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## The Making of an Exhibition

Hu Wai Man

(Editor's Note: The following article was written by a member of the Child Care Project committee.)

The exhibition on "Child Care" from 2nd to 4th October in the City Hall, has an estimated number of patrons of 1,7500. It is true to say that it is only a few days' exhibition but this is actually the sediment of months of perspiration.

Our preparation work started in February when the organising committee of "Child Care Project" was formed. The first thing then was to decide what the project would carry out and what the aspects of child care were. After days and nights of discussion, arguments and debates, it was finally agreed that an exhibition would be one of the many activities of the project and that the various aspects of "Child Care" should consist of:-

1. Normal development
2. Nutrition
3. Common childhood diseases
4. Prevention of diseases
5. Common childhood accidents and their prevention
6. Child psychology

The next thing would be to allocate different work to different members of the committee. After that, our activities paused for a while because of the Medicine and Surgery tests and the 2nd MB examination.

When the 2nd MB was over, we started what can be called as the "learning phase" of the project. During this period we gained expert advice on the various aspects of "Child Care" from the staffs of the Department of Paediatrics and the Maternal and Child Health Centres. The Department of Surgery also provided us with valuable information about childhood injuries. Meanwhile, the various committee members formed their sub-committees and started their work. Letters were sent to various secondary schools asking for their participation in the exhibition. Likewise, letters asking for patronage and donation were also sent out. I must say that the response was exceedingly good though in a few cases, we met, as we expected, discouraging answers.

A few months later, our "learning phase" ended. Each of us, presumably acquainted with the various aspects of child care, started the "teaching phase" which in reality, meant a discussion of the facts that we had learnt during these few months with the secondary school students that were going to participate in our Exhibition.

Meanwhile, as far as the exhibition was concerned we had already booked the City Hall exhibition gallery from 2nd to 4th October. As soon as the hall had been booked, the next thing was to see the hall itself and what were the facilities available. We went down there to measure the size of tables, chairs and the decorating screens together with the quantity available. We also had to go through the regulations of using the exhibition gallery. All these informations had to be carefully assessed and passed to other working members and the firms, which were going to display their products at the exhibition, to ensure that the exhibition might be carried out smoothly. Finally, a letter of permission from the Police Force approving the content of the exhibition had to be sought.

Among the practical problems that we met was those concerning the illumination and the electric power supply together with the sort of the electrical fittings needed. A record of these had to be kept to for subsequent reference. Then came the arrangement of the decorating boards. This was quite a difficult problem. Firstly, there were eight round pillars in the hall and the arrangement had to be in such a way that no obstruction or narrowing of the passages should result. Secondly, the space requirement from various committee members who were responsible for various aspects of the exhibition had to be satisfied. Thus with one of them asking for 18 board surfaces with the arrangement  $6 + 6 + 6$  (i.e. the 6 surface must be linear) and another demanding somewhat similar provisions, one could hardly satisfy them both. Thirdly, the sequence of the presentation of the material must be in a logical order. Finally, one must not forget that the general outlook of such arrangement is also very important. So these had been quite a matter of controversy for some time until finally a compromise was sought. But then the new solution necessitated the use of decorating boards far exceed than that could be available and the only way thus was to borrow some from the Education Department.

With the plan in hand, the next step was to decide, or rather to imagine, what would be the actual exhibition be like. Before this, a detail review with the various sections of the exhibition would be necessary for details of any use of electric appliances and their total power consumption, the type of electrical fittings they required and any other special provisions that might be necessary. Fortunately, not many of the sections required extra power supply and only the section on Child Psychology need a place for film and slide shows. For this, a dark room was necessary and this was done by covering up the stage with wooden walls. As none of us were able to perform such a tremendous task, so the work was left to a professional carpenter. Bearing all these in mind, we started to think about the practical problems there. Some sites at the hall needed stronger illumination, so lights had to be provided. Knowing the power consumption and the positions of the electrical mains, it would not be difficult to decide what type and quantity of electrical wiring and fittings to be used. However, the trouble was that the electrical mains came from the ceiling and according to the regulations there, we could not fix any nails, scotch tapes or adhesives to the decorating boards and yet the light must be attached to the board. The only way to solve this was to use iron plates bend in such a way that it slipped into the thickness of the board.

