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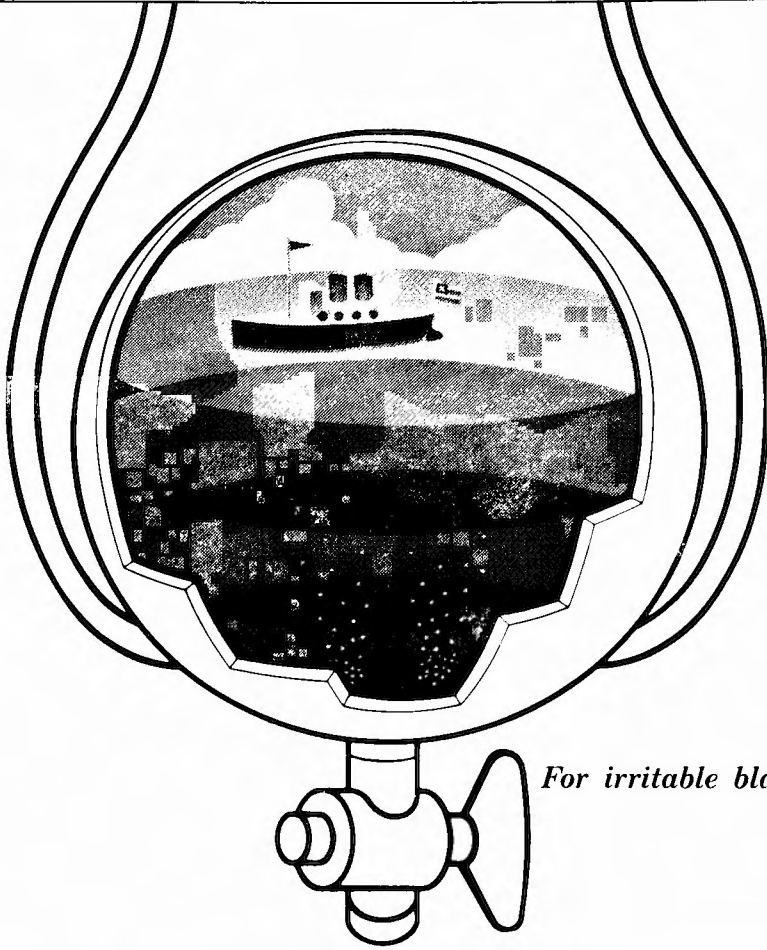
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Techniques of Valvuloplastic Surgery of the Aortic Valve Prolapsed into a Ventricular Septal Defect

NORIKAZU TATSUTA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 3~13, 1981.

Recent techniques of valvuloplastic surgery of the aortic valve prolapsed into a VSD are described in detail.

The main principles are:

- 1) Lifting up the prolapsed cusps to the same level as the non-involved cusps by shortening the elongated free edge of the prolapsed cusps.
- 2) Strengthening commissural support by reinforcement of the commissures of the involved cusps.

Patients with infracristal VSD should be treated differently from patients with supra-cristal VSD, since involvement of the right commissure and its adjacent cusps is the dominant feature in the former and involvement of the right coronary cusp in the latter.

In conclusion, this combined disease can be treated safely by using individually appropriate techniques of valvuloplastic surgery.

京都大学医学部外科学教室 龍田憲和

Vagal Influence on Gastrointestinal Histamine in the Rat

SEONG-EON KIM

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 14~28, 1981.

The effects of electrical vagal stimulation and vagotomy on gastrointestinal histamine were evaluated in rats using chemical and histochemical methods. The histamine concentrations in the gastrointestinal tract and blood under various conditions were determined fluorimetrically after appropriate extraction and histamine cells in the gastrointestinal tract were observed by fluorescence histochemical methods. Consequently it can be suggested that histamine in the gastrointestinal tract is closely related under a strong vagal influence with gastric secretion.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 金盛彦

Immunological Studies on Esophageal Cancer Cellular Immunocompetence and Histological Responses in Main Tumor and Regional Lymph Nodes in Esophageal Cancer Patients

MASAAKI OKA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 29~44, 1981.

One hundred and eleven cases which were resected at the 2nd Surgical Clinic, Yamaguchi University Hospital from 1970 to 1978 were investigated. The four-type skin tests (SK-SD, Candida, PHA and PPD) and lymphocyte blastogenesis in esophageal cancer patients were suppressed. As a result it seems that immunocompetence of the patients was suppressed. Furthermore after operation these values decreased as compared with before operation. In the preoperative radiotherapeutic group C.I. and S.H. significantly correlated with the prognosis of esophageal cancer patients. In the preoperative non-therapeutic group S.H. significantly correlated with prognosis. But the skin tests did not correlate with histological response.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 岡正朗

Induction of Hepatoma in Mice by Direct Deep Black-Extra (DDB-EX) and Occurrence of Serum AFP

ISAMU ASADA, YOSHIRO MATSUMOTO, TAKAYOSHI TOBE, OSAMU YOSHIDA, MIEKO MIYAKAWA

The First Department of Surgery, The Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 45~55, 1981.

Hepatic tumor was observed in about 80% of ICR (SLC) mice which were given 0.3% solution of Direct Deep Black-Extra (DDB-EX). The tumor showed a histology of hepatocellular carcinoma, however, the cholangiocellular carcinoma and cirrhosis were not observed. Serum AFP was detected in about 90% of tumor bearing mice by either single radial immunodiffusion (SRID) method or latex fixation (LF) method. A correlation between the size of the tumor and AFP level was observed in the group in which the AFP was detectable by SRID method. Besides hepatic tumor, soft tissue tumor was observed in about 30% of the mice with histology of squamous cell carcinoma whose origin was mammary gland.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第1講座 麻田勇, 松本由朗, 戸部隆吉
京都大学医学部泌尿器科教室 吉田修, 宮川美栄子

Relationship Between Appearance of AFP-Producing Cells and Serum AFP Levels in Chemically Induced Mouse Hepatoma

ISAMU ASADA, YOSHIRO MATSUMOTO, TAKAYOSHI TOBE

The First Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 56~66, 1981.

The relationship between the productivity of AFP, the serum AFP level by single assay and the pattern of periodic assay of AFP was studied using chemically induced hepatoma in mice. The productivity of AFP in the tumor tissue is demonstrated as a density of AFP-positive cell by immunofluorescent technique. The single assay serum AFP level does not always reflect the productivity of AFP in the tumor tissue. On the contrary, the pattern of serial change of serum AFP level tends to have a high correlation to the degree of productivity of AFP in the tumor tissue.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第1講座 麻田 勇, 松本由朗, 戸部隆吉

Studies on Surgical Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Colorectal Cancer-Especially the Administration of Neocarzinostatin into the Lumen of the Colon or Rectum using a Double Balloon Catheter and Iontophoresis

SHINJI AKAO

The Second Surgical Division, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. KOICHI ISHIGAMI), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 67~82, 1981.

For the purpose of improving the operative curability of colorectal cancer, the author studied on local adjuvant chemotherapy combined with operation, intraluminal administration and intramural injection of 5-FU and NCS, and intraluminal administration of NCS combined with NCS-Iontophoresis. Considering the high levels of drug distribution, intramural injection of 5-FU and NCS-Iontophoresis are effective on the colorectal cancer as an adjuvant chemotherapy.

山口大学医学部第2講座 赤尾伸二

A Study on Non-specific Immunity of Whole Body Irradiated Mice

SEIICHI KINOSHITA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 83~94, 1981.

Spleen weight and lymphoproliferative response to mitogens after whole body irradiation in C3H/He mice were periodically examined.

Spleen weight and mitotic responses decreased after irradiation. B-cell was suspected to be more radiosensitive than T-cell.

OK-432 had little effect on the lowered response to PHA after irradiation, but elevated the lowered response to LPS. Spleen cells in irradiated mice injected with OK-432 suppressed lymphoproliferative response to PHA, Con A and LPS of normal spleen cells. It was indicated that Sephadex G-10 adherent cells had more suppressive activity than non-adherent cells.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 木下誠一

Clinical Study of the Cervical Intra-discal Pressure

HIROTSUGU ODA

From the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. SUSUMU HATTORI), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 95~116, 1981.

