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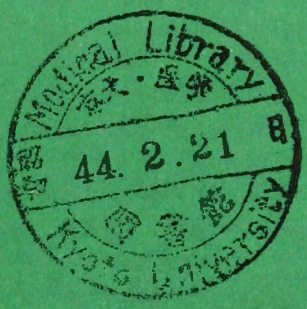

CHIRURGISCHE UNIVERSITAETSKLINIK
KYOTO JAPAN

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【本　質】一般名：塩酸ベンジダミン
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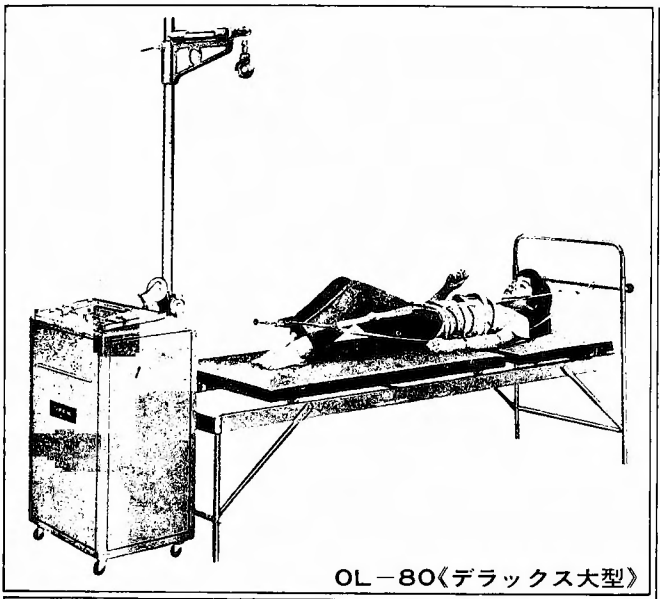

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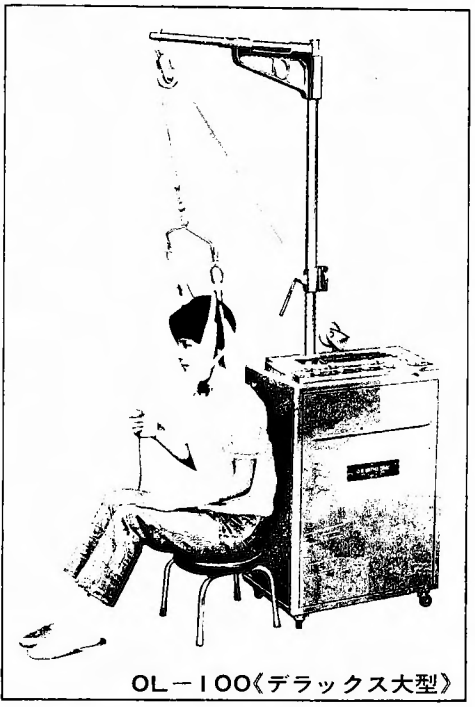

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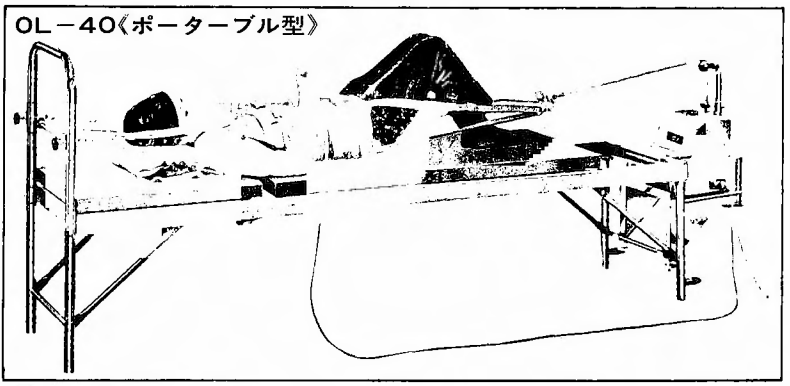

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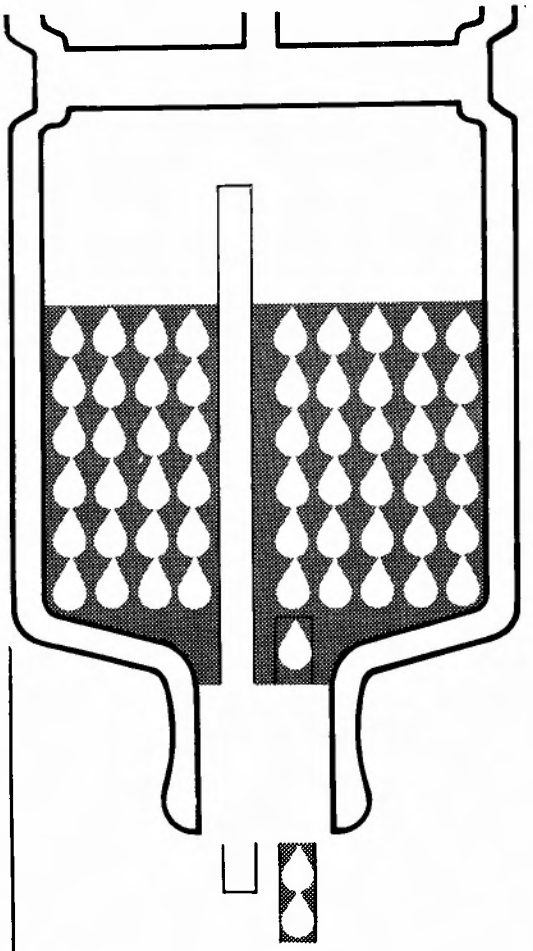

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文献贈呈

1) Rheomacrodex 医学文献集. 医学書房刊. 1966
2) **Amiel Segal, B.A.** : The Clinical Use of Dextran Solution Medical Postgraduates. 3.1965
3) 谷川十三生著:体液異常の診断と輸液の実際. 医学書房刊.1967

品　名	適　応	包装・薬価
血漿増量剤(輸血節減) **マクロデックス-D**	デキストランは血漿増量剤中最優秀と結論され N.N.R. に収載されている。輸血節減、肝炎防止の面からも、急性出血、ショック、火傷、浮腫、ネフローゼ、脱水、水分欠乏症等に最適の代用血漿である。	500ml 1,020円
血流改善剤　10%% **レオマクロデックス**	低分子デキストランの anti-sludging effect を応用した新しいデキストラン製剤。体外循環稀釈剤のほかに血管外科、熱傷、挫滅性損傷での末梢域のischaemiaにおける血流改善および動脈栓塞、心筋梗塞等に有効。	500ml 2,046円
栄養血漿増量剤 **ネオアミノーデキストラン液**	アミノ酸利用率の面より十分に考慮されたアミノ酸配合比をもつ. 急性出血、ショック、火傷、浮腫、ネフローゼ、非経口的に蛋白源補給を要する場合等。	500ml 1,500円
栄養血流改善剤 **アミノ・レオデックス**	低分子量デキストランにアミノ酸の利用率を十分に考慮された配合比をもつアミノ酸を加えたもので、体外循環稀釈剤として最適。ほかに低分子量デキストランの適応にも応用される。	500ml 2,700円
電解質補液 **フィジオゾール**	体液と水と電解質とそれらのバランスを考えて症状と必要に応じ、適合した水と電解質が1号L(補液開始用)、2号(脱水補給用)、3号(維持用)、4号(術後回復用) の使いわけで与えられる。	500ml 各号 420円
乳酸加リンゲル液 **ハルトマン液-ミドリ** **ハルトマンD液-ミドリ**	術中および術後数日間細胞内外より、いわゆる第3間隙に漏出する体液を、細胞外液と組成のよくにたハルトマン液の使用により補うことは、血圧の確保、ショックの防止に適し輸血液の節約にもなり予後を良好とする。	500ml 420円

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代表者　半田　肇
（振替口座京都3691番）

正　誤　表

第38巻　第2号　305頁　Fig. 2
　　308頁　Fig. 3　を次のように訂正します.

