

## 2. Operative results and prognosis in cholelithiasis

Since 1936, 1044 cases with cholelithiasis were operated in the authors' clinic, of which operative results were as follows; the mortality rates were 10.6% in 66 cases of stage I, 4.8% in 251 cases of stage II and 1.2% in 727 cases of stage III.

As for the prognosis after the operation in the authors' clinic, 51 cases (6.8%) of 746 patients operated for cholelithiasis were operated again because of recurrent or remaining stones and 46 cases (6.2%) were rehospitalized because of some postoperative complaints but nonsurgically treated.

According to the long term follow-ups based upon the answers to the inquiries to the patients, at presents, the patients stand the healthy, normal social life in 85.4% of the first operated ones and complain nothing of cholelithiasis and likewise in 49.0% of the reoperated and in 52.2% of the rehospitalized but nonsurgically treated patients.

## 14. CHOLELITHIASIS IN THE AGED AND INDICATION OF OPERATION

T. Maki, T. Sato, T. Matsushiro and N. Suzuki

*Department of Surgery, Tohoku University School of Medicine (Director: Prof. T. Maki)*

Of the 447 cases of cholelithiasis operated on in our surgical clinic during the last six years, 68 cases (15%) were included in the age group of 65 or more. Symptomatology and indication of operation were compared in the older and younger groups.

It was found that more cases of cholelithiasis were symptom-free in the aged group. However, the symptom of acute cholecystitis in the aged group, which was more frequently seen, was not constant and not a few cases developed acute perforation of the gall bladder in such a condition.

It is concluded in the aged, therefore, that cases of asymptomatic cholelithiasis must be treated surgically, acute cholecystitis accompanied by cholelithiasis must be operated on in its early stage, and less traumatic operative procedure must be selected.

## (C) Pancreatitis

### 1. TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS WITH TRASYLOL

K. Kubo, M. D., T. Takenaka, M. D., H. Kojima, M. D.,  
T. Kōyama, M. D., and T. Fujita, M. D.

*from The First Division, Department of Internal Medicine, Yamaguchi University  
School of Medicine (Administrator: Prof. T. Fujita)*

It might be very difficult to decide if the pancreatitis should be treated operative or not.

Progress in pancreatic functional test, however, for example, Pancreozymin-secretin test (P.-S. test) and so on, and development in medical therapy for pancreatic disorders, lead us to conceive increasing the number of patients with pancreatic disorders who may be treated by physician.

The purpose of this paper is to report the effect of Trasylol, one of new-coming drug for acute pancreatitis, inhibitor against the action of kallikren, of proteolytic enzymes, and of fibrinolytic process, administration on eight patients with chronic pancreatitis.

The patients who were selected among those who had suffered from long standing epigastric pain or discomfort/diarrhea/abdominal distension/emaciation.

P.-S. test were performed before and 2~3 weeks after Trasylol administration following Sun and Shay's method modified partially. With serum, Measurements were done for amylase, amylase isozyme, lipase activity, TG. and NEFA, and with duodenal juice, volume, pH, icteric index, bicarbonate concentration, and amylase activity were checked.

Trasylol was given intravenously with dosis of 25,000 unti/day for 7 to 10 days.