<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>項目</th>
<th>内容</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>トイト</td>
<td>表紙ほか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作成者</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>右</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>テキスト</td>
<td>医学部</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARCHIV
Für
Japanische Chirurgie

Bd. 49  Index

日本外科宝函

第 49 巻 総目次

CHIRURGISCHE UNIVERSITAETSKLINIK
KYOTO JAPAN

日本外科宝函編集室
CONTENS OF VOLUME 49

Topics

First Successful Case of Intentional Laparotomy......................AKIRA SUGITAN ( 1 )
Diagnosis and Treatment of Intracranial Germinal Tumors..............................JUJI TAKEUCHI (139)
At the Beginning of a Research Project for the Completely
Implantable Artificial Heart........................................................................HIROYUKI FUKUMASU (223)
Significance of Angiography in the Hand ..................................................YASUAKI SUĐO (391)
Sterno-costo-clavicular Hyperostotic Syndrome........................................HIROMI HAMA (553)
Metastatic Tumors in the Lungs......................................................................YOSHI OKADA (711)

Original Articles

Experimental and Clinical Studies on the Operative Treatment of
Sliding Esophageal Hiatal Hernia..............................................................YOSHI OKAZAKI ( 3 )
Experimental and Clinical Studies on Cortical and Subarchnoidal
Application of Antibiotics
—An electroencephalographical investigation.........................................MASARU SHISHIDO (37)
Clinical Studies on Causative Factors of Ossification of the
Spinal Ligaments..........................................................................................HIDEYUKI OMOTO (53)
Effect of Truncal Vagotomy on Canine Gastric Electrical Activity...............NORIMITSU SOBUKAWA (69)
Experimental Studies on Gallstone Formation after Partial Ileal Bypass Operation
—(II) Effects of Partial Ileal Bypass Operation on Biliary Lipids and
Enterohepatic Circulation of Bile Acids in Hamsters—..............NOBUAKI KOBAYASHI (85)
Extra-anatomic Bypasses for Aortoiliac Occlusive Disease...............YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO, et al (141)
A Study of Cerebral Microcirculation by Softex
—Cases of Cerebral Contusion—.................................................................TAKASHI SAKIVAMA (149)
Changes of Lysosomal Enzyme Activity in Injured Brain and Tumors
—Particularly the Correlation between Free and Total
Activities of Lysosomal Enzymes— .......................................................YOSHIKATSUSEIKI (162)
Experimental Studies on Gallstone Formation after Partial Ileal Bypass Operation
III. Additional Effects of Diets on Lithogenicity of Bile
after Partial Ileal Bypass in Hamsters......................................................NOBUAKI KOBAYASHI (175)
Development of Total Artificial Heart....................................................HIROYUKI FUKUMASU (225)
Treatment of Stress Ulcer with Neurotensin, an Experimental Study.....TAKAKI YAMAGUCHI, et al (269)
Effect of Gastrosplenic Caval Shunt on Glucose Tolerance in Dogs............KEIZO ISHII (275)
Assessment of Continence after Treatment for Anorectal Malformations
I. Manometric Study .................................................................................KOHICHI TANAKA (293)
Assessment of Continence after Treatment for Anorectal Malformations
II. Radiologic Study .................................................................................KOHICHI TANAKA (308)
One Stage Corrective Surgery Early in Life for Tetralogy of Fallot,
with Reference to Postoperative Cardiac Function.............................NORIKAZU TATSUTA, et al (393)
Transvertebral Thoracic Phlebography....................................................YOSHI YOSHIDA (404)
Selective Spinal Angiographic Study on Disorders of Cervical
Spine and Cervical Cord
—With Special Reference to Myelopathy of Cervical Osteochondrosis ————TERUO ISOBEL (418)
Radiographic Observation of Sagittal Diameter of Cervical Spinal Canal in Normal Children

ITSRO KAICHI (436)

Radiological Study on Movements of Thoracic Spine

YUMA KATO (454)

Experimental Studies on Major Resection of the Liver in Obstructive Jaundice, with Special Reference to Timing of Hepatectomy and Biliary Decompression

NORIKAZU YAMAMOTO (464)

Experimental Study on Hepatic HMG-CoA Reductase Activity in Relation to the Formation and Dissolution of Cholesterol Gallstones

TOSHIRO KAMATA (477)

Epidemiology and Etiology of Gallstones

YORINORI HIKASA, et al (555)

Release Mechanisms of 5-HT from the Gastrointestinal Tract in Rats

FUMIHOKO IZUMIKAWA, et al (572)

Effects of Diazepam and Thiamylal on Reticular Multi-Unit Activity, Visual Evoked Response, EEG and Arterial Blood Pressure in Rabbits

HUTAKA UEDA, et al (595)

A Study of Cerebral Microcirculation by Softex

SHUNICHIRO TSUTSUMI (663)

Electron Microscopic Studies on the Experimental Cervical Myelopathy

YOSHIHIDE YAMAGUCHI (713)

A Study of Methods and Their Pathological Changes for Surgical Intervention of Atrial to Ventricular Conduction in Dogs

CHIN-TZER KAO (739)

Histochemical Changes of Brain Catecholamine in Cerebral Ischemia in Gerbils

ASAMITSU AHAGON (754)

Effect of Specific Immunization with Virus-infected Glioma Cells Against Intracerebrally Implanted Glioma

KATSUHIRO YUMITORI (774)

Pathophysiological Study of Experimental Hydrocephalus with Computed Tomography (CT) Scan

TAKAHO MURATA (783)

Dynamical Research of the Tentorial Upward Herniation

EIMEI TSUDA (802)

Electron Microscopic Study of Spinal Cord Tumors

YOSHINORI INOKAWA (820)

Myelographic Study in the Thoracic Region

HIROYUKI MIZUBE (837)

Cardiovascular Effects of Acute Hemodilution with Lactated Ringer's Solution

RYOICHI NOMURA (863)

Clinical Studies

Complete Dehiscence of Sternum after Cardiac Surgery

YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO, et al (100)

Clinical Study on Acute Occlusive Arterial Disease of the Upper Extremity

YUTAKA WATANABE, et al (107)

Surgical Management of Radiation Enterocolitis

KATSUYUKI IEDA, et al (112)

The Effect of FOY on the Levels of Plasma Plasminogen and High Molecular Weight Kininogen during Extracorporeal Circulation with Use of Heart-Lung Machine

HIROSHI ISHIHARA, et al (187)

A Technique of Infusion of Contrast Material on CT Enhancement Study

HIROFUMI MUNEMITSU, et al (195)

A Case of Multiple Early Gastric Cancers having Macroscopical and Histological Different Types

SHUNJI KIKUCHI, et al (201)
Late Results of Aortic and/or Mitral Valve Replacement

Factors Influencing Long-term Functional Status

Acute Stress Ulcer after Cardiac Surgery

Clinical Assessment of Ultrasonography in Diagnosis of Abdominal Tumors

Gastric Ulceration after Selective Proximal Vagotomy with or without Pyloroplasty

Advances in the Diagnosis and Treatment for Traumatized Spleen

Intraabdominal Drainage in the Gastric Operation

Clinical Evaluation of Prostaglandin F_{2\alpha}(PGF_{2\alpha}) for the Postoperative Ileus after Major Abdominal Surgery

Disturbance of Conduction System in Corrected Transposition of the Great Vessels

Drip Infusion Cholecysto-cholangiography with Biliscopin

Lumbar Intervertebral Disc Herniation in Teenagers: A Long-Term Follow Up of Postoperative Results

Evaluation of Complications in Patients after Splenectomy

Case Reports

Holoprosencephaly with Severe Hydrocephalus

Radial Nerve Paralysis Caused by Drug Injection

Penetrating Head Injury in a Child with Hemorrhage in the Bilateral Basal Ganglia

Dorsal Column Stimulation for Control of Pain

A Case of Hyperfunctioning Primary Thyroid Carcinoma

Leiomyosarcomatosis of Stomach, Duodenum and Jejunum: A Report of a Case

The Brain Abscess Cured by Repeated Operations: A Case Report

Two Cases of Bochdalek's Hernia in the Elderly: A Case Report

Simultaneous Primary Bilateral Carcinoma of the Breast: A Case Report

A Case of Clinically Overt Multicentric Breast Cancers
第49巻 総目次

話  題

世界最初の開腹手術のこと……………………………………………………杉谷章（1）
頭蓋内germinal tumorの診断と治療…………………………………… Peninsula重二（139）
京都大学における完全摘出人工心臓開発研究開始に際して……………福増広幸（223）
手における血管造影の意義…………………………………………………藤原昌（391）
胸腔鏡下肥厚症・肺群………………………………………………………滨弘道（553）
転移性肺腫癇…………………………………………………………………岡田繁夫（711）

原  著

滑脱型食道裂孔ヘルニア手術
術式に関する実験的なならびに臨床的研究………………………………田崎好夫（3）
抗生剤の大脳皮質に及ぼす影響についての実験的・臨床的研究………穴戸大（37）
脊柱神経管骨化の病因に関する臨床的検討………………………………大本秀行（53）
胃の電気的活動に対する幹細胞の影響……………………………………曽布川英（69）
回腸バイパス術後の胆石発生に関する実験的研究
第2編：ヘマスターの胆汁脂質および胆汁酸の肺管循環に
および回腸バイパス術の影響…………………………………………小林展章（85）
腹部，腸骨動脈閉塞性疾患に対するExtra-anatomic bypass……………岡本好史，他（141）
超歯X線による肺微小循環の研究——脳挫傷死亡例について——…先山隆司（149）
外傷性及び脳浮腫におけるlysosome酵素の遊離並びに全活性の相関に関する研究………………岩木義勝（162）
回腸バイパス術後の胆石発生に関する実験的研究
第3編：食道性因子の意義について…………………………………………小林展章（175）
完全置換型人工心臓の実質的研究……………………………………福増広幸（225）
ノイロテンションによるストレス傷害の治療に関する実験的検討………山口孝之，他（269）
胃脾静脈下大腸静脈吻合による肝機能の検証検討……………………石井恵三（275）
腎機能における排泄機能の研究
第1編：直腸肛門内圧検査による評価………………………………………田中範一（293）
腎機能における排泄機能の研究
第2編：排便X線解析………………………………………………………田中範一（308）
ファーロー四症状に対する早期一期的根治手術および術後心機能について…龍田憲和，他（393）
胸椎部疾患に対する胸椎静脈造影法………………………………………吉田義夫（404）
頸椎・頸髄疾患における選択的脊髄動脈撮影に関する研究
——特に頸椎椎骨骨性疾（脊髄症）を中心として——…………………”石部輝雄（418）
小児の頸椎椎管前後径のX線的観察………………………………………”関地逸朗（436）
胸椎部のX線機能撮影による動態学的研究…………………………………”藤原義治（454）
閉塞性黄疸における肝切除の実験的研究
——特に肝切除可能時期の検討——………………………………………山本慶一（464）
肝臓HMG-CoA還元酵素活性とコレステロール胆石の形成および
溶解との相関に関する実験的研究………………………………………”鎌田慎夫（477）
胆石の免疫学と成因
………………………………………”日笠顕則，他（555）
ラットにおける胃腸セロトニンの放出機序に関する研究……………………………………………………………戸川 文彦 (572)
Diazepam 及び thiamylal の家兎中脳網様体多ニューロン活動。……………………………………………………上田 裕 (595)
視覚誘発電位、脳波と血圧に及ぼす影響…………………………………………………………………………………上田 裕 (595)
高血圧自然発症ラット脳内 Astrocyte の酸化還元酵素についての
酵素組織化学的研究…………………………………………………………………………………………………花北 順哉 (608)
ヒト脳血管のバイオメカニクス的研究……………………………………………………………………………長澤 史朗 (620)
超選択的な血管造影および閉塞治療に用いる Balloon Catheter System の
実験的ならびに臨床的研究…………………………………………………………………………………………………渋 和郎 (637)
超軟 X 線による外傷性脳内出血脳における微小循環の研究……………………………………………………堤俊一郎 (663)
実験的脳波の電子顕微鏡的研究……………………………………………………………………………………山口 芳美 (713)
実験的完全房室ブロックの作成方法とその病理学的変化の研究…………………………………………………高橋 隆 (739)
実験的脳虚血における脳内カテーテラーミオンの変動 —組織化学的検索—………………………………………阿部根 朝光 (754)
ウィルス感染 glioma 細胞膜成分による脳内移植 glioma に対する免疫効果…………………………………………弓取 克弘 (774)
Computed Tomography (CT) Scan による実験水頭症病態の研究………………………………………………村田 高枝 (783)
Tentorius Upward Herniation の力学的研究…………………………………………………………………………津田 永明 (802)
脊髄腫瘍の電子顕微鏡的研究………………………………………………………………………………………井之上 義典 (820)
胸椎部ミエログラフィに関する臨床的研究…………………………………………………………………………溝部 洋之 (837)
乳酸加リゲル液による血液循環の循環動態におよぼす影響………………………………………………………野村 亮一 (863)
両側基底核出っ血を来した開放性脳損傷の小児例…………………………………長野隆行，他（205）
頭痛に対する Dorsal column stimulation の経験
（Dorsal Column Stimulation for Control of Pain）……………………………塚原徹也，他（209）
甲状腺機能亢進症原発性甲状腺癌の 1 例……………………………………野口博志，他（512）
胃，十二指腸，空腸に多発した平滑筋肉腫の 1 例…………………………家田勝幸，他（521）
反復手術により治療せかれた脳腫瘍の 1 例………………………………………永井収，他（527）
高齢者にみられるポポダレック孔ヘルニアの 2 治験例……………………永井祐吾，他（689）
同時原発両側乳癌…………………………………………………………………笠原洋，他（695）
多中心性乳癌の 1 症例……………………………………………………………田中明，他（700）