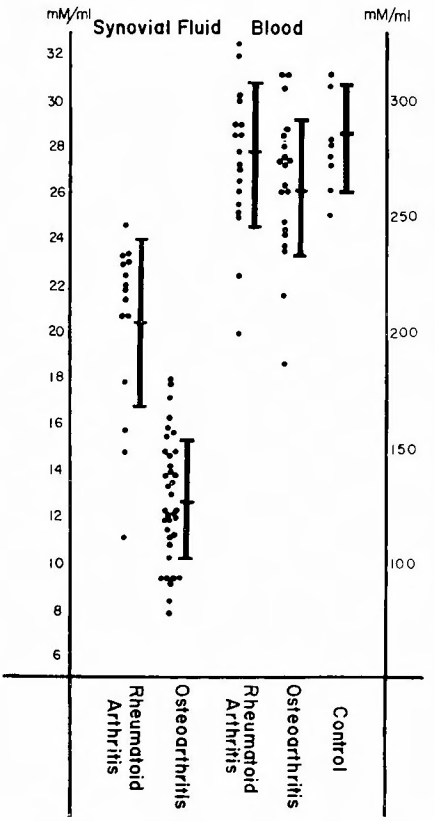

Fig. 2　Tryptophan Content in the Synovial Fluid and the Blood in the patient with Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis.

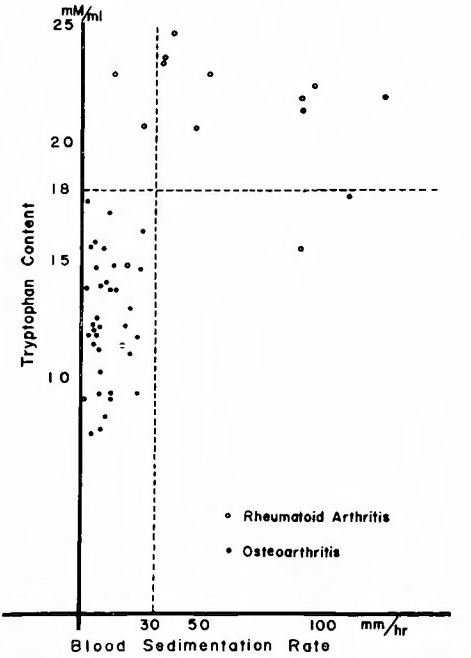

Fig. 3　Relationship Letween Tryptophan Content in the Synovial Fluid and Blood Sedimentation Rate in the Patient with Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis.

投稿規定（昭.40.9.1 改正）

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Sissons, H. A. : The growth of bone. *In* The Biochemistry and Physiology of Bone, edited by Bourne G. H. New York Academic Press Inc., 1956.

所　安夫：脳腫瘍，東京，医学書院，昭34.

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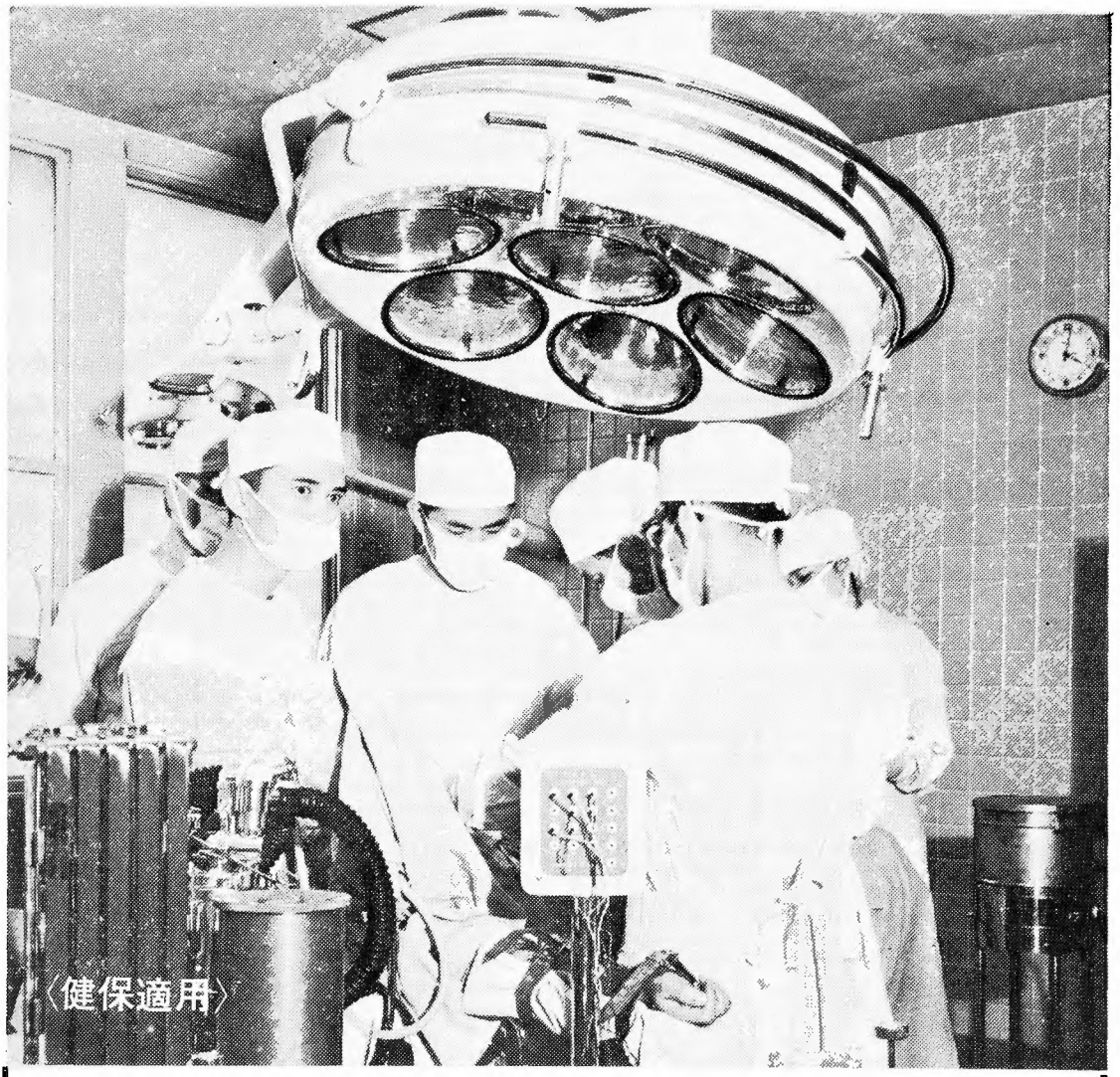

