the ventricle was approximated by a cone of revolution. Twenty-three patients with normal and 23 patients with abnormal left ventricles were studied. The Dodge method provided reference values. There was no significant difference between values for EDV calculated by either method; values for ESV calculated by the cone method were consistently higher, but the error is acceptable. The cone method provides results similar to those obtained by the corrected Dodge method, eliminating the problem of choosing and measuring the long axis.

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Direct Serial Magnification Angiography Applied to Cerebral Aneurysms.

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Summary

High-resolution radiographic images may be obtained by using direct serial $4\times$ angiographic magnification with a microfocus 0.05 mm x-ray tube. This technique provides more highly detailed views of cerebral aneurysms than does normal angiography, while lowering the total radiation dosage.

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Some Aspects of Contralateral Compression in Carotid Angiography.

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Summary

The effect of compression of the noninjected carotid artery at carotid angiography was studied; compression above the bifurcation was compared to compression below the bifurcation. The timing of the compression in relation to the contrast injection was varied. In 12 patients an increased contrast dose was used. Retrograde contrast filling of the noninjected carotid was better when compression was applied below the bifurcation. With increased contrast dose and prolonged injection time, visualization of the noninjected carotid artery was further improved, as was contrast filling of the noninjected hemisphere.

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