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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>順尿器科紀要 1957年3月 3巻3号 239-242</td>
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<td>Author(s)</td>
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Abstracts

Vol. 2, No. 2

Studies on Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

V. Conservative Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

From the Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University
(Director: Prof. T. Inada)

2: 55 — 66 (March) 1956

1. 13 (81.3%) of 16 patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia improved when treated chiefly by estrogen, 3 (75%) of 4 patients improved when treated by deep x-ray therapy, and all 6 patients treated by a combination of the two methods improved. These clinical improvements were temporary.

2. The results of a comparative study in several methods on the treatment of 95 patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia were as follows: the proportion of recovery was 95 per cent by prostatectomy, 79 per cent by hormonal and x-ray therapy, 58 per cent by the other conservative therapy, and the lowest was 18 per cent in the patients who were neither treated nor visited again.

3. In 2-8 years after the treatment, 40 of 95 cases were examined. 40 per cent of the patients who were treated by the use of hormone or x-ray, and 80 per cent of the patients who were treated by other conservative therapy had recurrence after the suspension of treatment.

4. It seems that so-called hormonal treatment on patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia can produce only improvement in their subjective symptoms. The mechanisms why the hormonal therapy is more effective than other conservative therapy to this disease was also discussed in this paper.

(It is a pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. T. Inada, Professor and Head of the Department of Urology, Kyoto University)

Original articles of these papers were published in Japan in the following Journal:

\(\Rightarrow\) Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 85—95, 1955
\(\Rightarrow\) Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 219—226, 1955
\(\Rightarrow\) Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 13—18, 1956

A Study on Urinary Viscosity with Special Reference to that of the Urolithiastic Patients

Yukio Mori
The relative viscosity of the first excreted urine in the early morning was tested by Ostwald's viscosimeter at 37°C.

Studies have shown that average viscosity value of the patients of urolithiasis was lower than that of the normal as below.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Relative Viscosity</th>
<th>Specific Gravity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urolithiasis</td>
<td>1.061</td>
<td>1.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>1.108</td>
<td>1.018</td>
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The average variation value of different days by the normal was 0.044.

Statistics on 44 Retropubic Prostatic Surgeries in Recent Five Years in Department of Urology and Dermatology of the Wakayama Medical College

Minoru Kanazawa, Kozo Maeda, Toshihiro Miki, Yoichi Segawa, Masayuki Rikitu, Hiroshi Kobayashi

From the Department of Urology and Dermatology of the Wakayama Medical College (Director: Prof. N. Nishimura)

2: 72 — 85 (March) 1956

The number of hospital patients treated for prostatism by retropubic method during 1950 to 1954 inclusive was 44. An attempt which was made to make statistic observations was as follows: the incidence of prostatism in out patients, ages, occupations, duration of symptoms, notes on digital examinations, notes on urine, blood pressure, renal function test, heart function test, acid phosphatase, details of operations, amount of blood transfusion, postoperative hospital stay, postoperative complications, operations mortality rate, histological classifications of operated prostates and on late results and sequelae.

Statistical Observation on Urinary Tuberculosis

Shinji Nishizawa and Yukio Nagata

From the Urological Clinic, Himeji Red-Cross Hospital

2: 86 — 92 (March) 1956

Of 112 patients with urinary tuberculosis who were treated in our clinic dur-
ing 5 years from May 1949 to April 1954, we made a clinical statistic observation and survey of its prognosis.

Application of the Cherney Incision for Urological Operations

Tsutomu Inada, Kaoru goto, Takao Omori, Jisaburo Sakatoku
and Takeshi Hino

From the Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University
(Director: Prof. T. Inada)

2: 93 — 96 (March) 1956

Utilizing Cherny’s transverse lower abdominal incision for urologic operations, we have easy accesability for cystectomy, implantation of ureter, prostatectomy etc.

Infarct of the Testicle: Report of two Cases

Isao Hirokawa

From the Department of Urology, Niigata University School of Medicine
(Director: Prof. T. Kusunoki)

2: 97 — 102 (March) 1956

Two cases of infarct of the testicle are reported. One is a case of torsion of the spermatic cord, and the other is a case of spontaneous infarct of the testicle. Though there was no torsion at the time of operation, spontaneous infarct of the testicle of unknown origin in case 2 may stand in correlation with torsion of the spermatic cord.

Treatment of Ureteral Calculus by the New Dissolvent “Calsol”

Shun Sigematsu and Toshinori Tanaka

From the Department of Urology, Kurume University School of Medicine
(Director: Prof. S. Shigematsu)

2: 103 — 109 (March) 1956

We applied the new dissolvent “Calsol” (Vernese Tetrasodium Ethylenediamin Tetraacetate) to seven patients with ureteral calculus and reported the results.

1. 3% Calsol was applied to patients with ureteral calculus for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment, and it was effective in 5 cases but not effective in 2 cases.

2. The duration of crystallization after instillation of Calsol was longer in the
oxalate than in the phosphate.

3. Calsol is the effective remedy for the oxalate calculus.

Use of Synthetic Ovarial Hormone (Robal) on Prostatic Hypertrophy and Cancer

Tsutomu Inada and Toshito Urabe

From the Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University

(Director: Prof. T. Inada)

2: 110 — 114 (March) 1956

We reported the effects of the synthetic ovarial hormone (Robal) on seven cases of prostatic hypertrophy and three cases of prostatic cancer.

In prostatic hypertrophy, there was a remarkable effect in 1 case, remarkable improvements of the subjective symptoms in 3 cases, and some improvements in the other 3 cases.

In all cases of prostatic cancer, there was an improvement of clinical symptoms, and reduction and softening of tumor tissue.