Nuclear Medicine

1977

In Edited by JAMES L. QUINN, III, M.D.

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Professor of Radiology and Pathology, Northwestern
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Nuclear Medicine, Northwestern Memorial
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YEAR BOOK MEDICAL PUBLISHERS, INC.

HEALTH PHYSICS AND KAMOBIOLOGY

THE CENTRAL INERVOUS SYSTEM

Nuclear Medicine

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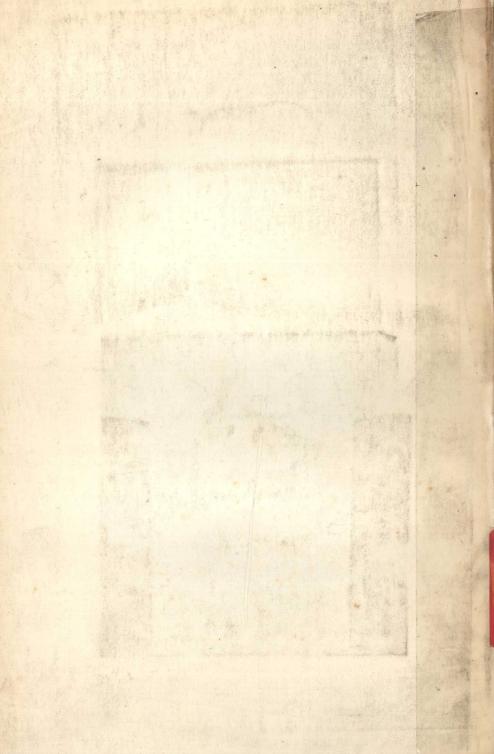
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HEALTH PHYSICS AND RAIMORIOLOGY

THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

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Occlusion of the superficial vehous system did not after resting muscle blood flow appreciably, but greater vehous occlusion did appreciably reduce the resting muscle blood flow. Limbs with deep femoral vehous occlusion returned to normal a day after ligation, whereas the limbs with both superficial and deep vehous occlusion remained abnormal for 7 days. The resting blood flow in the limbs with total vehous occlusion induced with intravenously administered thrombin did not return to normal for the 2 weeks of study. Progressive vehous occlusion also affected muscle blood flow stimulated by intra-arterial nanavering.

Progressively graded venous occlusion adversely affected both resting and stimulated muscle blood flows in this study. Bedioxenon clearance may be a very sensitive test for the diagnosis of soute venous occlusion in a limb with normal arterial circulation, since many patients with life threatening deep vein thrombosis have no clinical signs suggestive of the condition.

⁵⁾ Arch Sure, 111, 78-180, February, 1976



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