

223. X-RAY DIAGNOSTICS FOR ANTERIOR GASTRIC WALL LESIONS BY DOUBLE CONTRAST TECHNIQUE WITH ADEQUATE COMPRESSION

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Studies on simple and precise X-ray diagnostics for anterior gastric wall lesions.

Method: After ordinary double contrast technique with moderate amount of air is performed in supine position, pressure is applied with pressing cylinder.

The pressure within the ballon on the tip of the cylinder was controlled with blood pressure manometer.

Results: Compared with the pressures needed in pressure technique, those in double contrast technique were same in corpus but two thirds in angulus and antrum.

Although the pictures of anterior wall obtained by double contrast method alone in supine patients were indistinct except for lessor curvature, they would become as distinct as in resected specimen once the pressure was combined with this method.

Also this technique may occassionally revealed lesions on posterior wall clearly.

224. THE STUDY BY GASTRIC MASS SURVEY OF GASTRIC ULCER AND DUODENAL ULCER (PHOTOGRAPH OF 6 FILMS)

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Now we report 292 cases of open gastric ulcer and 96 cases of active duodenal ulcer, checked by gastric mass survey difinited by X-ray examination and endoscopy.

- 1) Duodenal ulcer was noted in young adults comparing from gastric ulcer.
- 2) Gastric ulcer without symptome showed 12.5%, duodenal ulcer without symptome was 7.4%.
- 3) Duodenal ulcer showed later healing comparing from gastric ulcer.
- 4) In the examination of the gastric juce by Histalog & Tetra-Gastrine, duodenal ulcer showed hyperacidity.

225. ANALYSIS OF GASTROCAMERA FINDINGS OF 1600 CASES (VII) RELATIONSHIP OF APPEARANCE OF SUBMUCOSAL VESSELS, GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST AND SERUM CHOLESTEROL LEVEL

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Subjects without apparent symptom of gastrointestinal tract who admitted to the hospital for evaluation of their health were surveyed to evaluate the endoscopic criteria for diagnosis of atrophic gastritis.

Age, chief complaint, laboratory tests and partly histopathological finding of 1600 cases were analyzed statistically by comparing finding of gastrocamera with various optical conditions.

Of those subjects, diabetic patients, patients with suspected diabetes mellitus and non-diabetic patients were selected on the basis of appearance of submucosal vessel.