Cervical intra-discal pressure were measured during motion and traction of cervical spine.

1) In normal discs, the pressure indicated 3.17 ± 0.59 kg/cm² in supine position. With sitting position, the pressure went up indicating 4.41 ± 0.79 kg/cm² in neutral, 5.9 ± 1.1 kg/cm² in flexion, 9.3 ± 1.62 kg/cm² in extension.

As degeneration of the discs progress, the intradiscal pressure decreased and showed almost the pattern of flexion > neutral > extension or extension > neutral > flexion.

2) The pressure went down as the weight of traction increased and rate of decrease in the pressure was larger in 0~6 kg.

When 10 kg weight was applied, the pressure indicated 43% of that of pretraction in normal discs, but showed "Zero" in most degenerated discs in supine position.

The pressure went up as the weight of traction decreased, but when weight was all removed, the pressure was not recovered to the level of pretraction.

山口大学医学部整形外科教室 小田裕胤

Clinical Study on Selective Arteriography of the Spinal Cord in Disorders of the Thoracic and Thoraco-lumbar Region

TERUAKI SHIBATA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 117~142, 1981.

The purpose of this paper is to elucidate hemodynamics on spinal artery of thoracic or thoraco-lumbar spinal disorders. In the author's series there are 45 cases.

The findings of spinal artery of disorders have been analysed.

The results are follows;

- 1) Arteriograms demonstrate mostly the location and the extent of lesion in the spinal cord.
- 2) The localization of arterial occlusion suggests the direction of the expanded lesion in the spinal cord.
- 3) In most cases, thoracic or thoraco-lumbar myelopathy has abnormal findings of the anterior spinal artery.
- 4) Selective spinal arteriography gives us useful information on hemodynamics of the spinal artery in thoracic or thoraco-lumbar disorders.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 柴田輝明

Study on Pathogenesis of Thoracic Outlet Syndrome —Clinical and Morphological Study—

TETSUO IMAGAMA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 143~170, 1981.

The author presumes that the pathogenesis of this disorder is compression of this neurovascular bundle at the thoracic outlet region proceed by narrow interscalene triangle under the condition of narrow costoclavicular space, plus dynamic factor or direct trauma in the thoracic outlet region. Narrow interscalene triangle is mainly due to thickening, tendon-like or anomaly of the scalenus anticus and medius muscles, or anomalous band such as scalenus minimus muscle. And it is also considered that disfunction of sympathetic nerve system might be involved in the appearance of vascular compression symptoms.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 今釜哲男

Long-Term Pacing in Conscious Dogs with Experimental Heart Block: Hemodynamic Changes at Rest and during Exercise

SHINJI MURATA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 171~189, 1981.

Hemodynamic changes in conscious paced dogs with complete heart block have been compared with these in unpaced dogs with complete heart block, and normal dogs, both at rest and during treadmill exercise after a period over two and a half years.

Conclusively, if the residual capacity for physical work is profoundly related to the increase of cardiac output, as Anderson emphasizes, the chronically paced patients with heart block has more than 70% of the normal healthy persons, and 20% higher capacity than the unpaced patients with heart block.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 村田真司

Chemical Analysis of Gallstones

[I] Extraction and Quantification of Gallstone Components

SUMIO MUKAIHARA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 190~201, 1981.

[I] Extraction and quantification of gallstone components

A microchemical technique for the analysis of gallstones has been developed. This method requires only 10 mg of a sample and is easy, rapid and accurate. Stepwise solvent extraction consists of petroleum ether, 1N-hydrochloric acid, petroleum ether, and dimethylsulfoxide, with ultrasonic stirring and centrifugation. Each step takes less than 20 minutes. Aliquots of the extracts are used for colorimetric determinations of cholesterol, fatty acids, calcium, inorganic phosphorus and bilirubin. Bilirubin and biliverdin of gallstones are directly extracted with acidified DMSO. Bilirubin is measured by Malloy-Evelyn's method, bilirubin and biliverdin by the oxidation method. Biliverdin is determined from the difference of the values of the two methods. The recoveries of each gallstone component range from 94% to 106% in these colorimetric determinations.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 向原純雄

Late Results of Open Mitral Commissurotomy —Factors Influencing Long-term Functional Rehabilitation—

YUTAKA KONISHI, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, KAZUAKI MINAMI, KATSUHIKO MATSUDA, KAZUO HIRATA, HIROSHI ISHIHARA, YUKIO CHIBA, ARIO YAMASATO, SHINJI MURATA, YOSHISADA SHIRAIISHI, TOMOHIKO MURAGUCHI and YORINORI HIKASA

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 202~211, 1981.

A total of 60 patients who survived for at least one year after open mitral commissurotomy were analyzed to define the factors which prevent complete functional rehabilitation (NYHA Class I) following surgery.

Duration of symptoms, presence of atrial fibrillation or coexisting valvular disease, cardiac size and pathology of the mitral valve were closely related to the prognosis. Especially, the results of valvotomy in cases with subvalvular lesion were poor and valve replacement in such cases should be considered more actively than before. Furthermore, early operation, prior to the development of atrial fibrillation or secondary tricuspid regurgitation, is recommended.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 小西 裕, 他11名

Surgical Treatment of Esophageal Varices in Portal Hypertension

AKIHIKO GOTO, ATSUYOSHI ONITSUKA, JINZO FUKUDA, MASATOMO HAYASHI, RYOSHO TOMITA, TOSHIO SAIKA, HAJIME YAMAUCHI, TOSHIKI SAITO, NOBUYASU KANO, TOSHIHIKO SAWAMURA and TAKUYA UMEMOTO

The First Department of Surgery, Gifu University School of Medicine, Gifu, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 212~218, 1981.

Eighty-seven patients underwent surgical treatment for esophageal varices. The surgical treatment was portal systemic shunt, thoracic esophageal transection, abdominal devascularization with splenectomy, upper gastric resection and upper gastric transection with splenectomy. The portacaval shunt is now no longer performed in Japan, because of the high frequency of postoperative encephalopathy. Thoracic esophageal transection (Sugiura's method) appears to be effective for esophageal varices. Other direct surgical treatments would be recommended to poor risk patients depending of clinical features.

岐阜大学医学部第1外科学教室 後藤明彦, 他10名

Clinical Application of a New Intravenous Fat Emulsion, "Venolipid"

HIROSHI, TANIMURA, YORINORI HIKASA, NOBUAKI KOBAYASHI, SUMIO MUKAIHARA, HITOSHI KATO, KIICHIRO MIKI, KEISUKE MARUYAMA, TSUKASA SEKIYA, TOMONOBU SATO, HIROSHI TAKAHASHI and TOHRU SAITO
Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. YPROPRI HIKASA), Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

KIYOSHI OHSUMI and KINYA HASHIMOTO Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital
KAZUMASA INOUE Takeda Hospital, YASUO MURAYAMA Shimazu Hospital
IANAE MATSUDA The Japan Baptist Hospital

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 219~228, 1981.

An intravenous fat emulsion "Venolipid" composed of soy bean phospholipid as a surfactant and newly produced in Japan, was applied clinically in 20 patients mainly with GI and biliary tract disorders in the surgical field. 500 ml of 10% Venolipid was given intravenously daily for consecutive 5 to 8 days. Serum average levels of total lipid, triglycerides, phospholipids, total cholesterol and free fatty acids increased on the following day of the last administration. However, one week later, each of them returned within normal limits. Serious side effects were not observed at all. It might be concluded that Venolipid can be given clinically as safely as currently used fat preparations emulsified by egg yolk lecithin.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 谷村 弘, 他14名

Acute Gastric Anisakiasis

—with Special References to Clinical Features and its Roentgenological and Endoscopic Findings—

TADAKAZU YOH and KUREO TSUSHIMI

Surgical Department of Tsushimi Hospital

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 229~234, 1981.

