Thus, the author believed that this balloon-technique would be an effective tool to extend the surgical indication of far advanced cardiac patients especially combined with acute and chronic pulmonary edema.

Concluding Remarks

D. M. Aviado

Department of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania School
of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

An examination of the titles submitted for this meeting reveals that research in pulmonary edema has been devoted mostly to its pathogenesis rather than to therapy. The existing information on the pathogenesis of pulmonary edema is summarized in four figures devoted to left ventricular failure, intracranial lesions, epinephrine-induced edema, and alloxan-induced edema. In each situation, the combined participation of increased capillary permeability and elevated capillary hydrostatic pressure is indicated. The vagus and sympathetic innervation to the lungs participate in the formation of edema, but the intermediate events triggered by the autonomic nerves have not been identified. The enclosed figures will be used to indicate the new information reported in the conference and the suggested approach to therapy of pulmonary edema. (Figures are reproduced from: D. M. Aviado: The Lung Circulation. Vol. II. Pathologic Physiology and Therapy of Diseases, Chapter 18: Acute Pulmonary Edema, pages 865 to 932, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1965).

Pathogenesis of acute pulmonary edema arising from left ventricular failure

Pathogenesis of acute pulmonary edema arising from intracranial lesions

ACUTE PULMONARY EDEMA INTRACRANIAL LESIONS

CLINICAL:

HEAD TRAUMA

INTRACRANIAL LESIONS

EXPERIMENTAL:

↑ INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE
HYPOTHALAMIC LESIONS
INTRACISTERNAL INJECTIONS

BRADYCARDIA
↓ CARDIAC OUTPUT
↑ AORTIC B. P.
↑ LT. ATRIAL B. P.
↑ PULM. VENOUS B. P.
↑ PULM. CAP. B. P.
↑ PULM. ART. B. P.

Pathogenesis of acute pulmonary edema initiated by intravenous injection of epinephrine in animals

ACUTE PULMONARY EDEMA EPINEPHRINE INTRAVENOUSLY

PREVENTION:

ADRENERGIC BLOCKING DRUGS
ANTIHISTAMINICS

ENHANCEMENT:

ATROPINE
HISTAMINE

Pathogenesis of acute pulmonary edema resulting from intravenous injection of alloxan