

tion, is now generally accepted and needs no further introduction. But, photography alone—arteriography only—is not always reliable as a diagnostic proof, for it is technically too difficult to get good arteriography in one shot. Furthermore, pathological change is not necessarily restricted to arteries alone.

For this reason, we devised a cranial seriographic equipment which is so practical and simple that it can prevail even in our country. With this equipment, we can take, per one second, a serial roentgenographic record of the movement of radiopaque material in cerebral vessels. This serial angiography consisting of about six phases is very useful for the diagnosis of cerebral diseases, particularly of cerebral vascular diseases. We applied this technique to patients of brain tumor and cerebral vascular diseases etc., and obtained successful results.

The first report is concerned with the structure of this equipment and of the normal seriogram obtained with it.

95. Studies on Vascular Lesions and Angioarchitecture of the Brain.

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The human brains available at autopsy and the dog brains in experiments were injected by our modification of acrylic resin method for the purpose of constructing anatomic models of the blood vessels. Investigations of our models revealed that some of the arterial branches arise backward in the direction of the blood flow, some form marked loop and syphon in the course, and some enlargement in diameter in the peripheral parts. The dog brains were studied by Spalteholz technique of producing transparent preparations to establish the above mentioned findings of the arterial branches in the resin models. The basilar arteries in dog brains were experimentally occluded. The location of softening, especially in the pons, was coincident with the angioarchitectural features we demonstrated with the acrylic resin models and Spalteholz preparations.

96. Hemodynamic Studies in Experimental Production of Cerebral Embolism.

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The cerebral embolism was produced in a dog by a method, in which a