The next thing in our consideration was to see if there be any decorating screens only one side of which was used up since there were two surfaces. Naturally, the most economical and the fastest way (on account of the shortage of time for decoration) was to cover these up with posters and baby pictures. Apart from these, some posters indicating details such as "entrance", "welcome" and "this way please" had to be designed and so was a large piece for the title of the exhibition. We also decided to cut the words from wood rather than to painting it on a board and because of the poor

Continued on Page 2

### Your Blood May Save a life

The Students' Union and the Hong Kong Red Cross are going to hold a Blood Donation Campaign:

Date: Thursday, 21st October, 1971.

Time: 11.00 a.m. — 6.00 p.m.

Place: Snack Bar, Union Building, H.K.U.

## ASIAN REGIONAL MEDICAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION (A.R.M.S.A) 5th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the governing body of ARMSA which consists of representatives from member countries. It receives the work of the past session, decides the working theme and programmes for the next session and finally elects an Executive Committee.

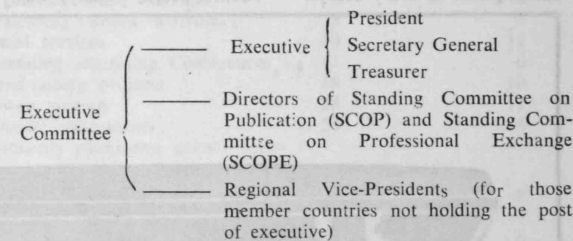
Place: St. Paul's College, University of Sydney, Australia.

Date: 10th August, to 15th August, 1971.

Attendance: Representatives from Australia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand.

Important resolutions:

1. Thailand is admitted as a full member of ARMSA.
2. Israel, formerly an associate member of ARMSA, is admitted as a full member.
3. The Constitution of ARMSA is revised. The structure of ARMSA is changed to:



4. New Executive Committee  
President: Tsang Chiu Wah (Hong Kong)  
Secretary General } Malaysia.  
Treasurer }  
Director of SCOP: Hong Kong.  
Director of SCOPE: Australia.
5. The 6th ARMSA General Assembly will be held in Djakarta, Indonesia, in July, 1972.
6. Rural Health Project  
The Indonesian Medical Student Association is going to hold a 'Rural Health Project' in rural areas around Djakarta, in which the medical students joining the Project, under the supervision of some doctors, will undertake diagnostic, therapeutic, minor surgical, and epidemiological work. Since it is not practical with the organisers from various member countries, it is the idea of the General Assembly that one member country of ARMSA organises a project with the participation as far as possible from the other member countries. Thus the 6th General Assembly of ARMSA will take place in Djakarta, Indonesia, just prior to the 'Rural Health Project', so that some of the representatives attending the General Assembly can participate in the project. A few months prior to the Project, drug appeals for use in this Project will be carried out by the member countries of ARMSA.

(Tsang Chiu Wah.)

## C P C

The following Thursday sessions of Clinical-Pathological Conference has been announced:-

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Oct. 7  | Bacterial Endocarditis — Dept. of Medicine                    |
| Oct. 21 | 2 cases of obscured colonic lesions — Dept. of Surgery        |
| Nov. 4  | A case of positive Troisier Sign — Dept. of Gyn. & Obs.       |
| Nov. 18 | Student Session — Dept. of Medicine                           |
| Dec. 2  | Pallor and Depression — Dept. of Paediatric                   |
| Dec. 16 | Common Breast Masses in surgical practice — Dept. of Surgery. |

(Note: The above sessions will be held at the Pathology lecture room, Queen Mary Compound.