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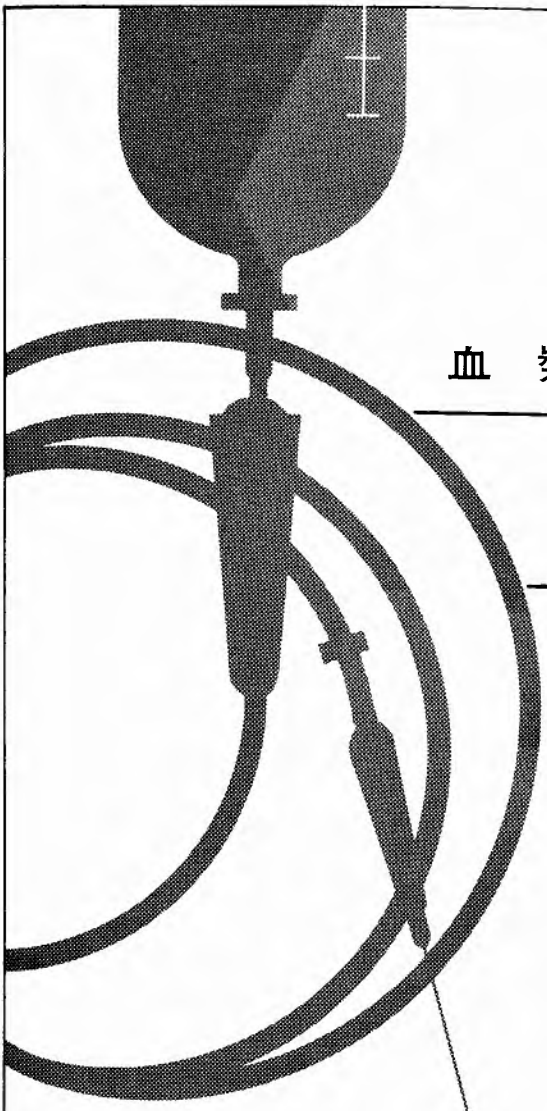

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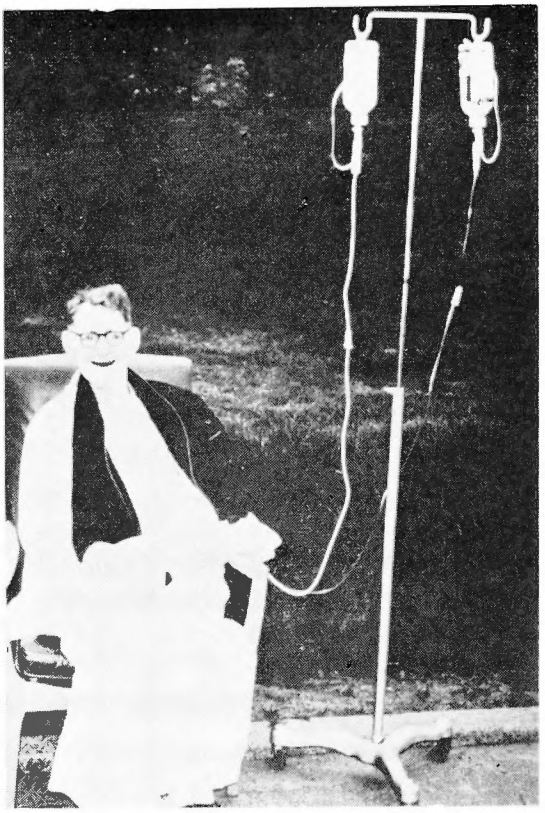

完全非経口栄養の症例：80歳，男子

患者は食道狭窄が原因で栄養失調症に陥り完全非経口栄養を受けている．

投与方法：Intralipid（20%）1,000ml，Aminosol-Fructose 1,500ml，10% Aminosol 500ml（カロリー合計 3,400カロリー：脂肪 200g，果糖 225g，アミノ窒素 12.8g）を1日量とし，10日間を1クールとし，27クール（約10カ月）投与を続けた．

この間，体重は 45.8kg から 51.3kg に増加した．

(Dr. *Peaston*).

一重症・手術患者の体力,栄養維持のために

一体蛋白の減耗を防ぐために

高カロリーの非経口注入＝完全非経口栄養へのアプローチ

組　成：(500ml中)

精製大豆油	50 g
精製卵黄レシチン	6 g
注射用グリセリン	12.5g

カロリー：550 カロリー/500ml

薬価基準：500ml 1瓶　2,891円

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非経口栄養を行なわねばならない状態では，**カロリー**の需要をみたすには脂肪乳剤を静脈内投与することが最も理想的であり，小容量で大量の**カロリー**投与が可能である．

また滲透圧が高くないから静脈は刺激されない．したがって，それが注射される静脈に血栓性静脈炎を起すことがなく，表在性の小血管にでも注入できる．

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1

Lenticulostriate arteries in hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage as demonstrated by angiography

HARUYUKI KANAYA, SETSUO ONO, YUTAKA HORIE, KATSUMARO OANA

(Dept. of Surgery, Iwate Medical Univ. School of Medicine) Morioka, Iwate, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 3～11 (1969)

On the cases of hyperfensive intracerebral hemorrhage, angiographical findings regarding the lenticuloslriate arteries were investigated to determine the location of the hematoma.
Angiography was carried out on both arterioscrelotic and heathy brains for this purpose.
The distance ratio had a close relation to the site, volume and extension of the hematoma. When the ratio was less than 1.1 where the lenticulostriate artery lost its S-shaped curve to stand up straight or showed an inward displacemet, most of these times hematoma existed in the outside of the thalamus or hypothalamus. These findings were of great value for the surgical indication.

岩手医科大学金谷外科　金谷春之，小野勢津男，堀江　寛，小穴勝麿

2

Electro microscopic observations on glioblastoma

TOKURO KUSUNOKI

Department of Surgery, Division 1, Kobe University School of Medicine (Director : TAKAO MITSUNO) Kobe, Hyogo, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 12～34 (1969)

Twenty three operated cases of gliomas with definit histological diagnosis, such as 13 cases of glioblastoma, 3 astrocytoma, and 7 ependymoma were observed electron microscopically to study the morphological characteristics of the neoplastic cells of glioblastoma in comparison with the mature type of gliomas. As the result, glioblastoma were classified into three groups, that is, the highly atypical type of astrocytoma, the type consisted of immature tumor cells and the type which seemed to have undergone an anaplastic de-differentiation or imetaplastic differentiation. Some of ependymal tumors were included in glioblastoma electron microscopically.

神戸大学医学部第1外科　楠　徳郎

3

The funicular Pattern of Japanese Peripheral Nerves

KIYOSHI TAMURA

From the Deparment of Orthopedic Surgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director Prof. TETSUO ITO) Sahyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 35～58 (1969)

The funicular pattern of the radial, median and ulnar nerves in the upper extremity of three adult Japanese limbs has been described and an Intraneural Topographic Atlas was drawn. The possibility of fixed quadrantic locations of the individual branch fibers was discussed and the length and grade of characteristic locations were described.

京都大学医学部整形外科学教室　田村　清

4

Experimental Studies on Nerves in Regenerated Liver

KANJI YASUI

From the 1st Division of Surgery Kyoto University, Medical School. (Director : Prof. Dr. ICHIO HONJO) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 59～75 (1969)

Neurohistologic findings of the residual liver parenchyma after 70 per cent hepatectomy in rats revealed granular degeneration, fragmentation of the elementary fibres in the terminal reticulum and vacuole formation in the cytoplama of interstitial cells only in the early definite stadium. The findings such as nervous proliferation could not be observed in the residual liver even in the late stadium after the hepatectomy. On the other hand, no change was observed in the nervous fibres of the perivascular plexus and interlobular plexus at any period after the hepatectomy.

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5

On Etiology and Pathophysiology of Acute Pancreatitis ; with Special Reference to Participation of Phospholipase A

MASAAKI HATAO

From the 1st Depertment of Surgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Derector : Prof. Dr. ICHIO HONJO) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 76～106 (1969)

Activity of phospholipase A in the pancreas, the liver, portal blood, peripheral blood and peritoneal fluid increased in dogs with experimentally produced bile-pancreatitis. The dogs showed a tendency to die within a short period, as phospholipase A activity in portal blood and the liver increased abruptly in an early postoperative stage. When phospholipase A was infused into the portal vein or the retroperitoneal space, experimental animals died approximately 20 hours later. Acute pancreatitis of various degree could be observed, as various amount of phospholipase A was infused into the pancreatic duct of dogs.