Clinical, roentgenological and endoscopic investigations have been carried out on 23 cases of acute gastric anisakiasis for the past four years since February 1977. Results were as follows:

The parasite bodies which identified as Anisakis larva type I were discovered and picked up with biopsy forceps of fiberscope in all cases.

We could ascertain that all the patients have eaten raw mackerel before onset.

Incidence of anisakiasis were more common in women than in men sexes and in spring among four seasons.

It took 2 days on the average from onset to picking up the Anisakis larva.

X-ray examinations revealed the marginal rigidity of the gastric outline, marked swelling of the mucosa and widened gastric angle. Their X-ray findings were similar to the gastric allergy.

Endoscopic examinations showed edematous swelling around the sites of the larval penetration to the gastric wall. Careful difference for edematous elevation like a submucosal tumor is needed.

都志見病院 楊 忠和, 都志見久令男

A Case of Lipoma of the Terminal Ileum Showing Intussusception and Melena

YOSHINORI NIO, NAOKI NITTA, AKIRA TANAKA, KOUICHI NAKAMOTO, SEIICHI KINOSHITA, and KIMIO HENMI

Department of Surgery, Ako Municipal Hospital (Director: Dr. WASHIRO OGINO)
Akae, Hyogo, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 235~241, 1981.

A 72 years old man was admitted to our clinic, complaining of massive melena and lower abdominal pain. The X-ray examination by barium enema revealed intussusception of the ascending colon and an oval tumor of the terminal ileum. The tumor was suspected to be benign by angiography. Right hemicolectomy was performed and the specimen showed a polypoid tumor, 45 × 43 × 37 mm in size, at 10cm oral site from the ileocecal valve.

The histological finding of the tumor was lipom of the ileum.

赤穂市民病院外科 仁尾義則, 新田直樹, 田中 明, 木下誠一, 辺見公雄

Malignant Melanoma of the Rectum. Report of one Case

HIROYUKI NOGUCHI and MASAHARU KATSUMI

Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College, Wakayama, Japan.

MASAO HASHIMOTO, KENJI TSUHATA, KIYO RYO and GENTA ICHIMIYA

Department of Surgery, Wakayama Rosai Hospital, Wakayama, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 242~249, 1981.

A case of malignant melanoma arising in the rectum is described and the literature is reviewed.

A 78 year-old Japanese woman was admitted to the Wakayama Roasi Hospital because of rectal bleeding with pain. She was diagnosed rectal carcinoma because the tumor had shown ulceration and no abdominal pigmentation had been found in its surface.

Following the abdominoperineal rectal amputation, the resected specimen revealed malignant melanoma by pathological examination.

和歌山医科大学消化器外科 野口博志, 勝見正治
和歌山労災病院外科 橋本雅夫, 津秦建治, 梁 貴容, 一宮源太

Studies on the Pathogenesis of Stress Ulcers

TOSHISHIGE SHIMOI

The Second Surgical Division, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. KOICHI ISHIGAMI), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 253~271, 1981.

Stress ulcers were produced by immersing restrained rats into water. The microcirculatory disturbance of the gastric mucosa was demonstrated in these stressed rats. The activities of cathepsin (the auto-tissue protein splitting enzyme, one of the lysosomal enzymes) of the gastric mucosa in stressed rats was significantly enhanced as compared with findings in normal rats, both histochemically and biochemically. Vagotomy, prednisolone and prostaglandin E₁ inhibited the increase of catheptic activities of the gastric mucosa in stressed rats and had a protective effect against stress ulcer formation.

山口大学医学部外科学第2講座 下井利重

Gallstones in Western Japan —Epidemiologic Factors Affecting the Type and Location of Gallstones—

YORINORI HIKASA, MASAO NAGASE, ROGER D. SOLOWAY*, HIROSHI TANIMURA, MOTOICHI SETOYAMA, HITOSHI KATO, NOBUAKI KOBAYASHI, SUMIO MUKAIHARA, TOSHIO KAMATA, KIICHIRO MIKI

Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku Kyoto, Japan.

*University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Pa, USA.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 272~288, 1981.

Epidemiologic data, prospectively collected on 3387 patients operated upon for cholelithiasis at 40 hospitals in western Japan were analysed to identify factors affecting type and location of gallstones. Stones were classified visually as cholesterol (75%), bilirubin (16%) or black (9%) stones. At present, the differences between Japanese and United States cholelithiasis lie in the increased incidence of bilirubin and decreased incidence of black stones. There was an increased incidence of common bile duct stones among Japanese patients. In addition, there was a significant increase in the incidence of cholesterol stones in common bile duct compared to United States patients.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 日笠頼則, 長瀬正夫, Roger D. Soloway, 谷村 弘, 瀬戸山元一, 加藤仁司, 小林展章, 向原純雄, 鎌田寿雄, 三木毅一郎

Effects of Enflurane on the Brain Electrical Activities of Experimental Seizures in Cats

NOBUKATA URABE

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 289~294, 1981.

Ictal periods in penicillin-seizures were shortened gradually by increasing concentration of enflurane, until they were abolished by 3% enflurane. However, sporadic spikes increased along with the shortening of ictal periods. Average duration of seizures by bicuculline 0.2 mg/kg i.v. was approximately 30% and 20% of control at 1.5 and 4.0 % enflurane, respectively.

In the amygdaloid-kindling model, there developed after-discharges in the dorsal hippocampus at low concentration. At high concentration the discharges involved the cortex and other areas.

It is concluded that enflurane has anti-convulsive effect against experimental seizure models.

京都大学医学部麻酔学教室 浦部伸方

Clinical Studies on Cervical Osteochondrosis —In Special Reference to Type I of Myelopathy in Our Classification—

TATSUHIKO MIYAMOTO

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. SUSUMU HATTORI), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 295~312, 1981.

We have classified cervical osteochondrotic myelopathy into 3 types. The characteristic clinical features of 16 patients diagnosed myelopathy type I were reported as follows. The most frequent initial symptom was numbness in the hand. They had hand muscle atrophy, clumsiness of the finger movement and sensory deficit in the gauntlet or the ulnar 2 or 3 digits without neurological deficits in the lower limbs. On X-ray examination and myelography, affected interspaces were mainly located in C₄₋₅ and/or C₅₋₆. These symptoms, signs and the findings of electrophysiological examinations (EMG, SEP) of type I were different from those of radiculopathy.

The extent of the damage in the cord of myelopathy type I was also discussed.

The author concludes that myelopathy type I is an early stage of cervical osteochondrotic myelopathy.

山口大学医学部整形外科教室 宮本龍彦

Studies on Experimental Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy

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Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. SUSUMU HATTORI), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 313~329, 1981.

Experimental studies were done to clarify the etiology and pathogenesis of cervical spondylotic myelopathy.

Three metal nails were driven into C₄, C₅ and C₆ spine of 40 rabbits through the anterior approach to a depth of 0.25 mm at intervals of 3 weeks. Ten rabbits developed "delayed spinal paralysis" with sagittal canal diameter of 45% on an average of 9 months after the operation. Microangiogram showed reduced filling of the vessels on the cord.

Central artery and its branches were deformed with elongation of the small arteries in the lateral columns.

Histological findings showed degenerative change of the gray matter and demyelination around the gray matter to lateral column.

Conclusion is that mechanical factors compress the nervous tissue and deform the small vessels in the cord, which result in the ischemia of the gray matter to the lateral column.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 西嶋尚嘉

Epidemiological and Clinical Study of Ossified Yellow Ligament in the Thoracic Spine

KAZUNARI TSUE

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. SUSUMU HATTORI), Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 330~351, 1981.

Incidence of ossified yellow ligament (O. Y. L.) was about 25% in the epidemiological investigation on asymptomatic group. The ossification were found mostly in the lower thoracic spine. The ossification in plain X-ray could be divided into 4 types. Jutting type was mostly observed in this asymptomatic group.

In our clinic 19 patients with thoracic myelopathy due to O. Y. L. have been treated surgically.

Knotty type was mostly observed in the myelopathy group. A-P diameter of the thoracic spine (T₁₁) showed that myelopathy group had significant narrowing of the canal.