第9回 中国・四国脳神経外傷研究会………………………………………………（704）
第10回 中国・四国脳神経外傷研究会……………………………………………（706）
昭和54年京都大学脳神経外科学教室同門会集談会…………………………（212）
第11回 近畿脳神経研究会…………………………………………………………（377）
第11回 中国四国脳神経外科集談会………………………………………………（534）
INDEX OF VOLUME 49

Author Index

A
Abe, Shuichi .............................................. 205
Ahagom, Asamitsu ...................................... 754
Aoki, Yozo .................................................. 359, 893

B
Ban, Shinjiro .............................................. 129

C
Chiba, Yukio ............................................. 187, 323
Curtin, J .................................................. 887

E
Endo, Atsushi ........................................... 353, 689

F
Fukumatsu, Hiroyuki ................................ 223, 225
Fukumitsu, Taro ....................................... 195, 221
Fukuyama, Hidenao .................................. 195, 212

H
Hama, Hiromichi ...................................... 553
Hanakita, Junya ........................................ 217, 608
Handa, Hajime ......................................... 119, 209, 218, 384, 386
Hashimoto, Tadaaki ..................................... 112
Henmi, Kimio ............................................. 201, 344, 506, 700
Hikasa, Yorinari ......................................... 187, 269, 323, 338, 393, 555, 872
Hirai, Osamu .............................................. 195, 214, 527
Hirasawa, Yasusuke ................................... 129
Hirota, Kohji .............................................. 112

I
Inoue, Atsuo ............................................... 129
Inokawa, Yoshinori ................................... 820
Ieda, Katsuyuki .......................................... 112, 521
Imai, Toshikazu .......................................... 112, 521
Ina, Atsushi .............................................. 353, 496, 689
Ishii, Keizo ............................................... 275
Ishihara, Hiroshi ....................................... 187, 323
Ishikawa, Masatsune ................................ 119, 209

K
Kaichi, Itsuro ........................................ ..... 436
Kamata, Toshio .......................................... 477, 555
Kamimura, Motohiko .................................. 141
Kao, Chin-tzer ........................................... 739
Kasahara, Yoh ............................................. 695
Kasahara, Yoshitaka ................................... 887
Kato, Hitoshi ............................................. 555
Kato, Yuma .................................................. 454
Katsumi, Masaharu ..................................... 112, 353, 359, 496, 512, 521, 689, 893
Kawamura, Junichiro .................................. 195, 218
Kawai, Shuji .............................................. 696
Kohno, Hiroto ............................................. 112, 521, 689
Kohno, Nobuji ............................................ 353, 496, 521
Keyaki, Atsushi ......................................... 209
Kikuchi, Shunji .......................................... 201, 344, 506
Kim, Hideo ................................................ 893
Kobayashi, Nobusaki ................................... 85, 175, 555
Konishi, Ryuzo .......................................... 893
Konishi, Yutaka .......................................... 187, 323, 393
Koie, Hisaaki ............................................ 338
Kondo, Takashi ........................................... 353, 496, 689
Kubo, Kuniomi .......................................... 521
Kuyama, Takeshi ........................................ 695

M
Maruyama, Keisuke ................................... 555
Matsubayashi, Kozo .................................. 195
Matsuda, Isao ............................................ 119, 218
Matsuda, Katsuhiko ................................... 187, 323, 393
Matsuda, Masayuki ................................... 195, 214, 527
Matsuda, Mitsuhiko .................................... 187
Matsumoto, Kohichi .................................... 112
Matsumoto, Hiroki ..................................... 695
Miki, Shigeoiko .......................................... 393
Miki, Yasufumi .......................................... 521
W
Wada, Masahiro..............................353, 496, 689
Wakabayashi, Akira..........................323
Watanabe, Yutaka............................100, 107, 141, 680

Y
Yamada, Kinya.................................100, 107, 141, 680
Yamaguchi, Takayuki..........................269, 338
Yamazato, Ario.................................187, 323
Yamashita, Junkoh.............................209, 383, 386
Yasunaga, Kohjiro.............................187
Yumitori, Katsuhiko...........................384, 774
Yoh, Tadakazu................................135
Yokota, Yoshio.................................338
Subject Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal tumors</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid-phosphatase</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFP</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankylosing hyperostosis</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankylosing spondylitis</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal continence</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anastomotic leakage</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneurysm</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angiography</td>
<td>119,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anorectal malformations</td>
<td>293,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior radicular artery</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior spinal artery</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant. int. vertebral vein</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrhythmia</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arteriovenous malformation</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial heart</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrocyte</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenuation value</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autopsy</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axillofemoral</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balloon catheter</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic electrical rhythm [BER]</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepin receptor</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile acid</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile reflux</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biliary decompression</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral breast carcinoma</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biliary lipids</td>
<td>85,175,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomechanics</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biopsy of the opposite breast</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bochdalek's hernia</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain abscess</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain edema</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac output</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac surgery</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dehissence of sternum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defecation</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental stenosis</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyryl 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate (DBc-AMP)</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary factor</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilatation of the bile duct</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge frequency</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorders of the cervical spine and cervical cord</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dissolution of gallstones</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drain</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip infusion cholecystocholangiography</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Needle biopsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Needle injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neurinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neurotensin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nissen fundoplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-filling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obstructive jaundice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One stage corrective surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open heart surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operative timing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ossification of posterior longitudinal ligaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ossification of the yellow ligaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ovarial cyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pancreas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partial ileal bypass operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partial or subtotal splenectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perifocal lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Periventricular lucency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phlebography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phlebography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plasma high molecular weight kiniogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plasma plasminogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postoperative cardiac function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postoperative functional status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postoperative ileus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postcatheterization arterial occlusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preservation of spleen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pneumatically driven heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary or metastatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Propagation velocity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prophylactic drain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prostaglandin F_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pulmonary regurgitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pustulosis palmaris et plantaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pyloroplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiation enterocolitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiocardiography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiologic study</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiologic study continence</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of sagittal diameter of spinal canal to anteroposterior length of vertebral body</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range of motion</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of rise of left ventricular pressure</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectoanal reflex</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeated operations</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resectability</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runoff</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittal diameter</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective angiography of the cervical spinal cord</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective proximal vagotomy</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum potassium</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous or non-simultaneous</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sliding esophageal hiatal hernia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldering gun</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softex</td>
<td>149, 663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific immunization T-cell function</td>
<td>774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal canal</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td>713, 820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal cord injury</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal cord tumor</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sockectomy</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splenorrhaphy</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splenic rupture</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spondylitis</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sternal costoclavicular hyperostosis</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress ulcer</td>
<td>269, 338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroid hormone</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superselective angiography</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenager</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tentorial shearing stress</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tentorial upward herniation</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teratoma</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetralogy of Fallot</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoracic osteochondrosis (Thoracic spondylosis)</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoracic spine</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thromboembolism of the upper extremity</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid function test</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic effect of drug</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic intracerebral hematoma</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncal vagotomy</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasonography</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagal release</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagotomy</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular smooth muscle</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscelasticity</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual evoked response</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yold sac tumor</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
第49巻 索引

人名索引

A

阿部 秀一 ............................................. 205
阿波根朝光 .................................. 754
阿美古邦生 .................................. 541, 543
秋田 俊郎 .................................. 541, 706
天羽 二志 .................................. 219
安藤 伸 .................................. 216
青木 秀夫 .................................. 542
青木 洋三 .................................. 359, 893
青柳 稔 .................................. 214
青山 秀行 .................................. 551, 706
荒木 攻 .................................. 220, 534, 547
有田 憲生 .................................. 377, 379
茂利正二 .................................. 539, 707

B

馬場 末美 .................................. 542, 547
伴 敏彦 ..................................... 338
伴 貞彦 ..................................... 221
伴 貞二郎 .................................. 129
文 正夫 ..................................... 220
別宮 博一 .................................. 541

C

千葉 幸夫 .................................. 187, 323
中条 節男 .................................. 539, 540, 707
Curtin J ..................................... 887

D

土井 章 弘 .................................. 542, 545, 547
土井 一司 .................................. 550

E

江原 一雅 .................................. 545
江口 敏雅 .................................. 538
遠藤 篤 .................................. 353, 689

F

藤本 英雄 .................................. 539, 540
藤本 俊一郎 .................................. 537, 705, 706
藤野 秀策 .................................. 539, 540, 707
藤岡 敏己 .................................. 550, 705
藤田 雄三 .................................. 220, 534, 547
藤原 正昭 .................................. 377
深井 博志 .................................. 539, 540, 707
福井 博 .................................. 550, 705
福間 城之 .................................. 379
福光 太郎 .................................. 195, 221
福増 広幸 .................................. 223, 225
福島 正文 .................................. 539, 540
福山 秀直 .................................. 195, 212
吉野 正宏 .................................. 217

G

玄 守鈐 ...................................... 546, 548
魏 秀俊 ..................................... 220, 534, 547
郷間 微 ..................................... 545, 707