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6

Initiating Factors of Gallstones, Especially Cholesterol Stones (III)

YORINORI HIGASA, SUSUMU MATSUDA, MASAO NAGASE, MICHIO YOSHINAGA, TAKAYOSHI TOBE, IZUMI MARUYAMA, RYUZO SHIODA, HIROSHI TANIMURA, RYUSUKE MURAOKA, HIROHISA MUROYA and MINORU TOGO

From the Second Surgical Division, Faculty of Medicne, Kyoto University (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 107～124 (1969)

Although many studies on the pathogenesis of cholelihtiasis have been made up to the present time, they have not succeeded in unveiling it entirely. In our laboratory, we have long investigated the initiating factors of cholelithiasis experimentally and clinically[1)-11)]. As far as cholesterol stone formaton is concerned, recently we have reached the conclusion that the dietary factors are of importance for it.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座　日笠頼則，松田　晋，長瀬正夫，吉永道生，戸部隆吉，丸山泉，塩田隆三，谷村弘，村岡降介，室家大久，東郷実

7

Experimental and Clinical Homotransplantantion of the Aortic Valve ; Antigenicity of Canine and Human Aortic Valves Demonstrated by Fluorescent Antibody Techniques

ATSUMI MORI

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

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 125～154 (1969)

Recently homograft aortic valve grafts have been used for aortic valvular diseases, since they have several advantages over prosthetic valves. Since 1964, the properties and distribution of the antigenic substances in canine and human aortic valves have been studied by fluorescent antibody techniques. This paper describes experimental pulmonary single-cusp and aortic singlf-cusp replacements with homologous aortic valves in mongrel dogs. The prolonged function and durability of orthotopically transplanted homograft aortic valves without significant immune reaction were demonstrated, along with replacement of the graft by host tissues without loss of pliability of the leaflet. On the basis of these thorough fundamental experiments, total replacement of the aortic valve with homologous aortic valve was performed and studied in four clinical cases.

京都大学医学部外科学数室第2講座　森　渥視

8

Parasynchronus Division of Strain L Mouse Fibroblast Cells Induced by Cooling

SYO MANABE

From the 1st Department of Surgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Derector : Prof. Dr. ICHIO HONJO) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 155～170 (1969)

Using suspension cultures of strain L mouse fibroblast cellsin logarithmic growth, parasynchronous cell division induced by cooling is studied. Hypothermia at a temperature of under 17℃ is necessary to induce a satisfactory parasynchronous cell division after return to 37℃. For example, cooling at 4℃ for one hour, 10℃ for 4 hours or 16-17℃ for 6 hours induced a characteristic parasynchronous cell division.

Repeated cooling at 4℃ for one hour has little effect on intensification of the degree of parasynchronous cell division.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第1講座　真鍋　驕

9

A Study on Chemotherapy of Experimental Liver Cancer with Mitomycin C Comparison between the Effect of Intra-arterial and Intra-portal Injection

HIROJI KATO

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

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 171～187 (1969)

The effects of intra-arterial and intra-portal injection of mitomycin C on liver tumors transplanted with Brown-Pearce carcinoma were compared, and the blood supply to the liver tumor after injection was studied using dye infusion technique.

The intra-arterial was more effective than the intra-portal injection in inhibiting gross tumor growth and causing degeneration of tumor cells, but there was no recognizable difference in the proliferation of fibrous tissue and the inhibition of widespread multiple hepatic metastases between the two routes of administration.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座　加戸弘二

10

Clinical Studies for Open Heart Surgery in Infants with Profound Hypothermia

YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO

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

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 188～207 (1969)

Radical operations were performed on severely ill babies with congenital heart disease, with the aide of deep hypothermic technique by surface cooling in combination with partial extra-corporeal ciculation at the rewarming stage. Operative result revealed excellant. In these operative cases, preoperative and postoperative status as well as indication for radical surgery were investigated.

京都大学医学部外科学教室章2講座　岡本好史

11

Partial Synchrous Division of HeLa Cells Induced by Low Temperature ——An Attempt to Intensify the Effects of Anticancer Chemotherapeutics.——

RYOICHI YASUZAWA

From the 1st Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Directer : Prof. Dr. ICHIO HONJO) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 208～219 (1969)

The partial synchronous division of cells were examined with HeLa cell culture bya pplication of low temperature. Synthesis of DNA were arrested during low temperature and resumed burstly at 2nd to 4th hour after rewarming and stepweis increase of actual cell numbers were observed at 5th to 6th hour after rewarming.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第1講座　安沢良一

12

A Case of Jejunal Intussusception into the Braun's Anastomosis

TAKEO TAKAMI and TOSHIMICHI FUKATA

From the Department of Surgery, Takamatsu Red-Cross Hospital, Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (1) 220～223 (1969)

A 59-year-old female, was admitted to our clinic on Decomber, 1966 because of severe abdominal pain. The patient was operated on gastric ulcer 9 years ago. At abdominal operation the retrograde jejunal intussusception into the Braun. s anastomosis was found, and a necrotic portion of the jejunum was resected. An eld-to-end anastomosis was performed between the remaining proximal loop and jejunum, She showed an unevenful postoperative course and was discharged 58 days after operation.

高松赤十字病院外科　高見武夫，深田斉迪

13

Mode of the sympathetic innervation of the cerebral vessels demonstrated by the fluorescent histochemical technique in rats and cat

HIROSHI KAJIKAWA From the Department of Neurosurgery, School of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director : Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA) and From the Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director : Prof. Dr. KIRO SHIMAMOTO) Sakyoku Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 227～235 (1969)

The findings indicate that ; 1) The adrenergic nerve fibers in the cerebral arteries originate in the superior cervical ganglion. 2) There are two routes from the superior cervical ganglion : the rostral postganglionic and caudal postganglionic pathways. 3) The vertebro-basilar artery is overwhelmingly and sometimes overlappingly supplied according to the individual animals with the rostral postganglionic fibers via the internal carotid artery or/and the caudal postganglionic fibers via the vertebral artery. The ascending fibers in the basilar artery are the continuation of the fibers in the unilateral vertebral artery in not rare cases.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室・薬理学教室　梶川　博

14

Histochemical Demonstration of Adrenergic Fibers in the Smooth Muscle Layer of Media of Arteries Supplying Abdominal Organs

KIKUO MOHRI, NAOHIRO OHGUSHI, MASANAO IKEDA, KUNITARO YAMAMOTO and KENGO TSUNEKAWA From the 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA)

MOTOHATSU FUJIWARA and TAKASHI MURYOBAYASHI Department of Pharmacology Kyoto Univesity, Medical School, Sakyoku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 236～248 (1969)

It is very important that catecholamine-fluorescent nerve fibers are detected to penetrate through the muscle layer of the media in the arteries supplying abdominal organs, as muscular arteries ; celiac artery, gastric arteries, gastroepiploic arteries, splenic artery, gastroduodenal artery, common and proper hepatic arteries, superior mesenteric artery, inferior mesenteric artery and their branches. Catecholamine-fluorescent nerve fibers are detected very rarely in aorta of some species, such guine pig or rat, as a elastic artery, between the adventitia and the media of aorta.

Mode of adrenergic innervation of muscular and elastic arteries was discussed with reference to physiological problems.

京都大学医学部外科学教室　毛利喜久男，大串直太，池田正尚，山本国太郎，恒川謙吾
京都大学医学部薬理学教室　藤原元始，無量林　堯

15

Reexamination of Virus-like Particles in Precancerous Lesions of Experimental Gliomas

YASUO KAWAMURA From the Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA), Sakyoku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 249～269 (1969)

Virus-like particles reported in intracerebral precancerous lesions induced by carcinogenic hydrocarbons were visualized in cytoplasms of phagocytes and reactive astrocytes in C3H mice supplied from Montefiore Hospital, New York, and the formation of virus-like particles evidently involved the endoplasmic reticulum. Similar particles were also evident in microsomal fraction.