On roentgenography, O. Y. L. was often found to be associated with other spinal ligaments ossification.

Roentgenography, myelography and C. T. scanning including neurological investigation are important for diagnosis.

Laminectomy used air drill is the only one which will cure this type of thoracic myelopathy. The diagnosis should be made earlier and the results improve greatly.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 津江和成

Alumina-Ceramics (Bioceram®) as the Implant Material in Anterior Cervical Fusion

YOSHIFUMI ODA, SHIN-ICHI MIYATAKE, YASUHIKO TOKURIKI, HAJIME HANDA

Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Medical School, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 352~357, 1981.

A patient of cervical spondylosis was treated by anterior cervical fusion applying a new designed alumina-ceramic (Bioceram®) dowel in CLOWARD's technique.

A forty-seven-year old male had been suffered from hypesthesia in the both hands and spastic gait for more than one year. He was thoroughly relieved from all the symptoms soon after the operation. A development of thick bony cortices surrounding the Bioceram® dowel was demonstrated by the follow-up X-ray films.

Bioceram® has a compressive strength as 30,000 kg/cm², and has strong resistance against erodible alkali and acid. It has been reported that Bioceram® is a completely inert material in vivo and adhere with the surrounding bony tissue not only mechanically but also in some organic fashions without any intermediate fibrous tissues.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 織田祥史, 宮武伸一, 徳力康彦, 半田 肇

Surgical Treatment for Ruptured Aneurysm of Sinus of Valsalva

TOSHIHIKO SAGA, NOBUO WAKAKI, SHUNJI HORIO, HIROSHI OKA, SHOZO NORITAKE, TAKASUMI NISHIOKA, HIDETAKA OKU, JUN KAWAI, MASAHIRO TASHI*, RYO KATORI*, and HITOSHI SHIROTANI

The Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, and The First Department of Internal Medicine*, Kinki University School of Medicine, Sayama-cho, Osaka, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 358~365, 1981.

Two patients with ruptured aneurysm of sinus of Valsalva (RASV) into the right ventricle were reported and surgical intervention for them was discussed.

Case 1 was RASV type I of KONNO's classification with supracristal ventricular septal defect. Case 2 was RASV type II with infracristal defect.

At operation, it is imperative to avoid the recurrence of RASV and postoperative aortic regurgitation. So, we make it a rule to resect the aneurysm completely and reconstruct the sinus of Valsalva with substitutive patch.

Trans-rightventricular closure with a sandwichted patch is, in particular, given a strong consideration for RASV type I or II with infracristal defect.

近畿大学医学部心臓外科学教室, 第1内科学教室 佐賀俊彦, 若木伸夫, 堀尾俊治, 梶 弘志, 則武正三, 西岡孝純, 奥 秀喬, 河井 淳, 田仕雅洋, 香取 瞭, 城谷 均

Congenital Coronary Arterial Fistula**—A Case Report—**

KAZUAKI MINAMI, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, YUTAKA KONISHI, KATSUHIKO MATSUDA, KAZUO HIRATA and YORINORI HIKASA

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

TADASHI HAYASHIDERA and TADASHI UEDA

Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. HARUKI MIKAWA), Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 366~376, 1981.

The case of a 7-year-old boy with left coronary artery to right atrium fistula was reported here. The fistula was closed with ligation and division at the distal portion just before entrance into right atrium, and was closed with sutures from the inside at the proximal portion. Additional aneurysmorrhaphy was performed at the proximal portion. Anti-coagulant drug was administered for three months postoperatively. The postoperative course was uneventful.

Ultrasonic cardiography was useful in detecting and observing the aneurysmatic dilatation of the aortic root of the fistula during diagnosis and follow-up study.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 南 一明, 龍田憲和, 小西 裕, 松田捷彦, 平田和男, 日笠頼則

京都大学医学部小児科学教室 林寺 忠, 上田 忠

Recurrent Intestinal Behcet —A Case Report—

YOH KASAHARA, YUKIKAZU YAMADA, SHIGERU TANAKA, SHUJI KAWAI, HIROKI MATSUMOTO, TAKAAKI SUDO, HIROYA UMEMURA, SEI SHIRAHA and TAKESHI KUYAMA

The Second Department of Surgery, Kinki University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. TAKESHI KUYAMA), Sayama-cho, Osaka, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 377~381, 1981.

“Intestinal Behcet” is a condition that makes ulcer formation in the alimentary tract during the course of Behcet’s disease, and is one of the major fatalities of the disease. “Intestinal Behcet” is characterized by multiple ulcers, high rate of perforation, postoperative complication and recurrence. In the review of 138 surgical cases in the Japanese literature, 36 recurred cases are noted. In comparison with 60 non-recurred cases, several findings are discussed, and our own case is presented.

近畿大学医学部第2外科学教室 笠原 洋, 山田幸和, 田中 茂, 川合秀治, 松本博城, 須藤峻章, 梅村博也, 白羽 誠, 久山 健

Anatomy and Function of the Pylorus

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Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College, Wakayama, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 405~413, 1981.

Many arguments have been presented in this decade against the structure and function of the pylorus.

The pylorus forms a characteristic well defined torus, yet it has no specific anatomical structure to be distinguished from that of the pyloric antrum.

It is the reason why some investigators doubt whether the pylorus functions physiologically as a sphincter at the gastric outlet.

But an intense interest has been taken towards the functioning pylorus since the demonstration of a pyloric high pressure zone, whose reaction to gastrointestinal hormones is obviously different from the other part of the stomach.

In this paper, an anatomy, physiology and dysfunction of the pyloric sphincter are presented in connection with our experiences on the pyloric sphincter preserving gastrectomy.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科 岡村貞夫, 河野暢之, 勝見正治

Quantitative Analysis of Preoperative Left Heart Volume in Tetralogy of Fallot

—The Effect on Results and Hemodynamics after Total Repair—

NAOKI SETSUIE

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

Department of Surgery, Heart Institute, Hyogo Kenritsu Amagasaki Hospital (Director: Dr. HITOSHI SHIROTANI), Hyogo, Amagasaki, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 414~425, 1981.

Quantitative analysis of left heart volume on preoperative angiocardiogram in cases of tetralogy of Fallot was performed retrospectively in three patients who died of left heart failure immediately after total correction in 14 with postoperative pulmonary hypertension (PH) and in 20 survivors with an excellent postoperative course and hemodynamics. It was concluded that primary repair is indicated only for those with 40% or greater normal values of left atrial maximal volume (LAMax) and also with 60% or more of normal of left ventricular end-diastolic volume (LVEDV). The patients who have a 40% of normal or less value of LAMax and a normal value of LVEDV can survive the total correction, however, postrepair pH develops, and such can be improved at a later period if the total repair is performed during early childhood.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座, 兵庫県立尼崎病院心臓血管外科 節家直己

Clinical Studies on the Segmental and Conductive Spinal Evoked Potentials

HIRONOBU KOTANI

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 426~444, 1981.

Spinal evoked potentials (SEP) from human spinal cord were studied in 78 patients with spinal cord lesion or root lesion to determine the location, severity and extension of the lesion.

Segmental (SEP) from cervical and lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord were recorded after the stimulation of the median and tibial nerve respectively, and cauda equina action potentials were recorded, stimulating the tibial nerve. Ascending and descending conductive SEP were recorded from the epidural space by the epidural stimulation of the spinal cord.

In the case with extensive lesions involving the cervical and thoracic cords, it is possible to diagnose the level of the main lesion and the function of the spinal cord including cauda equina by observing the segmental SEP, conductive SEP and cauda equina action potentials.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 小谷博信

Computed Tomography of the Thoracic Canal

—Experimental and Clinical Studies—

SHUJI NAKAMURA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 445~460, 1981.

A study was carried out to investigate the configuration and dimension of normal thoracic canal and pathological condition of thoracic canal stenosis.

Thoracic canal was studied in twelve normal cases, nine cases of cervical myelopathy with developmental cervical stenosis and four cases of thoracic myelopathy with thoracic ossification of yellow ligament.