H

浜 弘道 ...................................... 553
花北 順哉 .................................. 217, 608
半田 遼 ...................................... 119, 209, 218, 384, 386
原田 泰弘 .................................. 537
原田 廉 .................................. 548
長谷川 洋 .................................. 377
長谷川秀太 .................................. 704
端 和夫 ..................................... 221
橋本 忠明 .................................. 112
橋本 常世 .................................. 544
昌山 隆雄 .................................. 707
服部 正 .................................. 704, 709
早川 宏 .................................. 704
早川 徹 .................................. 379, 383
林 龍男 .................................. 219
林田 哲郎 .................................. 534
景山 敏明
壇田 俊人
角南 與生
鏡田 英夫
上条 純成
上村 村彦
唐沢 淳
狩野 強毅
苑田総一郎
笠原 明
笠原 吉孝
騒谷 益生
尾崎 道治
加藤 明
加藤 天美
加藤 仁司
加藤 頼高
雄見 正治
片木 良典
片岡 正春
川村直一郎
川合 秀治
河合 夕也
河野 有利
河野 兼久
河野 感之
河野 威
河村 勝夫
河島 研吾
豊田 静海
橋 篤
柴池 昭彦
柴池 俊二
金 秀男
木下 公義
岸川 秀実
岸田純太郎
北村 保
小林 賢章
小林 豊
小西 常起
小西 隆三
小西 裕
小西 素

K

門間 之行
門前 俊徳
開地 逸朗
| 前山・真城 | ………………………………….. 220 |
| 牧野・泰正 | ………………………………….. 216 |
| 丸山・武雄 | ………………………………….. 533, 536 |
| 松林・公武 | ………………………………….. 195, 218 |
| 松田・功 | ………………………………….. 119, 218 |
| 松村・光彦 | ………………………………….. 187, 323, 393 |
| 松村・昌之 | ………………………………….. 195, 214, 527 |
| 松田・義朗 | ………………………………….. 187 |
| 松本・日 | ………………………………….. 706 |
| 松本・真盛 | ………………………………….. 535, 540, 544, 548, 549, 551, 552 |
| 松本・孝一 | ………………………………….. 535, 540, 544, 548, 549, 551, 552 |
| 松本・祐之 | ………………………………….. 695 |
| 松本・祐藏 | ………………………………….. 539 |
| 松村・浩 | ………………………………….. 219 |
| 松村・茂次郎 | ………………………………….. 346, 548 |
| 松永・守雄 | ………………………………….. 220, 534, 547 |
| 松岡・健三 | ………………………………….. 540, 543, 545, 705, 707 |
| 江田・春仁 | ………………………………….. 393 |
| 江田・信史 | ………………………………….. 521 |
| 江村・恭永 | ………………………………….. 708 |

| 三島・秀雄 | ………………………………….. 353, 496, 689 |
| 三橋・弘之 | ………………………………….. 546 |
| 三橋・安彦 | ………………………………….. 535 |
| 三宅・繁三 | ………………………………….. 706 |
| 三宅・英則 | ………………………………….. 221 |
| 三宅・新太郎 | ………………………………….. 549 |
| 宮本・俊彦 | ………………………………….. 541 |
| 鴻羽・洋之 | ………………………………….. 837 |
| 水井・三雄 | ………………………………….. 544 |
| 水原・哲生 | ………………………………….. 220 |
| 濱上・平太郎 | ………………………………….. 379, 383 |
| 元木・基嗣 | ………………………………….. 542, 545, 547 |
| 元持・雅男 | ………………………………….. 216 |
| 木崎・孝彦 | ………………………………….. 540, 707 |
| 森・敬一郎 | ………………………………….. 555 |
| 森・惟明 | ………………………………….. 209, 216 |
| 森田・茂明 | ………………………………….. 220 |
| 森・信太郎 | ………………………………….. 546, 548 |
| 森・洋三 | ………………………………….. 543, 705 |
| 武家・尾司 | ………………………………….. 549 |
| 村口・和彦 | ………………………………….. 187, 323 |
| 村岡・寛明 | ………………………………….. 550, 705, 707 |
| 村岡・隆介 | ………………………………….. 338 |
| 村田・雄彦 | ………………………………….. 187, 323 |
| 村田・高盛 | ………………………………….. 783 |
| 村田・真司 | ………………………………….. 187, 323 |
| 松村・茂次郎 | ………………………………….. 548 |
| 宗光・博文 | ………………………………….. 195, 214, 527 |

| 須賀・祥男 | ………………………………….. 216 |
| 嵐波・晃 | ………………………………….. 221 |
| 嵐波・真平 | ………………………………….. 544 |
| 中川・俊文 | ………………………………….. 550, 705 |
| 中川・義信 | ………………………………….. 541, 543, 551 |
| 中川・善雄 | ………………………………….. 389 |
| 中原・光一 | ………………………………….. 201, 344, 506, 700 |
| 中村・茂夫 | ………………………………….. 546 |
| 中州・敏 | ………………………………….. 218 |
| 中州・敏夫 | ………………………………….. 218 |
| 中山・博明 | ………………………………….. 707 |
| 中家・康博 | ………………………………….. 705 |
先山 隆司 ........................................ 149
桜井 雄 ........................................ 539, 707
三野 章一 ........................................ 705
清木 義勝 ........................................ 162
関村 聖二 ........................................ 548
追田 勝明 ........................................ 546
額戸山元一 ........................................ 555
塩田 隆三 ........................................ 555
島田 勝政 ........................................ 547
島崎 裕 ........................................ 549
篠原 伸也 ........................................ 550, 705
新宮 正 ........................................ 220, 534, 547
白羽 誠 ........................................ 695
白石 義定 ........................................ 187, 323
城谷 均 ........................................ 338
清水 洋治 ........................................ 546
清水 藤夫 ........................................ 706
六戸 大 ........................................ 37
穴戸 勝史 ........................................ 540, 545, 705, 707
曾布川 慎充 .................................... 69
曾我 哲朗 ........................................ 544
曾我部 賢士 .................................... 551
曾我部経一郎 .................................... 543, 549
外間 優男 ........................................ 550, 707
須藤 謙章 ........................................ 695
須藤 容章 ........................................ 391
砂金 光蔵 ........................................ 709
鈴木 鉄二 ........................................ 538, 539
杉谷 章 ........................................ -1

T

田沼 典久 ........................................ 705
田沼 和雄 ........................................ 549
田畑 萬治 ........................................ 112, 512, 689, 893
田畑 洋治 ........................................ 893
田崎 英治 ........................................ -107
田中 明 ........................................ 201, 344, 506, 700
田中 茂 ........................................ 695
田中 敏一 ........................................ 293, 308
田村 時郎 ........................................ 393
高田広一郎 ..................................... 704
高橋 伸明 ........................................ 218
高見 政美 ........................................ 550, 705, 707
高杉 晋輔 ........................................ 535, 544

竹内 銘一 ........................................ -704
竹友 重信 ........................................ 379
武内 重二 ........................................ 139, 384, 386
武内 銘 ........................................ 550, 707
武本 本久 ........................................ 542, 545, 547
溝 和郎 ........................................ 637
谷 信一 ........................................ 381
谷川 雅洋 ........................................ 549
谷口 藤俊 ........................................ 353
谷村 弘 ........................................ 555, 872
谷本 邦彦 ........................................ 548, 549
玉田 潤平 ........................................ 706
龍田 慎雄 ........................................ 187, 323, 338, 393
寺田 邦子 ........................................ 544
寺尾 晃昭 ........................................ 212
寺野 充将 ........................................ 112
厳田 恐彦 ........................................ 212, 802
津田 永明 ........................................ 212
津田 天与 ........................................ 535, 543, 544, 552
常岡 秀行 ........................................ 129
都志見久一郎 .................................. 135
筒井 亮 ........................................ 547
田 麟 ........................................ 534
田 俊二 ........................................ 663
土本 正治 ........................................ 538, 539, 706
塩原 優也 ........................................ 209
篠原 新司 ........................................ 536
戸部 隆吉 ........................................ 269, 338
十川 秀夫 ........................................ 709
徳力 康彦 ........................................ 212, 384
富原 健司 ........................................ 708
富永 伸介 ........................................ 220

U

宇野 敏郎 ........................................ 219
内田 和史 ........................................ 212
上田 裕 ........................................ 595
上田 伸 ........................................ 540
梅村 博也 ........................................ 695
梅田 昭正 ........................................ 537
魚住 英 ........................................ -546, 548, 551
浦 伸三 ........................................ 112
W

和田 雅彦 ........................................... 353, 496, 689
若林 章 ........................................... 323
渡辺 裕 ........................................... 100, 107, 141, 680
渡辺 英俊 ........................................... 214

Y

矢野 一郎 ........................................... 379
薗野 信美 ........................................... 545
柳生 康徳 .......................................... 546, 549
山田 弘 ........................................... 216
山田 和雄 .......................................... 379
山田 謙慈 .......................................... 220, 547
山田 公弥 .......................................... 100, 107, 141, 680
山田 謹子 .......................................... 379
山口 孝之 .......................................... 269, 338
山口 敏朗 .......................................... 112
山口 芳英 .......................................... 704, 713
山本 寛 .......................................... 547
山本 豊城 .......................................... 221
山本 裕司 .......................................... 539, 707

山中 明彦 .......................................... 538
山中 正美 .......................................... 536
山崎 駿 .......................................... 215
山崎 健樹 .......................................... 217
山里 有男 .......................................... 187, 323
山里 賢祥 .......................................... 220
山下 純宏 .......................................... 209, 383, 386
山下 茂 .......................................... 551
安永幸二郎 ........................................ 187
弓取 克弘 .......................................... 384, 774
楊 忠和 .......................................... 135
横井 一郎 .......................................... 535
横田 祥夫 .......................................... 338
横山 登 .......................................... 550, 705
吉田 康成 .......................................... 219
吉田 義夫 .......................................... 404, 704
吉崎 俊樹 .......................................... 383
吉本 尚規 .......................................... 543, 545
吉村 晴夫 .......................................... 539, 547
吉野 公博 .......................................... 542, 545, 547
吉崎 信生 .......................................... 540
吉山 正孝 .......................................... 705
## 索引

| 物件 | 
|--------|-------------------|---|
| 直腸肛門内圧検査 | 293 | 
| 中脳網様体多ニューロン活動 | 595 | 
| 注射麻痺 | 129 | 
| 中枢神経の細胞発生 | 374 | 
| 第4脳室脅瘤 | 549 | 
| 弾性係数 | 620 | 
| 大脳 | 141 | 
| 大脳動脈バイパス | 141 | 
| 脱血比率 | 863 | 
| 電子顕微鏡 | 713, 820 | 
| 伝播速度 | 69 | 
| デキサメサゾンの薬内分布 | 374 | 
| Developmental stenosis | 436 | 
| ドレーン | 477 | 
| 同期化放射線化学療法 | 374 | 
| 同時性または異時性 | 695 | 
| エネルギー変換装置 | 225 | 
| 腹窩 | 141 | 
| FOY | 187 | 
| ファイブロネクチン | 381 | 
| フォロー四歯症 | 393 | 
| フォーストプレッシャー | 802 | 
| フロサイドミトリ | 380 | 
| 腹部腫瘤 | 344 | 
| 腹腔内ドレナージ | 477 | 
| 不良結果 | 887 | 
| 浮腫 | 713 | 
| 下顎脛 | 680 | 
| Gambee 一層吻合 | 112 | 
| ガストリニ | 3 | 
| Gastric stasis | 353 | 
| 外傷脛 | 162 | 
| 外傷性脳内血腫 | 663 | 
| 外傷により発生した脳腫瘤 | 707 | 
| 外傷性硬膜外血腫 | 705 |