Attendance at the above sessions by the 4th and 5th year Medical Students is required).

Continued from Page 1

illumination at the entrance, a neon light was necessary. The cutting process was time consuming, extending for the whole morning and afternoon even with the use of an electric saw. The continuous vibration of the electric saw imparted on our hands at the end of the work a very unpleasant sensation, probably a transient "neuropathy".

During the exhibition, a programme would be distributed. The programme was to introduce to the visitors the details of the exhibitions together with the names of patrons, donors and working parties. Simple as it sounds, again it was the combination of many people's effort through a series of discussions. We printed 20,000 copies which, with about 17,500 visitors, was in excess by about 2500.

For all these work, finance was probably one of the detrimental factors. Fortunately, our fund raising had been quite successful and we thus decided to provide water and lunch for the workers in the exhibition and increase our subscriptions to every decorat-

ing board from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Thus, every thing being ready, we waited for the day to come and on 2nd October, we started our decoration there by 8.00 a.m. most of us finished by 12.00 noon, except a few who were still working till 2.00 p.m. just before the opening ceremony.

By 2.00 p.m. guests began to appear and by 2.30 p.m. Sir Albert Rodrigues declared the exhibition open by the traditional way of scissoring a ribbon at the entrance. Guests and visitors began to enter the hall and the exhibition started. For the first day (a Saturday afternoon), the total number of visitors from 2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. was about 2000. The number of visitors on the subsequent days rose much higher and were 7,717 and 7435 respectively. The highest record was in Monday afternoon from 2.00-4.00 p.m. when 1,703 visitors came. There being more females than males among the visitors.

I must admit that all the workers at the various stalls had contributed their best effort. Many of them, after explaining the same thing to different people many many

times, developed as a consequence of excessive talking, sore throat and hoarseness of voice. Because of this, anti-septic lozenges were provided.

By Monday 6.00 pm, the exhibition was over and we started to remove all the pictures, posters and other decorations there. The next was to remove whatever that were useful to a lorry and carry them back. Among these were cinema projector, rolls of films, slide projector, microscopes and surgical specimens. The work was tremendous and the seven of us took almost two hours to take all these things up the lorry. By the time we got to the Society Office, it was already 9.30 pm, with all of us sweating profusely and totally exhausted because of such heavy physical work. I presumed most of us were probably starting to develop hypoglycaemia due to the prolong fasting, and probably, our body protein started breaking down to provide energy. To replace such loss, we went to a restaurant and ordered a high calorie, high protein and appetite-stimulating dinner and ended up our day's work with jokes and laughers.

## Nite of Performing Arts

The Students' Union of Hong Kong University is going to organise a Union Week in the beginning of November to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of our University.

As one of the highlights of the Week, a 'Nite of Performing Arts' will be held on 3rd November, at 6 p.m. in the City Hall Concert Hall. The programme of the night will include a tremendous variety varying from music, dance to drama.

Our Union Choir, who came second in the last Federation choral competition, will present several famous musical pieces ranging from serious to light classical ones. To make the variety more complete, there will be a performance of English madrigals by our double quartet, a new attempt, so far, among our students in this University. The programme of this first part will be further enriched by guest performances by famous pianists and vocalists in the colony.

The second part of the evening will include various kinds of dances: Chinese, Korean and western folk dances, classical Chinese dances, classical and modern ballet etc., mostly performed by our own students. It may be of interest to learn that one of our performers, a fellow student in HKU, was among the few chosen dancers who represented Hong Kong at the Expo '70.

We are also much honoured that the Christine Liao School of Ballet (毛味芭蕾舞學校) Jean Wong School of Ballet (王仁曼芭蕾舞學校) and Mr. S. M. Lau (劉兆銘) have consented to perform several ballet items for us.

As a grand finale to the evening, a Chinese Drama, Pullman Car Hiawatha (火車的故事), will be presented. It a Chinese translation of a play by a contemporary playwright, Thornton Wilder, whose other play, Our Town (小城風光) has gained him much renown in Hong Kong recently. The play will be directed, acted and prepared solely by our students from the various faculties.

