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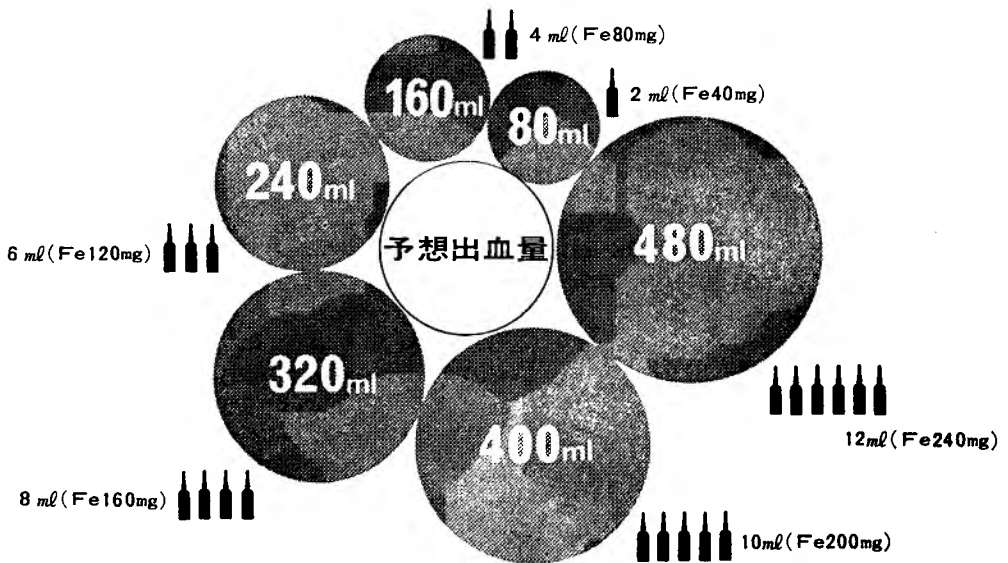
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(振替口座京都3691番)

1.

Studies on the changes in the blood clotting mechanism during and after extracorporeal circulation.

TOSHIHIKO BAN From the 2nd surgical division, Kyoto university medical school. (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 617~642 (1966)

The changes in the blood clotting mechanism during and after perfusion were studied in 35 patients who underwent cardiac surgery. Disturbances of hemostatic balance after extracorporeal circulation were related to the traumatization of blood during cardiac by-pass procedures. The findings of hypercoagulability were found shortly after perfusion in the group of low plasma hemoglobine concentration. In the group of high plasma hemoglobine concentration, it was found that the findings of hypocoagulability with activation of fibrinolytic system. It is pointed out that the traumatization of blood during by-pass procedures must be minimized to prevent occurrence of postoperative bleeding diathesis especially after prolonged perfusion.

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2.

Experimental Constriction of Thoracic Inferior Vena Cava in Dogs
(Histopathological Changes in Lungs, Factors Contributing to Pulmonary Edema)

KANJI IWAHASHI From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 643~658 (1966)

15 dogs out of 22 which died after constriction of thoracic inferior vena cava 15 showed pulmonary edema. In 3 dogs of 7 which were sacrificed, pulmonary edema also developed. In 5 of 6 dogs with ascites, pulmonary wedge and arterial pressures were in normal limit. Severe hypoproteinemia developed after constriction. Even with marked ascites, serum sodium levels were not decreased. Alveolar-capillary transfer was not greatly altered. There were no dilatation of lymphatics from lungs nor swelling of lymphnodes of both sides of lungs demonstrated. It seems that pulmonary edema following thoracic inferior vena cava constriction is part of a diffuse anasarca.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 岩橋寛治

3.

Experimental Studies on the Significance of Pathologic Change in Retroperitoneum at Acute Pancreatitis

TOSHIHIKO NAKAGAWA From the 1st Department of Surgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. Ichio Honjo) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 659~675 (1966)

Experiments were carried out in order to clarify significance of pathologic Changes in the retroperitoneum at acute Pancreatitis produced experimentally in dogs. In order to make dog pancreas resemble that of human beings, the superior border of the pancreatic head was fixed with suture to the retroperitoneum. Acute pancreatitis was produced by injecting autogenous bile, the all animals died from 5 to 24 hours after injection, but not in control group. Histological study revealed the marked changes of the nerves in the connective tissue around the abdominal aorta and in the adventitia of the abdominal aorta, which could be the most important role of making such different diagnosis on experimentally produced acute pancreatitis in dogs.