### A

- AFP | 139 |
- アーノルド・キアリ症候群 | 704 |
- 亜急性流動性硬膜上血腫 | 707 |
- 亜急性硬膜下血腫 | 547 |
- 悪性脳腫瘍 | 527 |
- 悪性リンパ腫 | 212 |
- 悪性頸膜腫 | 371 |
- 乾上部腫瘍 | 369, 370 |
- アレルギー反応の病理 | 368 |
- アルファー・フェオプロテイン | 367 |
- アストロサイト | 608 |

### B

- バイオメカニクス | 620 |
- バルーンカテーテル | 637 |
- 培養形質細胞膜 | 375 |
- 培養胚仔ラット脳細胞 | 368 |
- 変異換の遺伝成績 | 323 |
- Benzodiazepine 受容体 | 595 |
- 後小脳環 | 663 |
- 後小脳平滑筋 | 521 |
- ビリスコピン | 872 |
- ポホトレック孔ヘルニア | 689 |
- 割検 | 149 |
- 分離核 DNA | 375 |
- β グルクロンドーゼ | 162 |

### C

- CT | 139 |
- CT スキャン | 119, 195, 527, 783 |
- 亜急性外傷後脳内血腫 | 707 |
- 脳保護薬 | 552 |
- 超音波断層法 | 344 |
- 超選択的血管造影 | 637 |
- 長期経過観察 | 887 |
- 腸骨動脈バイパス | 141 |
- 腸クロム親和細胞 | 572 |
- 脳肝循環 | 85 |
- 直腸肛門奇型 | 293, 308 |
- 直腸肛門反射 | 293 |
外傷性気胸症
外傷性水頭症
外傷性頭蓋内気腫
外傷性椎骨動静脈橋
顔面奇形
合併症
合併弁膜症
原発性悪性リンパ腫
原発性腫瘍
偽固性疼痛
グラフト閉塞
グリア特異抗原
グリオーマ
グリオーマ免疫動物
グリオーマの組織培養
H
HCG
HLA-B27
HMG-CoA還元酵素
排便機能
排便×線解析
胚芽腫
肺
肺動脈弁閉鎖不全
破壊性脳動脈瘤
ハンダゴテ
反復手術
平滑筋肉腫
閉塞性黄疸
閉塞性脳血管障害
肺部分切除又は重全摘出術
脾温存
脾結合術
脾摘出
ヒス束
放射線照射
放射線治療
放射線療法
縫合不全
補助免疫療法
インスリン
インスリン変更
インフルエンザウイルス
インターフェロン
胃運動
胃潰瘍
胃食道逆流
胃手術
一期の根治術
医原性神経麻痺
若年者
若年性原発性小脳橋部出血
若年性被殻部出血
ジャアゼバム
実験的脳器障害
実験性水頭症
膵炎
人工心臓
耳下腺炎ビールス療法
静脈造影
靜脈内再建術
上肢動脈閉塞
術中病理組織診断
術後重症尿崩症
術後腸管麻痺
術後機能状態
術後心機能
循環
カオリニン
カテゴロラミン
カーリング潰瘍
開心術
開頭手術
家兎脳梗塞モデル
家族性小脳血管病変
肝再生術
K
ニトロウレア系制癌剤  369, 371
乳児期脳挫傷  378
乳児頭蓋内出血  544
乳房撮影  695
脳微小循環  149
脳動脈瘤  620, 637
脳動脈瘤の手術時期  221
脳動静脈奇形  637
脳動静脈奇形再発  540
脳波  37
脳波異常に対する作用  37
脳半球間脳橋縦径  220
脳浮腫  608
囊胞性エコー  344
ノイロテンシン  269
脳幹反応の潜時  213
脳血小板  754
脳橋部出血  212
脳血管破壊  220, 620
脳原発性悪性リンパ腫  373
脳外科・耳鼻科合併  221
脳外科・耳鼻科同時合併  376
脳局在疾患術後のVER  534
脳内接種  774
脳内原発性悪性リンパ腫  550
ノンフィリング  149
脳腫瘍  370
脳腫瘍  527
脳腫瘍痴症  535
脳腫瘍のCT像  371
脳腫瘍の化学療法  368
脳腫瘍の局所化学療法  371
脳腫瘍非観血的療法  551
脳腫瘍免疫療法  372
脳腫瘍の免疫学的検査  366
脳腫瘍の放射療法  219
脳腫瘍とウイルス  367
脳腫瘍プロテアーゼ  369
脳腫瘍生長解析  370
脳卒中と心不全の合併  219
脳卒中のCT診断  536
脳内腹腔鏡術  216
脳室内皮膜囊腫  366
脳室周辺低吸収域  783

ヌードマウス  367, 368
脳挫傷  149

P

黄色個密骨化  404, 837
黄疸肝切除限界  464

PBI  872
ベーパーメーカー吸込み  680
プロスタグランディン F2α  506

R

ライソーム酵素  162
ラットグリオ・グリオーマ  372
ラット胃内分泌細胞及び外分泌細胞  269
卵巢囊腫  1
レーザー  367
レーザー手術  376
脳室圧用  225
両側脳動脈瘤クリッピング  537
両側乳癌原発または転移性  695
両側性中脳動脈瘤  706
良性硬膜下貯留液  216

S

SHR  608
生体外異物  100
正中脳室間障壁  377
精神障害とCT  213
サイアミラール  595
サイクリックAMP  162
再破裂脳動脈瘤  537
細胞障害試験  375
細胞周期分染法  375
左室圧  739
左側心室弁閉鎖不全  680
左内頚動脈完全欠損  216
左心室拡張期圧  863
左心室内圧上昇率  863
酸フェスファターゼ  162
脊椎炎  553
脊椎管  436
脊椎運動  454
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>項目</th>
<th>ページ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>脳</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水頭症</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砂埃症</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ステロイドホルモン</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ストレス潰瘍</td>
<td>269, 338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-cell 機能</td>
<td>774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多発癌</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多発性血管腫瘍</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多発性脳腫瘍</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多中心性乳癌</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多剤併用化学療法</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>対側乳房検査</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>休外循環</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脱糖能</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦グリオーママウス</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炭酸ガスレーザー</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦汁酸</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦汁脳質</td>
<td>85, 175, 477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦汁逆流</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦腫の拡張</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦石発生</td>
<td>85, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦石形成</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦石形質</td>
<td>175, 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦石溶解</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦石溶解剤</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テント腫瘍</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テントリアルティアリングストレス</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>点滴静注胆囊胆管造影術</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テトラグストリン</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>転移性腫瘍</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>転移性収縮癌</td>
<td>387, 371, 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>転移性多発性肢節癌</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>異常的免疫</td>
<td>774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>突発性症候群</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椎骨</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椎体変形</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椎体前後径比</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ワンピースシャント</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脱頭</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X線的研究</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>予防的トレーン</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幼児慢性硬膜下血腫</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰椎椎間板ヘルニア</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誘発脳波</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誘発脳腫瘍</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誘発ラット脳腫瘍</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>緩液</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歯列形成術</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前下小脳動脈瘤</td>
<td>539, 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前交通動脈瘤</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前脳症</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前内脳骨静脈</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前脳動脈瘤</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前頭動脈</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金脊髄くも膜下ミエログラフィー</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舌咽神経麻痺</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造影剤</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造影剤増強の影</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋咽頭腫</td>
<td>368, 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋形成術</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋内悪性リンパ腫</td>
<td>212, 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋内血腫</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋内出血と脳腫瘍</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋内囊腫</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋内ヘルニア</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋内顎皮腫、皮様囊腫</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋骨骨腫</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋底骨腫</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋底骨腫</td>
<td>369, 379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭蓋腫</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳液細胞診</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳液中尿酸値</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳液中の腫瘍細胞</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳液細胞腫</td>
<td>366, 374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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●次の患者には投与しないこと
(1)膀胱、十二指腸および陰部が閉塞して
る患者
(2)下腹部の閉塞している患者
●他の患者には慎重に投与すること
(1)総内障の患者
●副作用
(1)消化器／ときに胃腸障害、恶心、口渴、
下痢、便祕、尿失禁等があらわれること
がある。
(2)過敏症／まれに発疹、発疹等の過敏症
状があらわれることがあるので、このよ
うな症状があらわれた場合には投与を中
止すること。
(3)精神神経系／まれに眠気、不安、頭痛、
めまい等の症状があらわれることがある。
(4)肝／まれにつき目、肝圧亢進、脳障害
があらわれることがある。
(5)血液／まれに好酸球増多および白血球減
少の症状があらわれることがあるので、こ
のような症状があらわれた場合には投与
を中止すること。
(6)その他／まれに熱感、頭痛、動悸、発熱
があらわれることがある。
●小児への投与
小児に対する臨床評価および安全性は確立
していないので投与しないことが望ましい。
●妊娠への投与
動物実験（マウス、ラット）で胎仔毒性が認
められているので、妊娠または妊娠してい
る可能性のある婦人には投与しないことが
望ましい。

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目次

話題

世界最初の開腹手術のこと………………………………杉谷章（1）

原著

滑脱性食道裂孔ヘルニア手術
術式に関する実験的ならびに臨床的研究…………………………岡崎好夫（3）

抗生剤の大腸菌質に及ぼす影響についての実験的・臨床的研究
——脳波学的検討を中心に——………………………………穴戸大（37）

脊柱諸髄硬骨化的病因に関する臨床的研究……………………大本秀行（53）

胃の電気的活動に対する幹迷切の影響……………………………曾布川憲充（69）

回腸バイパス術後の胆石発生に関する実验的研究
第2編：ハムスターの胆汁酸質および胆汁酸の腸肝循環に
および回腸バイパス術の影響………………………………小林展章（85）

臨床

開心手術後の胸骨完全裂開……………………………………岡本好史，他（100）

上肢の急性動脈閉塞の経験……………………………………渡辺裕，他（107）

放射線直腸炎の外科的治療………………………………………家田勝幸，他（112）

症例

著明な水頭症を伴なった前頭症………………………………石川正恒，他（119）

注射に起因する関節神経麻痺の2例……………………………平沢泰介，他（129）

肝血管腫（海綿状血管腫）の1例………………………………橋忠和，他（135）
目 次

話 題
京都大学における完全移植型人工心臓開発研究開始に際して………………………福增廣幸 (223)

原 著
完全移植型人工心臓の実験的研究………………………………………………………福增廣幸 (225)
ノイロテンシンによるストレス潰瘍の治療に関する実験的研究……………………山口孝之,他 (269)
胃脾静脈下大静脈吻合犬における耐糖能の検能の検討………………………………石井恵三 (275)

臨床
大動脈および僧帽弁置換後の通路成績
一とくに術後機能に影響する因子について………………………………小西裕,他 (323)
開心術後のストレス潰瘍…………………………………………………………………山口孝之,他 (338)
Cystic pattern を呈した腹部腫瘍の、超音波断層に於ける診断的意義……………中元光一,他 (344)
選択的近位迷走神経切離術後の胃潰瘍………………………………………………近藤孝,他 (353)
損傷脳に対する診断法、治療法の進歩…………………………………………………青木洋三,他 (359)
第11回 近畿脳腫瘍研究会…………………………………………………………… (377)
目次

話 題
手における血管造影の意義………………………………………須藤 容章 (391)