This "Nite of Performing Arts" is one of the rare occasions where artists from the different fields, both within and without the University, can come together and work in full co-operation. It would indeed be a great loss to anyone who miss this memorable event. So hurry up and get your tickets- They are now available at \$3, \$5 and \$10 at the Union Co-op, Tom Lee Piano Co. Ltd. (all branches) and City Hall Booking Office (starting from 27th Oct.). Arrangement of seats can be made, apart from the above-mentioned places, outside the Union Canteen from 24th Oct., to 2nd. November during lunch hours and tea time.

## EDITORIAL

### Unity! Unity!

It is surprising, if not shocking, to learn that some union members have conjured up a proposal of voluntary membership of our Students' Union.

Some of us may think that they have not benefited much from their membership of the Students' Union. To them, the Union may only mean a tea-cup in the Union Canteen, or some stationery or bags in the Co-op. But our Union is much more hard working behind the scene.

Without the Students' Union, who can help the freshmen to get acquainted with the University, or run the canteen and co-op, or produce the widely read Undergrad regularly, or organise our sports and other cultural activities? It is impossible here to exhaust the list of things that the Union is doing for us.

And, apart from all these, it is only through a Union, which represents ALL students in our University, that we can fight for reforms inside our University, or voice our opinions about social or political injustice — merely because unity is power.

Indeed, to suggest voluntary affiliation to our Union would almost amount to a conspiracy trying to cripple our Students' Union and to break up the unity among us.

We, therefore, call upon all the students in our University to reject this proposal.

The views expressed by our contributors are not necessarily those of the Editorial Board.

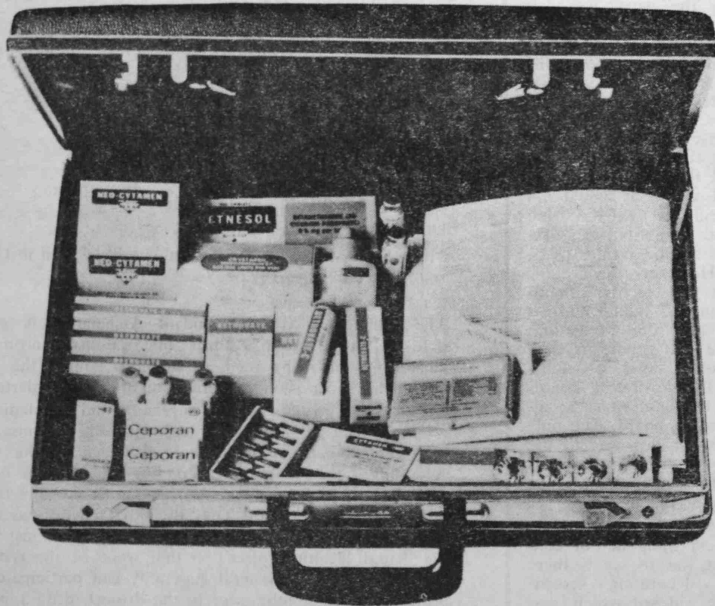
The Editorial Board wishes to thank the special support of the Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd.

1st & 2nd EGM

Time: Friday, 22nd October, 1971  
5:30 p.m.

Place: Loke-Yew Hall

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# Know Our New Blood

Now that the Freshmen have begun their University life, it is high time for us to know something about their potentials. The following, compiled from their record sheets, may give our reader a fair idea of what stuff our 1st year is made of.

