71. Angiographical Consideration on Treatment of Head Injury

YOSHIRO TAKEUCHI

Neurosurgical Service, Narita Hospital

Many studies on head injury, previously reported, were chiefly for severe cases. This report is for commotio cerebri, the diagnosis of which was made purely clinically. Among 29 cases of head injury, 11 cases of commotio cerebri were investigated angiographically early after accidents. In 6 cases of them, the following angiographic abnormality were observed.

1) One case showed shifting of anterior cerebral artery. It may be due to edema of one hemisphere. For diagnosis of such a case, local traumatic cerebral edema without focal symptom should be given to it.

2) One case showed stretching of extracranial internal carotid artery. This phenomenon was sometimes observed in case of subdural hematoma.

3) Four cases showed angiospasm or incomplete filling of anterior cerebral artery.

From the above results, it is desirable to give the patients of commotio cerebri Diamox and steroid hormone products for brain edema, vasodilating drugs or procedures for circulatory disturbance early after injury.

72. Experimentell Studien über Mechanik u. Pathomorphologie der gedeckten (nicht penetrierten) Kopftrauma

Friedrich UNTERHARNSCHEIDT

Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie, Max-Planck Institut (München)

73. Study on therapy for brain injury in reference with water metabolism during therapeutic hypothermia and the effects of medicine

KOREYOSHI MAKINO, TETSURO MIWA, MICHITAKA KONO,
TOSHIHIKO FUKUYAMA, HIROSHI ITO, and SHUJI TOKIMATSU

Dept. of Surgery, Tokyo Medical College

Prolonged therapeutic hypothermia of 48 hour's duration at 30 degree