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第 55 卷 総 目 次

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 55

Topics

Clinical Usefulness of Sensory Evoked Potentials	KOUZO MORITKE (1)
Total Hip Replacement	HIDEO OKUMURA (295)
Selective Arterial Secretin Injection Test for Localization of the Functioning Gastrinoma	MASAYUKI IMAMURA (379)
Fate of Aortocoronary Vein Graft	YOSHIFUMI OKAMOTO (495)
Etiology and Treatment of Intrahepatic Stones	NOBUAKI KOBAYASHI (641)
A Role of Hepatic Surgery on Hepatoma and Following Problems in Future	JUNJI TANAKA (753)

Original Articles

Mechanism of Formation of Bilirubin Calcium Stones and Black Stones	YORINORI HIKASA, et al (3)
The Studies on the Cerebral Blood Volume and Brain Metabolism in the Experimental Brain Ischemia	AKIRA KOBAYASHI (25)
A Clinical Study of Risk Factors Associated with Direct Interruption Surgery for Esophageal Varices: A Comparative Study between Transthoracoabdominal Esophageal Transection with Hand-Suture and Transabdominal Transection with EEA Stapler	TORU SHIMIZU (46)
A Study of Sensitivity of Esophageal Cancer to Anticancer Agents.....	NORIO MATSUMOTO (58)
Studies on Some Problems Regarding the Cardiac Closing Mechanism	HIDEAKI NAGASAWA (70)
Effect of VIP on the Cardiac Closing Mechanism and Pathophysiology of Achalasia of the Esophagus	AKIRA TANGOKU (81)
Clinical Evaluation of Mitochondrial Creatine Kinase Level in Human Tumors	RYOICHI SHIMIZU (96)
Studies on Changes in Endocrine Function of Experimental Chronic Pancreatic Injuries.....	TANOSHI YATAGAI (106)
Cancer Development in the Gastric Remnant, Especially the Effect of Bile Acids.....	KOHEI MISAKI (121)
A Clinical Study on Congenital Biliary Dilatation Comparison of Cystic Type vs Cylindrical-Fusiform Type	YASUO NAKASHIMA, et al (132)
An Experimental Study on Congenital Biliary Dilatation	YASUO NAKASHIMA (144)
A Clinical Study on Massive Bowel Resection.....	TETSUJI HANAFUSA, et al (171)
Effects of an Artificial Intestinal Valve on Massive Bowel Resection	TETSUJI HANAFUSA (178)
A Clinical Study on an Artificial Intestinal Valve	TETSUJI HANAFUSA, et al (202)
Studies on Hyperthermic Chemotherapy for Cancer of the Rectum: Especially the Intraluminal Administration with Pefusion of Adriamycin Containing Warmed Saline Solution	AKITOSHI KUDO (212)
A Clinicopathological Study on Local Extension in Musculoskeletal Sarcoma	TAIHO SHIBATA, et al (224)
Experimental Study on the Prevention of Vasospasm Following Subarachnoid Hemorrhage by a Thromboxane A ₂ Synthetase Inhibitor, OKY-046	SHIGEAKI OHSUGI (297)

- Eosinophilia in the Patients with Carcinomas of the Stomach and
Colon, Release of Eosinophilopoietic Factor from Carcinoma Tissue.....TATEMI KAJIWARA (306)
- Experimental and Clinical Studies on Exocrine and Endocrine
Gastric Functions Following Pancreatoduodenectomy with
Preservation of the StomachHWI-CHA KIM (314)
- Clinico-Pathological Studies and the Result of Surgical
Treatment of Esophageal CancerHIROTO HAYASHI (334)
- Effect of Hepatic Vagotomy on the Function of Biliary Tract and
Periarterial Sympathectomy of the Common Hepatic
Artery as a CountermeasureHIDEO ARIYOSHI (346)
- Percutaneous Microwave Tissue Coagulation in Liver Biopsy :
Experimental and Clinical StudiesYOJI TABUSE, et al (381)
- Biomechanical Effects of Innominate OsteotomyWOLFGANG KÜSSWETTER, et al (393)
- Regeneration of Cirrhotic Remnant Liver after Partial Hepatectomy, Especially
the Relationship between Insulin Receptor and
Hepatic RegenerationHIDESHI MORIOKA (403)
- Clinical and Experimental Investigations on Pathogenesis
of Gastric Mucosal Injury in Pancreatic Insufficiency
(1) Observations in Patients with Pancreatic DiseaseSHUHEI HASHIDA (415)
- Clinical and Experimental Evaluation of the Pathogenesis
of Gastric Mucosal Injury in Pancreatic Insufficiency
(2) Changes of the Gastric Mucosal Blood Flow in DogsSHUHEI HASHIDA (430)
- Immunological Studies on the Colorectal Cancer.....MASAAKI FUNAMOTO (442)
- Dynamics of Coagulation-Fibrinolysis by Catecholamine in Shock.....HIRONORI KANEKO (452)
- Experimental Studies on Tolerance of Brain to Ischemia Following
Occlusion of Cerebral Arteries with Respect to
Electrophysiological Parameters.....HIDEYUKI SUWA (497)
- The Role of VIP in the Experimental Dumping as an
Humoral FactorHIKARU HARADA (519)
- Effect of Secretin and Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide on Mucosal
Defensive Factors in Cysteamine-Induced Duodenal Ulcer.....NORIFUMI JOHNO (533)
- Mechanism of Prevention against Stress Ulcer by Vagotomy and
Famotidine : Viewed from Transmucosal Potential Difference and
Histamine Stain by a Fluorescence Histochemical MethodEIICHI YOSHINAGA (545)
- Development of a Bioassay of Opsonic Activity for Kupffer Cell and
Humoral Factors Stimulating Phagocytosis.....SHIGEKI ARII (643)
- Biological Significance and Prognostic Role of Opsonic Activity
for Kupffer Cell Phagocytosis in Experimental Liver
Injuries and Partially Hepatectomized PatientsSHIGEKI ARII (653)
- Experimental Studies on Influences of Portal Vein
Interruption on the PancreasKOUSUKE SHIMADA (662)
- Acute Effects of 1-[Bis (4-fluorophenyl) methyl]-4-(2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl)
piperazine dihydrochloride, KB-2796, on the Cerebral Blood
Flow in Unanesthetized CatsTOSHIRO KANAZAWA, et al (682)
- A Study of the Synergy of Microwave Coagulation and Streptococcal
Preparation (OK-432) in Experimental Tumor in Regard to the
Interleukin 2 Producing ActivityHIROKI YAMAUE, et al (689)
- The Influence of Laparotomy-Related
Stress on Gastric SecretionSUMIKAZU OKA (700)

- Effects of 1-[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl-4-(2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl) piperazine dihydrochloride, a New Synthesized Ca²⁺ blocker KB-2796, on Free Fatty Acid Liberation in Ischemic Brain in Rats.....TOSHIRO KANAZAWA, et al (755)
- Refobacin Concentration in Blood Serum, Urine and Wound Secretion:
A Comparative Study of Refobacin-Palacos and Implast-Gentamicin in Total Hip ReplacementL. RABENSEIFNER, et al (762)

Clinical Studies

- Stable Cementless Wrist Prosthesis (SCW prosthesis)YASUO UEBA, et al (242)
- Treatment of the Occlusive Cerebrovascular Disease with a Selective Thromboxane A₂ Synthetase InhibitorSCHINICHIRO OKAMOTO, et al (251)
- Principles of Treatment for Cancer of the Esophagus in Our DepartmentMASAYUKI IMAMURA, et al (260)
- Application of Solid Low Residue Diet Consisting Mainly of Elemental Diet in Colorectal DiseasesYOZO AOKI, et al (358)
- Studies on the Concentration of Lipid Peroxide in Plasma and Erythrocytes during Cardiopulmonary BypassRYUKO TABATA, et al (367)
- Application of Endoscopic Papillotomy to Carcinoma of the Duodenal Papilla:
As Jaundice Reducing Treatment and as Pre-treatment of Laser Irradiation.....HITOYASU KATUSDA, et al (467)
- Prevention of Vasospasm Following Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Using a Thromboxane A₂ Synthetase Inhibitor (OKY-046):
Clinical Study among Multiple Institutions.....YASUHIRO YONEKAWA, et al (473)
- Clinical Experience of IntrolanMASATSUNE ISHIKAWA, et al (485)
- Intra-Aortic Balloon Pumping in InfantsHIYOYUKI FUKUMASU, et al (561)
- Unfavorable Effect of Abdominal Arteriography on Obstructive JaundiceYOSHIKATSU OKADA, et al (573)
- Clinical Analysis of long-Term Administration of GlyceolMASATSUNE ISHIKAWA, et al (585)
- Abdominal Surgery in Patients with Heart Block with Cardiac Pacemaker in PlaceTAKAAKI SUDO, et al (597)
- Treatment of Cerebral Infarction in the Acute Stage with Synthetic Antithrombin MD-805:
Clinical Study among Multiple Institutions.....YASUHIRO YONEKAWA, et al (711)
- Clinical Application of the Urokinase-Immobilized Polyurethane Catheter.....MASAHIKO MATSUMOTO (727)
- Analysis of Microvascular Decompression for the Treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia and Hemifacial SpasmKOREAKI MORI, et al (768)
- Giant Aneurysm of the Azygos Anterior Cerebral Artery.....TATSUHITO YAMAGAMI, et al (777)
- Mediastinal Hemorrhage as a Complication of Retrograde Brachial Angiography.....MASAHARU ICHIKAWA, et al (783)

Case Reports

- Cholelithiasis in Hereditary Spherocytosis: Report of a CaseYOH KASAHARA, et al (609)
- Computed Tomography with Cystic Acoustic SchwannomasHIROFUMI NIOKA, et al (616)
- Thyroid Cancer of a 13 Year-Old-GirlYUZO YAMAMOTO, et al (621)
- Extrahepatic Growing Hepatocellular CarcinomaTAKAAKI SUDO (732)
- Nothnagel Syndrome with Midbrain Hemorrhage.....AKIHIKO SHINO, et al (789)
- A Case of Hereditary Spherocytosis Associated with Cholelithiasis in a 6-Year-Old BoyHAJIME NAKAMURA (796)

第55巻 総目次

話 題

誘発電位について	森 竹 浩 三 (1)
人工股関節置換術	奥 村 秀 雄 (295)
Zollinger-Ellison 症候群の治療と診断の進歩	今 村 正 之 (379)
冠動脈バイパス手術における自家静脈の運命	岡 本 好 史 (495)
肝内結石症の成因と治療	小 林 展 章 (641)
肝癌に対する外科の役割と今後の課題	田 中 純 次 (753)

原 著

ビリルビンカルシウム石および黒色石の形成機序	日 笠 頼 則, 他 (3)
実験的脳虚血における脳血液量および脳代謝に関する研究	小 林 映 (25)
食道静脈瘤直達手術の Risk Factor に関する臨床的研究 ——経胸的食道離断術と EEA による経腹的食道離断術の比較・検討——	清 水 暢 (46)
ヒト食道癌の制癌剤感受性に関する研究	松 本 憲 夫 (58)
噴門括約機構に関する 2, 3 の問題点の検討	長 沢 英 明 (70)
噴門括約機構における VIP の関与と食道アカシアの病態生理	丹 黒 章 (81)
腫瘍内ミトコンドリア CK 濃度およびその臨床的意義 ——とくに消化器癌について——	清 水 良 一 (96)
慢性脾障害による膵内分泌動態並びに膵微小血管構築の変化に関する研究	矢 田 貝 凱 (106)
残胃の癌の発生, とくに胆汁酸の影響	美 崎 幸 平 (121)
先天性胆道拡張症の研究 第 1 編 先天性胆道拡張症の臨床症例の検討 ——嚢腫型と円柱・紡錘型の差異について——	中 島 康 夫, 他 (132)
先天性胆道拡張症の研究 第 2 編 先天性胆道拡張症の実験的研究	中 島 康 夫 (144)
腸管大量切除に関する基礎的, 臨床的研究——特に人工腸弁の効果について—— 第 1 編 腸管大量切除に関する臨床的検討	花 房 徹 児, 他 (171)
腸管大量切除に関する基礎的, 臨床的研究——特に人工腸弁の効果について—— 第 2 編 腸管大量切除における人工腸弁に関する実験的研究	花 房 徹 児 (178)
腸管大量切除に関する基礎的, 臨床的研究——特に人工腸弁の効果について—— 第 3 編 腸管大量切除後人工腸弁を応用した腸管再建術の臨床的研究	花 房 徹 児, 他 (202)
直腸癌に対する温水灌流による温熱化学療法	工 藤 明 敏 (212)
骨・軟部悪性腫瘍の局所進展に関する臨床病理学的研究	柴 田 大 法, 他 (224)
実験的脳血管攣縮における Thromboxane A ₂ 合成酵素阻害剤の効果	大 杉 繁 昭 (297)
胃癌および大腸癌患者における好酸球増多症, 癌組織からの 好酸球増殖因子の放出	梶 原 達 観 (306)
胃温存脾十二指腸切除後の胃内外分泌に関する実験的ならびに臨床的研究	金 輝 次 (314)
食道癌教室症例の臨床病理学的検討と外科的療法の成績	林 弘 人 (334)
胆道系に対する迷走神経肝枝切離の影響とその対策としての 総肝動脈周囲交感神経切離術	有 吉 秀 生 (346)
肝生検における経皮経肝のマイクロ波凝固法基礎的, 臨床的研究	田 伏 洋 治, 他 (381)