	Gentlemen	Ladies
1. Number of Record Sheets received:	115	28
(Note: The whole class consists of 150 with 31 ladies — a record-breaking proportion.)		
2. Age:		
(a) 24 or above	1	1
(b) 22	2	0
(c) 21	10	1
(d) 20	48	12
(e) 19	41	11
(f) 18	10	3
Comments: It is rather amusing to note that 3 of our young gentlemen claimed to be born in 1971!		
3. Place of birth:		
(a) Hong Kong	100	24
(b) China or other countries	15	4
4. Marital status:		
(a) Single	82	24
(b) "Unmarried"	33	4
5. Religion:		
(a) Roman Catholic	27	4
(b) Christian	12	5
(c) Islam	0	1
(d) Nil	76	18
6. Matriculation results:		
(a) 3 distinctions	5	0
(b) 2 distinctions	12	3
(c) 1 distinction	33	8
(d) Number of credits gained	213	56
(e) Exempted	3	1
Comments: Most of them are strongest in Chemistry and weakest in the Use of English.		
7. Have brother/sister studying in		
(a) 4th year	3	1
(b) 3rd year	2	2
(c) 2nd year	1	0

	Gentlemen	Ladies
8. Responsible posts held in school:		
(a) Head Prefect	4	1
(b) Prefect/Monitor	39	9
(c) Chairman/adviser of clubs/societies	33	9
(d) Committee members of clubs/societies	43	10
9. Responsible posts held outside school:	18	2
Comments: One lady is a pharmacist. Many have taken leadership training courses.		
10. Sports (school or house teams standard):		
(a) Swimming	9	2
(b) Football	9	0
(c) Basketball/Netball	11	4
(d) Volleyball	4	0
(e) Tennis	1	1
(f) Table-tennis	7	4
(g) Badminton	6	1
(h) Field & Track events	10	2
11. Experience in other extra-curricular activities:		
(a) Student publications	50	11
(b) Photography	19	4
(One remarked that he is a frequent family photographer)		
(c) Poster designing	8	5
(d) Participating/organising Exhibitions	56	14
(e) Organising social activities	27	4
(f) Organising cultural activities	9	3
(g) Social services	40	11
(h) Attending/organising Conferences	11	6
(i) Fund-raising projects	18	10
(j) Group singing	25	11
(k) Musical instruments	23	6
(mainly piano and guitar)		
12. Skills:		
(a) Typing	18	8
(b) First Aid Certificate	7	4
(c) Life Saving Awards/Certificates	8	0
(d) Duke of Edinburgh's Award	1	1
13. No extra-curricular activities whatsoever:	6	1

Conclusion: It may be noticed that the freshmen this year are less book-bound as they were. At least, the majority of them shows active participation in extracurricular activities, with much leadership potentials. It is equally gratifying to learn that that many of them no longer remain as the silent majority, but step forth to voice their opinions when the need arises. Carry on, prospective doctors.

(CKW)

## 「小兒護理指導展覽會」見聞錄

這個由香港大學醫學會主辦的「小兒護理指導展覽會」，事前曾有充份準備。宣傳方面不單只限於貼街招，並且利用最有力的宣傳媒介——電視。其聲勢自然浩大。而這次所動用的人力物力之多，相信是史無前例。歷時數月，始準備妥當，可謂千呼萬喚始出來，關心本港嬰兒健康的人士無不欲睹為快。

此次展覽假座大會堂展覽廳，地點適中，場地寬敞，設備方面自屬一流。大會定於該日下午二時開幕。

會場大門入口處，安放着一個大木牌，上面整整齊齊地貼着「我們對於小兒護理會否盡了責任？」十數個大字，其旁為一英文句，意亦相同。這些字是用膠板加工製成，其製作接近職業水平，頗不簡單。這些白底字漆上紅色，甚為醒目，大收先聲奪人之效，而其旁放幾張活潑嬰兒的照片，更令人曠景生情。由此可見大會負責人的場地佈置方面會下過一番工夫，而他們的工作熱忱及魄力，於此一斑亦可窺全豹矣。

展覽部份，共分為五大類，各有特色。第一部份為「正常發展過程」。嬰兒正常發展部份，純用圖畫表達，黃底黑線條，效果甚佳。這部份並包括 *growth chart* 及影響發育之因素。有人說如果旁置一把尺，一個磅，使那些心急的父母立即知其愛兒的身高體重是否正當，則效果更好。