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4.

Successful Peripheral Nerve Homotransplantation by Use of High-voltage Electron Irradiation.

KIMIYUKI IKEDA Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School. (Director : Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 679~705 (1966)

Histological and electrophysiological analysis of peripheral nerve regeneration by use of high-voltage cathode rays irradiated nerve homografts in dogs are hereby attempted on fourteen cases which have been successfully kept alive for long term observation. Availability of vascular tubulation technique to nerve anastomosis and importance of general immune suppressive treatments in cases of nerve homografting are discussed. In addition, two clinical cases in which the similar technique has been used for the human beings are also discussed.

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5.

Filling abnormalities of intracranial arteries. Angiographical analysis of 63 cases with ruptured intracranial aneurysms.

JUNICHIRO KAWAMURA From the Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School. (Director : Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 706~718 (1966)

Sixty-three cases with ruptured intracranial aneurysms verified angiographically were studied. The filling abnormalities of cerebral arteries were classified into 4 main types with their sites and appearance on angiograms. With this classification, 26 cases out of 63 showed any one kind of these filling abnormalities, 13 of which expired (mortality rate: 50 %), while other 37 cases who did not have such abnormal filling of cerebral vessels revealed only 6 fatal cases (16%). The highest mortality rate was found in the cases with type A-II abnormality, most of which were associated with intraventricular hemorrhage. This classification may give us some clue in prospecting prognosis of the patients.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 川村純一郎

6.

Total Correction of Tetralogy of Fallot (Under Extracorporeal Circulation)

YORINORI HIKASA, HITOSHI SHIROTANI, KUREO TSUSHIMI, HISAAKI KOIE, JUN TAKEDA, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, JUN KAWAI and TOSHIHIKO BAN From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) MANNOSUKE MUNAYUKI, YOSHIYUKI ASAWA, KIKUO NIO and HITOSHI MITANI From the Department of Anesthesiology, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. AKIRA INEMOTO)

CHUZO MORI, TOKIO TAMURA and TETSURO YOKOYAMA From the Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. HIDEO NAGAI) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 719~726 (1966)

Since safeness of selective heart cooling with coronary perfusion was assured experimentally by us one year ago, eight cases of tetralogy of FALLOT were operated radically in our clinic with selective cardiac arrest induced by the above method, under extracorporeal circulation. Another two cases, weighing below nine kilograms were repaired under deep hypothermia employing the surface cooling method. Altogether ten cases of tetralogy of FALLOT were operated radically and only one patient expired.

京都大学医学部外科学教室 日笠頼則, 城谷 均, 都志見久令男, 武田 惇, 竜田憲和,
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// 小児科 森 忠三, 田村時緒, 横山達郎

7.

Surgical Treatment of Pulseless Disease

MASAHIRO NISHINO, YOSHIHIRO TANABE and YUJI YOSHISAWA From the Department of Surgery, Obama Public Hospital SHOGO ITO From the Department of Medicine, Obama Public Hospital Obama, Fukui, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 727~747 (1966)

Two cases of pulseless disease in which the blood circulation had been surgically reconstructed using a tetoron synthetic vessel were reported in detail on their clinical courses, laboratory findings, operations and histological findings. In addition, the prognosis of this disease was examined on the basis of the biochemical and pathological findings in the cases of synthetic vascular transplantation that had been reported in this country. The laboratory examination of erythrocyte sedimentation, ASLO, CRP and RAT clarified the states of inflammation and were helpful as screening in application of the operation.

公立小浜病院外科 西野正弘・田辺賀啓・吉沢雄三
公立小浜病院内科 伊藤省吾

8.

Intracranial Cavernous Hemangioma

YUTAKA ISHIJIMA, HIROSHI MATSUMURA and NAOKI KAGEYAMA From the Departments of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School. (Director : Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 748~754 (1966)

Two cases of intracranial cavernous hemangioma are reported. First case was a 31-year-old house wife who had a large cavernous hemangioma in the left middle cranial fossa which was attached to the left parasellar region. Second case was a 19-year-old male whose neurological examinations made a diagnosis of aqueductal stenosis caused by tumors or inflammation arounds the midbrain. Following shunting operation, this patient expired and an autopsy revealed two cavernous hemangiomas in the midbrain. Some characteristics of the intracranial cavernous hemangioma were discussed in relation to the histology, symptomatology and pathology.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 石島 裕・松村 浩・景山直樹

9.

