

22nd Annual Clinical Meeting
New York State Chapter
American College of Chest Physicians

St. Joseph's Hospital Syracuse, New York
Saturday, April 28, 1962

SCIENTIFIC SESSION

- 9:00- 9:20 G. Gensini, S. Di Giorgi, S. Murad, A. Black
CORONARY ARTERIOGRAPHY.
- 9:20- 9:40 S. Murad, S. Di Giorgi, P. Prior, G. Gensini *coronary vessels*
MOTION PICTURE STUDIES OF THE CEREBRAL
CIRCULATION.
- 9:40-10:00 S. Di Giorgi, S. Murad, G. Gensini
STROKE VOLUME ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY IN CON-
GENITAL HEART DISEASE.
- 10:00-10:20 P. Prior, W. Stevens
CINEFLUOROGRAPHY OF THE ESOPHAGUS.
- 10:20-10:35 Intermission.
- 10:35-10:55 H. K. Morrell, Jr.; A. Spearing
ANAESTHESIOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES IN CARDIO-
PULMONARY BY-PASS USING MODERATE HYPO-
THERMIA IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FOREGGER
PULSPIRATOR.
- 10:55-11:15 G. C. Heitzman, J. E. Delmonico
EXPERIENCES IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF
CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS IN INFANTS.
- 11:15-11:35 J. E. Delmonico, G. C. Heitzman
THE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF DIAPHRAGMATIC
HIATAL HERNIA.
- 11:35-11:55 E. J. Heitzman, R. Bryant
THE MARFAN SYNDROME.

MOTION PICTURE STUDIES OF THE CORONARY VENOUS CIRCULATION

S. Murad, S. Di Giorgi, P. Prior, G. Gensini

Previous investigations have emphasized the roentgenographic studies of the coronary arteries in both experimental animal and man. Little or no attention has been paid to the coronary venous return. This is the first attempt to present a detailed cine-roentgenographic study of the coronary venous circulation in both experimental as well as in clinical cases.

In a series of twenty-five dogs, the coronary sinus was entered through a routine venous catheterization. In some instances, a catheter was wedged into either the posterior descending, the anterior descending or the left marginal veins. In other cases, a special balloon catheter was employed and contrast material injected into the coronary sinus distally to the occluding balloon. This procedure was well tolerated by all the animals whenever methylglucamine diatrizoate was used. The results of this study, besides giving a clear-cut picture of the coronary venous circulation, demonstrates the safety of this technique, and indicates the possibility that the coronary venous system, so readily accessible through right heart catheterization, may soon prove to be an ever open back door to the coronary capillaries and the myocardium for diagnostic techniques and newer methods of therapy.

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