- 寛骨骨切り術の生体力学的効果についての研究……………K. Küsswetter, 他 (393)
- 肝硬変症における肝再生と体液性肝再生因子受容体との関連……………森岡秀之 (403)
- 膝障害時の胃粘膜損傷機序に関する臨床的ならびに実験的研究
- 第1編: 膝疾患々者における検討……………橋田修平 (415)
- 膝障害時の胃粘膜損傷機序に関する臨床的ならびに実験的研究
- 第2編: 胃粘膜血流よりみた考察……………橋田修平 (430)
- 大腸癌患者の免疫能……………船本正明 (442)
- ショックにおける, カテコールアミンの血液凝固線溶系に及ぼす影響……………金子弘真 (452)
- 実験的脳動脈一時血流遮断における脳の耐性能に関する
- 電気生理学的研究……………諏訪英行 (497)
- ダンピング症候群発生の体液性因子としての VIP
(Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide)……………原田光 (519)
- 実験的 Cysteamine 十二指腸潰瘍における粘膜防御因子からみた
- セクレチンおよび VIP 投与の影響……………城野憲史 (533)
- ストレス潰瘍に対する迷走神経切離術およびフェモチジン投与の予防機序について
—Transmucosal Potential Difference および蛍光組織化学的
- ヒスタミン染色による検討——……………吉永栄一 (545)
- クッパー細胞貧食能におけるオプソニン活性測定法の開発に関する研究……………有井滋樹 (643)
- 実験的肝障害及び肝部分切除患者におけるクッパー細胞貧食能に関する
- オプソン活性の意義……………有井滋樹 (653)
- 門派一時遮断の脾に及ぼす影響に関する実験的研究……………嶋田浩介 (662)
- 無麻酔不動化ネコにおける 1-[Bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-4-(2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl)
piperazine dihydrochloride (KB-2796) の脳血流量に対する作用……………金澤稔郎, 他 (682)
- 腫瘍に対する Microwave Coagulation と Streptococcal Preparation (OK-432)
の併用効果——Interleukin 2 産生能に関する基礎的検討——……………山上裕機, 他 (689)
- 開腹手術ストレスの異分泌におよぼす影響……………岡統三 (700)
- 新合成カルシウム拮抗剤 1-[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-4-(2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl)
piperazine dihydrochloride (KB-2796) のラット虚血脳内遊離脂肪酸増加
に対する効果……………金澤稔郎, 他 (755)
- 股関節全置換術における Refobacin 濃度に関する研究……………Rabenseifner, L. (762)

臨 床

- 安定型セメントレス人工手関節 (SCW 型人工関節)……………上羽康夫, 他 (242)
- 閉塞性脳血管障害に対する選択的 Thromboxane A₂ 合成酵素阻害剤の臨床応用……………岡本新一郎, 他 (251)
- 教室における食道癌治療の現況……………今村正之, 他 (260)
- Elemental diet を主体とした低残渣食の結腸・直腸疾患への応用……………青木洋三, 他 (358)
- 体外循環中の血漿及び赤血球過酸化脂質についての検討……………田畑良宏, 他 (367)
- 内視鏡的乳頭切開術の十二指腸乳頭部癌への応用
——減黄処置およびレーザー照射の前処置として——……………勝田仁康, 他 (467)
- Thromboxane A₂ Synthetase Inhibitor (OKY-046) によるクモ膜下出血後の脳血管攣縮予防
——多施設間の一般臨床試験——……………米川泰弘, 他 (473)
- Iotrolan の使用経験……………石川正恒, 他 (485)
- 小児新生児用 IABP の臨床治験……………福増廣幸, 他 (561)
- 閉塞性黄疸におよぼす腹部血管撮影の影響……………岡田喜克, 他 (573)

グリセロール製剤(グリセオール [®])長期投与による臨床的検討	石川正恒, 他 (585)
ペーシング下における開腹手術	須藤峻章, 他 (597)
合成抗トロンビン剤 MD-805 による脳血栓症急性期の治療	
—多施設間の一般臨床試験—	米川泰弘, 他 (711)
ポリウレタン製ウロギナーゼ固定化抗血栓症—カテーテルの臨床使用経験	松本雅彦, 他 (727)
三叉神経痛および顔面けいれんに対する微小血管減圧術の分析	森 惟明, 他 (768)
Azygos Anterior Cerebral Artery に生じた Giant Aneurysm の一例	山上達人, 他 (777)
脳血管撮影の合併症としての縦隔内血腫	市川正春, 他 (783)

症 例

遺伝性球状赤血球症に合併した胆石症の1例	笠原 洋, 他 (609)
嚢胞性聴神経鞘腫の3例—CT 所見を中心に—	新阜宏文, 他 (616)
13歳女児の甲状腺癌の1例	山本雄造, 他 (621)
肝外性に発育した巨大肝細胞癌の1手術例	須藤峻章, 他 (732)
Nothnagel 症候群を呈した中脳出血	椎野顕彦, 他 (789)
6才で胆石症を合併した遺伝性球状赤血球症の1例	中村 肇, 他 (796)
第22回 近畿脳腫瘍研究会	(270)
第23回 近畿脳腫瘍研究会	(627)
昭和60年度京都大学脳神経外科学教室同門会集談会	(741)
第16回 中国・四国神経外傷研究会	(373)
第22回 京大癌研究会	(490)
第1回 香川県整形外科集談会抄録	(282)
第2回 香川県整形外科集談会抄録	(286)
第3回 香川県整形外科集談会抄録	(291)
第4回 香川県整形外科集談会抄録	(637)

INDEX OF VOLUME 55

Author Index

- A**
- Abe, Mitsuyuki260
 Aoki, Yozo358
 Arai, Toshiyuki260
 Arai, Shigeki643, 653
 Ariyoshi, Hideo346
- B**
- Ban, Sadahiko473
 Ban, Toshihiko561, 727
- E**
- Egawa, Hiromu381, 689
 Eghwrudjakpor768
- F**
- Fujii, Yoshiro597, 732
 Fujiwara, Yasunori727
 Fukuma, Seishi585
 Fukumasu, Hiroyuki561
 Funamoto Masaaki442
- H**
- Hakusui, Sigeyoshi585
 Hamanishi, Chiaki242
 Hanafusa, Tstsuji171, 178, 202
 Handa, Hajime251, 473, 485, 585, 711, 777
 Handa, Jyoji585, 616, 682, 755, 789
 Handa, Yutaka251
 Harada, Hikaru519
 Hashida, Shuhei415, 430
 Hashimoto, Nobuo777
 Hatano, Yoshio260
 Hayashi, Hiroto334
 Henmi, Kmmio621
 Higashitsuji, Hiroaki796
 Hikasa, Yorinori3
 Hirakawa, Kimiyoshi585
 Hiraoka, Masahiro260
- Hirasawa, Yasusuke393, 762
 Horikawa, Yoshiharu711
 Hoshino, Hideaki796
- I**
- Ichikawa, Masaharu783, 789
 Ikai, Iwao796
 Imamura, Masayuki260, 379
 Inoue, Ryoichi260
 Inoue, Yasunori251
 Ishikawa, Jun-ichiro711
 Ishikawa Masatsune485, 585
 Ito, Motohiko260
 Iwatsuji, Kenichiro251
- J**
- Johno, Norifumi533
- K**
- Kajiwara, Tatemi306
 Kamijo, Yoshinari473, 711
 Kanazawa, Hidetaka597, 732
 Kanazawa, Toshiro682, 755
 Kaneko, Hironori452
 Kasahara, Yoh597, 609
 Kato, Hirofumi367
 Katsuda, Hitoyasu467, 796
 Katsumi, Masaharu358, 381, 689
 Kawamura, Masao597, 732
 Kawarada, Yoshifumi573
 Kidooka, Minoru755
 Kikuchi, Haruhiko473
 Kim, Hwi-Cha314
 Kobayashi, Akira25
 Kobayashi, Nobuaki3, 641
 Kobayashi, Yasuhito381, 689
 Komi, Kiyoshi224
 Kondo, Akinori473
 Konishi, Yutaka727
 Kudo, Akitoshi212

Kurisaka, Masahiro	768
Küsswetter, Wolfgang	393
Kuyama, Takeshi	597, 609, 732
Kyoshima, Kazumitsu	616

L

Leimbeck*, R.	762
--------------------	-----

M

Maruyama, Keisuke	3
Matsuda, Masayuki	682, 755, 789
Matsukawa, Yasuhiro	796
Matsumoto, Masahiko	727
Matsumoto, Norio	58
Matsumura, Kenichi	783
Misaki, Kohei	121
Mitani, Hiromi	621
Mizumoto, Ryuji	573
Mori, Atsumi	367
Mori, Kazunari	381, 689
Mori, Koreaki	768
Morimoto, Masahari	768
Morioka, Hideshi	403
Moritake, Kouzo	1

N

Nagai, Yugo	381, 689
Nagamine, Shinichi	260, 467, 796
Nagasaki, Yasuhiko	381
Nagasawa, Hideaki	70
Nagata, Hirokazu	777
Nakamura, Hajime	796
Nakamura, Takashi	585
Nakamura, Yoshiaki	796
Nakamura, Yoshio	367
Nakao, Kiichi	609
Nakao, Satoshi	473
Nakashima, Yasuo	132, 144
Nakasu, Yoko	682
Nin, Kiyoshi	473
Nioka, Hirofumi	616
Nishijima, Naoki	242
Nishimura, Kazunobu	727
Nishioka, Takasumi	597

Nishimura, Toshio	585
Noguchi, Hiroshi	381
Noguchi, Hiroyuki	689
Noguchi, Takashi	573
Nomoto, Shinichi	727

O

Oda, Yoshifumi	473, 711
Odawara, Kenichi	585
Ogino, Kenji	585
Ohishi, Ken	260
Ohtsuka, Shin-ichi	473
Ohsugi, Shigeaki	297
Ohta, Masataka	358
Ohta, Tomio	473
Oka, Sumikazu	700
Okada, Tatsuya	783
Okada, Yoshikatsu	573
Okada, Yoshio	367
Okamoto, Shinichiro	251, 473, 711
Okamoto, Yoshifumi	495, 561, 727
Okanoue, Toyotake	621
Oku, Hidetaka	597
Okumura, Hideo	295
Onoe, Masahiko	367

R

Rabenseifner, L.	762
-----------------------	-----

S

Saito, Akira	616
Sakaguchi, Masahiro	358
Sakamoto, Yukitomo	358
Satake, Kimio	585
Sato, Isao	621
Sato, Tomonobu	3
Satoh, Manabu	711
Satomura, Kisaku	132, 171, 202
Sawada, Hisashi	621
Sawami, Haruyasu	251
Sekiya, Tsukasa	3
Seko, Takashi	251
Shibata, Taiho	224
Shiino, Akihiko	789

Shimada, Kosuke	358, 662
Shimada, Yutaka	260
Shimizu, Hiroyuki.....	467, 796
Shimizu, Ryoichi.....	96
Shimizu, Toru	46
Shimizu, Yoshio	711
Shimizu, Yukio	251
Shimoto, Takashi	732
Shinkai, Masato.....	796
Shiraha, Sei	597, 732
Shirovani, Hitoshi	597
Shishido, Hisashi	473
Shobu, Ryuji	597, 732
Soloway, D. Roger	3
Soneda, Junichi	727
Sonobe, Narumi	609
Sudo, Takaaki	597, 732
Suwa, Hideyuki.....	497
Suyama, Katsuhiko	727

T

Tabata, Ryoko	367
Tabuse, Katsuyoshi	381, 689
Tabuse, Yoji	381, 689
Takabayashi, Arimichi.....	3
Takahashi, Hiroshi	3
Takahashi, Kentaro	367
Takei, Nobuo.....	358
Takemoto, Masahiko	609
Taketomo, Shigenobu	585
Tanaka, Junji.....	753
Tangoku, Akira	81
Tanimura, Hiroshi	3
Tatsuta, Norikazu.....	561
Teraura, Tetsuaki.....	251
Tobe, Takayoshi	260
Tooyama, Mituo	585

Toyoshima, Masanori	251
Tsubakimoto, Ryuji	597, 732
Tsuda, Eimei	711
Tsuda, Harumi	251, 711
Tsuji, Takeo	242

U

Uchida, Yasufumi.....	768
Ueba, Yasuo	242
Ueda, Shozo	609
Uemura, Hiroya.....	597, 732
Uemura, Yoshihiko	251
Ukita, Giichiro	251

W

Washida, Masanobu.....	621
Watanabe, Hidetoshi	777
Watanabe, Kazuo	367
Watanabe, Kazuyoshi	585, 783

Y

Yamada, Yukikazu	609
Yamagami, Tsubuhito.....	711, 777
Yamagata, Sen	251
Yamamoto, Naritaka	621
Yamamoto, Toyoshiro	473
Yamamoto, Yuzo	621
Yamamuro, Takao	242
Yamanaka, Akira	367
Yamaue, Hiroki.....	381, 689
Yano, Ichiro	251, 711
Yasuhara, Osamu	585
Yatagai, Tanoshi	106
Yoh, Tadakazu	796
Yoneda, Shun-ichi.....	473
Yonekawa, Yasuhiro.....	251, 473, 711
Yoshinaga, Eiichi	545

Subject Index

A

Abdominal Surgery597
 Abdominal ultrasonography796
 Achalasia81
 Acoustic schwannoma616
 Acoustic tumor616
 Adriamycin212
 Agarose gel electrophoresis96
 Aging367
 Aneurysm of azygos anterior cerebral artery.....777
 Anomalous junction of the pancreaticobiliary ductal system132
 Anterior cerebral artery777
 Antibiotics concentration and excretion762
 Anticoagulant therapy711
 Antiplatelet therapy251
 Antithrombin711
 Antithrombogenicity727
 Aorto-coronal bypass495
 Arginine tolerance test.....415
 Arthroplasty242
 Artificial intestinal valve178, 202
 Assay of eosinophil colony formation306
 Atherosclerosis495
 Autogenous vein495
 Atuoradiography121
 Azygos anterior cerebral artery.....777