A Case Report of Fulminating Ulcerativ Colitis

KIYOSHI TATEMICH, JUN TAKEDA and KENGO TSUNEKAWA From the 2nd Surgical Clinic, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 755~758

This 14 years old boy was admitted to our clinic with the symptoms of acute abdomen. He had been in the pediatric department under the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis. Laparotomy showed the colon to be entirely congested, coated with purulent material, and there were several perforations in transverse and sigmoid colon. The colon was resected subtotaly and ileostomy was made. Postoperatively, he was in the serious condition with anaemia and diarrhoea but recored gradually. Ten months after the first operation, and ileorectal anastomosis was performed. He is enjoying his life except the tendency of diarrhoea.

京都大学外科学教室第2講座 立道 清・武出 倅・河川謙吾

10.

A Case Report of Snapping Hip

KEIJI NAKAMURA From the Clinic of Orthopaedic surgery, Wakayama Red Cross Hospital (Chief : Dr. SHIN MORIYA) Wakayama, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (4) 759~763 (1966)

A 62-year-old male, plasterer, was consulted our clinic with the complaint of painful snapping phenomenon in the left hip joint of six months' duration. On examination, the audible and palpable "snap" which was caused by a tense fascial band slipping over the greater trochanter was demonstrated, whenever the hip was flexed. Surgical treatment consisted of a transverse incision of the thick and tense band of fascia. The patient was allowed to walk soon after the operation without application of a plaster cast or a crutch. Follow-up examination six months after the operation showed the satisfactory result.

和歌山赤十字病院整形外科 中村敬而

11.

Experimental studies on brephoplastic transplantation in mice

KEIBUN HARA From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University, Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 767~786 (1966)

Small fragments of various tissues taken from embryos older than 14-15 days were heterotopically transplanted to several sites of two old adult mice isologously or homologously. Histological examination showed certain characteristics of brephoplastic transplantation. The following problems are considered : antigenic specificity and immunological development in the mouse embryo, the clinical applications of brephoplastic grafts and the possibility of malignant changes in embryonal rests.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 原 慶文

12.

Experimental Studies on Continuous Intra-Arterial Infusion of Anti-Tumor Agents (with Special Emphasis on Histochemical Changes)

MASAHITO YOSHIZUMI From the second Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 787~803 (1966)

This paper describes the author's studies of different enzyme levels in normal tissue and the changes induced by the continuous intra-arterial infusions of various anti-tumor agents. The author investigated the therapeutic effect of the continuous intra-arterial infusion of various anti-tumor agents in rabbits with Brown-Pearce carcinoma transplanted into their gastric submucosa. An attempt was made to correlate the antitumor effects and the changes in various enzyme activities in the tumor tissue as well as the normal tissue.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 吉柄 正人

13.

Histological study on the extra-capsular nests of regional lymph nodes in gastric cancer

SOZABURO HAYASHI From the 2nd Surgery, Kyoto University, Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 804~822 (1966)

The spread of tumors to regional lymph nodes and to their surrounding tissues were studied in 71 operated cases of gastric cancer. The extra-nodal cancer cells existed adjacently even to the non-metastatic lymph node and they also existed in early stages of primary growths. The behavior of the extra-nodal cancer cells reflected closely that of the primary tumors.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 林 惣三郎

14.

Experimental Studies on Hemorrhagic Shock in Rabbits Pretreated with Large Dose of Cortisol

HIDEO TSUJI, YASUYA NAKAMURA, KOICHI WADA and TSUGIO MOCHIZUKI From the Department of Surgery, Institute of Balneotherapeutics, Kyushu University (Director : Prof. Dr. OSAMU HATTA) Beppu, Oita, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 823~831 (1966)

Rabbits pretreated with a large dose of cortisol were subjected to hemorrhagic hypotension by a standardized technique. The experimental hemorrhagic hypotension was associated with a metabolic acidosis and hyperglycemia, recovery of which retarded comparing with that of control animals. Higher mortality rate was noted in the cortisol pretreated rabbits. Preventative effects of some drugs on the metabolic changes and mortality thus produced were observed. TTFD, ATP, ADP, sod. succinate and insulin were proved to be more or less effective. The most remarkable among them were insulin and sod. succinate, both showing an improved metabolic change and a prolonged post-experimental survival.

