

CORONARY GAS PERFUSION The beat of the isolated dog heart may be maintained for periods up to eight hours by perfusion of the coronary circulation with oxygen in the gaseous state. The electrocardiographic activity, in some cases, continued after cessation of visible ventricular contraction for periods up to four hours after the last visible beat. Perfusion of the heart *in situ* within the chest with oxygen has been accomplished with later reversion to blood and re-establishment of the normal circulation. The observations indicate that oxygen perfused in the gaseous state is utilized by the heart and that cardiac contraction may be maintained for prolonged periods when the heart is perfused with oxygen alone. (*Sabiston, D. C., and others: Maintenance of Heart Beat by Perfusion of Coronary Circulation with Gaseous Oxygen, Ann. Surgery 150: 361 (Sept.) 1959.*)

SHUNT DETECTION Hydrogen gas crosses the pulmonary membrane and dissolves in blood readily; therefore it appears immediately in high concentration in the left heart, and after a short time in the right heart, but at lower concentration. The classic hydrogen reference electrode principle has been applied and modified here to measure concentration of gaseous hydrogen instead of pH. Experiments in dogs and later in humans suspected of having ventricular or auricular septal defects were subjected to the method. A hydrogen sensing platinum black tipped electrode is placed in the right ventricle via venous catheter, and the subject takes one breath of hydrogen gas. Records show a high peak effect in a shorter than usual time for circulation to the right heart, indicating the presence of a left to right shunt. Further clinical applications of the method are in progress, and electrodes are being designed to measure several parameters simultaneously. (*Clark, C. L., Jr., and Bergeron, L. M., Jr.: Left to Right Shunt Detection by Intravascular Electrode with Hydrogen as an Indicator, Science 130: 709 (Sept. 18) 1959.*)

BLOOD TRANSFUSION After acute blood loss or acute hemolytic crises, (*e.g.*, acute hemolytic anemia) blood needs to be replaced. The hemoglobin level is not the

deciding factor because hemodilution is not completed for 24 or 48 hours. In anemias for which specific therapy exists (pernicious, iron deficiency, etc.) blood transfusion is usually not necessary unless signs of incipient heart failure supervene. Packed cells are preferable for this complication so that the circulation will not be overloaded. Patients having chronic hemolytic anemias (Cooley's sickle cell, aplastic) display very few symptoms until the hemoglobin concentration falls below 7 or 6 grams per cent. If a patient is asymptomatic and stable at this level, transfusion to a higher level of hemoglobin will not make him more comfortable and is a waste of blood. (*Smith, C. H., and others: Use and Abuse of Iron Therapy and Transfusion. Transcription of a Panel Meeting on Therapeutics, Bull. New York Acad. Med. 35: 511 (Aug.) 1959.*)

BLOOD VOLUME The red cell volumes of two hundred and one men were measured with Cr⁵¹ tagged red cells. Plasma volume and whole blood volume were derived indirectly from venous hematocrits. Using regression equations expressing the relations of the volumes to body weight and height and to combinations of these measures, a chart was devised from which the expected red cell volume and plasma volume for a man of given height and weight could be found conveniently. In the group examined, age, elements of the somatotype and habits of physical activity were found to influence the variance of the data only slightly, after the effects of height and weight had been accounted for. (*Wennesland, R., and others: Red Cell, Plasma and Blood Volume in Healthy Men Measured by Radiochromium (Cr⁵¹) Cell Tagging and Hematocrit, J. Clin. Invest. 38: 1065 (July) 1959.*)

CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS In elderly patients, disturbances in cardiac rhythm are far more significant than in young subjects and may frequently be a manifestation of heart disease. A study of twenty elderly patients with cardiac arrhythmia revealed that all were suffering from some form of underlying heart disease, but none showed gross evidence of decompensation. Since, in elderly people, hypertensive and arteriosclerotic heart disease is