B

Bile acids3, 121
 Bilirubin-calcium stone3
 Bioassay of opsonic activity643
 Black stone.....3
 Bleomycin58
 Brain ischemia497
 Brain protection.....755
 Brainstem auditory evoked potentials1, 497
 Brunner's gland.....533

C

Ca-ion in bile.....3

Calcified aneurysm777
 Calcium entry blocker682, 755
 Cancer and Eosinophilia.....306
 Cancer of the alimentary tract96
 Carcinoma of the duodenal papilla467
 Cardiac closing mechanism70, 81
 Cardiac output519
 Cardiac pacing597
 Cardiopulmonary bypass367
 Cat497
 Catecholamine452
 Causative factors for intractable jaundice573
 CE angle.....393
 Ceramics242, 295
 Cerebral angiography783
 Cerebral blood flow297
 Cerebral blood flow (CBF)25
 Cerebral blood volume (CBV).....25
 Cerebral infarction in the acute stage.....711
 Cerebral ischemia25, 755
 Cerebral metabolic rate for oxygen (CMRO₂).....25
 Cerebral thrombosis711
 Cerebral vasodilation682
 Cerebral vasospasm297, 473
 Childhood thyroid carcinoma.....621
 Cholangioscopy641
 Cholecystectomy.....609
 Choledochal cyst132
 Choledochalcyst duodenostomy144
 Cholelithiasis609, 796
 Cisplatin58
 Clinical cases585
 Coagulation-fibrinolysis452
 Collis-Nissen method70
 Colorectal cancer358, 442
 Complication381, 783
 Computed tomography616
 Congenital biliary dilatation132, 144
 Congenital heart diseases561
 Contrast medium485
 Cranial nerve vascular compression syndrome...768
 Creatine kinase96

⁵¹ Cr-endotoxin	643
Crohn's disease	358
Cylindrical dilation	132
Cysteamine-induced duodenal ulcer	533
Cystic dilation	132
Cystic schwannoma	616
Cytofluorescence	212

D

Daily bile output	573
DIC	452
Direct interruption surgery of esophageal varices	46
Discriminant analysis of quantification theory type 2	46
Dissecting aneurysm of aorta	783
Distal gastrectomy	70
Duodenal bulb	314

E

Effectiveness	585
Elemental diet	358
Endoscopic papillotomy	467
Endotoxin shock	452
Enzyme-labelled antibody method	442
Eosinophilopoietin	306
Epidural morphine administration	700
Esophageal cancer	58, 334
Esophagogastrectomy	260
Experimental dumping	519
Experimental liver cirrhosis	403
Extrahepatic growing hepatoma	732

F

Famotidine	545
Fibrotic pancreas	106
5-Fu	58
Fluorescence of catecholamin	346
Follicular carcinoma	621
Free fatty acid	755

G

Gallbladder pressure	346
Gastric acid output	415

Gastric mucosal blood flow	430
Gastric remnant	121
Gastric remnant carcinoma	121
Gastric secretion	314, 700
Giant intracranial aneurysm	777
Glucagon and insulin	403
Glycerol	585

H

Heated thermocouple method	430
Hemifacial spasm	768
Hemolysis	367
Hemorrhagic shock	452
Hepaticojejunostomy end to side	641
Hepatic regeneration	403
Hepatic vagotomy	346
Hepotoma	753
Hereditary spherocytosis	609, 796
Hexosamine	700
High frequency jet ventilation	260
His angle	70
Histamine	545
Histamine ulcer	430
³ H-thymidine incorporation	121
Hydrogen clearance technique	682
Hydrogen gas clearance technique	430
Hyperlipidemia	495
Hyperoxia	367
Hyperthermia	212

I

IAP	442
ICG R ₁₅ (%)	46
Ileocecal Ileocecal	178
Immunotherapy	689
Implant	242
INAS	212
Infant	796
Injection replica scanning electron microscopic me- thod	106
Innominate osteotomy (Salter)	393
Insulin receptor	403
Interleukin 2	689
Intimal thickening	495

Intra-aortic balloon pumping	561
Intractable jaundice	573
Intrahepatic stones	641
Intraluminal pressure of the esophagus and stomach	70
Intraoperative monitoring	1
Intravenous glucose tolerance test	106

J

Jaundice	609
Jaundice reducing treatment	467
Joint replacement	242

K

KB-2796	682, 755
K _{ICG}	573
Kupffer cells	643, 653

L

Laser irradiation	467
LES	81
Ligation of the bile duct	144
Lipid-peroxide	367
Liver biopsy	381
Liver function	573
Liver surgery	753
Local extension	224
Localization of gastrinoma	379
Local perfusion	212
Long-term administration	585
Low output fistula	358
Lymph node dissection of the upper mediastinum	334
Lymphokine	689

M

Marginal ulcer	314
Massive bowel resection	171, 178, 202
MD-805	711
Mechanical support	561
Mediastinal hemorrhage	783
Metrizamide	485
Microangiography of pancreas	106
Microscopy	727

Microvascular decompression	768
Microvascular structure of pancreas	106
Microwave	381
Microwave coagulation	689
Microwave tissue coagulator	381
Midbrain hemorrhage	789
Mitochondrial creatine kinase	96
Monoclonal antibody	442
MRI	789
Mucosal blood flow	533
Musculoskeletal sarcoma	224

N

Natural barrier	224
NK activity	442
Non-ionic	485
Nothnagel syndrome	789

O

Occlusive cerebrovascular disease	251
OKY-046	473
Opsonic activity	653
Opsonic index	643, 653
Oxygen extraction fraction (OEF)	25

P

Pancreas	662
Pancreatic disease	415
Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency	430
Pancreatoduodenectomy	314
Pediatric IABP	561
Pedunculated hepatoma	732
Peptic ulcer	415
Periarterial sympathectomy of the common hepatic artery	346
Phagocytic index	653
Platelet aggregation	251
Polyurethane	727
Polyurethane catheter	561
Portal vein	662
Postoperative care	260
Potential difference	545
Preoperative colonic preparation	358
Proliferation of bile ductui	144

Prostacyclin.....	297
Prostaglandin E ₁	403
Protease inhibitor	662
Pulmonary complications.....	334
Pyloric ring.....	314

R

Radical local control.....	224
Regional cerebral blood flow	682
Reticuloendothelial host defense	463
Reticuloendothelial system	653
Retrosternal esophagostomy with with EEA stapler	260
Risk factor	46

S

Scanning electron	727
Schwannoma	616
Secretin	81, 533
Selective arterial secretin injection test	379
Sensitivity test	58
Serum gastrin.....	415
Short bowel syndrome.....	171, 178
Side-effect	485, 585
Somatosensory evoked potentials	1, 497
Splenectomy	609
Streptococcal preparation (OK-432).....	689
Stress ulcer.....	545, 700
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	297, 473
Superior rectus muscle	789
Surgical margin.....	224
Survival rate	260
Surgical stress	700
Surgical treatment.....	334
Symphyseal distance.....	393
Systemic vascular resistance	519

T

The statistical techniques of multivariate analysis	
---	--

.....	334
Thromboxane A ₂	297, 473
Thromboxane A ₂ synthetase inhibitor.....	251
Thromboxane synthetase inhibitor	473
Thrombus formation.....	727
Thyroid cancer	621
Thyroid disease in childhood.....	621
Thyroid tumor	621
Total hip replacement	295, 762
Transabdominal esophageal transection with EEA	46
Transient ischemic attack	251
Treatment	381
Trigeminal neuralgia	768
Truncal vagotomy.....	346
Tumor marker.....	96

U

Unconjugated bilirubin	3
Urokinase	727

V

Vagotomy	545
Vascular anomaly	789
Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide	533
VIP.....	81
VIP level in the portal vein blood.....	519
VIP level in the tissue extract from the duodenum	519
Visual evoked potentials.....	1

W

Water stable	485
Wrist.....	242
Wrist prosthesis.....	242

Z

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.....	379
---------------------------------	-----

第55卷 索引

人名索引

- A**
- 阿部 光幸…………… 260
 青木 洋三…………… 358
 荒井 俊之…………… 260
 有井 滋樹…………… 643, 653
 有吉 秀生…………… 346
- B**
- 伴 貞彦…………… 473
 伴 敏彦…………… 561, 727
- E**
- 江川 博…………… 381, 689
 Eghwrudjakpor …… 768
- F**
- 藤井 芳郎…………… 597, 732
 藤原 康典…………… 727
 福間 誠之…………… 585
 福増 廣幸…………… 561
 船本 正明…………… 442
- H**
- 白水 重義…………… 585
 浜西 千秋…………… 242
 花房 徹児…………… 171, 178, 202
 半田 肇…………… 251, 473, 485, 585, 711, 777
 半田 讓二…………… 585, 616, 682, 755, 789
 半田 寛…………… 251
 原田 光…………… 519
 橋田 修平…………… 415, 430
 橋本 信夫…………… 777
 畑埜 義雄…………… 260
 林 弘人…………… 334
 邊見 公雄…………… 621
 東辻 宏明…………… 796
 日笠 頼則…………… 3
 平川 公義…………… 585
 平岡 真寛…………… 260
- 平沢 泰介…………… 262, 393
 堀川 義治…………… 711
 星野 英明…………… 796
- I**
- 市川 正春…………… 783, 789
 猪飼伊和夫…………… 796
 今村 正之…………… 260, 379
 井上 良一…………… 260
 井上 康則…………… 251
 石川純一郎…………… 711
 石川 正恒…………… 485, 585
 伊藤 元彦…………… 260
 岩辻賢一郎…………… 251
- J**
- 城野 憲史…………… 533
- K**
- 梶原 達観…………… 306
 上条 純成…………… 473, 711
 金沢 秀剛…………… 597, 732
 金澤 稔郎…………… 682, 755
 金子 弘真…………… 452
 笠原 洋…………… 597, 609
 加藤 弘文…………… 367
 勝田 仁康…………… 467, 796
 勝見 正治…………… 358, 381, 689
 河村 正生…………… 597, 732
 川原田嘉文…………… 573
 木戸岡 実…………… 755
 菊池 晴彦…………… 473
 金 輝次…………… 314
 小林 映…………… 25
 小林 展章…………… 3, 641
 小林 康人…………… 381, 689
 古味 潔…………… 224
 近藤 明憲…………… 473
 小西 裕…………… 727
 工藤 明敏…………… 212

栗坂 昌宏	768
Küsswetter, W	393
久山 健	597, 609, 732
京崙 和光	616

L

Leimbeck, R.	762
--------------	-----

M

丸山 啓介	3
松田 昌之	682, 755, 789
松川 泰廣	796
松本 雅彦	727
松本 憲夫	58
松村 憲一	783
美崎 幸平	121
三谷 大洋	621
水本 龍二	573
森 渥視	367
森 一成	381, 689
森 惟明	768
森本 雅徳	768
森岡 秀之	403
森竹 浩三	1

N

永井 祐吾	381, 689
長嶺 慎一	260, 467, 796
長崎 靖彦	381
長沢 英明	70
永田 裕一	777
中村 肇	796
中村 昂	585
中村 吉昭	796
中村 良雄	367
中尾 稀一	609
中尾 哲	473
中島 康夫	132, 144
中洲 庸子	682
任 清	473
新阜 宏文	616
西島 直城	242
西村 和修	727
西岡 孝純	597

西村 敏郎	585
野口 博志	381
野口 博志	689
野口 孝	573
野本 慎一	727

O

織田 祥史	473, 711
小田原健一	585
萩野 賢二	585
大石 健	260
大塚 信一	473
大杉 繁昭	297
太田 正孝	358
太田 富雄	473
岡田 達也	783
岡田 喜克	573
岡田 慶夫	367
岡 統三	700
岡本新一郎	251, 473, 711
岡本 好史	495, 561, 727
岡上 豊猛	621
奥 秀喬	597
奥村 秀雄	295
尾上 雅彦	367

R

Rabenseifner, L.	762
------------------	-----

S

斉藤 晃	616
坂口 雅宏	358
坂本 幸具	358
佐竹喜三雄	585
佐藤 功	621
佐藤 友信	3
佐藤 学	711
里村 紀作	132, 171, 202
澤田 尚	621
澤見 春康	251
関谷 司	3
瀬古 敬	251
柴田 大法	224
椎野 顕彦	789

嶋田 浩介	358, 662
嶋田 裕	260
冷水 宏行	467, 796
清水 良一	96
清水 暢	46
清水 幸夫	711
清水 幸夫	251
下戸 隆	732
新開 真人	796
白羽 誠	597, 732
城谷 均	597
穴戸 尚	473
菖蒲 隆治	597, 732
Soloway D. R.	3
曾根田純一	727
園部 鳴海	609
須藤 峻章	597, 732
諏訪 英行	497
陶山 勝彦	727

T

田畑 良宏	367
田伏 克惇	381, 689
田伏 洋治	381, 689
高林 有道	3
高橋 裕	3
高橋憲太郎	367
竹井 信夫	358
竹本 雅彦	609
竹友 重信	585
田中 純次	753
丹黒 章	81
谷村 弘	3
龍田 憲和	561
寺浦 哲昭	251
戸部 隆吉	260
遠山 光郎	585
豊島 正憲	251

椿本 龍次	597, 732
津田 永明	711
津田 治巳	251, 711
辻 丈夫	242

U

内田 泰史	768
上羽 康夫	242
上田 省三	609
梅村 博也	597, 732
上村 喜彦	251
浮田義一郎	251

W

鷺田 昌信	621
渡辺 英俊	777
渡辺 和朗	367
渡辺 一義	585
渡辺 一良	783

Y

山田 幸和	609
山上 達人	711, 777
山形 専	251
山本 成尚	621
山本 豊城	473
山本 雄造	621
山室 隆夫	242
山中 晃	367
山上 裕機	381, 689
矢野 一郎	251, 711
安原 治	585
矢田貝 凱	106
楊 忠和	796
米田 俊一	473
米川 泰弘	251, 473, 711
吉永 栄一	545