九州大学温泉治療学研究所外科 辻 秀男, 中村 泰也, 和田 浩一, 望月 次雄

Gastrointestinal Haemorrhage following Head Injury

TOSHIMICHI FUKATA, MASAYUKI IMAMURA, MITSUFUMI KUWAYAMA, KATAO NISHIKAWA and YUZŌ FUJITA From the Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Professor Dr. HAJIME HANDA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 905~907 (1966)

Six cases with gastrointestinal haemorrhage following head injury are reported and discussed in regard to severity, location of brain damage, and prognosis.

- 1) These cases belonged to type III or type IV classified by Chisato Araki.
- 2) Intracerebral lesion of these cases were frontal, temporal, and/or diencephalon.
- 3) Onset of haemorrhage was assumed to occur in relatively early stage.
- 4) In all cases of continual haemorrhage for more than a week, severe head injuries were identified and prognoses were fatal.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 深田 斉通, 今村正之, 桑山光文, 西川方夫, 藤田雄三

Intestinal Pouch Formation following Side-to-Side Anastomosis

HIROYASU HASHINO, MICHIHARU HANAOKA, NOBUO FUSHIKI, SUMIO TOMINAGA, KAZUSHIGE NOGUCHI, TAICHI SUGITA, IKUO OMORI and KAZUHIDE DOI From the Surgical and Radiological Clinic, Shinko Hospital (Director : Dr. TAKASHI HOROSHIGE) Fukiai-ku, Kōbe, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 908~926 (1966)

Seven cases of intestinal pouch formation experienced in our clinic and one hundred seven cases of them collected from Japanese literatures, are studied on clinical manifestation. Abdominal pains, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and borborygmus occur in reported cases. Anemia, weight loss, weakness and malnutrition are rarely present. Typical malabsorption syndrome associated with intestinal pouch formation has not been reported in Japan. The superiority of an end-to-end anastomosis over a side-to-side anastomosis is suggested.

神鋼病院外科 端野博康, 花岡道治, 伏木信夫, 富永純男, 野口一成, 杉田太一
放射線科 大森郁乎, 土居一英

On a Case of Foreign Body in the Pericardiac Cavity

JUN TAKEDA, YOSHIYUKI YOSHIDA, YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO, ATSUMI MORI, HITOSHI SHIROTANI and YORINORI HIKASA From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 927~929 (1966)

Cases of intracardial foreign bodies, especially those caused by needle, have been often reported here in Japan, but all of them have either history of trauma or in a few cases history of mis-swallowing terminated by intracardial entry of the foreign bodies, penetrating through the trachea or esophagus. To our knowledge, no case of foreign body entry into the pericardiac cavity without any contributory history of trauma or mis-swallowing has ever been reported. In our case, the only contributory past history of the patient was pulmonary distomatosis, and in addition, he came from the rural district where most of the dwellers had been suffered from distomatosis. Though no parasite was proved in the serial sections of the specimen (microscopically), the foreign body removed from the pericardiac cavity might well be determined as of parasitic origin from the history and histology of the specimen as well.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 武田 淳, 吉田良行, 岡本好史, 森 滉視, 城谷 均, 日笠頼則

Two cases of Truncus anomaly

HISAOKI KOIE, YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO, ATSUMI MORI, HITOSHI SHIROTANI and YORINORI HIKASA From the Department of 2nd Surgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA)

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 930~940 (1966)

Two cases of truncus anomaly were reported in this paper. First case was 13 year old girl who had persistent truncus arteriosus. This diagnosis was confirmed by autopsy. Second case was 10 year old boy who had pseudotruncus arteriosus. This patient underwent exploratory thoracotomy. From a view-point of developmental pathology of pulmonary arterial system, this malformation was discussed in certain details.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 鯉江久昭, 岡本好史, 森 滉視, 城谷 均, 日笠頼則

A Case Report of a Congenital Arterio-Venous Fistulae of the Extremities

TORU HAMADA, MINORU UCHIDA, SUSUMU MASUOKA and SATORU KISHI

From the 2nd Surgical Clinic, Osaka Medical College (Director : Prof. SAKAE ASADA)

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (5) 941~947 (1966)

A 24-year-old male entered our clinic with a pulsatile venous dilatation on his left shoulder to left upper arm.

The present of the arterio-venous fistulae was demonstrated by a retrograde left brachial arteriogram. The lesion was exposed through an incision over the deltopectoral groove. The 12 arterio-venous fistulae was found. One of them was 10 mm in diameter.