原 著
ファロー四疊症に対する早期一期的根治手術, および術後心機能について………龍 田 慶 和, 他 (393)
胸椎部疾患に対する胸椎静脉造影法……………………………吉田 義夫 (404)
頚椎・頚髄疾患における選択的脊髄動脈撮影に関する研究
一特に頚部脊椎骨軟骨症（骨髄症）を中心として一………磯部 照雄 (418)
小児の頚椎椎管前後径のX線的観察……………………………開地 逸 朗 (436)
胸椎部のX線機能撮影による動態学的研究………………………加藤 勇 滉 (454)
閉塞性黄疸における肝切除の実験的研究
一特に肝切除可能時期の検討一………………………………山本 宣 一 (464)
肝癌 HMG-CoA 還元酵素活性とコレステロール胆石の形成および
溶解との相関に関する実験的研究……………………………鎌田 懲 夫 (477)

臨 床
胃疾患手術に於ける drain 插入の臨床的検討 …………………近藤 孝, 他 (496)
腹部外科手術後の腸管麻痺に対するプロスタルモン F(PGF_{2a}) の使用経験 ……仁尾 義 則, 他 (506)

症 例
甲状腺機能亢進症性甲状腺癌の 1 例……………………………野口 博 志, 他 (512)
胃, 十二指腸, 空腸に多発した平滑筋肉腫の 1 例……………………家田 勝 幸, 他 (521)
反復手術により治癒せしめた脳腫瘍の 1 例………………………平井 友, 他 (527)
第11回中国四国脳神経外科講演会 ……………………………… (534)
目次

話題
胸筋鎖骨着急症候群……………………………………………………………………… 演 弘道（553）

原著
胆石の発育と成长…………………………………………………………………………………日笠 頼則，他（555）
ラットにおける胃腸セロトニンの放出機序に関する研究…………………………… 泉 川文彦（572）
Diazepam 及び thiamylal の家兎中脳網様体多ニューロン活動、
視覚誘発電位、脳波と血圧に及ぼす影響………………………………………………… 上田 裕（595）
高血圧自然発症ラット脳内 Astrocyte の
酸化還元酵素についての酵素組織化学的研究……………………………………… 花北 順哉（608）
ヒト脳血管のバイオメカニクス的研究………………………………………………… 長泽 史朗（620）
超選択的血管造影および閉塞治療に用いる Balloon Catheter System
の実験的ならびに臨床的研究……………………………………………………………藤 和郎（637）
超軟 X 線による外傷性脳内出血症における微小循環の研究…………………………… 田 俊一郎（663）

臨床
修正大血管転位症に合併する刺激伝導障害………………………………………………… 岡本 好史，他（680）

症例
高齢者にみられたポラダレック孔ヘルニアの 2 治験例………………………………… 永井 祐吾，他（689）
同時原発両側乳癌…………………………………………………………………………… 笠原 元洋，他（695）
多中心性乳癌の 1 症例……………………………………………………………………… 田中 明，他（700）
第 9 回 中 国・四国脳神経外傷研究会………………………………………………………（704）
第10回 中 国・四国脳神経外傷研究会………………………………………………………（706）
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>項目</th>
<th>題目</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>視移性脳腫瘍</td>
<td>田 優夫 (711)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>実験的頸椎ミクロバチーヨの電子顕微鏡的研究</td>
<td>山 口 芳英 (713)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>実験的完全脳室内ブロックの作成方法とその病理学的変化の研究</td>
<td>高 鉦 澄 (739)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>実験的脳室血における脳内でチオコーラミンの変動</td>
<td>阿 波 根 朝 光 (754)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウィルス感染 glioma 細胞膜成分による脳内移植 glioma に対する免疫効果</td>
<td>阿 取 克 弘 (774)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computed Tomography (CT) Scan による実験脳がん病態の研究</td>
<td>村 田 高 稔 (783)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tentorial Upward Herniation の力学的研究</td>
<td>津 田 永 明 (802)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>垂直乳頭の電子顕微鏡的研究</td>
<td>冨 之 川 義 典 (820)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脳血管部ミエログラフィーに関する臨床的研究</td>
<td>蓮 部 洋 之 (837)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乳酸加リンゲル液による血液稀釈の循環動態におよぼす影響</td>
<td>野 村 亮 一 (863)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>臨 床</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biliscopin による点滴静注脳室管造影法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10代に発症した腰椎椎間板ヘルニアの長期経過観察とその問題点</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛後合併症の検討</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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例。
2) 三宅 優：副腎皮質ホルモンの測定と臨床。最新医学 6 : 769-782, 昭26。
4) 所 安夫：脳腫瘍。東京、医学書院。昭34。

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1 Experimental and Clinical Studies on the Operative Treatment of Sliding Esophageal Hiatal Hernia

YOSHIO OKAZAKI

The 2nd Surgical Division, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. Koichi Ishigami), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.


By esophageal manometry with an open-tipped method, effects of endogenous and exogenous gastrin, glucagon, prostaglandins and intragastric bile on the cardiac closing mechanism were studied in dogs. Among LES, Willis' oblique muscle and the phrenoesophageal ligament, LES seems the most important component in the cardiac closing mechanism. Nissen fundoplication was the most effective in reconstructing this mechanism among various kinds of hiatal herniorrhaphies performed on dogs. Twelve clinical cases with esophageal hiatal hernia which had undergone Nissen fundoplication were analyzed.

Nissen fundoplication is the most excellent operative treatment to date for sliding esophageal hiatal hernia.

2 Experimental and Clinical Studies on Cortical and Subarachnoidal Application of Antibiotics -An electro encephalographical investigation

MASARU SHISHIDO

Second Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Toho University (Director: Prof. Dr. Saburo Aratsu) Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan.


Experimentally topical application of antibiotics was performed on the cerebral cortex of the dog using filter paper method.

Penicillin-G (PC-G), Cephalothin (CET), Sulbenicillin (SB-PC), Lincomycin (LCM) and Gentamicin (GM) were used for this purpose. Electroencephalogram revealed spikes or spike and waves when applying low concentration of PC-G & rather low concentration of CET, SB-PC & LCM.

No spikes or sharp waves were seen during GM application up to 4.0 mg. Therefore GM was considered as the safest antibiotics for subarachnoidal administration.

Clinically, 10 mg GM was administered in the human cerebral subarachnoidal space. No marked EEG change was found after administration of GM.

3 Clinical Studies on Causative Factors of Ossification of the Spinal Ligaments

HIDEYUKI OMOTO

Ehime Rosai Hospital, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. Seisumu Hattori), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.


This study is to try to elucidate causative factors of the ossification on ankylosing spondylitis (AS) and ankylosing hyperostosis (AH) in a special reference of a genetical study of AS and a population analysis of AH.

It suggests that the genes controlling this disease are not limited to the euchromosome dominant genes in close proximity with HLA-B27 and X-linkage recessive genes, the disease thus seems to be of multigenic nature.

In a population analysis of AH, Hahn's groove which was rarely encountered in post youth ages was found predominant in AH as shown in the controls (p<0.001).

The result suggests that Hahn's groove was an important factor in the cause of ossification of the spinal ligaments.

4 Effect of Truncal Vagotomy on Canine Gastric Electrical Activity

NORIMITSU SOBUKAWA

Second Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Toho University (Director: Prof. Dr. Saburo Aratsu) Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Arch Jap Chir 49: 69~84, 1980

Truncal vagotomy (TV), one of the surgical treatment for gastric ulcer was performed in dog at the subphrenic or cervical region and the electric activity on the gastric body and gastric antrum was recorded with implanted electrodes. Further gastric motility had been observed by method of strain gage. After TV, the pattern of spike burst was irregular, periodicity was lost without recovery and the propagation velocity of basic electric rhythm decreased. The response to the dietary stimulation was slightly delayed, and the response to tetragastrin increased, while the response to insulin disappeared completely. The above data may be responsible for the disturbance of elimination of stomach contents.

山口大学医学部整形外科教室　愛媛労災病院整形外科　大本秀行

東邦大学医学部第2外科教室　脳神経外科　谷戸　大
Experimental Studies on Gallstone Formation after Partial Ileal Bypass Operation

(II) Effects of Partial Ileal Bypass Operation on Biliary Lipids and Enterohepatic Circulation of Bile Acids in Hamsters

Nobuaki Kobayashi

Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. (Director: Prof. Dr. YOSHINORI HIRAKI) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.


In the view point of gallstone formation, the effects of partial ileal bypass operation on biliary lipids and enterohepatic circulation of bile acids were examined in hamsters. The partial ileal bypass increased fecal loss of bile acids and sterols as well as hepatic synthesis of bile acids. Deoxycholic acid increased while cholic and chenodeoxycholic acid decreased, however the total bile acids did not change and the ratio of bile acids plus phospholipids to cholesterol did not change after the operation, and actually no cholesterol gallstones were formed in hamsters with the partial ileal bypass.

Complete Dehiscence of Sternum after Cardiac Surgery

Yoshifumi Okamoto and Kinya Yamada

The 1st Department of Surgery, Shimane Medical University, Izumo, Shimane, Japan.

Akihiko Nozaki, Hiroki Ogawa, and Yutaka Watanabe

Surgical Department of Ohtsu Red Cross Hospital, Ohtsu, Shiga, Japan.

Arch Jap Chir 49: 100~106, 1980

Dehiscence of the sternum can be prevented by its proper fixation and prophylaxis of infection. Satisfactory fixation of the sternum in particular seems to be essential for this purpose.

In 4 cases in our series complete dehiscence of the sternum occurred, following coronary bypass operation, aortic and mitral valve replacement, mitral valve replacement and annuloplication of the tricuspid valve, and reconstruction with external valved conduit respectively.

In 2 of these cases the patient died from sepsis, whereas cure was obtained by means of re-closure of the wound and continuous mediastinal irrigation in the other 2 cases.

The possible causes of complete dehiscence of the sternum include failure to employ adequate fixation to hold sternal reduction, external cardiac massage, prolonged use of a respirator, sternotomy wound infections, and tachoeesthesia.

Clinical Study on Acute Oclusive Arterial Disease of the Upper Extremity

Yutaka Watanabe, Yoshifumi Okamoto, Eiji Tanae, Hiroki Ogawa, Kимиya Yamada, Akihiko Nozaki

Department of Surgery, Ohtsu Red Cross Hospital, Ohtsu, Shiga, Japan.


Three cases of the brachial artery thrombosis with or without arteriosclerosis, which were considered to be caused by hyperabduction of the arm, underwent thrombectomy with success. Two cases of emboli in cardiogenic origin (MS, AL) underwent embolectomy, followed by cardiac operation with success. Five cases of postcatheterization brachial artery obstruction underwent thrombectomy. Seven cases of the brachial artery injuries underwent reconstructive surgery, with operative success in only two cases.

Surgical Management of Radiation Enterocolitis

Katsuyuki Ieda, Masaharu Katsumi, Shinzoh Ura, Tadaaki Hashimoto, Kohji Hirota, Kiwao Ishimoto, Hirotoshi Kohno, Toshikazu Imai, Kohichi Matsumoto, Katsuyoshi Tabuse and Shigeiko Toneoda

Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College (Director: Prof. Dr. Masaharu Katsumi) Wakayama, Japan.


We reviewed 15 patients (6 males and 9 females) of severe radiation enterocolitis caused by tele-cobalt treatment for pelvic malignancies. Illium was involved in 8 patients, rectum in 7 and sigmoid colon in 4. Operative procedures were resection and primary anastomosis in 7, colostomy in 6 and bypass operation in 3. The resected segments of intestine measured from 15 to 100 cm long. Three out of 8 cases with bowel resections were reconstructed with Gambee's single layer anastomosis and four with Albert-Lembert's two layer anastomosis. Only one case of minor leakage out of 7 primary anastomosis was found but none in three cases with Gambee's single layer anastomosis.