第二部份是「營養」。其中以素缺乏病 (deficiency diseases) 的展覽最有吸引力。因為圖片相當多，講解者特別落力，所以常常圍滿人。對此最感興趣的多為學生。其他部份，吸引很多年青的母親，他們常常發問，工作人員亦不厭其煩地為他們解答。「戒奶」方面，表達方式與別不同，着重簡單易明，盡量利用大量的圖畫及大字，使人一望而知其綱領，這部份利用一塊「大字報」作為「開場白」，它上面寫着：「為什麼香港的兒童比歐美的兒童瘦弱？」使人瞠目驚心，故令觀眾欲罷不能，非看過究竟不可。

跟着是「小兒常見的疾病及其預防」。這裏特別之處，是一個「選擇題有獎問答」的攤位，測驗的內容為醫學常識，每一題有四個答案，參加者按鈕作答，答中便會聽見「悅耳」的聲音，獎品是朱古力，是頗合小孩「胃口」的。不過有些題目頗為艱深，醫學科生一時大意，分分鐘老貓燒鬚。然而會場中却出現很多神童，獲獎甚多。原來他們雖然年紀輕輕，便已懂得使用 *mother's touch* 了。真是後生可畏，不過辦事人可能早已見及此，獎品準備充足，正是人人有份，永不落空。

其後是「小兒常見的意外及預防」。其表達方式實而不華，而內容方面更值得年輕的母親細心研究。最後是「小兒心理」。不但年青人對此感到

興趣，家長們亦欲知一二。因為每個家長不但關心其子女的智力發展，並且將小兒心理的其他各方面亦頗重視。有人認為這部份的表現最佳，因為其表達方式新穎，令人留深刻的印象。例如「兒童的友誼」方面，採用提出問題，用選擇題回答的方式。觀眾按鈕作答，答案正確便亮燈。雖無獎品，但人人經過，亦自動「一回答這些難題。可見設計者不但對小兒心理有研究，對成人心理亦頗有認識。

其後是看電影。可惜其中有兩部為英語對白，不諳英語者，無法明白其內容，不過據說後來有人負責「解畫」。這兩部電影的大意為兒童年紀小時頑皮，及後年齡漸長，逐漸懂事，便會聽從大人的教導。此時期父母不宜呵責他們，最後放映 *1-2-3*，其中有些是管教兒童的難題及其解決辦法，相當有意義。

關於攤位方面，最吸引人的當然是「選擇題有獎問答」。若論內容之重要性，則又以「營養」及「小兒心理」為最，因為香港人對這方面的知識比較缺乏。以言淺白易明，則又數「戒奶」。

關於觀察方面，人數多自不待言。其中女多於男，而又以年青的女性佔多數。據說這個展覽會的主要對象為「未來母親」。若如此，則大會於宣傳方面可算成功。觀眾之中，相信以學生、教師及家庭主婦佔多數，不過其他階層人士亦不少。

有些觀眾的學習精神甚佳，筆記由課室抄到展覽會，不知他們是在搜集作文資料或是預備他日學以致用。

亦有不小青年男女，雙雙對對參觀展覽會，他們「細聲講，大聲笑」，羨煞旁人。更有很多年青夫婦，携同他們的心血結晶，到場參觀。他們不需勞煩工作人員，而互相發問，互相解答，因為經驗加理論，乃最佳之學習方法也。純理論派的醫科生隨時可能被他們「考起」。

關於此次展覽的批評，外間人的意見暫時不得而知，不過很多「自己人」却賣花讚花香，有某大仙說：「想彈都有得彈！」不過亦有人說，此次展覽，「調查」的部份太少，若能加重份量則更佳。

