In β -cells in the pituitary anterior lobe, the same transition as in neuro-secretion was indicated; numbers and deying grade of β -cells decreased several hours after trauma but in 48 to 72 hours the violent increase was observed.

In the antidiuretic activity in these subjects, the just same tendency was recognized.

In the thyroid gland, the thyroid follicle showed the various size and the mean height of follicle cells decreased but about 48 to 72 hours numerous little size follicles and the increase of mean cell height were observed.

ASA in the adrenal gland showed the decrease immediate after the trauma and then the gradual increase.

2) Intracranial pressure and the bleeding in brain injuries

In the experimental intracranial hypotension of rabbits with the application of Urea and the removal of cerebrospinal fluid, the quantity of the hemorrhage in brain injuries was examined.

In cases with the application of Urea, much quantity and delayed resorption of blood were observed.

18. Clinical Statistic Study of Head Injuries in Our Clinic.

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The clinical statistic study of 175 patients of head injury are reported, who were admitted to the 1st Surgical Clinic of Kurume University Hospital between 1951 and 1960.

The following results were obtained by treatment of head injury.

1) The incidence of head injury, particularly in cases with acute problems was seen most frequently as the result of traffic accidents. Cases of chronic post-traumatic syndrome were due mostly to mine cave-ins.

2) Among the 12 cases of death, those who expired relatively early after the trauma did not recover from their state of shock. Those who expired within several days after the trauma manifested extremely high fever. Those who expired later than any mentioned above had the complication of pneumonia.

3) Many of survival cases with chronic post-traumatic syndrome were found to have some pathological findings on various tests.