Thoracic canal was narrowed in developmental cervical canal stenosis in sagittal diameter, but not narrowed in transverse diameter.

Three of four cases of ossification of thoracic yellow ligament had narrow canals.

Concerning to sagittal diameter, there was a good relation between dimension measured by conventional radiography (Hattori's method) and CT scans.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 中村修二

Genetic Study for Ossification of the Spinal Ligaments

NOBUO SETO

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 461~475, 1981.

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 hereditary analysis of AH through family studies.

It is suggested that the genes controlling AS are not limited to HLA-B27 and the other factors might trigger the disease. The result of analysis of AH suggests that there exists a genetic diathesis of ossification of the spinal ligaments and a heredity of AH.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 瀬戸信夫

Chemical Analysis of Gallstones [II] Classification and Composition of Human Gallstones

SUMIO MUKAIHARA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 476~500, 1981.

Six hundred and two specimens from 365 gallstones were analyzed by the previously described easy, rapid and accurate microchemical technique. The gallstones are classified into 5 main groups: cholesterol, bilirubin, black, combined and other. Cholesterol stones, with more than 70% cholesterol, are subdivided into 3 groups. Bilirubin stones, with about 30% bilirubin, are subdivided into 2 groups. Black stones are subdivided into 4 groups. Combined stones are subdivided into 2 groups. Fatty acid calcium stones, atypical cholesterol stones in the intrahepatic bile ducts, inorganic stones and unclassifiable stones are classified as other stones.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 向原純雄

Surgical Re-establishment of the Arterial Circulation in the Leg in Buerger's Disease—with Special Reference to the Efficacy of Prostaglandin E₁ used Concomitantly

YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO, KENGO NAKAYAMA

The First Department of Surgery, Shimane Medical University, Izumo, Shimane, Japan.

HIROSHI WATANABE

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

MASATAKA OSARAGI

The Department of Surgery, Shimane Prefectural Central Hospital, Izumo, Shimane, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 501~508, 1981.

The exact pathogenesis of Buerger's disease remains obscure. Controversy therefore exists concerning the valid policy of treatment for the disease. It is generally believed that an attempt at re-establishing the below-knee arterial circulation by an ordinary procedure, if made, yields no results other than extremely poor with regard to patency. Following surgical re-establishment in lower limb we used prostaglandin E₁ intraarterially. Prostaglandin E₁ has the property of inducing peripheral vasodilatation and antithrombosis. In 8 cases we could overcome in achieving improved patency of a long bypass graft in the presence of a slow-flow state of the below-knee arteries.

島根医科大学第1外科 岡本好史, 中山健吾

大津赤十字病院外科 渡辺 裕

島根県立中央病院外科 大仏正隆

Retrospective Evaluation of the Operative Methods for Cancer of the Rectum

AKIHIKO GOTO, ATSUYOSHI ONITSUKA, RYOSHO TOMIDA, MASATOMO HAYASHI, HARUHIKO FURUTA, NOBUYASU KANO, HAJIME YAMAUCHI, TOSHIKI SAITO, MITSU HARU KOKUBO and HIROSHI INUI

The First Department of Surgery, Gifu University School of Medicine, Gifu, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 509~515, 1981.

During the last twenty-two years, 205 patients with carcinoma of the rectum underwent operation. The abdominoperineal resections were performed on cases in more advanced stage irrespective of location of cancer, while sphincter preserving operations on cases in less advanced stage at upper and lower rectum.

The sphincter preserving operations should be indicated for the cancer with localized type which are located at 6 to 8 cm distance above anal verge and with cancer invasion limited to the muscle layer.

岐阜大学医学部第1外科 後藤明彦, 鬼束惇義, 富田良照, 林 勝知, 古田治彦, 加納直康, 山内 一, 斉藤敏明, 小久保光治, 乾 博史

Monostotic Fibrous Dysplasia of the Rib

KAZUAKI MINAMI

The Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

YOSHIO OKADA, SHOJI NAMIKAWA, MASAKI NAKAJIMA, ATSUMI MORI, SHOGORO HIGO and JUN SONO

The Second Department of Surgery, Shiga University of Medical Science, School of Medicine, Seta, Otsu, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 516~525, 1981.

We experienced two cases of the monostotic fibrous dysplasia both involving the right 6th rib.

It is difficult to make an accurate diagnosis of the monostotic fibrous dysplasia from only the plane and tomo-roentgenogram preoperatively. And because there is a small incidence of malignance changing to sarcoma of the fibrous dysplasia, we think that lesion involving the rib should be excised slightly wider than necessary so as to include the periosteum, the intercostal muscles and parietal pleura.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 南 一明

滋賀医科大学第2外科学教室 岡田慶夫, 並河尚二, 中島真樹, 森 渥視, 肥後昌五郎, 菌 潤

Intraventricular Hemorrhage in Blunt Head Injury

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Department of Neurosurgery, Kobe Municipal Central Hospital, Chūō-ku, Kobe, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 526~533, 1981.

Five patients were recently found to have definite intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) in blunt head injury as the main CT abnormality. All five cases were male and the age ranged from 3 to 75 years. Degree of severity of head injury was severe in all cases except one and clinical manifestations were very serious. Site of the impact was frontal in 4 cases and temporal in 1 case. Clinical manifestations, CT findings, the mechanism of traumatic IVH and prognosis were discussed.

Aseptic Necrosis of the Femoral Head after Pregnancy

AKIRA HATTORI, MASAOKI OGINO, YOUICHI MIZUTANI, HITOSHI INABA

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Akita University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. MICHIO ARAI), Akita, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 534~538, 1981.

Reported cases of aseptic necrosis of the head of the femur associated with pregnancy are rare. A case is presented and other known predisposing causes of aseptic necrosis are discussed. The possibility that a normal pregnancy may very rarely be associated with aseptic necrosis is suggested.

秋田大学医学部整形外科学教室 服部 彰, 荻野正明, 水谷洋一, 稻場 斉

Aspergilliosis Forming Fungus Ball —A Report of case—

YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO, KENGO NAKAYAMA

The First Department of Surgery, Shimane Medical University, Izumo, Shimane, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 539~542, 1981.

A 61-year-old-man complaining of hemoptysis and cough, was found an intracavitary aspergilloma surrounding by a crescent of air in the left upper pulmonary lobe on the chest roentgenogram. Left upper lobectomy was performed. Patient was rapidly cured.

The experience with antifungal drugs has not been uniformly encouraging, so lobectomy is the treatment of choice for the patient with aspergilloma unless other factors make the risk prohibitive. About fungus ball, some authors believe that aspergilloma may be a primary disease consequent to allergic bronchopulmonary aspergilliosis.

Surgical Correction of the Inferior Vena Cava Obstruction with Budd-Chiari Syndrome

KANJI IWAHASHI

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 559~570, 1981.

Three patients of inferior vena cava obstruction with Budd-Chiari syndrome were reported. Two patients were treated by direct surgical approach to the inferior vena cava block, i.e., transcardiac membranotomy, and patching with autologous pericardium after an open resection. One patient was treated using a dilator to fracture the membrane.

Some considerations of pathogenesis, diagnosis, and several surgical procedures are discussed. According to our experience, the selected surgical procedure for the inferior caval obstruction should be depended on the type of occlusion.

愛媛大学医学部第1外科学教室 岩橋寛治

Application of a Microwave Tissue Coagulator to Hepatic Surgery. —The Hemostatic Effects on Spontaneous Rupture of Hepatoma and Tumor Necrosis—

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Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Wakayama Medical College, Wakayama.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 571~579, 1981.

The microwave tissue coagulator devised by us was tried in the management of four cases of spontaneously ruptured hepatoma, which is known to be difficult to treat surgically. Its excellent hemostatic and necrotizing effects were confirmed by autopsy in two cases and by second look operation in one case. One of the four patients whose hepatoma was excised without bleeding thanks to the use of the device was still alive and the rest of three survived 1 week to 5 months longer than expected. In the present paper, we discussed the clinical usefulness of our microwave tissue coagulator in the area of liver surgery and the possibility of surgical treatment of such intractable cases of hepatoma with the aid of this device.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科 田伏克博, 勝見正治

Studies on Silver Reactive Cells: The Relation of Pancreatic Islet Cells to Zinc

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 580~588, 1981.

