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Identifikation von Digitalisvergiftung bei Vorhofflimmern: Analyse von 167 Fällen

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995 Patienten wurden mit Digitalis behandelt, bei 167 entwickelte sich eine Vergiftung mit verschiedenen Formen von Arrhythmie (16,78%). Bei der Anzahl des Auftretens der Arrhythmie handelt es sich um 18,89%. 20 Patienten (12%) starben an schwerer Intoxikation.

Die Identifizierung von Digitalisvergiftung bei Vorhofflimmern wird besprochen. Um die rechtzeitige Erkennung zu ermöglichen, werden die EKG-Merkmale von Ersatz aus verschiedenen Gebieten des AV-Knotens, Tachykardien verschiedener Kombination, bidirektionale Tachykardie u.s.w. beschrieben.

Segmental Pancreatic Transplantation in Dogs

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In order to lay foundations for clinical pancreas transplantation, we have begun to make models of the canine pancreas transplantation since 1980. Sixty experiments on dogs have been performed so far. By means of the improved Kyriakides' technique of free-draining intraperitoneal pancreatic segmental transplantation, two groups of 20 dogs each were autografted and allografted. In successful cases, whether autograft or allograft, the grafts regained their functions immediately after transplantation. Up to date, the longest survivor has lived for 5 months with excellent pancreatic function. After allografting, animals receiving no immunosuppressive therapy showed an average period of normoglycemia of 3.7 days and survived for 12.1 days, while those treated immunosuppressively 10.3 and 23.3 days respectively. These results are similar to those reported by Kyriakides in 1979.

It is found that heterotopic intraperitoneal transplantation of the vascularized, free-draining distal pancreatic segment is technically feasible and applicable to clinical practice without causing complications associated with anastomosis of the pancreatic duct.