**On "A Method of Measuring the Volume of the
Circulating Blood in the Lungs and the Minute Volume
by Means of Sodium Para-aminohippurate"
(A Correction)**

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In the previous report¹⁾ "A Method of Measuring the Volume of the Circulating Blood in the Lungs and the Minute Volume by Means of Sodium Para-aminohippurate", we calculated the minute volume of plasma (M) and the volume of the circulating plasma in the lungs (Q) by using the value of renal plasma flow (v). But, when the excretion rate of PAH in the kidneys is p, we can get M and Q by using the value of pv, and it is not necessary to get v.

In order to get the formula, with which pv is calculated, 0.88 v in the previous report¹⁾ must be substituted by pv, and consequently the following formula is obtained instead of that, with which v is calculated.

$$Pv = \frac{\frac{2.303}{t_1} \log_{10} \frac{C_0}{C_1}}{\frac{C_0 - C_1}{x_1}}$$

The values of pv can be got by multiplying v in the table by 0.88.

To get the formula, with which M is calculated, 0.88 v and 0.12 v must be substituted by pv and (1-p)v respectively in the previous report.¹⁾

And to get the one, with which Q is calculated, 0.88 v and 0.12 v must be similarly substituted by pv and (1-p)v respectively, and the same formula as described in the previous report¹⁾ can be derived.

Thus, the values of M and Q are the same as was shown in the table, and it is clear, that our method of measuring the volume of the circulating blood in the lungs and the minute volume can be applied generally, whatever the excretion rate of PAH in the kidneys is.

References

- 1) Yamaguchi & Hino, Tohoku J. Exp. Med., 1955, **62**, 243.