Islet cells stained by one of the Grimelius, the Hellerström-Hellman silver method and the Gomori aldehyde-fuchsin stain were compared with those stained by the Voigt sulfide-silver method for zinc in the same sections of normal pancreas from several animals.

The following results were obtained in all animals examined.

- (1) Most of cells containing zinc are A and B cells.
- (2) D cells do not contain zinc.
- (3) In addition to D cells, there are a few cells which do not contain zinc.

京都大学医学部病理学教室 中川正久

Studies on Silver Reactive Cells: Histochemical Identification of Silver Reactive Cells in the Human Pituitary Gland

MASAHISA NAKAGAWA

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 589~598, 1981.

The sections of the human pituitary glands were stained by one of the Grimelius, the Hellerström-Hellman and the Mason-Fontana silver methods. The results were compared, in cellular level, with those stained on the same sections by conventional special procedures, such as PM-AB-PAS-OG stain.

The following results were obtained.

- (1) Corticotropin producing cells of human pituitary gland are not stained by the Grimelius silver method.
- (2) Cells in human pituitary gland stained by the Grimelius silver method are both thyrotropin producing cells and gonadotropin producing cells.
- (3) There are no cells stained by the Hellerström-Hellman or the Masson-Fontana method.

京都大学医学部病理学教室 中川正久

Surgical Treatment for Aortic Stenosis Associated with Narrow Annulus

KAZUAKI MINAMI, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, YUTAKA KONISHI, KATSUHIKO MATSUDA, KAZUO HIRATA, YUKIO CHIBA, ARIO YAMAZATO, HIROSHI ISHIHARA, KAZUHIKO MURAGUCHI, YOSHISADA SHIRAISHI, SHINJI MURATA and YORINORI HIKASA

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

TADASHI HAYASHIDERA and TADASHI UEDA

The Department of Pediatrics Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. HARUKI MIKAWA)

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 599~610, 1981.

Konno's operation was performed on 2 cases with severe aortic valvular stenosis due to narrow annulus. In the first case, a 12-year-old boy, a Björk-Shiley prosthesis of 21 mm in diameter was inserted. In the early postoperative period LOS appeared but effectively controlled by medication and IABP. The boy is now active and doing well. In the second case, a 13-year-old girl, a Björk-Shiley prosthesis of 23 mm in diameter was used. Moderate right heart failure continued 2 weeks postoperatively due to a L-R shunt and tricuspid regurgitation. IABP was effective.

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京都大学医学部小児科学教室 林寺忠, 上田忠

Clinical Application of Ensure® in Surgical Fields

TOHRU SAITO, HIROSHI TANIMURA, TOMONOBU SATO, HIROSHI TAKAHASHI, KEISUKE YOSHIDA, TAKASHI INAMOTO, KAZUHISA OOGAKI, NOBUAKI KOBAYASHI, and YORINORI HIKASA

The 2nd Surgical Department, Faculty of Medicine Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. YORINORI HIKASA)

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 611~618, 1981.

1. Ensure which contained corn-syrup and sucrose as carbohydrates instead of lactose could be administered safely on Japanese people whose lactose was frequently deficient. Only one case of diarrhea was observed.
2. The patients with poor renal function could tolerate it because of its low total renal solute.
3. Even in diabetic patients, blood sugar level could be well controlled during Ensure administration.
4. Ensure is a low residue diet and so applicable to decrease fecal volume for colon preparation before surgery and enema study.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 斎藤徹, 谷村弘, 佐藤友信, 高橋裕, 吉田圭介, 稲太俊, 大垣和久, 小林辰章, 日笠頼則

Two Cases of Calcifying Splenic Cyst

MAKOTO YAGI, EITETSU TOKUSAWA, MASATAKA YAKANO, MASAFUMI TAKENAKA, TETSUO TOTSUKA, and AKIRA HAJIRO

Department of Surgery, Shimada City Hospital:

MITSUHIRO MATSUMOTO, and TSUNEMI SHIMADA

Department of Internal Medicine, Shimada City Hospital:

TAKASHI TOSHIMITSU

Department of Pathology, Shimada City Hospital:

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 619~625, 1981.

Splenic cysts are a rare entity. In Japan there have been more than 140 cases reported since Arita et al. described the first case in 1890. Previously it was difficult to make definitive diagnosis preoperatively. Over the past year we have encountered two cases of splenic cysts. In case 1 experienced in 1977 we were not able to diagnose correctly before the operation. But in case 2 in 1980 we could make definitive diagnosis preoperatively with the aids of compiled imaging diagnosis. Since imaging studies such as ultrasonography, scintigraphy, CT scan and selective angiography are well developed, it does not seem that preoperative diagnosis of splenic cysts is difficult. The literature on this subject is briefly reviewed.

市立島田市民病院外科 八木誠, 徳沢英哲, 高野正孝, 竹中正文, 戸塚哲男, 羽白洗
市立島田市民病院内科 松本光弘, 島田恒治
市立島田市民病院病理 利光敏

Reconstruction of an Upper Lip Deformity and the Coloboma in the Nasal Ala Accompanying with Freeman-Sheldon Syndrome

TAKU NARA

Department of Plastic Reconstructive surgery Iwate Medical University Hospital

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 626~632, 1981.

The author reconstructed microstomia, coloboma in the nasal ala and abnormal depressive philtrum dimple. The oral angular distance in microstomia was enlarged by Kazanjian's method. Though coloboma was reconstructed by implantation of a piece of the ear cartilage, grafted material was absorbed after 2 years.

Clinical and Experimental Studies of the Relationship Between Phasic Mitral Flow and Mitral Valve Echogram: Echocardiographic Evaluation of Annuloplasty for Mitral Regurgitation

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The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

(Director: Prof. Dr. YORINORI HIKASA)

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 649~668, 1981.

In an experiment with mongrel dogs with normal mitral valves, MR, or mitral annuloplasty, echocardiographically recorded mitral valve motion was compared with phasic transmitral flow which was recorded simultaneously by electromagnetic flowmetry.

In patients, the hemodynamic results of pre- and postoperative cardiac catheterizations were correlated with the echogram of mitral valve motion.

The usefulness of echocardiography, especially with corrected E-F slope, was argued in the determination of the degree of MR and in the evaluation of mitral reconstructive surgery.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 石原 浩

Experimental and Clinical Studies on Various Methods of Myocardial protection —With Special Reference to Mannitol-Insulin-Potassium (MIK)-Solution

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The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 669~688, 1981.

In this paper, 9 model groups for myocardial protection were inspected in animal experiments from the aspect of myocardial energy metabolism, cardiac function and ultrastructural evaluation.

I concluded that topical cooling (myocardial temperature 15°C) with Young Solution and cold cardioplegic coronary perfusion containing Mannitol-Insulin-Potassium (MIK) should be now the best recommended technique for myocardial protection.

The absolute safe period of ischemia in this method was 180 min. from the point of myocardial energy metabolism and cardiac function in animal experiments.

In clinical applications, this method was also used with excellent results from observations of myocardial ultrastructure, cardiac function and intra and post-operative changes of serum CPK-MB activity.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 村田雄彦

Surgical Treatment of Type B Complete Atrioventricular Canal

KAZUAKI MINAMI, NORIKAZU TATSUTA, YUTAKA KONISHI, KATSUHIKO MATSUDA, KAZUO HIRATA, ARIO YAMASATO, YUKIO CHIBA, HIROSHI ISHIHARA, YOSHISADA SHIRAIISHI, KAZUHIKO MURAGUCHI, SHINJI MURATA and YORINORI HIKASA

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TADASHI HAYASHIDERA and TADASHI UEDA
Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. HARUKI MIKAWA)

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 689~698, 1981.

