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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

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Interlingua Summaries by Science Service, Division de Interlingua, New York, N.Y., Alexander Gode, Chief.
5. GILDER, E. F.: Personal communication.


The authors evaluate the primary data of an indirect study reported in 1953 that led to the assumption of a strong association between the percentage of calories available as fat in the national diet and the national death rates from arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease. The apparent association is greatly reduced when tested on all countries for which data are available instead of the 6 countries used by the investigator. The presumed association is not "specific" for fat in the diet or for diseases of the heart. The suggested association between national death rates from heart disease and percentage of fat in the diet available for consumption cannot at the present time be accepted as valid. It is suggested that in indirect studies of association it is the responsibility of the investigator to report the basis on which the primary data were selected, their limitations, any qualifying conditions or considerations, and the method used for testing the validity of the results.

HARRIS
le majoritate de illes comenciava per mostrar bon resultatos sed habeva recidivas durante le prime 2 annos post le sympathectomia.

Sympathectomia pro morbo de Raynaud in le extremitates inferior produceva bon o excellente resultatos in 17 ex 18 feminas (94 pro cento).

Sympathectomia pro phenomeno de Raynaud secundari a altere morbos produceva mal resultatos in 72 pro cento del casos in que le extremitates superior esseva afficite e resultatos non multo melior in le casos in que le extremitates inferior esseva afficite.

Sympathectomia debe esser reservate pro pacientes con morbo de Raynaud in forma sever e progressive, proque le prognose es bon sin sympathectomia quando le morbo es leve o moderatamente sever e non progresde.

REFERENCES

But these sufferin,s are not at all necessary; they are the effects of our inexperience, and would in similar circumstances, more or less attend the exhibition of almost every active and powerful medicine we use.—William Withering. An Account of the Foxglove, and Some of Its Medical Uses. Birmingham, 1785.
LIPOPROTEIN AND CHOLESTEROL IN DIABETIC PATIENTS

when a group of diabetic patients is considered, these patients who exhibit higher values tend to develop more extensive complications. The increase risk of developing complications varies with the age and sex of the patient and with the measurement of lipid values in the ille.

Le valor de cholesterol como predictor de complicaciones equivale o mesmo exelle le correspondente determinaciones de molecules lipoproteinica. In plus, le complexitate e le costo del determinations de molecules lipoproteinica rende iste technica impractic pro objectivos clinic.

REFERENCES

Medical Eponyms

By Robert W. Buck, M.D.


"The disease occurs frequently, although not exclusively, among the Polish and Russian Jews, ... We usually find it occurring in young adults... After longer or shorter periods characterized by pain, coldness of the feet, ischemia, intermittent claudication, and erythromelalgic symptoms, evidences of trophic disturbances appear which finally pass over into a condition of dry gangrene... I have come to the conclusion that we are dealing here with a thrombotic process in the arteries and veins followed by organization and canalization, and not with an obliterator endarteritis... I would suggest that the names 'endarteritis obliterans' and 'arteriosclerotic gangrene' be discarded in this connection, and that we adopt the terms 'obliterating thrombo-angiitis' of the lower extremities when we wish to speak of the disease under discussion."

BUERGER, W. (1879-1925)

American surgeon and dermatologist. He was the first to describe the disease that bears his name, which is characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S DISEASE

A disease characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S SYNDROME

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S TREMBLE

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S ULCER

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S WART

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S LESION

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S TUMOR

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S TUMOROUS增生

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S TUMOROUS PROLIFERATION

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S TUMOROUS PROLIFERATING LESION

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.

BUERGER'S TUMOROUS PROLIFERATING LESION OF THE ARTERIES

A condition characterized by occlusion of the arteries in the extremities, leading to gangrene.
PULMONARY ARTERY STENOSIS

our second case is another example of this lesion demonstrated at the time of catheterisation. Our case apparently has an associated valvular pulmonic stenosis. There appears to be a mild pulmonary hypertension present proximal to the stenotic pulmonary artery.

