carotid artery as treatment of some cases of internal carotid artery aneurysm is still useful and essential procedure. On the other hand, the mechanism of rupture of intracranial aneurysm is still unclear and hydrodynamic action by blood flow, water hammer action by pulsatile flow from heart and jet action through the neck of aneurysm are considered as 3 main factors.

We have attached importance to the pulsatile flow to the aneurysm and make the research to find out the method which is able to reduce the pulsatile flow without marked change in blood flow and blood pressure.

The experimental incomplete closure of the big artery in 8 dogs had shown great reduction of pulsatile flow with very slight reduction of blood flow. 3 cases of the cerebral aneurysm of intracranial internal carotid artery were treated by this incomplete closure of internal carotid artery in neck. One of these cases was intolerable for complete ligation due to poor collateral circulation from opposite side. This new procedure is also good procedure to avoid the ascending thrombus formation.

S39. Evaluation of Some Treatments for Cerebrovascular Diseases, Especially for Cerebral Thrombosis

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In our study the effect and the limit of some treatments for cerebrovascular lesions, especially for the cerebral thrombosis, have been systematically researched in both clinical cases and animal experiments.

In 200 cases clinically diagnosed cerebrovascular disease through cerebral angiography, ophthalmoscopy, ophthalmodynamometry and miscellaneous were administered single or combined following treatments, (1) Stellate ganglion block, (2) Medical treatments, (3) Orthopedic gymnastics.

Such a conclusion was drawn that the former two treatments applied orthopedic gymnastics in an earlier stage were exceedingly more effective than each treatment alone.

In animal experiments the following medicines; Cytochrome C. ATP, Vitamin E. Kallikren, Aspara, Antiplasmin and anticoagulants were separately or in combination given to rabbits induced mainly cerebral thrombosis by injection of homologous blood clot fragments through internal carotid artery. Investigation after prophylactic and therapeutic effects of these medical administrations on cerebral thrombosis and other few cerebral damages by means of pathologic-

histologic studies and cerebral angiography using Softex revealed the fact that combined administered groups were effective than each single one, while all these treatments were found limited.

S40. Anticoagulant Therapy for the Treatment of Vertebro-Basilar Arterial Thrombosis

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It seems to be that the cerebrovascular thrombosis or embolism have increased recently in our country as well as in other countries of the world. This is true also in our Clinic.

The patients studied here were 23 in all and 15 cases were treated with anticoagulant.

After Millikan et al they were divided in 3 types of stroke.

1. incipient stroke.
2. progressing stroke.
3. advanced stroke.

The result of the treatment were as follows.

1. 3 cases of patients with the incipient stroke had experienced several times of cerebrovascular attacks in their past history and these attacks disappeared completely since the beginning of anticoagulant treatment.

2. The 2nd group of patients has improved moderately after treatment.

3. The 3rd group of patients were considered hitherto show a little or no effect for the anticoagulant treatment.

But the patients of this group in the present study revealed that they can also react moderately well to the treatment and general conditions of them also became rather well.

From the results above mentioned it is concluded that the anticoagulant treatment in those patients suffering from cerebrovascular thrombosis are considered more effective than the past.