物 件 索 引 (カタカナ表示の物件はそのローマ字表記にしたがった)

A		G	
アドリアマイシン	212	顔面痙攣	768
アンチトロンビン	711	癌と好酸球増多症	306
安定性	485	合併症	381, 783
アルギニン負荷試験	415	ガストリノーマの局在診断	379
B		外科治療	334
ビリルビンカルシウム石	3	減黄処置	467
微小血管減圧術	768	グリセロール	585
ブレオマイシン	58	グルカゴン-インスリン	403
ブルンナー腺	533	凝固線溶系	452
C		H	
CE 角	393	肺合併症	334
恥骨間距離	393	閉塞性脳血管障害	251
治療	381	ヘキソサミン	700
腸管大量切除	171, 178, 202	非抱合型ビリルビン	3
長期投与	585	非イオン性	485
聴性脳幹反応	1, 497	貧食率	653
聴神経鞘腫	616	His 角	70
聴神経腫瘍	616	ヒスタミン	545
Collis-Nissen法	70	ヒスタミン潰瘍	430
⁵¹ Cr-エンドトキシシン	643	³ H-thymidine のとり込み	121
D		脾臓摘出	609
大腸癌	442	吻合部潰瘍	314
大腸術前準備	358	補助循環	561
DIC	452	I	
動脈硬化	495	胃分泌	700
E		ICG 15分値	46
EEA 経腹的食道離断術	46	ICG 血漿消失率	573
円柱・紡錘型拡張	132	一日胆汁排出量	573
エンドトキシシンショック	452	遺伝性球状赤血球症	609, 796
F		胃液分泌	314
ファイブ・エフユー	58	鋳型走査電子顕微鏡法	106
ファモチジン	545	一過性脳虚血発作	251
腹部超音波診断	796	胃粘膜血流	430
副作用	485, 585	インスリン受容体	403
噴門括約機構	70, 81	インターロイキン2	689
		一般肝機能	573
		胃酸分泌	415
		胃食道内圧	70

J

自家静脈	495
実験ダイビング	519
実験肝硬変症	403
人工腸弁	202
人工腸弁回盲弁	178
人工股関節	295
人工手関節	242
上直筋	789
上縦隔リンパ節郭清	334
縦隔血腫	783
十二指腸球部	314
十二指腸乳頭部癌	467
十二指腸組織 VIP 含量	519
術中モニター	1
術後管理	260

K

下部食道括約筋	81
開腹手術	597
解離性大動脈瘤	783
核磁気共鳴画像	789
冠動脈バイパス術	495
肝外発育型肝細胞癌	732
感受性試験	58
肝管空腸端側吻合術	641
寛骨骨切り術	393
幹迷切	346
肝内結石症	641
肝細胞癌	753
肝再生	403
肝生検	381
関節置換術	242
関節形成術	242
寒天電気泳動	96
肝臓外科	753
加齢	367
カルシウム拮抗薬	682
カルシウム拮抗剤	755
過酸化脂質	367
カテコールアミン	452
カテコールアミン蛍光組織化学的染色法	346
K B-2796	682, 755

結腸直腸癌	358
経静脈グルコース負荷試験	106
蛍光性	212
血管奇形	789
血清ガストリン	415
血栓形成	727
血小板凝集能	251
危険因子	46
奇前大脳動脈	777
奇前大脳動脈瘤	777
抗凝固療法	711
広汎腸切除症候群	171, 178
高頻度ジェット換気法	260
甲状腺癌	621
甲状腺腫瘍	621
股関節全置換術	762
抗血栓性	727
抗血小板療法	251
黒色石	3
硬膜外腔モルヒネ投与	700
根治的広範切除術	224
高濃度酸素	367
コンピュータ断層撮影	616
交叉熱電対法	430
好酸球コロニー	306
好酸球増殖因子	306
抗生物質生体内濃度	262
高脂血	495
骨・軟部悪性腫瘍	224
クモ膜下出血	297, 473
クッパー細胞	643, 653
クレアチンキナーゼ	96
クローン病	358
巨大脳動脈瘤	777
胸骨後食道胃管 EEA 吻合法	260
局所灌流法	212
局所進展	224

M

マイクロ波	381
マイクロ波凝固	689
マイクロ波凝固装置	381
末梢側胃切除術	70
MD-805	711

迷走神経肝枝切離..... 346
 迷走神経切離術..... 545
 免疫療法..... 689
 免疫抑制酸性蛋白..... 442
 メトリザマイド..... 485
 ミトコンドリア CK.....96
 門脈..... 662
 門脈血中 VIP 濃度..... 519
 モノクローナル抗体..... 442

N

内臓肥厚..... 495
 中脳出血..... 789
 内視鏡的乳頭切開術..... 467
 ネコ..... 497
 粘膜血流量..... 533
 NK 活性..... 442
 脳保護作用..... 755
 嚢胞性神経鞘腫..... 616
 脳循環..... 297
 脳血管拡張薬..... 682
 脳血管攣縮..... 297, 473
 脳血管撮影..... 783
 脳血栓..... 711
 脳血栓症急性期..... 711
 脳血液量.....25
 脳血流量.....25
 脳虚血.....25, 497, 755
 脳局所血流量..... 682
 脳神経血管圧迫症候群..... 768
 嚢腫型拡張..... 132
 嚢腫十二指腸吻合..... 144
 Nothnagel 症候群..... 789

O

黄疸..... 609
 黄疸遷延因子..... 573
 OKY-046..... 473
 OK-432..... 689
 温熱療法..... 212
 オプソニン活性..... 653
 オプソニンの生物学的測定法..... 643
 オプソニン指数..... 643, 653
 オートラジオグラフィ..... 121

P

PD..... 545
 ペーシング..... 597
 ポリウレタン..... 727
 ポリウレタンバルーンカテーテル..... 561
 プロスタグランディン E₁..... 403
 プロスタサイクリン..... 297

R

レーザー治療..... 467
 リンホカイン..... 689
 臨床例..... 585
 濾胞腺癌..... 621

S

細胞内皮系による生体防御..... 643
 細網内皮系..... 653
 三叉神経痛..... 768
 酵素抗体法..... 442
 酸素摂取率.....25
 酸素消費量.....25
 成分栄養..... 358
 制癌剤感受性試験..... 212
 生体内障壁..... 224
 生存率..... 260
 石灰化動脈瘤..... 777
 セクレチン.....81, 533
 遷延性黄疸..... 573
 線維化膜..... 106
 選択的動脈内セクレチン注入試験..... 379
 先天性心疾患..... 561
 先天性胆道拡張症..... 132, 144
 セラミック..... 295
 セラミックス..... 242
 切除面..... 224
 視覚誘発電位..... 1
 神経鞘腫..... 616
 心拍出量..... 519
 新生児用バルーンパンピング..... 561
 システアミン十二指腸潰瘍..... 533
 シスプラチン.....58
 消化管瘻..... 358
 消化器癌.....96

消化性潰瘍	415
症候群	379
食道アカラシア	81
食道癌	58, 334
食道静脈瘤直達手術	46
食道切除術	260
小児	796
小児甲状腺癌	621
小児甲状腺疾患	621
小児用バルーンパンピング	561
手術ストレス	700
手関節	242
出血性ショック	452
腫瘍マーカー	96
総肝動脈周囲交感神経切離術	346
挿入物	242
走査電子顕微鏡	727
総胆管結紮	144
膵	662
膵微小管構築	106
膵微小血管造影	106
膵外分泌障害	430
膵十二指腸切除術	314
膵疾患	415
水素ガスクリアランス法	430
水素クリアランス法	682
膵胆管合流異常症	132
数量化理論Ⅱ類	46
ストレス潰瘍	545, 700

T

多変量解析	334
体外循環	367

体血管抵抗	519
体性感覚誘発電位	1, 497
胆道内視鏡	641
胆汁中 Ca イオン	3
胆汁酸	3, 121
胆管嚢腫	132
胆管増生	144
胆のう内圧	346
胆嚢摘出	609
蛋白分解酵素阻害剤	662
胆石症	609, 796
Thromboxane A ₂ 合成酵素阻害剤	251
トロンボキサン A ₂	297, 473
トロンボキサン合成酵素阻害剤	473

U

ウロキナーゼ	727
--------	-----

V

VIP	81, 533
-----	---------

Y

溶血	367
有茎性肝細胞癌	732
有効性	585
幽門輪	314
遊離脂肪酸	755

Z

残胃	121
残胃の癌	121
前大脳動脈	777
造影剤	485

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- 2) 三宅 儀: 副腎皮質ホルモンの測定と臨床。最新医学 6: 769-782, 昭26.
- 3) Sissons HA: The growth of bone. In The Biochemistry and Physiology of Bone edited by Bourne. GH, New York, Academic Press Inc 1956, p. 72.
- 4) 所 安夫: 脳腫瘍。東京, 医学書院, 昭34.
- 5) Wolf S, Wolf HG: Human Gastric Function, London, Oxford University Press, 1943.

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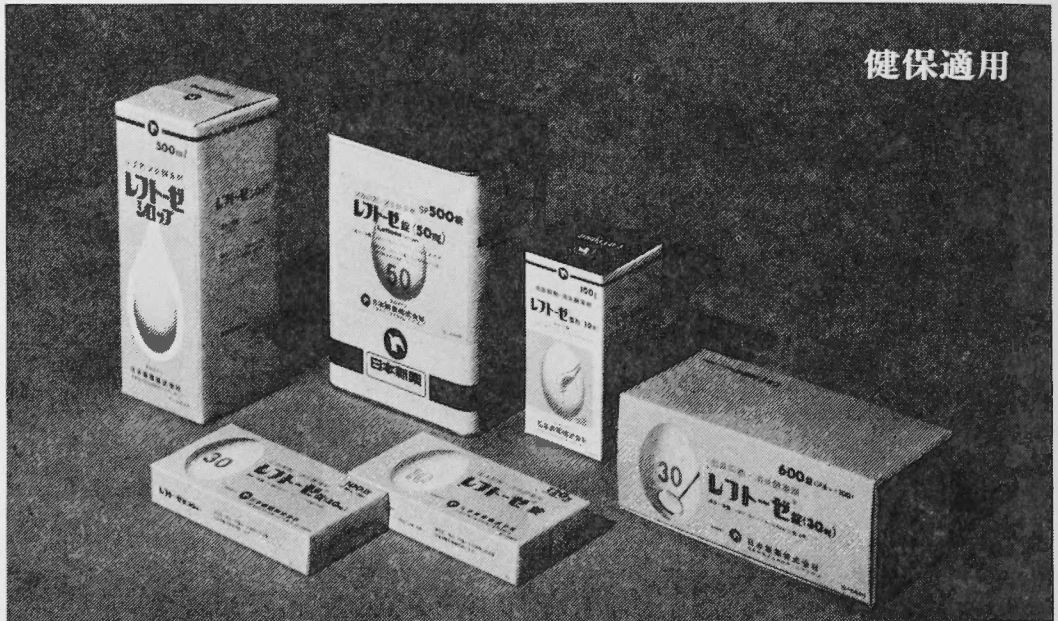
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- 1) Faris TD, Dkihans AJ, Marchioro TL, et al: Radioisotope scanning in auxiliary liver transplantation. Surg Gyn Obst **123**: 1261-1273, 1966.
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本誌に掲載された論文の無断転載を禁じます。

The Mechanism of Formation of Bilirubin Calcium Stones and Black Stones

YORINORI HIKASA, ARIMICHI TAKABAYASHI, TOMONOBU SATO

Tazuke Kohfukai Medical Institute, Kitano Hospital (Director: YORINORI HIKASA)

HIROSHI TAKAHASHI, TSUKASA SEKIYA, KEISUKE MARUYAMA, NOBUAKI KOBAYASHI, HIROSHI TANIMURA

Second Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. KAZUE OZAWA)

ROGER D. SOLOWAY

Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 3~24, 1985.

For our basic analysis of bile components we used high performance liquid chromatography which promptly and correctly separates and quantitatively analyses bilirubin without using thin layer chromatography with diazo-reaction. This is important because bilirubin is especially unstable in light and oxygen. We also found a method to determine the concentration of calcium ions in bile using a calcium ion analyser with an ion selective electrode. Our purpose in undertaking this research was to search for a better explanation for the formation of bilirubin calcium stones and black stones, as the conventional explanation failed to fully satisfy us.

田附興風会北野病院外科 日笠頼則, 高林有道, 佐藤友信
京都大学医学部第2外科 高橋 裕, 関谷 司, 丸山啓介, 小林展章, 谷村 弘
米國 Pennsylvania 大学内科 R. D. Soloway

2

The Studies on the Cerebral Blood Volume and Brain Metabolism in the Experimental Brain Ischemia

AKIRA KOYABASHI

Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. HAJIME HANDA)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 25~45, 1985.

To clarify the compensatory changes of cerebral blood volume (CBV) and oxygen metabolism in brain ischemia, CBV, oxygen extraction fraction (OEF) and cerebral metabolic rate for oxygen (CMRO₂) were studied with the staged decrease of cerebral blood flow (CBF) in the whole brain ischemic model of the rat (modified Pulsinelli's model). By controlling the degree of stenosis in the bilateral common carotid arteries, cortical CBF was decreased into three controlled stages; first to about 60 ml/100 g/min for 2 hours, second to about 40 ml/100 g/min for 3 hours, and finally to about 25 ml/100 g/min for 2 hours, during one time course of 7 hours.

In the second CBF stage, "misery perfusion" state and "low perfusion hyperemia" were observed. This stage can be considered as compensatory stage of brain ischemia. In the third CBF stage, oxygen metabolism already fell into the impairment, and CBV was lower than the normal values.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 小林 映

A Clinical Study of Risk Factors Associated with Direct Interruption Surgery for Esophageal Varices; A Comparative Study between Transthoracoabdominal Transection with Hand-suture and Transabdominal Transection with EEA Stapler

TORU SHIMIZU

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 46~57, 1986.