由此次展覽觀之，「小兒護理指導委員會」對本港嬰兒的關注，可謂無微不至，既關心其正常發展，又恐其營養不良，更恐其有意外及疾病，甚至連心理發展，亦無遺漏。本港嬰兒未來的正常健康發育，定必可期。不過將來那些身體發育健全，精力過剩而無處發洩的年青人，假如得不到良好的教育，則後果實在不堪設想。隨之而來令人頭痛的問題是「本港青年的教育」及「如何防止青少年犯罪」。上述問題的嚴重性有逐漸增加的趨勢，而即使在此目前，尋求其他解決該等問題的辦法已為當務之急，不知其他同學有沒有意思主辦一個以上述問題為主題的 *workshop* 否？

# 啟思

香港大學學生會

醫學會月刊

第三卷  
第十期

一九七一年十月十五日

## 心房間隔缺損

梁兆文



在先天性心臟病中，心房間隔缺損是較常見之一種。大致上可分為以下四類：

1. 原發孔型缺損。其中又可分為(甲)單純性原發孔型缺損，及(乙)心內膜墊缺損。

2. 繼發孔型缺損。其中又可分為(甲)卵圓瓣殘缺，(乙)高位缺損，(丙)低位缺損，及(丁)混合型缺損。

3. 房間隔缺如，又可稱為共同心房。

4. 合併其他病理，如合併二尖瓣狹窄而成為LUTEM BACHER氏綜合症，合併肺動脈瓣狹窄而成為法樂氏三聯症，又可合併肺靜脈異位引流，或大血管錯位等。

**病理生理** 在正常情形下，左心房壓力高於右心房凡二、三公厘汞柱。若有心房間隔缺損，這壓力級便足以驅使血液自左向右分流。故除腔靜脈之回流全部經右心房入右心室外，且有相當程度之肺靜脈回流經過缺損而入右心室而至右心室。於是肺循環增多，分流流量倍於體循環量，其比例有由兩倍以致多倍者。大抵上如分流量比例低於2比1則病象不大顯著。反之則往往有增加心肺負擔及引致日後肺動脈高血壓，及右心室衰竭，甚至出現心房間逆流而成EISENMEYER氏綜合症。

**病象** 缺損較小的可以終生無病象。較大的則視乎分流比例之輕重而有不同之病象程度。輕者往往待青年後期方才明顯。重者自幼便會有發育不全。尤其是原發孔型中的心內膜墊缺損很少能渡過童年的。

**主要病狀** 為勞動後氣促，心悸，呼吸道感染，和心力衰竭等。在心臟聽診方面，主要發現為收縮期雜音和肺動脈第二音擴大及分裂。晚期又有頸部靜脈怒張，肝臟腫大，水腫等體症。

**X光檢查** 心臟作右心房及右心室擴大，肺動脈圓錐突出，肺根陰影增加，肺野充血。在透視上有時可見到肺根「舞蹈」。主動脈弓縮小。

**心電圖** 常有P波增高，電軸右偏，右心室肥大，右側束支傳導阻滯。原發孔型的病例，又往往有左右心室

室同時肥大，及電軸轉向左側等現象。

**心導管檢查** 不但可以明確診斷，及發現其他併合症。且可根據其血液動力學改變的程度，來估計缺損之大小。主要的檢查資料是(甲)右心房血氧含量較上腔靜脈提高百分之二以上，或較下腔靜脈提高百分之五以上，(乙)導管經過心房間隔缺損，由右心房進入左心房，甚至進入肺靜脈。(丙)右心室收縮及肺動脈血壓作動力性之增加。(丁)心血管造影，將特製導管進入左心房，用快速壓力注入顯影劑，連續攝影，X光照片可顯示顯影劑回流至右心房，可與卵圓孔未閉鑒別。

