of cerebral bleeding.

Authors should like to stress the early performance of angiography, that may find out the possible surgical cases of 'Acute Stroke'.

S22. Studies on the Apoplexia from the Angiographic and Hemodynamic Viewpoint

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Systematic angiography and hemodynamic studies were performed in cerebral arteries on 110 apoplectics.

As angiographic features of intracranial abnormalities, presence of significant displacement of vessels, occlusion of intracranial portion of internal carotid, anterior, middle cerebral artery, intracranial aneurysm, arterio-venous malformation etc. were observed. While as extracranial features in angiography, occlusion of extracranial portion of internal carotid, common carotid, vertebral artery and marked stenosis or kinking of these vessels were observed.

The carotid and vertebral angiographical changes mentioned above were discussed together with cerebral hemodynamics and metabolism measured by the nitrous oxide technique.

S23. The Angiographical and Clinical Findings on the Cases of Cerebrovascular Disease with Apoplectic Symptoms

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Thirty six cases with the coexistence of apoplexy-like signs are collected from the cases that show angiographically the cerebrovascular abnormalities such as occlusion, aneurysm and other anomalies.

These can be classified angiographically as follows:

Aneurysm: 10, arterio-venous aneurysm: 8, arterial occlusion combined with small angioma-like findings: 5, simple arterial occlusion: 9, transient

discontinuous opacifying of cerebral arteries: 4.

Clinically, the former, Group I, II, III, showed the symptoms of subarachnoid hemorrhage, and added temporary hemiplegia in 6 cases of them, the latter, Group IV, V mainly revealed persistent hemiplegia except for some cases of discontinuous opacification.

We have got following results from the group III and V, through the serial angiographical studies. In group III, we recognized bilateral occlusion of both anterior and middle cerebral arteries with the remarkable collateral circulation from the posterior cerebral arteries. And we also recognized the small angioma-like image on carotid gabel. In group V, we observed transient discontinuous opacification of the arteries centering around the carotid gabel region, and most of these patients showed clinically transient hemiplegia.

S24. A Case of Carotis Ext.—A. Basilaris Anastomosis

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A case of 26 year old male who has cerebellar syndrome, sensory disturbances (hypesthesia, allochiria etc.) and mental deterioration starting in his middle school years was reported.

Cerebral angiography was performed and anastomosis between external carotid artery and basilar artery was found.

This kind of lesion is very rare because of no report previously.