But 60 days after operation, there again thrill and continuous murmur was heard on the middle of his left upper arm. This was a residual or recurrent of arterio-venous fistulae has not been clear.

大阪医科大学第2外科 浜田 徹, 内田 実, 榎岡 進, 岸 智

A Case Report of Intestinal Neurofibroma

HIROSHI SUZUKI and EISEI YAMASHITA From the Surgical Department of Arita Municipal Hospital

Arch. Jap. Chin. 35 (5) 948~950 (1966)

A case of intestinal neurofibroma which is accompanied with v. Recklinghausen's disease is presented in this paper.

A 58 year-old-male who has had v. Recklinghausen's disease for about 40 years was admitted to our clinic with chief complaints of abdominal pain and vomiting.

With diagnosis of acute abdomen, laparotomy was performed on June 22, 1964.

At laparotomy, multiple tumors, from 2.0 mm to 5.0 cm in diameter, were found along the intestinal tract. A small perforation was detected in the 5.0 cm tumor which was located in jejunum.

Segmental intestinal resections including most these tumors were performed. His post operative course was uneventful.

Pathohistological examination revealed that the tumors were neurofibromas. Multiple neurofibromas of the small intestine occur very rarely in Japan and also in other countries.

有田市立病院外科 鈴木 博, 山本 英世

Photoelastic Study on Influence of Spine Fusion upon the Adjacent Vertebrae

MASANARI YAMAGUCHI From the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Keio University (Director : Prof. TORAI IWAHARA) Shinjuku-ku Tokyo, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 955~980

The two dimensional photoelastic experimental study, using D.A.P. plates, was investigated in order to analyse the influence of spine fusion on the adjacent vertebrae in various types of fusion. The main results are following ; Stress change at the disc plates and vertebral bodies just above and below the spine fusion is conspicuous in the case of vertebral arch fusion. That portion may become a Locus minoris resistentiae after fusion. And the appearance of disc degeneration, Spondylosis deformans or the osteoarthritic changes may be possible. On the other hand, in the interbody fusion fused sufficiently, the adjacent portion is considered to make less changes.

慶応義塾大学整形外科教室 山口 雅成

Experimental Studies on Callstones in Hamsters.

KINYA HASHIMOTO From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 981~996

The effects of several factors, such as vitamins, hormones, linoleic acid and α -starch, were investigated to the incidence of experimental gallstone production in golden hamsters. Cholesterol gallstones were prevented completely on a glucose fat-free diet by the administration of vitamin K₁. Progesterone had no influence on the prevention of cholesterol gallstone formation. The addition of pure linoleic acid to the glucose butter-fat diet had some preventive effect on cholesterol gallstone formation. α -Starch diet favours cholesterol gallstone formation, and to produce them large amounts of EFA must be given to the animals at the same time.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 橋本 欣也

The Study on the Management after the Major Hepatectomy

YASUO NAMBA From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 997~1009

These experiments were designed with rabbits to lower the mortality rate soon after major hepatectomy mainly by improving carbohydrate metabolism and investigated that after major hepatectomy infusion of fructose solution is very effective—much more so than that of glucose solution—because of improving carbohydrate metabolism and liver function smoothly, in reducing mortality soon after the operation which was a great cause of death after major hepatectomy in the past.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 難波 泰雄

Acid Phosphatase Activity in Synovial Fluid

GAKUJI YOSHINARI From the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Iwate Medical University (Director : Prof. Dr. TADASHI IGARI) Morioka, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 1010~1019

In 105 cases with joint diseases such as osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, acid phosphatase activities in the synovial fluid and synovial fluid cells were determined. The phosphatase activity in the synovial fluid appeared to be the highest in rheumatoid arthritis, followed by chronic arthritis and finally by osteoarthritis. The increase of the phosphatase activity appeared to be related to the degree of inflammation of the joints. Cytochemical observations with electron microscope using a modified method of Gomori also revealed the development of lysosome showing the acid phosphatase activity in the synovial fluid cells from rheumatoid patient.