A 4-year-old boy with type B complete A-V canal, complicated pulmonary stenosis and Down's syndrome, was operated upon, using cold cardioplegic myocardial protection.

An abnormal papillary muscle was divided into halves, making a suture-line between the divided papillary muscles. The anterior and posterior common leaflets were incised in the midline and were reconstructed with a cross-patch technique which was specially designed. The patient survived the operation. The postoperative cardiac catheterization revealed no residual shunt at atrial or ventricular levels and minimum regurgitation of either atrioventricular valves.

The method in which the abnormal papillary muscle is divided and a cross-patch is used, is advisable for type B complete A-V canal.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 南一明, 龍田憲和, 小西 裕, 松田彦彦, 平田和男, 山里有男, 千葉幸夫, 石原 浩, 白石義定, 村口和彦, 村田真司, 日笠頼則
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Evaluation of the Amylase Creatinine Clearance Ratio in Postoperative Patients

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Kariya, Ako, Hyogo, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 699~703, 1981.

The value of the amylase creatinine clearance ratio (ACCR) was assessed in 21 patients undergoing alimentary tract surgical procedures.

In the postoperative pancreatitis group, Mean ACCR rose from a preoperative level of 2.52 ± 0.47 to 7.60 ± 4.31 on the first postoperative day ($P < 0.05$).

In the non-postoperative pancreatitis group, Mean ACCR rose from a preoperative level of 2.60 ± 1.00 to 3.69 ± 0.87 on the first postoperative day ($P < 0.01$).

We conclude that the ACCR is often abnormally elevated nonspecifically following alimentary tract surgery and cannot be used as evidence of postoperative pancreatitis.

赤穂市民病院外科 田中 明, 市川利洋, 新田直樹, 仁尾義則, 辺見公雄

Clinical Evaluation of Immunochemotherapy with Streptococcal Preparation "OK-432" on Inoperable Advanced Cancers

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 704~710, 1981.

Between 1973 and 1980, out of 185 cases of inoperable advanced cancers, 54 were administered non-specific immunostimulator OK-432 in combination with chemotherapy, 70 with chemotherapy alone and 61 without anti-cancer agent. The therapeutic effect better than 1-A of Karnofsky's criteria was obtained in 8.0% of chemotherapy group and in 21.0% of OK-432 group. The mean survival term was 2.2 months for non-chemotherapy group, 4.2 for chemotherapy group and 5.9 for OK-432 group. The one year survival rate was respectively 0, 6.0 and 18.0%.

It was concluded that the clinical benefit and the improvement of survival rate could be obtained by immunochemotherapy with OK-432.

赤穂市民病院外科 仁尾義則, 新田直樹, 田中 明, 市川利洋, 辺見公雄

Microwave Tissue Coagulation in Partial Splenectomy for Non-parasitic Splenic Cyst

KATSUYOSHI TABUSE and MASAHARU KATSUMI

Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Wakayama Medical College, 7-bancho, Wakayama, Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 711~717, 1981.

A 57-year-old female patient with splenic cyst was subjected to partial splenectomy, in which a microwave tissue coagulator devised by the authors was used with a satisfactory result. In effect, the use of this device led to a perfect hemostatic effect and made it feasible to minimize the resected portion of the spleen. In this way, it was shown to serve for preserving the normal splenic parenchyma. With the aid of our tissue coagulation method, partial splenectomy can be performed simply and safely without foreseeable troubles.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科 田伏克惇, 勝見正治

Simplified Determination of Copper, Zinc and Manganese in Plasma and Bile by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrometry

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 729~739, 1981.

Flameless atomic absorption spectrometry is very sensitive and requires only a small sample, so that it is highly suitable for the measurement of trace metals in biological materials. We studied a direct dilution method (with pure water) for the determination of copper, zinc and manganese in human plasma and bile with a flameless instrument. Except for plasma manganese, the reproducibility and recovery in each case were satisfactory, and matrix interferences were not detected with the use of a deuterium arc background corrector. The coefficients of variation were under 6.7%, and the range of average recovery was from 95.7% to 103.5%. However, a certain pretreatment before measuring was necessary to increase the accuracy of determination of plasma manganese.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 関谷 司, 谷村 弘, 日笠頼則

Determination of Serum Tocopherols by High Performance Liquid Chromatography

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

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 740~746, 1981.

A simple and rapid method for measuring all the analogues of Vitamin E, α -, β -, γ - and δ -tocopherols in human serum using high performance liquid chromatography was developed. The average level of α -, β -, γ -, δ - and total tocopherol in sera of normal Japanese were 9.1 ± 1.7 mg/L, 0.1 ± 0.1 mg/L, 0.8 ± 0.4 mg/L, 0.0 mg/L and 10.2 ± 0.2 mg/L respectively. Intravenous fat emulsions contained 20-30 mg/500 ml of Vitamin E. Patients with pancreatic diseases and biliary atresia had lower α -tocopherol. And patients who underwent abdominal operations show 20% decrease of serum α -tocopherol in the early post-operative days.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 加藤仁司, 谷村 弘, 日笠頼則

Relationship between Autonomic Innervation and Hemodynamics of the Gastric Tube for Esophageal Reconstruction, Especially the Effect of Thoracic Sympathectomy on the Microcirculatory Disturbance in the Gastric Tube

TOSHIAKI MIH

The Second Surgical Division, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. KOICHI ISHIGAMI)

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 747~768, 1981.

This experimental study was performed to clarify the causes of blood circulatory disturbance of the Kirschner-Nakayama type of gastric tube and the effect of thoracic sympathectomy as a countermeasure. Consequently, it was revealed that vagotomy is the most significant cause of this hemodynamic changes in the microcirculatory system of the gastric tube and strongly suggested that the opening of arteriovenous anastomosis was induced by vagotomy. The right thoracic sympathectomy (Th5-10) had remarkable effect on this impaired blood circulation, but left thoracic sympathectomy (Th5-10) had no influence on the blood circulation of the gastric tube.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 三井俊明

Studies on the Sensitivities of Esophageal Cancer to Anticancer Agents and the Supplementary Chemotherapy Combined with Surgical Treatment

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 769~788, 1981.

For the purpose of improving the results of surgical treatment for esophageal cancer, the sensitivities of esophageal cancer to anticancer agents and various types of drug administration were investigated. The sensitivities of esophageal cancer to Bleomycin or Peplomycin were investigated by INAS method, and drug levels in various body fluids and organs were determined by the Band Culture method. The divided administration of small doses of Bleomycin surpassed one shot administration in a large dose judging from the drug distribution in the lesions and lungs, and the preventing effects on the development of experimental BNUR esophageal cancer.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 正木康史

In Vitro Aging of Pyridinoline Crosslinks in Bone and Tendon Collagens

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 789~795, 1981.

During incubation of rabbit and bovine bone insoluble collagen with physiological buffer at 37°C, the content of pyridinoline, non-reducible crosslink of collagen, increased significantly. The increase of pyridinoline content did not occur when bovine bone collagen was incubated at 4°C. Bovine tendon collagen, on the other hand, showed no increase of pyridinoline content during incubation.

京都大学医学部整形外科学教室 清水克時, 山室隆夫
京都大学結核胸部疾患研究所病理部門 樋口京一, 竹田俊男

Immunosuppressive Activity of the Serum in Patients with Brain Tumors and Various Neurological Disorders—Anti-Sheep Red Blood Cell Plaque-Forming Cell Response in Mouse Spleens

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 796~808, 1981.

The immunosuppressive activity of the serum in patients with brain tumors and various neurological disorders was studied by means of anti-sheep red blood cell plaque-forming cell response in C₃H/He mouse spleens. Immunosuppression was more frequently observed in patients with brain tumors and various neurological disorders than in healthy adults.

The experimental data suggest that there exist both immunosuppressive and immunoenhancing factors in the healthy serum in competitive fashion, and that the immunoenhancing factor is selectively reduced in cases with brain tumors, resulting in immunosuppression.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 岩城和男

Lymphocytes Reactivities Against Rat Neurogenic Tumor: Natural Killer and Suppressive Activities

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 809~825, 1981.