Katsushika Medical School, Surgery Department, Ohtsu, Shiga, Japan.

冲野雅宜, 武田達明, 高木茂之, 佐々木光男, 末永光男, 高木良盛, 等部敬一, 田中茂男, 中井隆夫, 八木正男
Holoprosencephaly with Severe Hydrocephalus

MASATSUNE ISHIKAWA, HAJIME HANDA, KUNIHiko OSAKA, KOREAKI MORI and ISAO MATSUDA*

Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan. Department of Neurosurgery, Shiga University of Medical Science, Ohtsu, Shiga Japan.*


Two cases of holoprosencephaly with severe hydrocephalus were reported. These cases were not associated with the facial anomaly characteristic of holoprosencephaly. Differential diagnosis on neuroradiological aspect was described.

Radial Nerve Paralysis Caused by Drug Injection

—Report of Two Cases—

YASUSUKE HIRASAWA, ATSuo INOUE, SHINJIRO BAN, HIDEYUKI TSUNEOKA, KISABURO SAKAKIDA

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. KISABURO SAKAKIDA) Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.


Among 861 cases of the peripheral nerve injuries treated at the authors' clinic during past 15 years and 9 months, iatrogenic nerve paralysis was in 172 cases, which occupied about 20 per cent of the all peripheral nerve paralysis. Injection nerve paralysis occupied 33 per cent of the iatrogenic nerve paralysis. More than a half of injection nerve paralysis occurred in the radial nerve. The authors reported interesting two cases of radial nerve paralysis caused by the local injection of mixture of steroid and local anesthetics. The authors called attention to those who are engaged in the clinic because of frequent use of the local intramuscular injection of these drugs.
Extra-anatomic Bypasses for Aortoiliac Occlusive Disease
YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO, KINYA YAMADA
The First Department of Surgery, Shimane Medical University, Izumo, Shimane.
AKIHICO NOZAKI, YUTAKA WATANABE, MOTOHIKO KAMIMURA
The Department of Surgery, Ohtsuk Red Cross Hospital, Ohtsu, Shiga, Japan.


The technique of extra-anatomic bypass grafting is used clinically not only because of involving no serious procedure but for other reasons. A study was made in our own cases on the causes of low patency rate as a disadvantage of the procedure. We have performed the innomino-iliac bypass. This technique places the graft under the sternum and the abdominal wall extra-peritoneally to alleviate the major cause of the failure by compression and kinking.

A Study on Cerebral Microcirculation Using Softex — Cases of cerebral contusion
TAKASHI SAKIYAMA
Second Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Toho University. (Director: Prof. Dr. SABURO AWATSU) Ohtaku-Tokyo, Japan.


There seems to be many studies on cerebral microcirculation in the state of intracranial hypertension, but no observation has ever been made in the cases of head injury, particularly by ultrason X-ray (softex). Consequently, the author tried to investigate the circulatory disturbances noted in cerebral contusion by both angiographical and histological methods.
The effect of FOY on the Levels of Plasma Plasminogen and High Molecular Weight Kininogen during Extracorporeal Circulation with Use of Heart-Lung Machine

HIROSHI ISHIIHARA, MITSUHIKO MATSUDA, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, YUTAKA KONISHI, KAZUAKI MINAMI, KATSUHIKO MATSUDA, ARIE YAMAZATO, KATSUHIKO MURATA, YUKIO CHIBA, MASATAKA OSARAGI, SHINJI MURATA, YOSHISSA SHIRAISHI, KAZUHIKO MURAGUCHI, YORINORI HIKASA

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. (Director: Prof. Dr. Yorinori Hikasa) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

KOHJRO YASUNAGA
Department of Clinical Investigation, Shiga University of Medicine, Otsu, Shiga, Japan.

TADAO OKEGAWA, HIROYUKI OHNO
Research Institute, Ono Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan.


The study was undertaken to investigate the effect of FOY on the levels of plasma plasminogen and high molecular weight kininogen during extracorporeal circulation with use of heart-lung machine, as compared with the control untreated with FOY.

A Technique of Infusion of Contrast Material on CT Enhancement Study

HIROFUMI MUNEMITSU, MASAYUKI MATSUDA and OSAMU HIRAI
Department of Neurosurgery, Shizuoka Rosai Hospital. JUNICHIRO KAWAMURA and KOZO MATSUBAYASHI Department of Neurology, Shizuoka Rosai Hospital.

HIDENAO FUKUYAMA Department of Geriatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. TAKUMITI FUKUMITSU Department of Neurosurgery, Kobe Municipal Central Hospital.


We have studied the method of enhancement on a fast CT scanner of the third generation by changing the infusion time of contrast material 3 min., 5 min. and 7 min. and by measuring the attenuation values of certain ROIs at 1 min., 3 min. and 5 min. after infusion. 60% meglumine iothalamate and 65% meglumine diatrizoate were compared in their enhancing effect and side effects. There was no difference in the enhancing effect between the two contrast materials, but 60% meglumine iothalamate had less side effect than the other. The longer the infusion time, the less the side effects, especially nausea and vomiting. We have come to the conclusion that 7min. infusion of 100ml of 65% meglumine iothalamate is the method of choice for contrast enhancement CT scan.

A Case of Multiple Early Gastric Cancers having Macroscopical and Histological Different Types

SHUNJI KIKUCHI, AKIRA TANAKA, YOSHISSA NIO, KOICHI NAKAMOTO and KIMIO HENNY

The Department of Surgery, Ako Municipal Hospital, Ako Hyogo Japan.


A 71-year-old male was admitted in our hospital with upper abdominal pain. The upper G.I. tract examination suggested the existence of two different types of early gastric cancers. One of them belonged to type II of the early cancer in the gastric angle, and another to type I in the antrum.

The subtotal distal gastric resection was performed, and the histological examination showed that they were quite different types of carcinoma. The former was tubular adenocarcinoma and the latter undifferentiated adenocarcinoma.
Dorsal column stimulation for control of pain

TETSUYA TSUKAHARA, ATSUSHI KEYAKI, MASATSUNE ISHIKAWA, JUNKOH YAMASHITA, KOREAKI MORI and HAJIME HANADA

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

Arch Jap Chir 49: 209~211, 1980

A case of successful treatment of intractable pain in the left shoulder by dorsal column stimulation is presented. The patient, 48-year-old male, started to have severe pain in the left shoulder after total removal of malignant lymphoma in the left cerebral hemisphere, which could be suppressed only by injection of morphine in the epidural space. Implantation of an epidural electrode at C2 level and dorsal column stimulation was then performed. Pain was suppressed almost completely by this procedure. Dorsal column stimulation using a percutaneously inserted electrode is less invasive and indicated for control of intractable pain such as cancer pain even in patients with poor risk.
Development of Total Artificial Heart
HIROYUKI FUKUMASU
Institute for Biomedical Engineering and Division of Artificial Organs College of Medicine and College of Engineering Building 518, University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah 84112 U.S.A.
The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, (Director : Prof. Dr. Yorinori Hikasa) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto Japan.

After two decades of research studies, the total artificial heart made of polyurethane has been successfully developed for chronic implantation in the experimental animals, and can support their lives for the prolonged period of time up to 7 months. This report informs how the total artificial heart has been designed and improved its functions, and implanted in the experimental animals, achieving many healthy long-term survivals with less than 25% surgical and postoperative mortalities. Many patients with a severe sick heart will be cured with the total man-made heart in near future.

Treatment of Stress Ulcer with Neurotensin, An Experimental Study
TAKAYUKI YAMAGUCHI, TAKAYOSHI Tobe and YORINORI HIKASA
Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University.
Arch Jap Chir 49 269~274, 1980

Neurotensin is a triapeptide possessing hypotensive action, which has been isolated from the bovine hypothalamus. In an investigation of synthetic neurotensin in the prevention and treatment of stress ulcers in rat, it was infused subcutaneously at the rate of 50 ng per kg per minute for about 15 hours into rats subjected to stress. The formation of stress ulcers was prevented in all test animals, and electron microscopy showed hypofunction of both endocrine and exocrine cells. It thus appears that neurotensin might be clinically effective in treating the acute stage of inoperably severe stress ulcers ; this possibility will be examined in the future.

Effect of Gastroplenic Caval Shunt on Glucose Tolerance in Dogs.
KEIZO ISHII
Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. (Director : Prof. Dr. Yorinori Hikasa)

Blood glucose, IRI and lipid were studied in gastroplenic caval shunted dogs. Glucose tolerance was impaired by this shunt when insulin secretion was suppressed by ligation of the both superior and inferior pancreaticoduodenal veins, but it was not impaired when insulin secretion was not suppressed. A case of improvement of glucose tolerance was observed, following the splenorenal shunt for esophageal bleeding. Necessity is suggested that insulin secretory function of the pancreas must be estimated in case of decompression of portal hypertension with portacaval shunt.

Assessment of Continence after Treatment for Anorectal Malformations I. Manometric Study
KOHICHI TANAKA
The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan. (Director : Prof. Dr. Yorinori Hikasa)

The correlation of clinical and manometric assessment was investigated in 26 subjects after treatment for anorectal malformations.
1) Pressure gradient between the rectum on the high pressure zone of the anus was considered to be most reliable estimation of the fecal continence.
2) The presence or absence of the rectoanal reflex was not related to clinical defecational results.
Assessment of Continence after Treatment for Anorectal Malformations

II. Radiologic Study

KOHICHI TANAKA

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan. (Director: Prof. Dr. YORINORI HIKASA)


The correlation of the clinical and radiologic assessment of continence in 19 subjects after surgery for anorectal anomalies was studied. Radiologic study provided a more valuable assessment of the ultimate junctional results.

Late Results of Aortic and/or Mitral Valve Replacement — Factors Influencing Long-term Functional Status

YUTAKA KONISHI, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, KAZUAKI MINAMI, KATSUHIKO MATSUDA, TOMOHICO MURAGUCHI, ARIO YAMASATO, HIROSHI ISHIHARA, YUKIO CHIBA, SHINJI MURATA, YOSISHI SHAIRAISHI, KATSUHIKO MURATA, MASATADA OSARAGI and YORINORI HIKASA

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. (Director: Prof. Dr. YORINORI HIKASA) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

AKIRA WAKABAYASHI

The 3rd Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. (Director: Prof. Dr. Chichi Kawai)


The factors influencing long-term functional status after aortic and/or mitral valve replacement were examined in 67 patients who survived for at least one year after surgery. An analysis of the possible factors in the pre-, intra- and post-operative periods shows that the preoperative duration of symptoms, the presence of coexisting valvular disease, atrial fibrillation and thromboembolism are significant contributors to a poor prognosis. Earlier operation would seem to be indicated to improve functional results.

Acute Stress Ulcer after Cardiac Surgery

TAKAYUKI YAMAGUCHI, RYUSUKE MURAOKA, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, YORINORI HIKASA

2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. TAKAYOSHI TOBE, 1st Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University. HISAAKI KOBE. Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Tenri Hospital, HITOSHI SHIRATANI, Department of Cardiovascular Center, Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki Hospital. YOSHIKO YOKOTA, Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, National Himeji Hospital, TOSHIKICHI HAN, Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Kokura Memorial Hospital.