On the contrary, they were not found in intracerebral precancerous lesions of C3H mice supplied from Kyoto University animal center by careful studies with electron microscope and fractionation.

Development of glioma by carcinogens was similar in rate in both mice. Although these particles represent immature or incomplete forms as an oncogenic virus, they are evolved in limited colony of mice.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室　河村悌夫

16

Experimental Segmental Ischemia of Peroneal Nerve of Rabitts

KIYOSHI IKEDA From the Depertment of Orthopedic Surgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director Prof. TETSUO ITO) Sakyoku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 270～277 (1969)

The common peroneal nerve of rabbit was made ischemic segmentally by injecting air into a vasa nervorum of the nerve.

By this method, Wallerian degeneration was caused, in Some Cases, in the central area of the nerve and, in the others, in the whole area. Howerer, segmental demyelination was never observed.

Therefore, it is thought that an acute anoxia of axon does not cause segmental demyelination, but Wallerrian degeneration.

京都大学医学研究科　池田　清

17

Clinicopathologic Studies on the Surgically Resected Gallbladder of the Patients with Biliary Lithiasis

HIDEAKI KAMEMORI From the Department of Surgery, Juntendo University School of Medicine (Director : Prof. Dr. TAMOTSU FUKUDA), Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 278～301 (1969)

The surgically resected gallbladder was classified into four types on the basis of morphologic changes of the mucosal fold, fibrosis and round cell infiltration of the wall of the gallbladder. Four types are normal type, chronic inflammation type, complete fibrosis type and acute inflammation type. Pathologic changes of the specimen were statistically studied as compared with history, laboratory examination, radiography and operative findings. 90% of these specimen revealed varying degrees of fibrous hypertrophy of the wall and morphologic changes of the mucosa of the gallbladder.

順天堂大学第1外科学教室　亀森英明

18

Tryptophan Metabolism in the Synovial Fluid in Joint Diseases

MASAO TSUCHIZAWA Dept. of Orthopedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Iwate Medical University (Director : prof. T. IGARI) Morioka, Japan.
Dept. of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, Iwate Medical University (Director : Prof. K. OBARA) Morioka, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 302～315 (1969)

The tryptophan contents in blood and synovial fluid and the tryptophan intermediates in synovial fluid were determined on rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. No changes of tryptophan in blood and xanthurenic acid in synovial fluid were found. Tryptophan, kynurenine and anthranilic acid were found to be increased in the synovial fluid in rheumatoid arthritis, but kynurenic acid and nicotinic acid showed an increase in the synovial fluid in osteoarthritis.
These results suggested that there are different metabolic pathways between synovial fluid and that some factors, whethr latent or manifest are the dysfunctions of liver and adrenals, cause the depression of the tryptophan metabolic activity in rheumatoid arthritis.

岩手医科大学整形外科学教室　土沢正雄

19

Indication for the Lumbosacral or Upper Lumbar Sympathico-Ganglionectomy

TOHRU OHSAWA Ohsawa Surgical Hospital, Nakagyoku Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 316～322 (1969)

Independently of Adson and others, I reported two cases of spontaneous gangrene treated with lumbosacral sympathico-ganglionectomy by abdominal (1925), later by extraabdominal route (1928). I and co-workers extended this operation to gastric ptosis and dyskinesia colica. The effect obtained was reenforced by additional upper sympathectomy. Experiences with more than 1000 patients and systematic studies on the effect of operation revealed that this is most effective means for treatment of spontaneous gangrene, Raynaud's disease and dyskinesia colica. For the diseases of extremities bilateral operation is far more effective than unilteral operation.

大沢外科病院　大沢　達

20

On the Mechanism of Vasodilatation Therapy for Posttraumtic Headache

KAZUKI SAKATA, HARUO SUZUKI, SENGAI TANAKA, ROKUZO MIO, TADASHI NAWA and NOBORU SAKAI From the 2nd Surgical Division, Gifu University School of Medicine (Chief : Prof. Dr. TAKAO TAKETOMO) Gifu, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 323～330 (1969)

In those of posttraumatic headache where the great occipital nerve was irritated, treatment was performed either by the occipital nerve blockades, the stellate ganglion blockades or administration of a cerebral vasodilating drug. A tendency was found that the occipital nerve irritability, examined by square wave stimulation, was reduced in the cases clinically improved by either kind of the treatments. Experimental investigations in rabbits suggested that one possible mechanism, by which cerebral vasodilatation therapy reduced irritability of the great occipital nerve, was functional modification of the brain stem reticular activating system. Another possible mechanism was also discussed.

岐阜大学医学部第2外科学教室　坂田一記，鈴木晴雄，田中千凱，三尾六蔵，名和　正，坂井　昇

A Measurement of the Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery in Vertebral Angiogram

SENGAI TANAKA, TOKICHI YAMADA, TOSHIHIKO MATSUOKA, YOSHITOKI MURASE, SHIGETOYO SAJI, TAKESHI CHUJO, AKIO OKUMA, and KAZUKI SAKATA From the 2nd Surgical Division, Gifu University School of Medicin. (Chief : Prof. Dr. TAKAO TAKETOMO) Gifu, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (2) 331～335 (1969)

Caudal displacement of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery could be detected in lateral view, by measuring the distance "T-R" between the mid-point of the Twining's line and the peak of the rostral loop of the artery. Its normal value was found to be 0.61-1.6cm, or 6.1-1.8% of the total length of the Twining's line, and larger values indicated caudal displacement of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery.

岐阜大学医学部第2外科学教室　田中千凱，山田藤吉，松岡俊彦，村瀬佳辰，佐治董豊，
中条　武，大熊晟夫，坂田一記

22

Experimental Studies on Cerebrovascular Spasm in Cats

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

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (3) 349～371 (1969)

The various factors proposed as the cause of vasospasm, were systemically studied on the transorally exposed basilar arteries in cats. Vasospasm induced by mechanical stimulation was transient. The study of vasoconstrictor activity in the extravasated blood disclosed that the platelets had unstable vasoconstrictors, whereas the red cells, when lysed, released the stable vasoconstrictor which produced prolonged vasospasm. Exclusion of other probable causes in the experiment led to the conclusion that the prolonged clinical vasospasm is caused by the vasoconstrictors in the lysed red cells which works directly on the smooth muscle of the arterial wall.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室　苧坂邦彦

23

Serial Measurement of the Cortical Blood Flow in the Canine Renal Allografts During the Rejection Crisis

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (3) 372～393 (1969)

The serial and continuous measurements of the cortical blood flow were performed using double thermocouple embedded in the cortical tissue of normal, autografted, and allografted kidneys in the dogs. It is shown that the abrupt and steep blood flow decrement occurs in the cortical tissue of renal allograft in the early rejection period ; the renal allograftr ejection in the early stage can be reversed with the adrenocortical steroids ; the transplanted kidney acquires a hypersensitivity to nor-epinephrine by the 10th post-operative day. Ther esponse of the renal allograft to adrenocortical steroids, nor-epinephrine and acetylcholine is discussed in relation to the edema and the vasoconstriction.

24

Effects of Additional Vagal Anastomosis on the Functions of the Kirschner-Nakayama Type of Gastric Tube for Esophageal Reconstruction (A Physiological Study)

YOSHINOBU NISHIJIMA The 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (3) 394～423 (1969)

In order to prevent disorders after esophageal reconstruction with the KIRSCHNER-NAKAYAMA type of gastric tube, which were probably caused by the vagal denervation of the gastric tube, vagal anastomosis after esophagectomy and intrathoracic esophagogastrostomy was performed. In this study, secretory and motorial functions of the stomach were examined in four groups of dogs, which had undergone intrathoracic vagotomy, vagal anastomosis following vagotomy, esophagectomy with intrathoracic esophagogastrostomy, and esophagogastrostomy with vagal anastomosis, respectively.