From the clinical investigation on the risk factor of direct interruption surgery for esophageal varices with the method of multivariate discriminant analysis, ICG R_{1s}(%), emergent procedure and variance of operation were more closely related to the operative mortality than other preoperative variables. As compared with transthoracoabdominal esophageal transection with hand-suture, transabdominal esophageal transection with EEA stapler is more suitable operation for patients with poorer hepatic reserve.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 清水 暢

4

A Study of Sensitivity of Esophageal Cancer to Anticancer Agents

NORIO MATSUMOTO

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 58~69, 1986.

The sensitivities of 25 cases of esophageal cancer to anticancer agents were investigated by INAS (Inhibition of Nucleic Acid Synthesis) method. Ten cases out of 25 (40%) were sensitive to Bleomycin (BLM), 9 cases out of 25 (36%) to Cisplatin (CDDP), 9 cases out of 16 (56.8%) to 5-Fu. The sensitivities of the metastatic lymph nodes and peripheral portions of tumor to CDDP were higher. Original tumors of human esophageal cancer were transplanted into nude mice and 5 cases out of 10 (50%) were successfully transplanted primarily.

The sensitivities of corresponding xenografts in nude mice to BLM and CDDP had a tendency to be higher than those of the original tumors of esophageal cancer.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 松本憲夫

Studies on Some Problems Regarding the Cardiac Closing Mechanism

HIDEAKI NAGASAWA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 70~80, 1986.

The alteration of the cardiac closing mechanism after distal gastrectomy in human being and dogs, and the reconstruction of the cardiac closing mechanism by the Collis-Nissen method in dogs were investigated with open-tip method. In the Billroth-I gastrectomy cases, His angle increased and resting intraluminal pressure at the esophago-gastric junction decreased, postoperatively. However, in the Billroth-II gastrectomy cases, no remarkable changes were observed in His angle and resting pressure, postoperatively. The Collis-Nissen operation is useful in reconstructing the cardiac closing mechanism and elongating the esophagus in sliding esophageal hiatal hernia cases with short esophagus.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 長沢英明

6

Effect of VIP on the Cardiac Closing Mechanism and Pathophysiology of Achalasia of the Esophagus

AKIRA TANGOKU

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 81~95, 1986.

The effect of vasoactive intestinal polypeptide on the lower esophageal sphincter was investigated by the manometric study. VIP reduced resting and tetragastrin-stimulated lower esophageal sphincter pressure with significantly greater potency than secretin. Phenol-injected achalasia dogs showed hypersensitive reduction of LES in comparison with normal dogs. Patients with achalasia showed hypersensitive response to secretin. By the immunohistochemical studies, normal dogs and control patients had VIP-immunoreactive nerve cell bodies and fibers in myenteric plexus and muscle layer of LES. Achalasia dogs and achalasia patients had fewer VIP-reactive nerves.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 丹黒 章

Clinical Evaluation of Mitochondrial Creatine Kinase Level in Human Tumors

RYOICHI SHIMIZU

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. KOICHI ISHIGAMI)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 96~105, 1986.

Recently mitochondrial creatine kinase (CK) has been detected in patients with various malignant tumors, especially those with cancers of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. In order to clarify its distribution in the GI tract, the author measured the mitochondrial CK activity in normal and malignant tissues of the alimentary tract by agarose gel electrophoresis using an antibody against the M monomer. The result of this study showed that mitochondrial CK was the predominant isoenzyme in malignant tissue, especially in gastric and colorectal cancers. It seems that mitochondrial CK is the tumor associated marker of the GI tract.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 清水良一

8

Studies on Changes in Endocrine Function and Microvascular Structure of Experimental Chronic Pancreatic Injuries

TANOSHI YATAGAI

Department of Surgery, Murakami Memorial Hospital, Asahi University

Arch Jpn Chir 55(1): 106~120, 1986.

Effect of the progression of fibrosis on microvascular structure and endocrine function is studied by the methods of microangiography, scanning electron microscope and intravenous glucose tolerance test in canine pancreas.

In fibrotic pancreas, the number of efferent vessels in the transitional zone of the islet of Langerhans to exocrine tissue are markedly diminished, but the fundamental microvascular structure of the islet of langerhans is well maintained even thirteen months after pancreatic duct ligation.

The endocrine function is disturbed in most cases of severely fibrotic pancreas.

朝日大学附属村上記念病院外科 矢田貝 凱

Cancer Development in the Gastric Remnant, Especially the Effect of Bile Acids

KOHEI MISAKI

The Second Department of Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. KOICHI ISHIGAMI)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 121~131, 1986.

The gastric remnant carcinoma develops predominantly after Billroth II resection and in the stump or near the anastomotic site.

Autoradiographic findings showed that the expansion of the proliferative zone was observed in the gastric remnant, suggesting that the gastric remnant is a disorder of proliferation which may predispose to malignant transformation.

In Wistar rats, ³H-thymidine incorporation was significantly greater in the pyloric area than in the fundic area. Peroral administration of CA, DCA or MNNG didn't increase ³H-thymidine incorporation in the fundic area but increased in the pyloric area. The addition of CA or DCA to MNNG didn't increase ³H-thymidine incorporation.

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10

A Clinical Study on Congenital Biliary Dilatation Comparison of Cystic Type vs Cylindrical-Fusiform Type

YASUO NAKASHIMA and KISAKU SATOMURA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 132~143, 1986.

Fourty-five cases (less than 15 years-old) of congenital biliary dilatation were divided into two types, namely cystic type and cylindrical-fusiform type, and comparison was made on clinical features as well as laboratory findings between two types.

Cystic type tended to occur in younger ages than cylindrical-fusiform type.

Chief complaints of the patients with cystic type were abdominal mass, jaundice and abdominal pain. In the cylindrical-fusiform type, those were abdominal pain, vomiting and fever.

Serum amylase values increased in 6 patients with cylindrical-fusiform type but no cases increased in the cystic type.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 中島康夫, 里村紀作

An Experimental Study on Congenital Biliary Dilatation

YASUO NAKASHIMA

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: prof. Dr. KAZUE OZAWA)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 144~170, 1986.

In order to elucidate the effect of the choledochal stenosis on congenital biliary dilatation, 123 rats were used and comparisons were made among 5 Groups (Group I: control, Group II: single ligation of the choledochus, Group III: short-term of observation after ligation and dissection of the choledochus, Group IV: long-term observation after ligation and dissection of the choledochus, Group V: cyst-duodenostomy).

Cystic dilatation of the choledochus was not induced by single ligation. Cystic dilatation localized in the extrahepatic bile duct could be induced in rats by double ligation and dissection of the choledochus.

Cystic dilation was more pronounced in rats weighing less than 100 g than in those weighing 100 g or more.

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12

A Clinical Study on Massive Bowel Resection

TETSUJI HANAFUSA and KISAKU SATOMURA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 171~177, 1986.

A clinical study was carried out on 10 cases of massive bowel resection including 6 cases of adults and 4 cases of children. In 9 of 10 cases, ileocecum were eliminated.

There was counter relation between body weight gain and defecational control. Defecational control, that is, prevention of diarrhea caused body weight loss in some short bowel cases.

In the management of short bowel syndrome, parenteral nutrition is effective, however, the development of a measure to maintain good nourishment and to control defecation is required.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 花房徹兒, 里村紀作

Effects of an Artificial Intestinal Valve on Massive Bowel Resection

TETSUJI HANAFUSA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 178~201, 1986.

An experimental study was carried out in mongrel puppies to clarify the beneficial effect of an artificial intestinal valve on massive bowel resection.

The following results were obtained;

- 1) The 80% resection group showed good postoperative intestinal adaptation, while the 80% resection plus ileocecal valve resection group showed poor adaptation.
- 2) Significant differences were found in weight, mortality, stool appearance and blood chemistry between the artificial intestinal valve fitting group and the ileocecum resection group.
- 3) The artificial valve as well as the ileocecal valve played an important role after massive bowel resection.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 花房徹見

14

A Clinical Study on an Artificial Intestinal Valve

TETSUJI HANAFUSA and KISAKU SATOMURA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 202~211, 1986.

Considering the result of an experimental study on the short bowel syndrome and on an artificial intestinal valve constructed by telescoping anastomosis, a clinical study was carried out on 14 cases in order to elucidate the effect of the valve.

The following results were observed:

- 1) The intestinal valve was found to be functional by 1-11 years follow-up studies.
- 2) By Ba enema examination, the artificial valve was found to be not a cicatric stenosis but to have a functional valvular mechanism.
- 3) The effect of the valve was recognized as improvement of fecal condition and defecational control.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 花房徹見, 里村紀作

Studies on Hyperthermic Chemotherapy for Cancer of the Rectum: Especially the Intraluminal Administration with Perfusion of Adriamycin Containing Warmed Saline Solution

AKITOSHI KUDO

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 212~223, 1986.

The author made a fundamental investigation on the hyperthermic chemotherapy for rectal cancer in dogs. Hyperthermia was attained by perfusion of warmed saline solution using two way catheter and adriamycin (ADM) was administered intraluminally at the dose of 10, 50 and 100 mg/l. ADM levels in colonic mucosa were increased in hyperthermic (43°C) group. The localization of ADM in the colon was demonstrated fluorescence-microscopically. Using INAS method, the effect of hyperthermia on the sensitivity of tumor cells to ADM was verified. Two clinical cases with rectal cancer had undergone this hyperthermic chemotherapy.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 工藤明敏

16

A Clinicopathological Study on Local Extension in Musculoskeletal Sarcoma

TAIHO SHIBATA

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Ehime University School of Medicine

KIYOSHI KOMI

Department of Orthopedics, Kita-uwa Prefectural Hospital

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 224~241, 1986.

To clarify the biological barrier effect on the local extension for musculoskeletal sarcomas, a clinicopathological study was carried out retrospectively and prospectively in 21 patients (24 operations) with skeletal sarcomas and also 11 patients (13 operations) with soft tissue sarcomas.

The results of these surgical procedures showed that the radical local control may be achieved by a carefully planned procedure within the limits of a wide margin, considering the minor barrier that may exist in a compartment.

The histological findings suggest that the epimysium, epiphyseal cartilage, aponeurosis, muscle fiber and the synovial layer act as a minor barrier against the local extension of sarcomas.

愛媛大学医学部整形外科 柴田大法
愛媛県立北宇和病院整形外科 古味 潔

Stable Cementless Wrist Prosthesis (SCW prosthesis)

YASUO UEBA, NAOKI NISHIJIMA, TAKEO TSUJI, CHIAKI HAMANISHI and TAKAO YAMAMURO

The Orthopedic Department, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 242~250, 1986.

A new wrist prosthesis (SCW prosthesis) is an unconstrained wrist prosthesis which consists of two components. They are made of alumina ceramics and high density polyethylene. It is designed to provide good range of motion, especially full range of extension. A wide contact area of the articulation gives good stability. As the stem and pegs of the prosthesis are made of ceramics, they incorporate well to the bone without cementing. This prosthesis was clinically used in two wrists of two patients. Both patients are postoperatively satisfied with the stable painless wrists.

京都大学医学部整形外科教室 上羽康夫, 西島直哉, 辻 丈夫, 浜西千秋, 山室隆夫

19

Principles of Treatment for Cancer of the Esophagus in Our Department

MASAYUKI IMAMURA,¹⁾ KEN OHISHI,¹⁾ YUTAKA SHIMADA,¹⁾ TAKAYOSHI TOBE,¹⁾ TOSHIYUKI ARAI,²⁾ YOSHIO HATANO,²⁾ MASAHIRO HIRAOKA,³⁾ MITSUYUKI ABE,³⁾ RYOICHI INOUE,⁴⁾ MOTOHIKO ITO,⁵⁾ SHINICHI NAGAMINE⁶⁾

The 1st. Department of Surgery,¹⁾ Anesthesiology,²⁾ Radiology,³⁾ Geriatric Medicine,⁴⁾ Institute for Chest Disease,⁵⁾ Kyoto University, Wakayama Red Cross Hospital.⁶⁾

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 260~269, 1986.

Of 108 patients with carcinoma of the esophagus seen at our Department between August 1975 and 1985, 76 (70.4%) underwent resection of the esophagus. This report is confined to 72 operations performed in the division of the senior author for intrathoracic esophageal cancer. The overall 5-year survival rate was 35%. The 5-year survival rate according to stage was 80% for patients with stage 0, 50% for stage 1, 43% for stage 3. Usefulness of High Frequency Jet Ventilation for ventilation during open-chest surgery and a new technique of retrosternal esophagostomy with EEA stapler were described precisely.

京都大学医学部第1外科 今村正之, 大石 健, 嶋田 裕, 戸部隆吉 同 麻酔科 荒井俊之, 畑辻義雄 同 放射線科 平岡真寛, 阿部光幸 同 老年科 井上良一 同 結核胸部疾患研究所外科 伊藤元彦 和歌山赤十字病院外科 長横慎一

Treatment of the Occlusive Cerebrovascular Disease with a Selective Thromboxane A₂ Synthetase Inhibitor

SINICHIRO OKAMOTO¹⁾, YASUHIRO YONEKAWA¹⁾, HAJIME HANDA¹⁾, YUTAKA HANDA¹⁾, YOSHIHIKO UEMURA¹⁾, ICHIRO YANO²⁾, MASANORI TOYOSHIMA³⁾, KENICHIRO IWATSUJI³⁾, TETSUAKI TERAURA⁴⁾, SEN YAMAGATA⁴⁾, TAKASHI SEKO⁵⁾, HARUMI TSUDA⁶⁾, GIICHIRO UKITA⁷⁾, YASUNORI INOUE⁷⁾, YUKIO SHIMIZU⁸⁾, and HARUYASU SAWAMI⁹⁾.

Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University¹⁾, Department of Neurosurgery²⁾ and Internal Medicine³⁾, Otowa Hospital, Department of Neurosurgery⁴⁾ and Internal Medicine⁵⁾, Kyoto Municipal Hospital, Department of Neurology, The second Kyoto Red Cross Hospital⁶⁾, Department of Neurology, Rakuto Hospital⁷⁾, Department of Neurosurgery, Shimizu Hospital⁸⁾, and Department of Internal Medicine, Takeda Hospital⁹⁾.

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 251~259, 1986.

A selective inhibitor of the thromboxane A₂ synthetase, OKY-046, was administered for over 3 months to 29 patients with occlusive cerebrovascular diseases including 10 TIAs and 4 RINDs. The frequency of the ischemic episodes of TIA or RIND reduced remarkably after the oral administration of OKY-046, 600 mg a day. Of these, 2 patients experienced cerebral infarction during the study. The drug tended to reduce the *ex vivo* platelet aggregability induced by either arachidonic acid or collagen, but not by ADP or epinephrine. There was only one patient with adverse effect who complained of mild epigastralgia.

岡本新一郎¹⁾, 米川泰弘¹⁾, 半田 肇¹⁾, 半田 寛¹⁾, 上村喜彦¹⁾, 矢野一郎²⁾, 豊島正憲³⁾, 岩辻賢一郎³⁾, 寺浦哲昭³⁾, 山形 専⁴⁾, 瀬古 敬⁴⁾, 津田治己⁴⁾, 浮田義一郎⁵⁾, 井上康則⁵⁾, 清水幸夫⁶⁾, 澤見春康⁷⁾.

京都大学脳神経外科¹⁾, 洛和会音羽病院脳神経外科²⁾, 同内科³⁾, 京都市立病院脳神経外科⁴⁾, 同神経内科⁵⁾, 京都第二赤十字病院神経内科⁶⁾, 京都府立洛東病院神経内科⁷⁾, 清水病院脳神経外科⁸⁾, 武田病院内科⁹⁾.

Experimental Study on the Prevention of Vasospasm Following Subarachnoid Hemorrhage by a Thromboxane A₂ Synthetase Inhibitor, OKY-046

SHIGEAKI OHSUGI

Division of Neurosurgery, Brain Research Institute, Niigata University (Director: Prof. Dr. RYUICHI TANAKA)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 297~305, 1986.

The prevention of vasospasm by an inhibitor of thromboxane A₂ synthetase OXY/046 was studied in the experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage of dog.

The degree of the vasospasm 3 days after SAH in the treatment group was remarkably decreased. Thromboxane B₂ in the plasma of the jugular vein increased markedly in the control group, whereas it was remarkably inhibited in the treatment group. Local cerebral blood flow in the control group decreased after SAH, but increased significantly in the treatment group.

新潟大学脳研究所脳神経外科 大杉繁昭

Eosinophilia in the Patients with Carcinomas of the Stomach and Colon, Release of Eosinophilopoietic Factor from Carcinoma Tissue

TATEMI KAJIWARA

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 306~313, 1986.

Cancer patients are occasionally accompanied by eosinophilia, but the mechanisms remain obscure. To elucidate one mechanism that may account for cancer-associated eosinophilia, the author studied the proliferating factor of eosinophil in human tumors from the patients whose peripheral eosinophil counts are over 500/mm.

Tumor cells were centrifuged at 600×g, 10000×g and 100000×g, respectively, and each extract was added to the human bone marrow cell culture, and eosinophilopoietic activity was assayed.

The result of this study showed that each extract from the tumors of eosinophilic patients had a eosinophilopoietic factor but no eosinophilopoietic activity was found in those from tumors of non-eosinophilic patients.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第二講座 梶原達観

Experimental and Clinical Studies on Exocrine and Endocrine Gastric Functions Following Pancreatoduodenectomy with Preservation of the Stomach

HWI-CHA KIM

The 1st Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. TAKAYOSHI TOBE)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 314~333, 1986.

Experimental findings in Pancreatoduodenectomized dogs indicated the importance of preservation of the pyloric ring and the duodenal bulb for prevention of a marginal ulcer. Therefore, we performed pancreatoduodenectomy with preservation of the stomach and the duodenal bulb in addition to physiological reconstruction in 10 patients without ulcerogenecity. In this series, all patients showed excellent results without any evidence of a marginal ulcer.

It was concluded that pancreatoduodenectomy with preservation of the stomach as well as the duodenal bulb is a reliable procedure for minimizing the surgical insult occurring after conventional procedures associated with gastric resection, if indication is selected.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第一講座 金 輝次

Clinico-pathological Studies and the Result of Surgical Treatment of Esophageal Cancer

HIROTO HAYASHI

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 334~345, 1986.

Among 263 patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus who referred to our institution, 223 (84.4%) underwent resection of esophageal carcinoma with lymph node dissection. From the clinico-pathological studies and the statistical techniques of multivariate analysis, it was concluded that lymph node dissection of the upper mediastinum was useful to improve the rate of survival. The five-year-survival rate of the patients who had undergone curative resection for last five years was 45.6%, while it was 21.4% before then.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 林 弘人

Effect of Hepatic Vagotomy on the Function of Biliary Tract and Pariarterial Sympathectomy of the Common Hepatic Artery as a Countermeasure

HIDEO ARIYOSHI

The Second Department of Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine.
(Director: Prof. KOICHI ISHIGAMI)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 346~357, 1986.

The effect of hepatic vagotomy on the function of biliary tract was investigated in experimental dogs.

After hepatic vagotomy, the ability of the gallbladder contraction and the gallbladder tonus were reduced, however sphincter tonus was increased.

It was proved that the relative predominance of sympathetic innervation of the biliary tract caused such changes.

It was suggested that periarterial sympathectomy of the common hepatic artery improved such disorder of the biliary function.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 有吉秀生

Application of Solid Low Residue Diet Consisting Mainly of Elemental Diet in Colorectal Diseases

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MASAHIRO SAKAGUCHI, NOBUO TAKEI and MASAHARU KATSUMI

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Wakayama 640. Japan.

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 358~366, 1986.

An application of our modified elemental diet (ED) to Crohn's disease, low output fistula caused by anastomotic leak after colonic surgery, and pre- and postoperative use in colorectal surgery are presented. The modified ED, which had been devised to make the patients easier to take it orally, was prepared and cooked by adding ED with wheat flour in the ratio of 3 to 1. The clinical usefulness of the modified ED became obvious in the treatment of the above pathological conditions.

The limit in the use of this modified ED for preoperative colonic preparation are also discussed.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科教室 青木洋三, 太田正孝, 坂本幸具, 嶋田浩介, 坂口雅宏, 竹井信夫, 勝見正治

Studies on the Concentration of Lipid Peroxide in Plasma and Erythrocytes during Cardiopulmonary Bypass

RYOKO TABATA, ATSUMI MORI, YOSHIO NAKAMURA, KAZUO WATANABA,
MASAHIKO ONOE, KENTARO TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YAMANAKA, HIROFUMI
KATO and YOSHIO OKADA

The Second Department of Surgery, Shiga University of Medical Science, Otsu, Japan

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 367~372, 1986.

We attempted to alleviate the toxic effect of a high concentration of oxygen during cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) by measuring the lipid peroxide concentration in plasma and erythrocyte in clinical cases. The plasma concentration of the lipid peroxide were decreased during CPB and then recovered to the initial values after two hours of CPB. On the other hand, the lipid peroxide concentrations of erythrocyte were not significantly changed. But the positive correlationship was existed between the age and the levels of lipid peroxide of plasma and erythrocyte. Thus it is concluded that the toxic effects of lipid peroxide during CPB were hardly recognized except the older patients.

滋賀医科大学外科学第2講座 田畑良宏, 森 渥視, 中村良雄, 渡辺和朗, 尾上雅彦, 高橋憲太郎, 山中 晃, 加藤弘文, 岡田慶夫

Percutaneous Microwave Tissue Coagulation in Liver Biopsy: Experimental and Clinical Studies

YOJI TABUSE, KATSUYOSHI TABUSE, KAZUNARI MORI, YUGO NAGAI, YASUHIKO KOBAYASHI, HIROMU EGAWA, HIROSHI NOGUCHI, HIROKI YAMAUE, MASAHARU KATSUMI and YASUHIKO NAGASAKI*

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

*Second Department of Internal Medicine, Wakayama Medical College (Director: Prof. Dr. ISAO YATAKA)

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 381~392, 1986.

The microwave tissue coagulator was applied for the prevention of hemorrhage and malignant seeding in the needle tract after liver biopsy, as it was an excellent device useful for tissue coagulation and hemostasis.

A specially designed microwave needle electrode, that permitted percutaneous microwave coagulation through the biopsy needle, was examined experimentally and proved to be useful and safe.

Clinically, microwave coagulation combined with liver biopsy was carried out on 44 patients with liver disease and exerted a perfect hemostatic effect with no complications. It seems realistic to presume that damaged tumor tissue and malignant cells scattered in the needle tract must have been necrotized by microwave coagulation.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科 田伏洋治, 田伏克惇, 森 一成, 永井祐吾, 小林康人,
江川 博, 野口博志, 山上裕機, 勝見正治
和歌山県立医科大学, 第2内科 長崎靖彦

Biomechanical Effects of Innominate Osteotomy

WOLFGANG KÜSSWETTER, YASUSUKE HIRASAWA*

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Würzburg (Director: Prof. Dr. A. RÜTT)

*Federal Republic of Germany.

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 393~402, 1986.

The simple pelvic osteotomy in the technique of SALTER was simulated on a macerated female pelvis. The effect of tilting the distal segment of the pelvis outwards, forwards and downwards with different osteotomy angles in the range between 0 and 40° was examined. Depending on the angle of osteotomy, the angle of rotation and the amount of the displacement of the distal segment of the pelvis were measured as well as the CE angle. The data thus ascertained give the operator planning parameters with whose help he can preoperatively estimate the remaining hip parameters depending on the desired improvement of the acetabulum.

Regeneration of Cirrhotic Remnant Liver after Partial Hepatectomy, Especially the Relationship between Insulin Receptor and Hepatic Regeneration

HIDESHI MORIOKA

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. KOICHI ISHIGAMI)

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 403~414, 1986.

Humoral factors, especially pancreatic hormones, insulin and glucagon, have been suggested to stimulate liver regeneration following partial hepatectomy.

But these stimulants seem to be not so effective for cirrhotic livers. The author supposed the receptors of these factors may be damaged in cirrhotic liver hepatocytes and studied the uptake of ¹²⁵I-labelled insulin into the normal or cirrhotic rat liver hepatocytes by light microscope autoradiography. Further, the author examined the effectiveness of insulin, glucagon and prostaglandin E₁, as hepatotrophic factors, to the rat liver regeneration after 70% partial hepatectomy.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第二講座 森岡秀之

Clinical and Experimental Investigations on Pathogenesis of Gastric Mucosal Injury in Pancreatic Insufficiency (1) Observations in Patients with Pancreatic Disease

SHUHEI HASHIDA

The 1st Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. TAKAYOSHI TOBE)

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 415~429, 1986.

Among 74 patients with pancreatic disease, gastric acid output and gut hormones were measured, and the gastric and duodenal mucosa was examined endoscopically.

Of the 74 patients, 9 showed hyperacidity, 27 normoacidity, and 38 hypoacidity, moreover, 18 (24%) had a peptic ulcer at the time of investigation or a previous history of it.

Many patients with pancreatic disease had gastric and duodenal mucosal injury, but most of them did not have hyperacidity. Of the 18 patients with mucosal injury, 13 (72%) had normoacidity or hypoacidity.

It is concluded that the pathogenesis of peptic ulcer depends much more on defensive than on offensive factors.

Clinical Experimental Evaluation of the Pathogenesis of Gastric Mucosal Injury in Pancreatic Insufficiency (2) Changes of the Gastric Mucosal Blood Flow in Dogs

SHUHEI HASHIDA

The 1st Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. TAKAYOSHI TOBE)

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 430~441, 1986.

To clarify the pathogenesis of mucosal injury with pancreatic insufficiency, gastric mucosal blood flow was measured by the hydrogen clearance technique and the heated thermocouple method.

In 7 anesthetized mongrel dogs, gastric mucosal blood flow was measured before and 3 weeks after pancreatic duct ligation. In 7 other anesthetized mongrel dogs, gastric mucosal blood flow was measured before and 3 weeks after ligation of both the pancreatic and common bile ducts.

After pancreatic duct ligation, no change was found in the corpus ventriculi, but the blood flow in the antrum was significantly decreased to 69.0% of the pre-operative level. After ligation of both the pancreatic and common bile ducts the gastric mucosal blood flow was significantly decreased to 72.3% in the corpus and 75.6% in the antrum.

Gastric mucosal lesion was not found after pancreatic duct ligation or after ligation of both the pancreatic and common bile ducts. But histamine-induced gastric mucosal lesion was observed in the part with decreased gastric mucosal blood flow after ligation.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第1講座 橋田修平

Immunological Studies on the Colorectal Cancer

MASAAKI FUNAMOTO

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

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 442~451, 1986.

NK activity of the peripheral blood lymphocytes, serum IAP level and the cellular infiltration around the tumor of the colorectal cancer patients were examined.

The decrease in NK activities and the increase in IAP levels before surgical operation were observed in the Stage IV or V patients with colorectal cancer. Surgical curability had relation to NK activities and IAP levels before operation. The negative correlation between NK activity and IAP level was found. The T lymphocytic infiltrations around the tumor decreased with advance of staging but the subsets of them did not show the significant change in each stage.

Dynamics of Coagulation-Fibrinolysis by Catecholamine in Shock

HIRONORI KANEKO

The 2nd Department of Surgery, Toho University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. SETSUO TAKEUCHI)

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 452~466, 1986.

We studied the effects of catecholamines on coagulation-fibrinolysis and obtained following results on the relationship between them and DIC during experimental and clinical shock.