岩手医科大学整形外科教室 吉成 学而

Studies on the Fatty Acid Metabolism in the Synovial Fluid in the Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis

YASUHIRO SUGIYAMA Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Iwate Medical University (Director : Prof. TADASHI IGARI) Morioka, Japan

SHIGERU ONO Department of Biochemistry, Iwate Medical University (Director : Prof. KIZURO OBARA) Morioka, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 1020~1025

The rates of fatty acid fraction in the rheumatoid arthritis were found to be low in the shorter chain side of stearic acid, whereas the rates were found to be low in the longer chain side in case of osteoarthritis. The rate of fraction in the rheumatoid arthritis showed a tendency to approach that of the osteoarthritis with development of stage and class. Linoleic acid fraction in the synovial fluid of all cases with either rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis was found to be increased noticeably, but palmitic fraction showed a tendency of somewhat decreasing as compared with in the blood plasma. No significant difference of fatty acid fraction in the synovial fluid was found between right and left also in the same subjects.

岩手医科大学整形外科教室 杉山泰洋； 生化学教室 小野 繁

Successful Nerve Homotransplantation Using High-Energy Electron Irradiated Graft.

SYOJI NAKAJIMA Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. HAJIME HANDA) Sakyo-ku Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 1026~1053

In 1964 Leonard Marmor reported that an inflammatory response could be effectively prevented by use of nerve homograft irradiated prior to implantation. High-energy electron irradiation of the graft was studied in this experiment, and moreover, various types of immunosuppressive treatments were comparatively studied. The irradiated grafts provoked no inflammatory response, and internal architectures were well maintained at 6 weeks after implantation. Other immunosuppressive treatments of the grafts revealed moderate reactions within and about the grafts. Irradiated nerve graft was homotransplanted in to the gap of peroneal nerve in dog by tubulation technique with irradiated arterial tube. Successful result was obtained 200 days after operation.

Contribution to the anatomy of the siuns maxillaris in Central-European skulls

L. G. FARKAŠ, B. FEIGLOVÁ : Laboratory for Plastic

Surgery of the Čs. Academy of Science at Prague (Head : Prof. Dr. V. Karfík, Dr. Sc.)

K. HAJNIŠ : Cathedra of Anthropology, Charles University at Prague (Head : Prof. V. Fetter, C. Sc.)

T. KUSTRA : ORL Department, Inst. of Nat. Health at Martin (Head : Dr. T. Kustra)

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 1054~1065

By the exploration of 114 maxillae on 90 individuals, the auther determined the whole si and outline of the maxillary sinus, its shape and relation to the neighboring organs ar structures. This investigation was done metrically and statistically analyed, which is the difference from previous literatures usually the data were gained by radiological examinations.

Significance of the Referred Spasms of the Abdominal Wall Muscles during the Visceral Pain

KAORU KUMADA, KENGO TSUNEKAWA, AKIRA MACHIZUKA From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 1066~1068

With 7 patients laparotomied under local anesthesia, it was observed how the abdominal wall nerve block transfigured complaints produced with acetylcholine injection into the intestinal (or gastric) wall or traction of the organs. Hemilateral abdominal wall nerve block brought the lateralisation of pain in the opposite side and lightened the all complaints. Bilateral block brought uncomfortable feeling beyond description or traction sensation without local sign, not 'painful complaints. It is considered the visceral pain consisted of the original visceral sensation producing uncomferts, fear and traction sensation, and of the referred spasms in the abdominal muscles producing so called pain, local sign and perhaps nausea.

Surgical Repair of Ventricular Septal Defect Associated with Pulmonary Hypertension

KOKI ABE, KUREO TSUSHIMI, MICHIO YOKOTA, YOSHIO KANZAKI,
HITOSHI SHIROTANI, YORINORI HIKASA From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto
University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Kyoto, Japan

CHUZO MORI, TETSURO KAMIYA From the Department of Pediatrics, Kyoto Uni-
versity Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. ROKURO OKUDA) Sakyo-ku Kyoto, Japan

Arch. Jap. Chir. 35 (6) 1069~1075

Seventy seven cases of ventricular septal defect were operated upon in our surgical clinic since 1963. Among them, 55 patients were performed radical operation with an aid of extracorporeal circulation and the rest of 22 patients who were under the age of 22 months underwent surgical correction utilizing hypothermic anesthesia devised in our clinic. Surgical mortality was none in the former group and 2 deaths in the latter group. Seven Patients in the former revealed pulmonary vascular resistance higher than 5 units and 22 patients in the latter showed pulmonary vascular resistance higher than 5 units.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 阿部弘毅, 都志見久令男, 横田通夫, 神崎義雄,
城谷 均, 日笠頼則; 小児科学教室: 森忠三, 神谷哲郎