文 献 紹 介

seated breast lesions into the mammography beam. This can be done with simple materials.

21321

A Guide to the Radiographic Identification of Prosthetic Heart Valves.

Menlman, D.J. et al, *Circulation*, 57(3), 613-623, (1978).

21312, 21321, 219

Ventricular Fibrillation From Diatrizoate with and without Chelating Agents.

M.R. Violante et al., *Radiology*, 128(2), 497-498, (1978).

Summary

The toxicity of Renografin 76% was compared with that of Hypaque 76% by selective injection of each into the right coronary artery of dogs. Renografin contains the chelating agents sodium citrate and disodium edetate, while Hypaque contains calcium disodium edetate and no sodium citrate. Ventricular fibrillation occurred significantly more often with Renografin, suggesting that chelating agents contribute to toxicity in coronary angiography.

21322

Use of an Alternating Pressure Pad to Reduce Patient Back Pain during Neuroangiography.

Sharon A.L. et al., *Radiology*, 128, 510-511, (1978).

21322, 24440

Shielding the Hand During Cross-Compression Angiography. Noel Nusbacher et al., *Radiology*, 128(2), 509-510, (1978).

Summary

A simple method of shielding the hand during cross-compression angiography is described. A standard lead glove with the fingertips cut out of the palmar aspect is used, allowing sensation and mobility while still protecting the hand.

21323, 21324, 24420

Use of a Curved Multi-Hole Catheter for Abdominal and Femoral Arteriography

Marvin S. Kogutt et al, *Radiology*, 128 (3), 817~818, (1978)

Summary

A single-curve 6.5 French polyethylene catheter with an endhole and multiple sideholes is routinely

used by the authors for abdominal aortography and femoral arteriography. It allows excellent simultaneous visualization of both renal arteries and intrarenal vasculature. When withdrawn to the aorto-iliac bifurcation, it allows virtually selective bilateral femoral artery visualization in the evaluation of peripheral vascular disease.

21324, 21362

A New Device to Support Handicapped Patients during Venography or Myelography.

B. Adrian Kesala et al., *Radiology*, 128 (2), 507-508, (1978).

Summary

The authors describe a seating device which holds the patient in position when the x-ray table is tilted and permits non-weight-bearing venograms to be obtained in handicapped as well as normal patients. Simultaneous bilateral venography reduces the study time considerably. The device is also helpful in lumbar myelography in paraplegics.

21334

Drainage of the Rectum: A Simple Maneuver to Improve the Accuracy of Colon Examinations.

Roscoe E. Miller et al, *Radiology*, 128(2), 506~507, (1978)

Summary

In double contrast enemas, the rectum and distal sigmoid can easily be examined with a high degree of accuracy. This requires adequate drainage and good air distension of this segment of the colon. Methods are outlined by which this can easily be accomplished.

21335, 21312

The Effect of Nonfractionated and Fractionated Administration of Iopanoic Acid on Gallbladder Visualization

Anna-Marie Nehen et al, *Radiology*, 128(3), 605~607, (1978)

Summary

Visualization of the gallbladder after nonfractionated and fractionated administration of iopanoic acid was investigated in a blind experiment. The authors studied 168 patients; 73 were given 3 g iopanoic acid over a period of 6 hours (0.5 g/hour), and 95 received the same amount of contrast medium in a single dose.

No differences in visualization were found for the two modes in both normal and pathological cases.

21437

Potential Use of More Accurate CT Absorption Values by Filtering.

Hounsfield, G. N. et al., Amer. J. Roentgenol. 131(1), 103-106, (1978).

21437

External Anatomic Landmarks of the Abdomen Related to Vertebral Segments : Applications Cross-Sectional Imaging.

Kuhns, L. R. et al., Amer. J. Roentgenol. 131(1) 115-117, (1978).

21437

Computed Tomographic Scanning in Children : Comparison of Radiation Dose and Resolving Power of Commercial CT Scanners.

Robert C. B. et al., Amer. J. Roentgenol. 131, 95-101, (1978).

21437, 21211

Computed Sagittal Tomography of the Orbit.

Haverling, M. et al., Amer. J. Roentgenol. 131 (2), 346-347, (1978).

21437

Two Projection Computed Tomography : The Axial and Towne Projections.

Sharon E. B. et al., Radiology, 128, 512-514, (1978).

Summary

It is occasionally necessary in evaluating lesions around the third ventricle and posterior fossa to supplement the axial view with another projection. The authors have routinely used the coronal projection as a second projection. However, the Towne view for computed tomography can be used as a second as a second projection instead of the coronal; it is technically easier and faster to perform than the coronal projection, and provided good evaluation of the posterior fossa and para third ventricular areas in children.

21489

A Film Changer for Small Animals.

Martin L. G. et al., Radiology, 128, 512, (1978).

Summary

A 70 mm spot-film camera was modified for use in

small-animal studies. The film is exposed directly by x rays and yields a high-quality image.

23240

Optimization of Xeroradiographic Exposures.

Stanley S. J. et al., Radiology, 128, 217-222, (1978).

Summary

Xeroradiographs were exposed over a range of mAs and kVp in the mammographic energy range. At each kVp, the technique yielding the widest halo also produced the greatest detectability of small aluminum specks in mammographic phantoms. As the kVp increased, the maximum halo width and number of visible specks decreased. At all kVps, the techniques yielding the widest halo furnished almost constant energy deposition in the selenium plate. This constant plate dose was correlated to patient exposure at the entrance of the breast, and the relationships between patient entrance exposure, kVp, and minimum detectable speck size were determined.

24119

A Localizing Device for X-ray Sources.

Robert J. B. Radiology, 128, 508-509, (1978).

Summary

The author describes a localizing device which permits accurate placement of x-ray sources in relation to both the patient and the cassette. Radiographs can be reproduced exactly using this device.

24251

A Comparative Survey of Multi-Directional Tomographic Units.

Phelps, P. D. et al., Brit. J. Radiol. 51 (606), 437-442, (1978).

24360

Simple Device to Measure Patient Position on Portable Chest Radiographs.

Gallant, T. E. et al., Amer. J. Roentgenol. 131 (1), 169-170, (1978).

250

The Rate of Atherosclerosis Change during Treatment of Hyperlipoproteinemia.

Blankenhorn, D. H. et al., Circulation, 57 (2), 743-749, (1978).

250

A Computer Driven Photoscanner for Medical