In the gastric secretion test, cephalic phase secretion was observed 3 or 4 months after vagal anastomosis.

Gastric motility was also improved in the dogs with vagal anastomosis.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第２講座　西嶋義信

25

Experimental Studies on Intraventricular Hemorrhage

SENGAI TANAKA The 2nd Surgical Division, Gifu University School of Medicine (Chief : Prof. TAKAO TAKETOMO) Gifu, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir 38 (3) 424～444 (1969)

For the purpose of elucidating pathophysiology of the initial stage of spontaneous intraventricular hemorrhage, experimental intraventricular injection of the autogenous blood was performed in dogs and its effects on CSF pressure, blood pressure, rectal temperature, white blood cell count and cerebral blood flow were examined.

As control non-irritating substances and subarachnoid injection of the autogenous blood were performed. The results of these experiments were discussed. Autopsy findings suggested that the important cause of death was an acute hydrocephalus due to interventricular obstruction and to intense pressure exerted by the intraventricular blood.

26

Spread of Paroxysmal Discharge from Tungstic Acid Gel Focus

MAKOTO KAKO The Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University. School of Medicine (Chief : Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (3) 445～456 (1969)

In an attempt to assess the role of the corpus callosum in the propagation of seizure discharge, simultaneous recordings of ECoG, SP and depth (CM, Cd, VL, GL, Pul.) were made, both at the original foci and the contralateral homotopic points in an anesthetized cat.
It is concluded that the corpus callosum does play a major role in the spread of IPDs (Isolated Paroxysmal Discharges) from the original focus produced by the topical application of the tungstic acid gel to the contralateral homologous region, especially at the early stage of the developing focus.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室　加古　誠

27

Effect of the Tissue Activator of Vascular Walls on Fibrinolytic System in Dogs

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

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (3) 457～481 (1969)

Tissue activator activity of canine vascular walls was estimated by the fibrin plate methods. The two types of tissue activator were found to distribute in the veins and cerebral artery. One of these, free form activator, was rapidly released to blood on acute bleeding, stimulation of autonomic nerves and inhalation of a variety of mixed gases following by an increase of the fibrinolytic activity in the blood.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室　江角一夫

28

Experimental Study on Radioactive Muscular Clearance in Injuries of Central Nerve and Vessels

FUJIO MIZOGUCHI The 2nd Surgical Devision, Juntendo University School of Medicine (Director : Prof. Dr. KENJI TANAKA) Tokyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (3) 482～498 (1969)

The experimental study peripheral circulation by radioisotope muscular clearance presented. ^{131}I-Na 3μc was injected into gastrocnemius muscle of dog under nembutal anesthesia. In dogs ligated the femoral artery and/or vein, the $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ were proronged markedly immediatly after ligation, though recoverd gradually as time elapsed. The $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of dogs recieved arterial ligation and lumbar sympatectomy showed almost the same time as that of normal. Dogs with brain contusion showed the most prolonged $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ 3～4 days after injuries, and 16 days after recovered completely. In dogs with the spinal injury, the $t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ was slightly prolonged 2 days after injury.

順天堂大学医学部外科学教室第2講座　溝口藤雄

29

Experimental Studies on the Lymphatics of the Esophagus from the Surgical Point of View

SEI SHIRAHA The 2 nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 543～564 (1969)

The investigations on the lymphatic system of the esophagus from clinical and experimental viewpoints would be significant for elucidating the features of lymphatic dissemination of esophageal cancer.

The lymphatics of the esophagus have a close relation with the thoracic duct. Therefore, radioactivities in thoracic duct lymph, venous blood, and regional lymph nodes were examined by using RIHSA injected into the esophagus under various conditions.

This report pertains to the sequence of changes in lymphatic dynamics of the esophagus which occurs following the performance of experiments from the surgical point of view.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第２講座　白羽　誠

30

Cholesterol Gallstone Formation in Hamsters Correlated with Histological Findings in Livers and Gallbladders

MINORU TOGO The 2 nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir 38 (4) 565～580 (1964)

Cholesterol gallstones were produced in golden hamsters by feeding them various kinds of diets for 5-55 days. The histological findings in the livers and the gallbladders were correlated with the incidence of gallstones. There was no evidence to support the concept that infection is primarily associated with the occurrence of cholesterol gallstones. Some aspects of the histological appearance of their livers resembled that seen in diabetes mellitus.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第２講座　東郷　実

31

Electromyographic and Histological Studies on Regeneration of Motor Nerve Endings in Dogs.

KAZUMI MIYAZAKI The Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Kyoto Univercity Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. TETSUO ITO) Sakyo-ku Kyoto, Japan. ; The Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Tenri Hospital, Tenri Nara, Iapan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 581～596 (1969)

The tibial nerve was severed and immediately sutured in dogs. Then, degenerative and regenerative processes of the motor nerve were studied electromyographically (especially by evoked E. M. G.), and compared with histological findings.

It was found that electromyographic findings were correlated approximately with histological observations in various postoperative periods.

Therefore, muscle action potential in response to supramaximal stimulation in evoked E.M.G. is regarded as a useful index of regenerative state of peripheral nerve injury or recovery of the neuromuscular function.

京都大学医学部整形外科学教室・天理病院整形外科　宮崎和躬

32

The Fibrinogen-Fibrin System in Human Intracranial Tumor Tissues : An Immunohistological Study

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

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 597～611 (1969)

Fifty cases of human intracranial tumors have been investigated for localization of fibrinogen by immunofluorescence technique. In most of malignant tumors such as glioblastoma, sarcoma and metastatic carcinoma, a large quantity of fibrinogen was localized in the interstitial spaces. On the other hand, there was no, or a trace of, fluorescence in the benign tumors like meningioma.

The localization of plasmiongen in the intracranial tumor tissues was also studied by the similar technique and the role of the fibrinogen -plasminogen system in tumors was discussed.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室　鍋島祥男

33

Electrical Impedance Method For Localizing Brain Structures

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 612～625 (1969)

We have investigated an impedance value of various brain structures both in animals and men, and a specially designed apparatus was used for this purpose.

(1) At first, the fundamental experiments were performed in order to investigate various factors affecting the impedance value in cats, and the value of impedance (%) was obtained from each thalamic nucleus.
(2) Clinically, the impedance curve was recorded during stereotaxic encephalotomy for parkinsonisms and centrally situated malignant brain tumors.
(3) Ultimately, a value of impedance was obtained from various brain tumors.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室　島袋春弘

34

The Role of the Mesencephalic Tegmentum upon Manifestation of the Spasmodic Torticollis-like Posture and Ocular Symptomes in Cats

HARUHIRO SHIMABUKURO and KAZUO MORI The Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School (Director : Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA), Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 626～632 (1969)

The spasmodic torticollis-like posture was recognized after unilateral destruction of the paramedian mesencephalic tegmentum in the cats.
We studied the correlation between these postures and hitological findings, and moreover discussed to the complicated ocular symptomes.
It was concluded that involvement of the crossing components of the medial tectospinal tract, medial longitudinal fasciculus, and tectorubral tract was thought to be critical for the manifestation of spasmodic rotatory movement of the head.
Various ocular symptomes were noted, such as
(1) oculomotor palsy, (2) conjugate deviation, (3) nystagmus, and (4) miosis.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室　島袋春弘，森　和夫

35

The Distribution of Intravenously Injected Homologous Spleen Cells

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Arch. Jap. Chir 38 (4) 633～637 (1969)

Spleen cells were labelled with ^{51}Cr. The labelled spleen cells were injected into homologous recipients. Their distribution was determined at 24 hours after injection and compared with that of labelled Kupffer cells and peritoneal macrophages. Approximately 35% of the spleen cells localized in the recipient liver compared with approximately 80% of the Kupffer cells and 60% of peritoneal cells. The spleen contained about 2% of the injected spleen cells and Kupffer cells but up to 18% of injected peritoneal macrophages. The possible significance of these findings is discussed.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第２講座，高松赤十字病院外科　高見武夫