- 1) In experimental adrenalin and noradrenalin administration using dogs, fibrinolytic activation was an characteristic phenomenon.
- 2) In hemorrhagic shock, observed were an activation of fibrinolysis and a slight activation of coagulation as were in the experimental adrenalin dosing.
- 3) In endotoxin shock, DIC was not induced via catecholamines but directly by endotoxin itself for coagulation and fibrinolysis were less activated by catecholamines.

These results suggest that catecholamines did not play an important role in DIC.

東邦大学医学部第2外科教室 金子弘真

Application of Endoscopic Papillotomy to Carcinoma of the Duodenal Papilla: As Jaundice Reducing Treatment and as Pre-treatment of Laser Irradiation

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Department of Surgery, Wakayama Red Cross Hospital

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 467~472, 1986.

Endoscopic papillotomy was performed as a jaundice reducing treatment and as a pre-treatment of endoscopic laser irradiation on three patients with carcinoma of the duodenal papilla and was judged effective. In two patients with jaundice, a satisfactory jaundice reducing effect was obtained one month after endoscopic papillotomy. As for the application to pre-treatment of endoscopic laser irradiation, the present method was very useful for complete exposure of a tumor but improvement of quartz fiber and endoscopic devices was considered necessary for the execution of laser irradiation.

Prevention of Vasospasm Following Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Using a Thromboxane A₂ Synthetase Inhibitor (OKY-046)—Clinical Study among Multiple Institutions—

YASUHIRO YONEKAWA¹⁾, HAJIME HANDA¹⁾, SHIN-ICHIRO OKAMOTO¹⁾, TOMIO OHTA²⁾, YOSHINARI KAMIJO³⁾, YOSHIFUMI ODA³⁾, AKINORI KONDO⁴⁾, KIYOSHI NIN⁴⁾, TOYOSHIRO YAMAMOTO⁵⁾, SADAHIKO BAN⁵⁾, SATOSHI NAKAO⁵⁾, SHIN-ICHI OHTSUKA⁵⁾, HARUHIKO KIKUCHI⁶⁾, HISASHI SHISHIDO⁷⁾, SHUN-ICHI YONEDA⁷⁾

Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University¹⁾, Ohsaka Medical Colledge²⁾, Ohtsu Red Cross Hospital³⁾, Kitano Hospital⁴⁾, Kobe Municipal Hospital⁵⁾, National Cardiovascular Center⁶⁾, Nipponbashi Hospital⁷⁾

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 473~484, 1986.

Thromboxane A₂ synthetase inhibitor (OKY-046) was administered on 20 patients with ruptured aneurysm (registered from Aug. 1985 to Jan. 1986), to evaluate its preventive effect against angiographic and symptomatic vasospasm following subarachnoid hemorrhage.

Patients with negative and minor angiographic vasospasm amounted to 69% of the series, while patients with negative and minor symptomatic vasospasm 90%. Patients without LD and with small LD occupied 76%, while patients with ADL 0-1 75%. These results are considered to be superior in prevention of vasospasm to those of the placebo group of the double blind study of OKY whose result has been reported recently.

It is thus concluded that this thromboxane A₂ synthetase inhibitor OKY should be taken into consideration as an effective treatment against vasospasm following subarachnoid hemorrhage.

京都大学医学部 米川泰弘, 半田 肇, 岡本新一郎

大阪医科大学 太田富雄

大津赤十字病院 上条純成, 織田祥史

北野病院 近藤明恵, 任 清

神戸市中央市民病院 山本豊城, 伴 貞彦, 中尾 哲, 大塚信一

国立循環器病センター 菊池晴彦, 穴戸 尚

日本橋病院 米田俊一

Clinical Experience of Iotrolan

MASATSUNE ISHIKAWA and HAJIME HANDA

Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University

Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 485~489, 1986.

A new non-ionic water-soluble contrast medium, IOTROLAN, was used for myelography in 10 cases and CT cisternography in 1 case. Satisfactory demonstration of spinal or intracranial subarachnoid space was noted as comparable to the metrizamide. It is convenient for clinical practice not necessary to solve the contrast medium at the spinal tap. There was no major side-effect and its frequency was almost the same as the metrizamide, with tendency of milder in degree and delayed on onset. Thyroid function was not affected in most cases, although delayed recovery was noted in one case of hypothyroidism.

京都大学脳神経外科 石川正恒, 半田 肇

Experimental Studies on Tolerance of Brain to Ischemia Following Occlusion of Cerebral Arteries with Respect to Electrophysiological Parameters

HIDEYUKI SUWA

Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University (Director: Prof. Dr. Hajime Handa)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 497~518, 1986.

Experimental studies were undertaken on cat to apply somatosensory evoked potentials as a monitoring tool for assessing the brain function during temporary occlusion of cerebral arteries. Somatosensory evoked potentials were regenerated in dorsal column-medial lemniscal pathway, which were more tolerant electrophysiologically to ischemic insult than auditory pathway. SEP seems to be more reliable in practice than BAEP as a monitoring method of the brain stem function.

京都大学医学部脳神経外科学教室 諏訪英行

The Role of VIP in the Experimental Dumping as an Humoral Factor

HIKARU HARADA

The Second Department of Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. Koichi Ishigami)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 519~532, 1986.

The VIP level in the portal vein blood was increased and that in the tissue extract from the duodenum was decreased in the experimental dumping model dogs.

In the continuous infusion of VIP into the portal vein at the rate of $4 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{hr}$, a more increased cardiac output and decreased systemic vascular resistance were observed than at the rate of $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{hr}$.

The author proposes that VIP is one of the humoral factors in the occurrence of experimental dumping.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 原田 光

Effect of Secretin and Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide on Mucosal Defensive Factors in Cysteamine-induced Duodenal Ulcer

NORIFUMI JOHNNO

The Second Department of Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 533~544, 1986.

The duodenal mucosal blood flow decreased after the administration of cysteamine. It was significantly inhibited after injection of either secretin or VIP. Healing process of cysteamine-induced duodenal ulcer was studied using anti Bromodeoxyuridine monoclonal antibody, especially from the viewpoint of cellular kinetics of the Brunner's gland.

At the early stage of healing process, labelled cells remarkably increased in the Brunner's glands. And secretin activated cell proliferation in the Brunner's gland.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 城野憲史

Mechanism of Prevention against Stress Ulcer by Vagotomy and Famotidine: Viewed from Transmucosal Potential Difference and Histamine Stain by a Fluorescence Histochemical Method

EIICHI YOSHINAGA

The Second Department of Surgery, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 545~560, 1986.

Mechanism of prevention against stress ulcer by vagotomy and famotidine was studied by measuring transmucosal potential difference (PD) and histamine stain by a fluorescence histochemical method, using water immersed and restrained rats.

PD values were lower in vagotomized group and higher in famotidine injected group compared with control group after stress procedures.

In the oxyntic gland area, mast cells which emitted fluorescence of histamine were decreased in the vagotomized group. Injection of the famotidine showed no change in the fluorescence of the mast cells.

山口大学医学部外科学教室第2講座 吉永栄一

Intra-Aortic Balloon Pumping in Infants

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** Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Otsu Red Cross Hospital, Shiga.

*** Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto.

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 561~572, 1985.

From October 1981 to August 1984, intra-aortic balloon pumping (IABP) was applied in nine patients who were from 2 months to 7 years old, weighted from 3.4 to 18 kg. In eight patients, the miniaturized intra-aortic balloons made in house with 1.0 to 10 ml volumes mounted on No. 3.5 to 6.0 F catheters were used. Effective diastolic augmentation of arterial pressure was accomplished in seven and suprasystolic diastolic augmentation was accomplished in five. There were three long-term and three short-term survivors. Conclusively miniaturization of the equipment has permitted IABP to be used effectively in pediatric patients.

武田病院心臓血管外科 福増廣幸

大津赤十字病院心臓血管外科 龍田憲和

京都大学医学部心臓血管外科 岡本好史, 伴 敏彦

Unfavorable Effect of Abdominal Arteriography on Obstructive Jaundice

YOSHIKATSU OKADA, TAKASHI NOGUCHI, YOSHIFUMI KAWARADA and RYUJI MIZUMOTO

First Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Mie University

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 573~584, 1986.

Out of 48 patients underwent AAG after PTCO for obstructive jaundice, an intractable jaundice developed in 18 cases (37.5%) with an aggravation of the liver function in blood chemistry and a decrease of the daily bile output, in spite of the adequate biliary decompression. Especially, among 12 patients, who showed an increase of serum levels of both T.BIL and Alp after AAG, an intractable jaundice developed in 8 cases with the high incidence of 66.7%.

Although AAG is one of the useful diagnostic modalities, the indication should be strictly determined, considering the unfavorable effects on obstructive jaundice.

Clinical Analysis of Long-Term Administration of Glyceol

MASATSUNE ISHIKAWA, HAJIME HANDA¹⁾, JOHJI HANDA²⁾, KIMIYOSI HIRAKAWA³⁾, TAKASI NAKAMURA³⁾, TAKASHI NAKAMURA⁴⁾, MASAYUKI FUKUMA⁵⁾, SIGEYOSI SIRAMINE⁶⁾, SIGENOBU TAKETOMO⁷⁾, KENITI ODAWARA⁸⁾, TOSIROU NISIMURA⁹⁾, KENJI OGINO¹⁰⁾, KAZUYOSI WATANABE¹¹⁾, MITUO TOUYAMA¹²⁾, OSAMU YASUHARA¹³⁾ and KIMIO SATAKE¹⁴⁾

Department of Neurosurg. Kyoto University¹⁾, Department of Neurosurg. Shiga University of Medical Science²⁾, Department of Neurosurg. Kyoto Prefectural Medical College³⁾, Department of Neurosurg. National Kyoto Hospital⁴⁾, Departments of Neurosurg.⁵⁾ and Neurology⁶⁾, Kyoto First Red Cross Hospital, Department of Neurosurg., Saiseikai Kyoto Prefecture Hospital⁷⁾, Department of Circulation Medicine, Medical Center for Adult Diseases, Shiga⁸⁾, Department of Internal Medicine, Kouga Hospital⁹⁾, Department of Internal Medicine, Kohoku General Hospital¹⁰⁾, Department of Neurosurg., Oumihachimann City Hospital¹¹⁾, Departments of Neurosurg.¹²⁾ and Internal Medicine¹³⁾, Department of Internal Medicine, Moriyama City Hospital¹⁴⁾

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 585~596, 1986.

A cooperative study of long-term administration of Glyceol for more than 7 days was done in 140 cases for evaluating the effectiveness and safety in various neurological disorders such as cerebral infarction, intracerebral hemorrhage, brain tumors, head injury and others.

The overall improvement was noted in 88.5%. The patients with cerebral infarction and brain tumor with moderate severity had more favorable effect, and their improvement was closely related to the dosage and duration of Glyceol. No major side-effect was noted in most of cases.

京都大学脳神経外科 石川正恒, 半田 肇, 滋賀医科大学脳神経外科 半田讓二, 京都府立医科大学脳神経外科 平川公義, 国立京都病院脳神経外科 中村 昂, 京都第一赤病院脳神経外科 福間誠之, 京都第一, 日赤病院神経内科 白水重義, 済生会京都府病院脳神経外科 竹友重信, 滋賀県立成人病センター循環器内科 小田原健一, 公立甲賀病院内科 西村敏郎, 湖北総合病院内科 萩野賢二, 渡辺一義, 遠山光郎, 安原 治, 佐竹喜三雄

Abdominal Surgery in Patients with Heart Block with Cardiac Pacemaker in Place

TAKA AKI SUDO, RYUJI SHOBU, HIDETAKA KANAZAWA, RYUJI TSUBAKI-MOTO, YOSHIRO FUJI, MASAO KAWAMURA, YOH KASAHARA, HIROYA UMEMURA, SEI SHIRAHARA, TAKESHI KUYAMA

Second Department of Surgery, Kinki University School of Medicine.

TAKASUMI NISHIOKA, HIDETAKA OKU, HITOSHI SHIROTANI

Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Kinki University School of Medicine

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 597~608, 1986.

Recent progress in medical electronics is striking, and it has become possible to perform with safety the gastrointestinal surgery in patients associated with certain heart block disease by the use of pacing. We have recently experienced six cases on which the gastrointestinal surgery was performed under pacing.

近畿大学第2外科 須藤峻章, 菖蒲隆治, 金沢秀剛, 椿本龍次, 藤井芳郎, 河村正生, 笠原 洋, 梅村博也, 白羽 誠, 久山 健
近畿大学心臓外科 西岡孝純, 奥 秀喬, 城谷 均

Cholelithiasis in Hereditary Spherocytosis: Report of a Case

YOH KASAHARA, MASAHIKO TAKEMOTO, KIICHI NAKAO, SHOZO UEDA, YUKIKAZU YAMADA, NARUMI SONOBE and TAKESHI KUYAMA

The Second Department of Surgery, Kinki University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. Dr. Takeshi Kuyama)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 609~615, 1986.

The postoperative course of a 20-year-old female with cholelithiasis in hereditary spherocytosis (HS) undergoing simultaneously cholecystectomy and splenectomy was uneventful. In 56 surgical cases of cholelithiasis in HS including our own since 1960 in Japan, the male-to-female ratio was 1:1.9 with no significant difference in the mean age between sexes. Patients aged 30's and younger were prevalent. Gallstones mainly composed of bilirubin were located in the gallbladder in general. Biliary tract surgery and splenectomy were performed simultaneously in 92 percent of the cases. To prevent cirses and other complications, biliary tract surgery should be carried out in HS patients with cholelithiasis.

近畿大学医学部第二外科 笠原 洋, 竹本雅彦, 中尾稀一, 上田省三, 山田幸和, 園部鳴海, 久山 健

Computed Tomography with Cystic Acoustic Schwannomas

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Department of Neurosurgery, Shiga University of Medical Science, Ohtsu, Japan

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 616~620, 1986.