Whether or not significant right ventricular hypertension will result from stenosis of the pulmonary artery undoubtedly depends on the degree and location of the stenosis and the number of branches involved. Although we are unaware of the description of this lesion in adults, there appears to be no reason why in some cases this abnormality should not be compatible with a relatively long life span. From the small number of cases thus far reported, it is apparent that many of the cases of stenosis of the peripheral pulmonary artery have other congenital cardiac defects. This was so in both of our cases.

SUMMARY

Two examples of stenosis of a branch of the pulmonary artery are presented. Both patients were studied by means of cardiac catheterization and angiocardiography. One case presented with a continuous precordial murmur and the presence of the stenosis and poststenotic dilatation was demonstrated by means of angiocardiography. The second case is another report of the demonstration at the time of cardiac catheterization of stenosis of the pulmonary artery. Both patients had associated cardiac anomalies, the first case a high interventricular septal defect and the second case a valvular pulmonic stenosis.

SUMMARIO IN INTERLINGUA

Es presentate duo exempla de stenose de un branca del arteria pulmonar. Ambe le patientes esseva studiate per medio de catheterisation cardiac e angiocardiographia. Le prime veniva al consulta con un continue murmur precordial, e le presentia del stenose e de dilatation poststenotic esseva demonstrate per medios angiocardiographic. Le secunde representa un exemplo additional del demonstration de stenose del arteria pulmonar al tempore de catheterisation cardiac. Ambe le patientes habeva associate anormalitates cardiac: le prime un defecto del septo alto-interventricular, le secunde un stenose del valvula pulmonar.

REFERENCES

1 Möller, T.: A case of peripheral pulmonary steno-
4 Schumacher, H. B. J., and Lurie, P. R.: Pulmo-

Cerebral symptoms, of a remarkable character, are commonly present in this disease. These consist in the occurrence of repeated pseudo-apoplectic attacks, of various degrees of intensity and duration. They are seldom followed by paralysis. Attacks of vertigo, dimness of vision, and syncope, are observed.—William Stokes. The Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta. Dublin, 1854.
Ab iste puncto de vista nos ascribe importantia special a acido ascorbic.

Tamen, il ha nulle dubita que factores de action negative—i.e. influentias capace a intensificar le processo atherosclerotic—es etiam presente e capace a exercer un rolo significative. Ab le puncto de vista del medicina preventive, certe mesuras deberea esser evitate pro eliminar tal influentias adverse.

A parte le question del influentia active super le processo atherosclerotic in le vasos, on debe rememorar se que il es possibile afficer le stato del histosque sufre le plus durante le disveloppamento de atherosclerosis, i.e. notabilmente le myocardio. Nostre recercas ha demonstrate que factor representate per le concentration de cholesterol—o, plus specificemente, le grado de disveloppamento de atherosclerosis—non es le sol determinante del disordine functional e structural del myocardio, ben que illo es certo un factor principal in iste disordine. Alte importantia—in le disveloppamento de pathologia myocardial in le presentia de atherosclerosis—es a attribuer a adverse factores supplementari como per exemplo excesso de exercitio physic e anoxia.

Es presentate un numero de illustrationes que signalà le possibilitate de influentiar le disveloppamento de atherosclerosis experimental per un via purmente nerval, i.e. per le application de agentes pharmacologic que affice le partes superior del systema nervose central. Si il esseva possibile—ben que solmente de manera approximative—correlationar le presente constatationes con observationes clinic, il sequera que excessos de excitation e de stimulation resulta in effectos adverse, i.e. in le intensification e acceleration del disveloppamento de atherosclerosis, durante que un reduction del excitabilitate del componentes superior del systema nervose central, i.e. un stato de inhibition, produce effectos favorable in le senso que illo retardà o reduce le disveloppamento de atherosclerosis.


A report is presented by the authors of a patient who had 2 commissurotomies for the treatment of mitral stenosis. Subsequently the patient died, and an autopsy was performed. It was found that the process of recurrence of the stenosis of the mitral valve following commissurotomy was not a closure of the operative fracture but rather a progression of the rheumatic disease. Microscopic examination of the heart demonstrated evidence of a smoldering rheumatic myocarditis and valvulitis.

Abrahamson