36

Surgery for Acquired Mitral Valve Disease (I) Long-Term Result

HISAAKI KOIE, KUREO TSUSHIMI, KIYOSHI TATEMICHI, AKIRA SUGITANI, SHOEI YO, YUTAKA KONISHI, YORINORI HIKASA The 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director Prof. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 638～645 (1969)

Long-term follow up study was performed on the patients who survived the mitral surgery, Certain factors related with postoperative improvement of clinical status were studied,
When both commissures were separated satisfactorily, the incidence of restenosis was rare, Mitral regurgitation, calcium deposition and certain other factors were analysed in relation to postoperative deterioration.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第２講座　鯉江久昭，都志見久令男，立道　清，杉谷　章，
余　昌英，小西　裕，日笠頼則

37

Surgery for Acquired Mitral Valve Disease (II) Analysis of Reoperative Cases

HISAAKI KOIE, KOKI ABE, KUREO TSUSHIMI, AKIRA SUGITANI, SHIGEHITO MIKI, KIYOSHI TATEMICHI, ATSUMI MORI, YORINORI HIKASA The 2nd Surgical Division, Kyoto University Medical School (Director Prof. CHUJI KIMURA) Sakyo-ku, kyoto, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 646～651 (1969)

Twelve reoperative cases of mitral valve disease were presented and were discussed.
All the cases had closed mitral commissurotomy for the initial operation and had open mitral surgery for the second operation. Refusion of mitral valve, unsatisfactory separation of commissures, incidence of traumatic mitral regurgitation and the presence of immobile, fibrotic and often regurgitant mitral valve leaflet were the causes of reoperation.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座　鯉江久昭，阿部弘毅，都志見久令男，杉谷　章，
三木成仁，立道　清．森　渥視，日笠頼則

38

Comparison of Mastisol (2α-Methylandrostan-17β-ol propionate) and Testosterone Propionate in the Treatment of Advanced and Recurrent Cancer of the Breast

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (4) 652～657 (1969)

We were fortunately able to try 2α-methylandrostan-17β-ol propionate (Mastisol) on advanced or recurred breast cancer, comparing duration of regression and simultaneous androgenic effect with those of testosterone propionate.
Of the 20 patients treated with testosterone propionate, lesions regressed in 5 and progressed in 15. Of the 20 patients trested with Mastisol, lesions regressed in 7 and progressed in 13. Mastisol also affected much less virilization in frequency and in extent of the patients than testosterone propionate.

慶応義塾大学医学部外科学教室　大晶武夫，榎本耕治，嶋田貞博，永井　淳，皆川規雄

39

Growth of Yoshida Sarcoma in the Thymus

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TAKASHI AOYAMA The Department of Radiation Biophysics, Atomic Disease Institute, Nagasaki University School of Medicine, Nagasaki, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 667～671 (1969)

Susceptibility of the thymus to YOSHIDA sarcoma was compared by implanting the sarcoma cells into the thymus, subcutaneous tissue, liver, spleen and peritoneal cavity and observing the incidence of "take" and size of the tumors on the 7th day after implantation. In the thymus, incidence of "take" was 100 % in contrast to about 50 % in other organs, and the size of the tumor was also much larger in the thymus than in the other organs. These results suggest that the thymus is more susceptible to tumor cells than other tissues.

神戸市立厚生病院外科　宮脇英利
長崎医科大学原爆病研究所　青山　喬

40

Quantitative Evaluation of Drug Effects on Brain Edema

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 672～695 (1969)

In order to estimate brain edema quantitatively, cerebellar edema was produced experimentally in albino rats and granular cell density was measured at varying intervals following edema production. Effects of various drugs on brain edema were thus estimated. Hypertonic solution (urea, mannitol or glucose) caused cell density increase, or brain shrinkage, both in healthy and edematous brain, especially in the latter. The rebound phenomenon, which is known to occur in CSF pressure following admintstration of hypertonic solution, was not observed in the cell density study. Adrenal corticosteroid and CDP-choline were found to be effective on brain edema.

岐阜大学医学部第２外科学教室　松岡俊彦

41

A Morphological Study of the Ependyma and the Choroid Plexus Following Injection of Various Drugs into the Ventricles —Clinical snd experimental studies using the light and electronmicroscope—

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 696～731 (1969)

Direct injection of various contrast materials into the ventricles has been proposed for the radiological study, and also certain drugs are employed for injection into the ventricular cavity for the treatment of central nervous diseases.

The author studied on the pathology of choroid plexus and ependyma in autopsy cases including various brain diseases and the reaction of the ventricular wall were experimentally confirmed by the light and electronmicroscope.

The studies indicate that the direct injection of the drugs into the ventricle developes inflammatory reaction in the ventricular wall. In choroid plexus, hypersecretion of cerebrospinal fluid are considered. The author confirmed the process of inflammatory reaction by electronmicroscope and Zeiss-integrations occular method for the quantative study of inflammation in chroid plexus.

順天堂大学医学部第２外科学教室　松沢偕広

42

Physiological Study of Finger Tremor in Patients of Traumatic Cervical Syndrome

KENTARO KOSHINO, SATORU KUBOTA, NAOKI KAGEYAMA, MAMORU TANAKA, MORIMASA KOHNO, TADAHISA KURIMOTO, YASUHIRO TSUJI and TAKAYUKI NAKAJIMA The Kansai Medical College, Department of Neurosurgery, Mori guchi, Osaka, Japan. Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 732～738 (1969)

Various kinds of symptoms are recognized in the patients who are suffering from traumatic cervical syndrome. Finger tremor is one of the commonest symptoms among them but its cause and mechanism are still unknown.

Finger tremor was observed in 67 cases of 226 patients of traumatic cervical syndrome in our clinic. The analysis of frequency distribution of finger tremor revealed the bimodal frequency pattern with dominance at about 9 cycle/sec and 15～20 cycle/sec. The energy of finger tremor which is computed from the frequency distribution pattern through the frequency analyser, remarkably reduced in parallel with relief of the pain due to xylocaine injection in or around the stellate ganglion or the great occipital nerve, and increased by adrenalin or mecholil injection.

Moreover, the frequency distribution patterns of finger tremor in cases of traumatic cervical syndrome are quite different from those in cases of Parkinsonism and hysteria, but have considerable resemblance to those of physiologic tremor which is usually observed on tremogram in normal persons.

These facts suggest that finger tremor in cases of traumatic cervical syndrome is evoked by the stimulation of peripheral nerve, and probably manifested by intensification of the physiologic tremor.

関西医科大学脳神経外科　越野兼太郎，窪田惺，景山直樹，田中衛，河野守正，栗本匡久，辻靖弘，中島孝之

43

Experimental Studies with Gastric Freezing —Histochemical examination of the gastric mucosa and effect of gastric freezing on the gastric secretory changes by pH indicator method—

RYU AIZAWA The 2nd Department of Surgey, School of Medicine, Iwate Medical University (Director : Prof. Dr. HARUYUKI KANAYA), Iwate Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 739～759 (1969)

Gastric freezing was performed according to the Wangensteen's method. The ordinary balloon and the double balloon devised by us were used and each result was compared and studied histochemically and from its attitude of hydrochloric acid seretion inspected by pH indicator method.

In the patients to whom the double balloon was applied, the SDH-ase activity has decreased for 6 months, thus it was proved by pH indicator method that the gastric freezing using the double balloon played the role of bilateral vagous block.

岩手医科大学第2外科学教室　相沢　竜

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A Study of Plasminogen Activator and Trypsin Inhibitor in Gastric Cancer, Ulcer and Experimental Tumor

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 760～776 (1969)

I measured plasminogen activator and trypsin inhibitor in cancer, ulcer, normal tissue of stomach, subcellular fractions, lymphnodes, ascites of carcinomatous peritonitis and EHRLICH ascites tumor and examined the effects of administering Mitymycin C.