Forty-four cases (1.3%) of stress ulcer after cardiac surgery were surveyed. Twenty-four of the patients died, and only two could undergo surgery. Perhaps because the majority of cardiac surgery cases were children, 40 of the patients with stress ulcer and 21 of those who died were also children. Major stress factors were renal, pulmonary and cardiac insufficiencies. Onset of ulceration and death occurred, respectively, within 5 and 10 days of operation in most cases. Particularly impressive was the fact that most of the patients were anesthetized for at least 7 hours, suggesting that surgery of this duration provokes stress. Mortality was high, about 50%, irrespective of whether treatment was conservative or surgical. In rats, the continuous infusion of GIP, somatostatin, or neurotensin has proved remarkably effective in the conservative treatment of stress ulcers, and the clinical applicability of this treatment is now being examined.

Clinical Assessment of Ultrasonography in Diagnosis of Abdominal Tumors with Cystic Configurations

KOHICHI NAKAMOTO, AKIRA TANAKA, SHUJI KIKUCHI, YOSHINORI NIO, KIMIO HENMI

Department of Surgery, Akoh City Hospital


The purpose of this study is to assess the diagnostic faculty of the ultrasonography in abdominal tumors with cystic configurations. The cases showing acoustically transsonic patterns were presented. In four cases among them the ultrasonographic exploration yielded better diagnostic informations than the other diagnostic measures. It is concluded that the ultrasonography is valuable in elucidating abdominal tumors, especially with cystic configurations, such as the lesions of the biliary system, the ovary, and the retro-peritoneal structures.
Gastric Ulceration after Selective Proximal Vagotomy with or Without Pyloroplasty

TAKASHI KONDO, SUMIKAZU OKA, MASAHIRO WADA, HIDEO MISHIMA, ATSUSHI ENDO, ATSUSHI INA, YUZO OOSAWA, KATSUTOSHI TANIGUCHI, MASUO KASHITANI, SADAOKAMURA, NOBUJI KOHNO, MASAHARUKATSUMI

Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College, (Director: Prof. Dr. MASAHARUKATSUMI) Wakayama, Japan.


Between 1974 and 1978, 30 patients with duodenal ulcer were treated by selective proximal vagotomy (SPV) with or without pyloroplasty. In four patients, the gastric ulcers occurred at between 3 weeks and 2 years after this operation. Two of them were found by endoscopy and two by radiology. Three of them healed on medical treatment and one needed surgical treatment for bleeding of gastric ulcer. Incidence of gastric ulceration increased by additional pyloroplasty.

Advances in the Diagnosis and Treatment for Traumatized Spleen

Yozo AOYI and MASAHARU KATSUMI

Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College, (Director: Prof. Dr. MASAHARU KATSUMI) Wakayama, Japan.


Splenectomy for trauma especially in children may be complicated with overwhelming infection, which is usually fatal. The recognition of this problem has stimulated an interest in preservation of the injured spleen. Lately many papers have appeared which deal with new methods of its diagnosis and treatment.

In this paper, the diagnostic value of plain X-films, peritoneal lavage, angiography, ultrasonography, scintigraphy and computerized tomography, and the method of treatment such as non-operative method, reimplantation, preservation of accessory spleen, medical splenectomy, ligation of splenic artery, splenorrhaphy and partial or subtotal splenectomy are described.
Selective Spinal Angiographic Study on Disorders of Cervical Spine and Cervical Cord

TERUO ISOBE

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine, (Director : Prof. Dr. SUSumu HATTORI) Ube, Yamaguch, Japan.


The purpose of this paper is to elucidate hemodynamics of the cervical cord in myelopathy of cervical osteochondrosis (spondylosis) by means of selective spinal angiography of the cervical cord using Seldinger's method.

Abnormal findings of the angiograms in myelopathy of cervical osteochondrosis were narrowing. Kinking and/or interruption of the anterior radial artery at the level of intervertebral foramen and rarefaction, narrowing and/or interruption of the anterior spinal artery at the level of lesion. It is suggested that the angiogram is useful to find the level of lesion and to assume the extent of vascular disturbance in the cervical cord.

When good opacification of the spinal artery is obtained after surgery, better results tend to be obtained. On the other hand, the cases in which the artery is faintly visible or not visible after surgery cannot be expected to have good results.

Since characteristic findings of the angiography is obtained in other cervical disorders such as disc herniation, spinal cord tumor, and Arnold-Chiari malformation, angiography is useful to differentiate disorders around cervical cord.

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Radiological Study on Movements of Thoracic Spine
YUMA KATO
Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine. (Director: Prof. Dr. SUSU MU HATTORI)

Movement of the thoracic spine was analyzed on 100 normal persons. Radiographs were taken in flexion, in neutral position, in extension and in lateral bending to both sides.

Range of motion in flexion-extension was a minimum at the level of T5-T7, and becomes larger as the level went up to the cephalad or down to the caudal direction. The largest movability was at the level of T11-T12 in both flexion-extension and lateral bendings, approximately three to five times larger than at the level of T6-T7.

Over fourties of age movability of the thoracic spine decreased, especially in extension.

Experimental Studies on Major Resection of the Liver in Obstructive Jaundice, with Special Reference to Timing of Hepatectomy and Biliary Decompression.
NORIKAZU YAMAMOTO
First Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Mie University (Director: Prof. Dr. RYUJI MIZUMOTO)
Arch Jap Chir 49 464~476, 1980

The purpose of the present studies was to estimate the resectability and operative timing for the liver with obstructive jaundice in dogs.

Seventy per cent hepatectomized dogs with obstructive jaundice survived 1 week after the ligation of the common bile duct and cholecystectomy.

Even 3 weeks after obstructive jaundice, if biliary decompression was performed at first, 70 per cent hepatectomized dogs survived 3 weeks later.

Until 2 weeks after ligation of the common bile duct, it is useful to evaluate the serum albumin level, hepaplastin test and ICG Rmax before hepatectomy.

Experimental Study on Hepatic HMG-CoA Reductase Activity in Relation to the Formation and Dissolution of Cholesterol Gallstones
TOSHIO KAMATA
Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Kyoto University. (Director: Prof. Dr. YORINORI HIKASA)

The effect of dietary factors on hepatic HMG-CoA reductase activity and on formation and dissolution of cholesterol gallstones was investigated in hamsters. A diet which was rich in glucose and deficient in essential fatty acids increased hepatic HMG-CoA reductase activity, leading to the formation of cholesterol gallstones. The increased activity of the enzyme was observed long before the bile became supersaturated with cholesterol. When the lithogenic diet of animals having cholesterol gallstones was replaced by non-lithogenic diets, activity of the enzyme decreased and the gallstones were dissolved. Dietary factors, through the effects on HMG-CoA reductase activity, strongly affect formation and dissolution of cholesterol gallstones.

Intraabdominal Drainage in the Gastric Operation
TAKASHI KONDO, MASA HARI KATSUMI, NOBUJI KOHNO, SADA OOKAMURA, MASUO KASHITANI, ATSUSHI INA, MASAHIRO WADA, HIDEO MISHIMA
Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College. (Director: Prof. Dr. MASA HARI KATSUMI)

During the four year period from 1975~1978, 358 patients underwent gastric operation at the Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College. Of this number, 352 patients had been drained and 6 had not. Penrose drains, cigaret drains, gummy drains and silicone drains were placed through a stab wound or a operative wound in the upper quadrant of the abdomen.

Intraabdominal Drainage in the Gastric Operation
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41

Leiomyosarcomatosis of the Stomach, Duodenum and Jejunum ; A Report of a Case.

KATSUYUKI IEDA, MASAHARU KATSUMI, SADAO OKAMURA, NOBUJI KOHNO, TOSHIKAZU IMAI, KIWAO ISHIMOTO, HIROTOSHI KOHNO, YASU-FUMI MIKI, HIROSHI NOGUCHI

Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College (Director Prof. Dr. MASAHARU KATSUMI) Wakayama, Japan.

KUNIOI KUBO

Department of Clinical Laboratory, Wakayama Medical College (Director Prof. Dr. JIRO MAEDA, Wakayama Japan.


A 43-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital with a several month history of epigastric pain. She was diagnosed radiologically and endoscopically to have a leiomyosarcoma in the duodenum. However, laparotomy revealed many leiomyomatous lesions not only in the duodenum but also in the stomach and jejunum. Pathohistological examination, as far as we examined, proved all of them leiomyosarcoma showing many mitotic figures (mitosis index 2.0). More interesting findings are the fact that many microleiomyomas and microleiomyosarcomas, which were found macroscopically for the first time, were seen in the muscle layer of the stomach.

40

A Case of Hyperfunctioning Primary Thyroid Carcinoma

HIROYUKI NOGUCHI, KATSUYOSHI TABUSE and MASAHARU KATSUMI

Department of Surgery, Wakayama Medical College. (Director : Prof. Dr. MASAHARU KATSUMI).


An unusual case of hyperthyroidism due to follicular adenocarcinoma of the thyroid is presented. The serum total T4 level was almost normal, but serum T3 was abnormally high. Radioactive iodine scanning clearly showed hyperfunction in the thyroid gland and a right submandibular nodule. Following a removal of the right submandibular nodule and total thyroidectomy, pathological examinations proved they consisted of follicular adenocarcinoma without any other tissue. Therefore, hyperthyroidism in this patient was most likely due to hyperfunctioning carcinoima of the thyroid. Though extremely rare, such a case appearing benign hyper-functioning nodule of the thyroid should be observed carefully.

39

Clinical Evaluation of Prostaglandin F2α (PGF2α) for the Postoperative Ileus after Major Abdominal Surgery

YOSHINORI NIO, NAOKI NITTA, AKIRA TANAKA, SHUNJI KIKUCHI, KOUICHI NAKAMOTO, and KIMIO HENMI

Department of surgery. Ako City Hospital (Director : Dr. WASHIRO OGINO)


Of 77 patients, 40 were given PGF 2α by intravenous drip infusion for the postoperative ileus, and 37 were given pantothenyl alcohol. The time between the operation and the first flatus of them was compared. The first flatus of the former was observed earlier after operation than that of the latter, especially in the patients with highly invasive operations and in the aged patients.

It is concluded that PGF 2α is much more effective for the postoperative ileus than pantothenyl alcohol.

42


OSAMU HIRAI, and HIROFUMI MUNEMITSU

Department of Neurosurgery, Shizuoka Rosai Hospital Shogencho, Hamamatsu Japan.

MASAYUKI MATSUDA

Department of Neurosurgery, Shiga University of Medical Science, Seta-Tsukinowacho, Otsu Japan.


A case of multiloculated brain abscess in the left temporal lobe is reported. On admission, this patient was diagnosed as a malignant glioma, but successfully treated by large doses of antibiotics and operations on three occasions. First by aspiration, secondly by extirpation with temporal lobectomy and thirdly by extirpation of recurrent abscess with residual small abscess cavities.

From a review of literatures and our own experience, the most recommended surgical procedure will be aspiration or drainage in the acute stage and subsequent extirpation of the cavity under the use of large dose of antibiotics.

Usefulness and some limitations of CT scanning on diagnosis and follow-up are discussed.
Epidemiology and Etiology of Gallstones

Yorinori Hikasa, Masao Nagase, Hiroshi Tanamura, Motoichi Setoyama, Nobuaki Kobayashi, Sumio Mukaihara, Toshio Kamata, Keisuke Maruyama and Hitoshi Kato

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. Yorinori Hikasa) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Roger D Soloway
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, USA.


A collective review was made on 4,676 cholelithic patients operated on at our department and its affiliated hospitals during the last three years. Results of our experimental studies on etiology of various kinds of gallstones were briefly summarized. It was suggested from the results of these epidemiological and experimental studies that formation of almost all kinds of gallstones including black stones and bilirubin stones was induced by dietary factors.