Although the computed tomography scanning is a single, most useful radiologic method with high sensitivity and specificity for a diagnosis of acoustic schwannoma, its appearance may closely mimic that of other mass lesions in the cerebellopontine angle region such as malignant gliomas, metastatic tumors, abscesses and several others. Three such cases are reported.

滋賀医科大学脳神経外科 新阜宏文, 斉藤 晃, 京嵩和光, 半田譲二

Thyroid Cancer of a 13 Year-Old-Girl

YUZO YAMAMOTO, KIMIO HENMI, HISASHI SAWADA, MASANOBU WASHIDA, NARITAKA YAMAMOTO, ISAO SATO, TOYOTAKE OKANOUE, HIROMI MITANI
Ako Municipal Hospital, Department of Surgery (Director: Washiro Ogino M.D.)

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 621~626, 1986.

Although case reports of the childhood thyroid cancer are increasing in recent years, only 100 or so cases have been reported to date in Japan. Our recent experience with a 13-year-old girl, whose lesion was detected in a school medical examination and who subsequently underwent a successful resection, is reported. The special characteristics of thyroid cancer in children and the importance of early diagnosis is discussed.

赤穂市民病院外科 山本雄造, 邊見公雄, 澤田 尚, 鷺田昌信, 山本成尚, 佐藤 功, 岡上豊猛, 三谷大洋

Development of a Bioassay of Opsonic Activity for Kupffer Cell and Humoral Factors Stimulating Phagocytosis

SHIGEKI ARII

The 1st Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 643~652, 1986.

Using the primary culture of rat Kupffer cells which maintain the specific function of mononuclear phagocyte in vitro, a bioassay of opsonic activity was developed. As phagocytizable material ^{51}Cr -endotoxin was employed because of its biological nature that endotoxin is exclusively phagocytized by Kupffer cells and possesses a variety of pathogenetic roles.

Moreover, the opsonic index measured with present method was not affected by opsonic proteins such as IgG, complement components or plasma fibronectin. The findings suggest that unknown humoral substances enhancing the opsonic index are present in the fraction of 50%-60% saturated ammonium sulfate precipitates.

京都大学医学部外科学教室第1講座 有井滋樹

Biological Significance and Prognostic Role of Opsonic Activity for Kupffer Cell Phagocytosis in Experimental Liver Injuries and Partially Hepatectomized Patients

SHIGEKI ARII

The 1st Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 653~661, 1986.

In the rats with OCl_4 -induced liver cirrhosis, high opsonic activity was observed, being suggested to be a compensatory response for maintaining the host defense. By contrast, in the rats with fulminant hepatitis, opsonic index was remarkably decreased. Such a decrease indicated a failure of the compensatory mechanism in the reticuloendothelial system.

Based on the above results, the clinical cases were analyzed. Three distinct types of responses in the opsonic index after partial hepatectomy were observed. Evidence will be presented indicating that the opsonic index is a reliable indicator of the outcomes of the partially hepatectomized patients.

Experimental Studies on Influences of Portal Vein Interruption on the Pancreas

KOUSUKE SHIMADA

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 662~681, 1986.

Influences of transient portal vein interruption on the pancreas were studied in rats. As regards influences on the general condition, an increase of serum amylase activity and serum acid phosphatase activity, and a decrease of femoral artery pressure were observed. As regards changes of the pancreas, a decrease of oxygen saturation in the tissue and acid phosphatase activity in the homogenate, an increase of wet weight, and histological changes by light and electron microscopy were observed. These changes were in proportion to the length of interruption time. These changes were not reduced by divided interruption but slightly reduced by premedication with a protease inhibitor.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科 嶋田浩介

Acute Effects of 1-[Bis(4-fluorophenyl)-methyl]-4-(2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl)-piperazine dihydrochloride, KB-2796, on the Cerebral Blood Flow in Unanesthetized Cats.

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 682~688, 1986

Effects of an intravenous administration of KB-2796, a new synthetic Ca^{++} channel blocker, on the cerebral blood flow in unanesthetized immobilized cats were studied using hydrogen clearance method. Systemic blood pressure showed a mild decrease, but pCO_2 , pO_2 , and pH of the arterial blood remained unchanged during the experiments. KB-2796 in the dosage of 0.1 and 0.3 mg/kg showed a dose dependent increase in the cerebral blood flow. Effects of 1.0 mg/kg did not differ significantly from those of 0.3 mg/kg. As several drugs known to increase the cerebral blood flow in anesthetized experimental animals fail to show any such effects in unanesthetized conditions, it seems to be stressed that KB-2796 does increase the cerebral blood flow in cats in the unanesthetized, immobilized condition as well.

Synergy of Microwave Coagulation and Streptococcal Preparation (OK-432) in Experimental Tumor in Regard to the Interleukin 2 Producing Activity

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 689~699, 1986.

The interleukin 2 (IL-2) producing activity of spleen cells was investigated in use of the microwave coagulation (MC) with OK-432 in experimental tumor. Mice transplanted Meth A a fibrosarcoma were treated by MC and/or OK-432. Tumor growth in the group treated by both methods was significantly inhibited as compared with that of either method alone. Viability percentage was higher in the group treated by both methods. Similarly. And from the view point of IL-2 producing activity of spleen cells, synergy of MC and OK-432 was proved.

Depending upon the facts mentioned, the clinical application was done. The patients treated by both MTC and OK-432 were improved in symptoms and signs, still more IL-2 producing activity was more augmented.

和歌山県立医科大学消化器外科 山上裕機, 勝見正治, 田伏克惇, 田伏洋治, 江川 博, 野口博志, 永井祐吾, 小林康人, 森 一成

The Influence of Laparotomy-Related Stress on Gastric Secretion

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 700~710, 1986.

With the view to examining the influence of laparotomy-related stress on both aggressive and defensive factors of gastric mucosa, pre- and post-operative gastric secretion was measured in a total of 107 operative cases of cholelithiasis and colorectal diseases.

Laparotomy-related stress caused an increase in blood cortisol level, gastric acid hypersecretion and a decrease in hexosamine in the gastric juice. Extradural anesthesia and epidural morphine administration caused an inhibition of increase in blood cortisol level, of gastric acid hypersecretion and of decrease in concentration of hexosamine. Cimetidine exerted an inhibitory effect on gastric acid hypersecretion after laparotomy.

和歌山県立医科大学 消化器外科学教室 岡 統三

Treatment of Cerebral Infarction in the Acute Stage with Synthetic Antithrombin MD-805: Clinical Study among Multiple Institutions

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 711~726, 1986.

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Clinical Application of the Urokinase-Immobilized Polyurethane Catheter

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 727~731, 1986.

Urokinase-immobilized polyurethane tubes which had a thrombresistant luminal surface were used in 23 patients as central venous catheters. Catheters were inserted into the inferior vena cava via the femoral vein at the time of operation to evaluate the central venous pressure and were then used for intravenous fluid therapy. These catheters were removed after one to 10 days (the average 4.8 days). Macroscopically, no thrombus was seen on the surface of the catheter. These catheters were examined by scanning microscopy to evaluate the surface characteristics. No thrombus formation was observed within five days. After seven days, the luminal surface of the catheter was covered with a thin cellular thrombus formed by platelets, red blood cells and white blood cells entrapped in fibrin strands. Our study demonstrated that the urokinase-immobilized catheter had adequate antithrombogenic activity for five days of clinical use.

京都大学医学部心臓血管外科 松本雅彦, 岡本好史, 小西 裕, 野本慎一, 曾根田純一, 藤原康典, 西村和修, 伴 敏彦
ユニチカ中央研究所 陶山勝彦

Extrahepatic Growing Hepatocellular Carcinoma

TAKA AKI SUDO, RYUJI SHOBU, HIDETAKA KANAZAWA, RYUJI TSUBAKI-MOTO, YOSSHIRO FUJII, MASAO KAWAMURA, HIROYA UMEMURA, SEI SHIRAHARA, TAKESHI KUYAMA, and TAKASHI SHIMOTO*

The Second Department of Surgery Kinki University School of Medicine.

* Department of Surgery, Kosei Hospital

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 732~740, 1986

A case of extrahepatic growing hepatocellular carcinoma is present and Japanese literatures were reviewed. A 42 year old man was admitted to this hospital on December 27, 1985 complaining of epigastralgia and nausea.

Echogram and CT showed large tumor in the right hepatic lobe. By the operation, large extrahepatic growing hepatocellular carcinoma was resected.

近畿大学第2外科 須藤峻章, 菖蒲隆治, 金沢秀剛, 椿本龍次, 藤井芳郎, 河村正生, 梅村博也, 白羽 誠, 久山 健,
光生病院外科 下戸 隆

Effects of 1-[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-4-(2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl) piperazine dihydrochloride, a New Synthesized Ca²⁺ Blocker KB-2796, on Free Fatty Acid Liberation in Ischemic Brain in Rats

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Department of Neurosurgery, Shiga University of Medical Science.

Arch Jpn Chir 55: 755~761, 1986.

Effects of a new synthetic Ca²⁺ antagonist KB-2796 on the liberation of free fatty acids in the ischemic rat brain were studied. KB-2796 attenuated brain free fatty acid accumulation following decapitation, and this effect was most pronounced in 1-minute- and 60-minute-ischemia models. This effects of KB-2796 seem to potentiate its therapeutic usefulness in cerebrovascular diseases.

滋賀医科大学脳神経外科 金澤稔郎, 木戸岡実, 松田昌之, 半田謙二

Refobacin Concentration in Blood Serum, Urine and Wound Secretion: A Comparative Study of Refobacin-Palacos and Implast-Gentamicin in the Total Hip Replacement

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 762~767, 1986.

The value of the Gentamicin concentrations in serum, urine and wound secretions of 9 patients whose total prosthesis were implanted with Refobacin-Palacos was compared with the analysis of 8 patients whose endoprostheses were implanted with Implast-Gentamicin. The following results were obtained.

- 1) The Implast-Gentamicin group reflected a positive bioequivalence with an overall high Gentamicin concentration wound secretions and blood serum with relative bioavailability of the Gentamicin.
- 2) The renal elimination in Refobacin-Palacos group was much more distinct than in Implast-Gentamicin group, especially on the first day.

Würzburg 大学 Rabenseitner, L., Leimbeck, R.

京都府立医科大学整形外科 平沢泰介

Analysis of Microvascular Decompression for the Treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia and Hemifacial Spasm

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 768~776, 1986.

Results of the treatment of 61 patients with trigeminal neuralgia (TN) and 65 patients with hemifacial spasm (HFS) by microvascular decompression (MVD) and their problems are hct reported. In atypical TN, the results were less favorable. Based on the degree of abnormal vascular contact on the trigeminal never, the root entry zone of the trigeminal nerve in TN may be more extensive than the root exit zone of the facial nerve in HFS. In caases of HFS, MVD should be limited to typical cases with care being taken to thoroughly examine the root exit zone in order not to miss any offending vessel. It is also necessary to avoid undfe manipulation to prevent operative complications.

高知医科大学脳神経外科 森 惟明, 森本雅徳, 栗坂昌宏, 内田泰史, Patrick Eghwrud-jakpor

Giant Aneurysm of the Azygos Anterior Cerebral Artery

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 777~782, 1986.

Giant aneurysm of the azygos anterior cerebral artery is reported. The aneurysmal wall was partially calcified. This aneurysm was successfully clipped. Giant aneurysm of this location is very rare.

京都大学脳神経外科教室 山上達人, 半田 肇, 橋本信夫, 永田裕一, 渡辺英俊

Mediastinal Hemorrhage as a Complication of Retrograde Brachial Angiography

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 783~788, 1986.

Mediastinal hemorrhage with extravasation of the contrast medium occurred as a complication of retrograde brachial angiography in a 71-year-old female. Immediately after a manual injection of the contrast medium, the patient complained of severe chest pain and the chest X-ray showed a picture not unlike a dissecting aneurysm of the aorta. Dissection of the aorta was excluded by follow-up radiologic studies.

Transfemoral manipulation of a guide wire and/or a catheter prior to the retrograde brachial injection was assumed to have caused intimal damage in the brachiocephalic artery.

滋賀医科大学脳神経外科 市川正春, 渡辺一良, 岡田達也, 松村憲一

Nothnagel Syndrome with Midbrain Hemorrhage

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Arch Jpn Chir 55 : 789~795, 1986.

A 55-year-old male suffering from headache and diplopia was found to have right oculomotor palsy, paralysis of upward gaze of his left eyeball, and cerebellar ataxia on the left side, signs known as Nothnagel syndrome that is quite rare. Repeated CT scannings and MR imagings confirmed the diagnosis of spontaneous hemorrhage in the midbrain, whereas angiography failed to disclose any vascular anomalies.

Reports on the Nothnagel syndrome were reviewed, and the oculomotor innervation of the contralateral superior rectus muscle was discussed.

A Case of Hereditary Spherocytosis Associated with Cholelithiasis in a 6-Year-Old Boy

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Arch Jpn Chir 55: 796~800, 1986.

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A 6-year-old boy was admitted for anemia and jaundice. Like his father, he was diagnosed as hereditary spherocytosis. Abdominal ultrasonography suggested the existence of cholelithiasis. Splenectomy and simultaneous cholecystectomy were performed with favourable results. Cholelithiasis seldom appears in the children aged 10 years or less, even if it is associated with hereditary spherocytosis. As being non-invasive, meanwhile, abdominal ultrasonography can be performed even for children without fear. In diagnostic case of hereditary spherocytosis, it is important to investigate by means of abdominal ultrasonography whether or not cholelithiasis is associated with.

和歌山赤十字病院外科 中村 肇, 東辻宏明, 新開真人, 冷水宏行, 松川泰広, 楊 忠和, 勝田仁康, 長嶺慎一
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星野胃腸クリニック 星野英明