Suppressive activity riched in the spleen cells was activated earlier than killer activity via memory cells and suppressed not only killer activity but also natural killer activity which was thought to be identical with prethymic cells after subcutaneous inoculation. On advancing of tumor development, memory cells were neutralized. When tumor antigen was strong, suppressive activity was hard to be activated and killer activity was strongly activated. When inoculated in the brain, suppressive activity was not activated at all and killer activity was strongly activated, and antigenicity caused no differences in cyto to xicity.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 徳力康彦

Clinical Studies on Cervical Osteochondrosis—Reassessment of Our Classificationonn for Myelopathy—

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 826~859, 1981.

The cases with type II and type III comprise wide variety of degree of myelopathy.

The best standard for the subdivision is the motor function of the lower limb, which is divided into two groups according to point system of standards for judgement of CSM created by Jpn. Orthop. Ass.

The area of spinal cord lesion is inferred by the neurological findings in every type, and the pattern and the velocity of the advancement are discussed.

The prognosis is good in the mild group, in which the velocity of the advancement is rapid.

山口大学医学部整形外科学教室 松岡 彰

A New Technique for Correction of Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Connection to the Right Atrium Using a Flap of the Right Atrial Wall

RYUSUKE MURAOKA, MICHIO YOKOTA, MINORU AOSHIMA, INSHIN KYOKU, SHINICHI NOMOTO, AKIRA KOBAYASHI, HIROYUKI NAKANO, KEN UEDA, and AKIHIRO SAITO

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 860~866, 1981.

A new operative procedure for repair of total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC) to the right atrium was developed. A flap of the right atrial wall was used for redirect the pulmonary venous flow to the left atrium to prevent late pulmonary venous obstruction. A 15-month-old boy with TAPVC to the body of the right atrium was successfully operated on using this procedure and an atriotomy also was closed with atrial wall itself. Postoperative angiocardiology revealed satisfactory morphologic and hemodynamic results. The atrial flap can be expected to grow without developing pulmonary venous obstruction.

静岡県立こども病院心臓血管外科, 循環器科 村岡隆介, 横田通夫, 青嶋 実, 曲 人伸, 野本慎一, 小林 彰, 中野博行, 上田 憲, 斎藤彰博

Correction of the Nasal Deformities Associated with the Unilateral Cleft Lip

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 867~875, 1981.

The nasal deformities which accompany the unilateral cleft lip are corrected during the primary or secondary operation. During the primary correction we have done negative correction by McComb's procedure. As this reason, we choose the secondary nasal correction before the primary correction from the point of view of the development in the nasal components. To correct the fallen alar dome the upper flap of the incision is then turned up and a nylon suture is attached to the dermis of the inner rim of the alar cartilage and passed subcutaneously over the upper lateral cartilage towards the radix nasi where it is anchored with a mattress suture.

Heterotopic Bone Formation in the Scar of Abdominal Surgery

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YOSHIO IMANISHI

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 876~884, 1981.

While bone formation in various organs is a well-known fact, heterotopic ossification in laparotomy scars has been rare. A 28-year-old male was operated three times in a short period for abdominal trauma. Laparotomy was made through vertical mid-line incision. Six months later, he was incidentally found the bone in abdominal scar by plain film and abdominal CT. The bone was resected. In the review of 71 cases in the Japanese literature including our three cases, the male-to-female ratio was 10 : 1, males in the fifth to seventh decades were prevalent, 80 percent of the patients developed bone in the upper mid-line incision.

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東海大学医学部第2解剖学教室 今西嘉男

An Isolated Traumatic Hernia of Right Diaphragm Presenting a Mushroom-shaped Lesion

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 885~890, 1981.

A case of a traumatic right diaphragmatic hernia of which chest X-ray showed a strange shadow, was presented. A mushroom-shaped shadow in the midregion of the right diaphragm was pointed out by chance after an episode of gallbladder stones, and various examinations made us diagnose preoperatively as an accessory lobe of the right hepatic lobe. But the definite diagnosis was a rare traumatic right diaphragmatic hernia which had been asymptomatic for about eight years.

The Coexistence of Benign Papillary Adenoma and Adenocarcinoma of the Ampulla of Vater

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 891~898, 1981.

A 50-year-old man was admitted to our hospital because of epigastralgia. Routine examinations revealed acute pancreatitis and cholestasis. The conservative therapy was effective for acute pancreatitis, but cholestasis persisted. When ERCP was performed, a polyp was found involving the ampulla of Vater, and endoscopic biopsy revealed benign adenoma. Pancreaticoduodenectomy was performed and postoperative microscopic examination revealed the coexistence of benign papillary adenoma and adenocarcinoma. The postoperative course was uneventful. The possibility of malignant change of adenoma of the ampulla of Vater was discussed.

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健康保険滋賀病院内科 山本道子
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京都大学医学部第2病理学教室 長田憲和

A Case of an Intrahepatic Fish Bone Penetration—Possibility of the Preoperative Diagnosis by CT scan—

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Department of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University.

Arch Jpn Chir 50: 899~903, 1981.

A 56-year-old man was admitted to our hospital because of epigastric discomfort, appetite loss and body weight loss. A gallstone, signs of chronic inflammation and CEA-Z: 12.5 ng/ml were found. Abdominal CT scan revealed an intrahepatic low density nodule and an intra-and-extrahepatic high-dense, needle-like foreign body. By laparotomy a fish bone penetrating into the left lateral segment of the liver from the anterior wall of the prepyloric region of the stomach was found. Cholecystectomy was performed. The penetrating fish bone was withdrawn from the liver easily. The postoperative course was smooth. The possibility of the definitive preoperative diagnosis of the intestinal fish bone penetration by abdominal CT scan was suggested.

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Hemolytic Anemia after Open Heart Surgery of Endocardial Cushion Defect with Polysplenia Syndrome

TOSHIHIKO SAGA, JUNZO IEMURA, YUKIHIRO KUSUMOTO, NOBUO WAKAKI, HIROSHI OKA, SHOZO NORITAKE, TAKASUMI NISHIOKA, HIDETAKA OKU, JUN KAWAI, AKIO SUNAGAWA, YOSHIHIDE NAKAMURA, TORU SHINOHARA, TATSUO YOKOYAMA and HITOSHI SHIROTAMI

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 904~910, 1981.

A two-year-old female who had severe hemolytic anemia after open heart surgery of endocardial cushion defect (ECD) was presented.

She had undergone incomplete repair of ECD (at the first time) in the other hospital. The mitral annuloplasty, the repair of the mitral cleft, and closure of oblique foramen defect were carried out at the second operation. The etiology of the hemolysis was considered due to a jet stream of regurgitant blood through remnant cleft of the mitral valve against a rough surface of the autopericardial patch which was used to close the defect at the second operation. To prevent the hemolysis, a smooth surface prosthesis such as Gore-Tex sheet or fresh autopericardial patch should be used to close the atrial septal defect, because complete repair of the mitral regurgitation is occasionally difficult in complete atrioventricular canal or in the patients with mitral cleft.

近畿大学医学部心臓外科学教室 佐賀俊彦, 家村順三, 楠木幸弘, 若木伸夫, 梶 弘志, 則武正三, 西岡孝純, 奥 秀喬, 河井 淳, 砂川晶生, 中村好秀, 篠原 徹, 横山達郎, 城谷 均

A Case of Suspected Spontaneous Rupture of Splenic Epidermoid Cyst

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Arch Jpn Chir 50: 911~917, 1981.

Epidermoid cysts of the spleen are relatively rare and most of them are incidentally found by the presence of a mass in the left upper quadrant.

In this paper, a case of suspected spontaneous rupture of splenic epidermoid cyst is reported. The patient was a 17-year-old girl and hospitalized on Feb. 18, 1980 with sudden onset of epigastralgia. Her clinical course and operative and pathological findings suggested that spontaneous rupture of splenic epidermoid cyst was strongly suspected.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科学教室 金 秀男, 勝見正治, 田伏克博, 河野裕利, 野口博志