungs is shewn to be wrong, and a new and easy method of cure*. Printed for J Almon: London, 1776.
4. Mudge J. *A Radical and Expeditious Cure for a recent Catarrhus Cough* E Allen: London, 1778.
5. Grossman J. The Evolution of Inhaler Technology. *Journal of Asthma*. 1994;31:55-64.
6. *Proceedings of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London 1858-1861*;3:399.
7. *International Exhibition of 1862. The Illustrated Catalogue of the Industrial Department (Volume 2: British Division 2)*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge; p. 125, 2014.
8. *Medical Times and Gazette*. 1865, 11 February; p. 160.
9. *The Lancet General Advertiser*. 1865, 11 February; p. 152.
10. *S Maw Son & Thompson's Quarterly Price-Current* Maw: London, 1870.
11. Smith WA. *On Affections of the Throat and Lungs and their Treatment by the Inhalation of Gases and Medicated Vapours* Harry Renshaw: London, 1869.
12. *Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery* Charles Griffin: London, 1866.

13. Coleman CG, Wang G, Park L, Anrather J, Delagrammatikas GJ, Chan J, Zhou J, Iadecola C, and Pickel VM. Chronic intermittent hypoxia induces NMDA receptor-dependent plasticity and suppresses nitric oxide signaling in the mouse hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. *The Journal of Neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience*. 2010;30:12103-12112.
14. Oswald N. Chronic Bronchitis. *Postgraduate Medical Journal*. 1958;34:11-13.
15. Baartmans M, Kerkhof E, Vloemans J, Dokter J, Nijman S, Tibboel D, and Nieuwenhuis M. Steam inhalation therapy: severe scalds as an adverse side effect. *The British Journal of General Practice*. 2012;62:e473-e477.
16. Speed A-M. Vocal Health. <http://www.thevoiceexplained.com/content/vocal-health>. Accessed 31 October, 2016.
17. Howie H. Get Yourself Vocal Steaming in Glasgow. <http://happyvoices.co.uk/vocal-steaming/>. Accessed 29 October, 2015.
18. The Chris Evan Breakfast Show. 27 February 2015 ed. BBC Radio 2.
19. George M, Campbell J, and Rand C. Self-management of acute asthma among low-income urban adults. *The Journal of asthma : official journal of the Association for the Care of Asthma*. 2009;46:618-624.
20. Singh M. Heated, humidified air for the common cold. *The Cochrane database of systematic reviews*. 2006:Cd001728.
21. Barnes M, Wiles N, Morrison J, Kessler D, Williams C, Kuyken W, Lewis G, and Turner K. Exploring patients' reasons for declining contact in a cognitive behavioural therapy randomised controlled trial in primary care. *The British journal of general practice : the journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners*. 2012;62:e371-377.
22. Aggarwal A, Edlich RF, and Himel HN. Steam vaporizer burn injuries. *The Journal of Emergency Medicine*. 1995;13:55-58.
23. Hassall AH. On Inhalation, More Particularly Antiseptic Inhalation, In Diseases Of The Lungs. *The British Medical Journal*. 1883;2:869-871.
24. Breidbach O. *Experimentelle Wissenschaftsgeschichte*. Fink, 2010.
25. Latour B and Woolgar S. *Laboratory Life: The Construction of Scientific Facts*. Princeton University Press, 1979.

26. Hacking I. *Representing and Intervening: Introductory Topics in the Philosophy of Natural Science*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 1983.
27. Belloni L. The Repetition of Experiments and Observations: Its Value in Studying the History of Medicine and Science. *Journal for the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*. 1970;25:158-167.
28. Auslander L, Bentley A, Halevi L, Sibum HO, and Witmore C. A conversation: Historians and the study of material culture. *American Historical Review*,. 2009;114:1354–1404.
29. Torbenson M, Kelly RH, Erlen J, Cropcho L, Moraca M, Beiler B, Rao KN, and Virji M. Lash's: A Bitter Medicine: Biochemical Analysis of an Historical Proprietary Medicine. *Historical Archaeology*. 2000;34:56-64.
30. Dolovich MB and Mitchell JP. Canadian Standards Association standard CAN/CSA/Z264.1-02:2002: a new voluntary standard for spacers and holding chambers used with pressurized metered-dose inhalers. *Canadian respiratory journal : journal of the Canadian Thoracic Society*. 2004;11:489-495.
31. Anderson S. *Making Medicines: A Brief History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceuticals*. Pharmaceutical Press, 2005.
32. Scudamore C. *Cases illustrative of the efficacy of various medicines administered by inhalation, in pulmonary consumption*, 1830.
33. General Medical Council. *British Pharmacopoeia*. Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd: London; p.^pp. 363-365, 1867.
34. Hughson D. *The New Family Receipt-Book: Containing Eight Hundred Truly Valuable Receipts in Various Branches of Domestic Economy Selected from the Works of British and Foreign Writers of Unquestionable Experience & Authority and from the Attested Communications of Scientific Friends*. Pritchard and Bysh: London, 1817.
35. Murray JS. *A Dissertation on the Influence of Heat and Humidity: With Practical Observations on the Inhalation of Iodine, and Various Vapours, in Consumption, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, and Other Diseases*. Longman: London, 1829.
36. New Inventions in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery: Dr Nelson's Improved Eartherwear Inhaler. *The Lancet*. 1865;85:152. Reprinted from The

Lancet, 85, New Inventions in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, 152-152, Copyright 1865, with permission from Elsevier (3991870383336).

List of Figure Legends

Figure 1: The debut of Dr Nelson's inhaler in The Lancet (1865).³⁶

Figure 2: A collection of the many design copies and modifications of the Original Dr Nelson's inhaler from throughout the Victorian era, demonstrating the continued simplicity of device construction, as praised by contemporary reviews.

Figure 3: Deposition profile and performance data for benzoic acid inhalation aerosolized using Dr Nelson's Inhaler in the twin stage impinger with an airflow of 60 Lmin⁻¹ for 5 min (black), 10 min (white), and in the fast-screening impactor with a human sinus breathing profile for 5 min (grey). Deposition profiles are presented as a percentage of the total emitted dose (ED), LD is the loaded dose in the inhaler and the data represent mean \pm SD, n > 3 for each condition.

18. Prof Green. 2013. @Jessie_Ware can't help you there but never, ever sing straight after steaming as you can rupture blood vessels! X. [twitter]. 6 Apr 2013.

Available from:

<https://twitter.com/professorgreen/status/320654704768057344?lang=en-gb>.

Accessed October 29, 2015