Activator activity had a tendency to increase in gastric cancer tissue, and it is remarkable in middle glanules fraction. Also, it was encouraged to increase by dosing Mitomycin C. The remarkable increase was recognized in normal tissue of stomach, lymphnodes with metastatic cancer, asites of carcinomatous peritonitis and EHRLICH ascites tumor by dosing Mitomycin C.

Trypsin inhibitor had a tendency to decrease in gastric cancer tissue and increased in lymphnodes with metastatic cancer by dosing Mitomycin C.

Both activator and inhibitor showed no difference in ulcer and in normal tissue of stomach.

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45

Clinical Studies on Extended Radical Operation for Mammary Cancer

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 777～787 (1969)

Forty-six patients have undergone the extended radical mastectomy. Preoperatively, lymphography of the upper extremity and internal mammary venography were done to know whether or not the regional lymph nodes were invaded.

i) There was no definit relation between the localization of mammary cancer and the frequency of parasternal lymph node metastases.

ii) It was difficult to know preoperatively whether or not the parasternal lymph nodes were invated.

iii) Sometimes, the parasternal lymph nodes were invaded even in the early stage of mammary cancer (Stage 1 of TMN classification).

iv) There was found no complication due to a dissection of the parasternal lymphatics and lymph nodes.

From the foregoing data, it may be concluded that the standard HALSTED operation should be extended to include a dissection of the parasternal lymphatics and lymph nodes.

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46

Absorption of Fat Following Gastric Resection

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 788～794 (1969)

We performed the fat absorption test, using ^{131}I-Triolein, on 42 patients prior to and three weeks following gastric operation.

Billroth I group (19 patients) : The total blood level was lower than control and showed a peak 4 hours after ingestion. Fecal fat level was 1.5±0.7 percent.

Billroth II group (19 patients) : The total blood level was various. Fecal fat recovery was 1.9±0.9 percent.

A comparison of radioactivity in blood and feces between pre- and post-operation was performed on the same patient.

岐阜大学医学部第1外科学教室　島津栄一，村瀬恭一，安藤充晴，嘉屋和夫，稲垣英和，山口　茂，吉田敏生，林　淳治，渡辺　裕

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Clinical Studies of Cephalexin (Lilly) in Surgical Infections

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 795～799 (1969)

The MIC values of 49 strains of Staphylococcus aureus to Cephalexin distributed mostly at the range of 1.56 to 12.5 mcg/ml. The peak blood levels of Cephalexin 250 mg and 500 mg was 8.1 and 12.4 mcg/ml respectively at 1 to 2 hours after a single oral administration, and there observed very little in the blood after 6 hours.

Clinical response of Cephalexin in 21 cases mostly of superficial infections was studied at the dosage of Cephalexin 0.25 to 2.0 gm daily for 3 to 12 days and the effectiveness was 76.2%.

慶応義塾大学医学部外科学教室　石井良治，石引久弥，大菅志郎，田中豊治，佐伯守洋

48

Precocious Puberty with Fits of Laughter and with a Large Cystic Mass on the Floor of the Third Ventricle (Case Report)

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 800～804 (1969)

One rare case of sexual precocity with fits of laughter was presented. Radiological examinations revealed that a cystic mass of a size of golf-ball located on the floor of the third ventricle.

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An Experience of Successful Surgical Correction for Ebstein's Anomaly with Prosthetic Tricuspid Valve

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NORIKAZU TATSUTA The Tenri Hospital Department of Cardio, vasculur Surgery (Chief : Dr. TOSHIHIRA YAMAMOTO), TENRI, Nara, Japan.

Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 805～811 (1969)

Twenty-year-old male was admitted to Kyoto University Hospital complaining of cyanosis and clubbed fingers. On physical examinations, systolic murmur was heard best at left sternal border of fourth intercostal space and it radiated to the apex. His electrocardiogram showed complete right bundle branch block and cardiac enlargement was found in his chest X-ray. EBSTEIN's anomaly was comfirmed by the findings of cardiac catheterization and selective angiography which revealed enormously dilated right atrium and downward displacement of tricuspidal leaflets. With the aid of extracorporeal circulation, replacement with STARR-EDWARDS caged ball valve 4M was performei after excision of the normally and abnormally positioned leaflet of tricuspid valve. The patient had an uneventful postoperative course except several episodes of arrhythmia. Two months after operation, cardiothoracic ratio of the patient reduced considerably and hemodynamic status is excellent.

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Humoral Factors which Control the Motor-Function of Pedunculated and Free Transplanted Gastrointestinal Tubes for Esophageal Reconstruction

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (6), 777～795 (1969)

In order to examine the role of gastrin as a humoral factor which controls the motor-function of pedunculated and free transplanted gastrointestinal tubes for esophageal reconstruction, effects of intravenous injections of gastrin-like tetrapetide on the jejunum, ileum, colon, Pavlov pouches and free transplanted gastric fundic pouches were examined in dogs.

It is concluded that gastrin induces the peristalsis from which propulsion of intestinal contents results, is a mediator of the so-called gastrocolic response, and promotes the motor-function of the antethoracically transplanted pedunculated colonic tubes for esophageal reconstruction in clinical cases, especially, in bypass operation.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第２講座　行森清治

51

Fundamental and Clinical Studies on Pulsatile Echoencephalography

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Arch. Jap. Chir.38(6), 796～824 (1969)

Pulsatile echoencephalogaphy, which is a recently developed method of examining intracranial state dynamically, was studied as for its fundamental aspects and clinical applicaion. Basic characters and mechanism of generation of pulsatile midline-echoencephalogram were investigated by clinical and model experiments. ECG, extracranial rheogram and pulsatile echoencephalogram were recorded simultaneously in cases of various intracranial diseases. Time lags among these curves were measured and their relation to the states of intracranial pressure and cerebral circulation was studied.

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Eects of Ether Inhalation on the CNS Activities of Cats

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (6), 825～833 (1969)

The effects of ether inhalation on the CNS activities were studied in cats with chronic brain electrodes. Ether inhalation induced biphasic action on the CNS, i.e., during stages I, II, III and IV. EEG showed a gradual flattening and then hypersynchronous seizures appeared in the rhinencephalic structures which propagated to the neocortex. The midbrain reticular formation was not involved by the seizure. The reticular MUA (multiple unit activity) showed only only a gradual decrease. However, the MUA of the rhinencephalic structures and the sensorimotor cortex decreased initially and then they showed an abrupt and explosive increase when the EEG seizure in these brain areas.

東京女子医科大学麻酔学教室　三谷　仁

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Experiences with Gelofusine as Perfusate in Extracorporeal Circulation with Intentional Hemodilution

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (5), 834～839 (1969)

52 cases of open heart operations were carried out in intentional hemodilution technique. Gelofusine, a modified gelatine solution were used as perfusate. The urine output was satisfactory by the use of diuretics and β-stimulant and so total oxygenator reinfusion could be completed in short period. The changes of plasm hemoglobin, serum electrolyte, serum protein and serum amino acid were also studied.

From these studies it was found the superiority of Gelofusine as priming solution in such hemodilution technique.

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Signibicance of Duration of Symptoms in the Prognosis of Gafstric Carcinoma

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Arch. Jap. Chir. 38 (6), 810~843 (1969)

All in-patients who were operated for gastric carcinoma in Kobe Municipal Kosei Hospital during 1963~68, were followed.

From a statistical analysis of the case notes, it has been suggested that the duration of symptoms is one of the significant factors in prognosis and bears some relation to resectability and curability.

神戸市立厚生病院外科　宮脇英利．上野孝四郎．千原卓也