Release Mechanisms of 5-HT from the Gastrointestinal Tract in Rats

Fumihiko Izumikawa
The Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. Yorinori Hikasa) Sakyo-ku, Kyoto Japan.


Release of 5-HT from the EC cells by local luminal stimuli has been studied by our research group. In the present communication, another mechanism of 5-HT release from the gastrointestinal EC cells will be dealt with—that is the vagal release of 5-HT. By combined bioassay and fluorescence histochemical method, I revealed that 5-HT in rat gastroduodenal EC cells are markedly decreased after electric vagal stimulation, but 5-HT level in portal vein blood increased conspicuously. This effect of vagal stimulation could be inhibited by atropine and hexamethonium. Chemical sympathectomy by the intraperitoneal administration of 6-hydroxydopamine caused the same effect as vagal electric stimulation.

These findings evidence the vagal release of 5-HT via cholinergic fibers, and adrenergic fibers inhibit the process.

Effects of Diazepam and Thiamylal on Reticular Multi-Unit Activity, Visual Evoked Responses, EEG and Arterial Blood Pressure in Rabbits

Yutaka Ueda
Department of Anesthesiology, Osaka Dental University, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan.


A comparative study of diazepam and thiamylal on the CNS electrical activities were performed in rabbits. Both agents induced does-related depressions. The depression by diazepam was saturable and its maximum depression was approximately 30% of control wakefulness, while that by thiamylal was non-saturable and a total electrical silence was induced by large doses. These indicated that the action of diazepam was exerted only through actions on CNS benzodiazepine receptors while that of thiamylal through both GABA receptors and non-specific depression of excitable tissues.

Histological Observations on Oxidative Enzyme Activity of Astrocytes in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats

Junya Hanakita
Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. Hajime Handa), Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.


In order to obtain indirect information concerning brain edema or increased vascular permeability under hypertensive conditions, the enzymatic responses of astrocytes in SHR brains were histochemically investigated.

Activation of astrocytes appeared at 12-13 weeks of age and increased with advancing age. Many clasmatodendritic astrocytes were observed in severely edematous white matter.

Relationship between the development of edematous changes and the functional deterioration of astrocytes were discussed.
47

Biomechanical Study of Human Cerebral Arteries
SHIRO NAGASAWA
Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director : Prof. Dr. Hajime Handa), Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Mechanical properties of human intracranial and extracranial arteries were studied. Intracranial arteries are already stiff at birth and become stiffer, i.e. sclerotic, with age, which is attributable not to the elasticity change but to their marked wall thickening. Intracranial arteries constrict more than extracranial arteries, although the maximum active stress is essentially the same. Intracranial vertebral artery subjected to SAH yields a strong constriction, which is retained up to 180 mmHg and is released thereafter. The retention of strong constriction up to as high as at 180 mmHg is an important mechanical feature of cerebral vasospasm.

49

A Study of Cerebral Microcirculation by Softex. Cases of Traumatic Intracerebral Hematoma
SHUNICHIRO TSUTSUMI
Department of Neurosurgery, Shool of Medicine, Toho University. (Director : Prof. Dr. Noboru Fukunaga)
First Department of Pathology, Shool of Medicine, Toho University.

After Bollinger had reported on traumatic intracerebral hematoma in 1891 for the first time, many clinical reports have followed. The purpose of this paper is to describe the microcirculation in cases of traumatic intracerebral hematoma, particularly on the perifocal circulation of intracerebral hematoma.

The investigation was performed by ultrafast X-ray (softex) and histopathological methods. In the acute cases of traumatic intracerebral hematoma, the perifocal microcirculation of hematoma noticably was disturbed.

However, in the cases of subacute and chronic, the perifocal microcirculation of intracerebral hematoma was noted to be considerably or totally recovered accompanying recanalization and extravasation of the contrast medium around the lesions.
Two Cases of Bochdalek’s Hernia in the Elder

YUHGO NAGAI, MASAHARU KATSUMI, ATSUSHI ENDOH, KATSUYOSHI TABUSE, MASAIRO WADA, ATSUSHI INA, HIDEO MISHIMA, TAKASHI KONDOH, MASUO KASHITANI, SADAOKO OKAMURA and NOBUJI KOHNO
Department of Gastroentrological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College, (Director : Prof. Dr. MASAHARU KATSUMI) Wakayama, Japan.


Two cases of Bochdalek’s hernia male senior citizens aged 63, 78. Followed surgery with Satisfactory results.

The eldest case ever handled in paper is that of this 78 years old man. Attention should therefore be paid that this lesion can also be found in the elderly, and of its differential diagnosis.

Simultaneous Primary Bilateral Carcinoma of the Breast : A Case Report

YOH KASAHARA, SHIGERU TANAKA, SHUJI KAWAI, HIROKI MATSUMOTO, TAKAAKI SUDO, HIROYA UMEMURA, SEI SHIRAHAMA and TAKESHI KUYAMA
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A 50-year-old female received right radical mastectomy because of papillotubular adenocarcinoma. During the surgery, biopsy of the opposite breast was performed resulting carcinoma of the same histology. Left radical mastectomy was made 21 days after the initial operation. She has been doing well postoperatively without any sign of local recurrence or distant metastasis.

There are several criteria on the definition of bilateral breast carcinoma (primary and metastatic ; simulataneous or non-simultaneous). This case was considered to be primary and simultaneous. The efficacy of the opposite breast biopsy was described.
Electron Microscopic Studies on the Experimental Cervical Myelopathy

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In the experimental myelopathy group the most striking observations were edematous changes in the microvasculature and degenerative changes in the myelinated nerve fibers. Though certain nerve cells had degenerative changes, they were slight.

It was presumed from author's experimental results that cervical myelopathy might be produced by impairment of the conductive pathway due to axonal degeneration and edematous changes of the myelin sheaths, and also by the ischemic state of the spinal cord under edematous changes of capillaries.

Histochemical Changes of Brain Catecholamines in Cerebral Ischemia in Gerbils.

ASAMITSU AHAGON

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Changes of catecholamines (CA) in the ischemic brain of gerbil was investigated with the histochemical method. Within 1 hour after the induction of the ischemia, CA leaked out of the nerve terminals and infiltrated into the surrounding tissues. Such extraneuronal CA was concentrated especially in glial cells and small vessels. Pile-up phenomenon around the ischemic focus was observed. In chronic stage of the ischemia, there was newly formed CA nerve fibers adjacent to the ischemic necrosis. These regenerated nerve fibers occasionally made a close contact with the intraparenchymal vessels. Unusual perivascular plexus of CA nerve fibers was also noted.

A Study of Methods and Their Pathological Changes for Surgical Intervention of Atrial to Ventricular Conduction in Dogs

CHIN-TZER KAO

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Eighty-two dogs were used to study the interruption of A-V conduction by six surgical methods. Their degrees of success and pathological changes were compared. Hemodynamic changes after complete heart block were also studied. In author's opinion, heat coagulation is the best method for the experimental production of complete A-V block, because of its short duration of intervention, 100% success rate and fewer complications.

Effect of Specific Immunization with Virus-infected Glioma Cells Against Intracerebrally Implanted Glioma

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Immunization with membranes prepared from virus-infected glioma cells induced a higher degree of immunity against subsequent intracerebral challenge of the same tumor cells than immunization with membranes prepared from uninfected glioma cells. Post-immunization with membranes prepared from virus-infected glioma cells to tumor-bearing animals resulted in marked prolongation of the survival time and, in some animals, in complete regression of the tumor. Killer T-cell function of glioma-bearing animals was less impaired in comparison with other T-cell function. These findings might suggest the possibility of the specific immunotherapy to brain tumors.
Pathophysiological Study of Experimental Hydrocephalus with Computed Tomography (CT) Scan

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An investigation with computed tomography (CT) scans and intracranial epidural pressure monitorings in experimental canine hydrocephalus were performed.

In kaolin-induced hydrocephalus, various types of hydrocephalus were encountered. It is conceivable that these individual variations have been induced by a discrepancy in the site and degree of an obstruction caused by kaolin.

Periventricular lucency (PVL) was noticed on CT scan of experimental hydrocephalus. The pathogenesis of PVL was investigated with histological examination as well as by using the special techniques on CT scan, and the significance of PVL on CT scan was discussed.

Dynamic Research of the Tentorial Upward Herniation

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The upward herniation is caused by the pressure gradients between supra- and infratentorial compartments. Then the herniated brain receives the shearing stress at the edge of the tentorium and the brain stem is suffured from the forced pressure.

The purpose of the present study is to find out the relationships relative to the increased intracranial pressure, the pressure gradients, the tentorial shearing stress, and the forced pressure in the front side of the pons.

Myelographic study in the thoracic region

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Myelography in the thoracic region is one of the most valuable diagnostic aids for thoracic myelopathy. But because of special characteristics on anatomy of the thoracic spine, it is rather difficult to get accurate myelographic findings constantly in the thoracic region.

This is to report normal thoracic myelograms in careful investigation of 8 cases and pathological findings in some kinds of thoracic myelopathy such as thoracic osteochondrosis, ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligaments on the thoracic spine and ossification of the yellow ligaments.

Myelography should be performed in prone, supine and lateral positions with sufficient amount of the contrast medium, otherwise irregularities of the dye column are seen quite frequently and that leads to misunderstanding of the findings.
Cardiovascular Effects of Acute Hemodilution with Lactated Ringer's Solution

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Effects of acute hemodilution on the circulatory dynamics were studied with pentobarbital-anesthetized mongrel dogs. Hemodilution was induced by phlebotomy and infusion of lactated Ringer's solution, the rate of which was controlled to maintain the left ventricular end-diastolic pressure at pre-dilution level. The ratio of the infusion volume to the blood loss increased gradually as the hematocrit ratio decreased. Both cardiac output and left ventricular dp/dt increased until hematocrit ratio of 10%, beyond which the latter decreased. The deterioration of circulatory indices was associated with a decrease of arterial blood pH and a increase of serum potassium concentration.

Drip Infusion Cholecysto-cholangiography with Biliscopin

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Meglumine iotroxate, a new contrast medium for cholecystography, was injected by drip infusion in 20 cases. The gallbladder was visualized in 60 min after injection in 85% of these cases. The bile duct was visualized in 30 min in 90% of the cases. There were no changes in the values of liver function tests which may be ascribed to the contrast medium. There seemed to be no effects on thyroid functions. No serious side effects were observed.

Lumbar Intervertebral Disc Herniation in Teenagers: A Long-Term Follow up of Postoperative Results

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Surgically Treated sixteen cases with lumbar intervertebral disc herniation in teenagers have been followed up for a period between 6 and 18 years.

Clinical signs manifested stiff posture, limited forward bending of lumbar spine and positive S.L.R, on the other hand neurological changes were comparatively rare.

Contrary to many references, our results were not so gratified. Poor results were obtained in 37%. Recurrence of symptoms started one to four years after surgery and back pain aggravated gradually.

We analyzed the cause of poor results and compared with recent publication of other authors.

Evaluation of Complications in Patients after Splenectomy

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Between Jan. 1. 1971 and Dec. 31. 1979, 196 splenectomies were performed in the department of Surgery, Wakayama Medical College. In 148 patients (75% per cent) splenectomy was necessary during extended surgery for gastric cancer, and in 11 patients (7.2 per cent) it was carried out owing to an iatrogenic misadventure. This retrospective study compares the postoperative morbidity and mortality between the splenectomized and non-splenectomized patients who underwent upper abdominal surgery. In conclusion we must confirm the increased rate of morbidity and mortality after abdominal surgery with splenectomy.