normal brain. Furthermore, in order to resolve such peculiar phenomenon, we have been studying EEG and morphological examination such as measurement of skull thickness, pneumoencephalography and histological examination of brain tissue. EEG examination were performed on 26 cases of infant epilepsy and while seizure discharge on EEG was to be observed in 14 cases, remarkable large attenuation of brain was observed in 21 cases out of them.

117. Findings on Optic Fundi in Chronic Subdural Hematoma

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118. Follow-up Studies on Burr Hole Operation of Chronic Subdural Hematoma

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From 1961 to 1964, 30 cases of chronic subdural hematoma were treated by burr hole operation in our clinic. The youngest was 24 years of age and the oldest 68 years old. One patient, who was in comatose state at admission, died of tentorial and tonsillar herniation 21 hours after the operation. And all of the remaining 29 cases were discharged from the hospital with subjective and objective improvement from the success of the operation.

Follow-up investigation has been available on all of the 29 cases. The follow-up periods varied from ten months to four and a half years. One of them died of acute parotitis 71 days postoperatively, and no subdural hematoma was revealed on postmortem examination. Eighteen per cent of the 28 cases had complaint of slight headache. Twenty-four cases were able to work again. Only one case was confined to bed because of a complication of hemiparesis. In all cases, no recurrence or ingravescence