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.