**指示劑稀釋曲綫** 當染料劑注入腔靜脈時，紀錄曲綫除有自左向右分流之現象外，尚有時示有小波峯於先，表示最初注射時有少量染料自右向左分流。可以根據曲綫改變之程度，從而估計出缺損之大小。

**治療** 本病的唯一治療方法，為修補缺損。而在任何現代化之醫學中心，體外循環是唯一正確的修補手術方法。由於可以對心臟內作直接之檢查和手術，故又有直視心臟手術之稱。在本港過去二百八十宗直視心臟手術中，修補心房間隔缺損占七十一宗，約四份一強。其中女性佔四十一宗，男性佔三十宗。其分類如下：

原發孔型缺損五宗，其中單純性四宗，心內膜墊缺損一宗。繼發孔型缺損六十四宗，其中卵圓瓣殘缺或缺損一宗。房間隔缺如(共同心房)佔兩宗。如佔多數。房間隔缺如(共同心房)佔兩宗。

以上七十一宗病例又包括有十四宗合併其他病理。計有二尖瓣狹窄一宗，二尖瓣關閉不全兩宗，合併肺動脈瓣狹窄而成為法樂氏三聯症有八宗，部份肺靜脈異常回流兩宗，全部肺靜脈異常回流有一宗。但以上諸病例並不包括與法樂氏四聯症合併之房間隔缺損在內。

**修補缺損之技巧** 可以用直接縫合，或用人做纖維維如TEFLON修補，又可用本身之心包移植至缺損之位置。以筆者個人之經驗。一個相當大而邊緣則相當鬆弛之缺損往往可以直接縫合。但一個較小而邊緣收縮之缺損則反而必須用TEFLON或一塊心包修補。其中又以心包較為理想，因為既無外物反應作用，而又質地易

於使用於心房之內。筆者曾經用心包修補一宗共同心房，一宗心房間隔缺損合併肺靜脈全部異常回流，都很成功。較嚴重之合併症，厥為二尖瓣狹窄或關閉不全。在此類病例，二尖瓣之病理必須予以改正，否則單純修補缺損可能導致更嚴重之肺靜脈充血。通過房間隔缺損以處理二尖瓣之病理並不太困難。筆者曾經一次通過缺損以施行二尖瓣擴張術，對狹窄之改正，頗收滿意之效果。又另一次通過缺損而用人做心臟替換關閉不全之二尖瓣，技術上並無特別困難。

在法樂氏三聯症之病例，合併之肺動脈瓣狹窄必須與房間隔缺損同時修正，否則無從收到預期之效果。筆者認為在循環動力學上，修正肺動脈瓣狹窄較修補缺損更為重要。在過去八宗病例，都能按此原則治療。術後效果亦皆令人滿意。

大致上修補心房間隔缺損，在直視心臟手術中，是把握較高而又死亡率較低之一種。在本港上述七十一宗病例，死亡有二宗，佔百分之三弱。其中之一為心內膜墊缺損，是心缺損之最嚴重而又處理困難之一類。在世界各地此類病例之手術死亡率通常都在百分之五至七十五之間。

## 心靈細語

對着滿窗的夕陽餘暉，懷着悠悠忽忽的心情，曼霞，我又想起妳。一縷縷、一絲絲的懷舊追昔情緒，一步緊一步地爬上我空洗紊亂的心頭。生活，是否真是如此這般令人失望，令人提不起勁？

今天，又是一個如同成千上萬個已在指間溜過的週末大好時光，上午，參觀了一個圖書館，面對着十幾二十幾個無笑容的新面孔，實在令人心涼，但自己擺出的又何妨不是一副死沉沉的樣子。人，歸根究底都是自私的，只想在別人處得到益處，得到快樂，至於自己能貢獻的一點一滴力量，永遠是置於腦後的。唯一引起我好感的，是圖書館的女講解員，既溫文又細心，頭髮畧過耳下，穿着樸實大方，給人和藹可親的感覺。

下午陪同學去買了一架顯微鏡，又去書局買了一些書，雖然坐了不少順風車，但仍感到疲乏不堪。在薄扶林道和同學分手之後，我就去探訪住在般舍道的一位朋友。本來，我是可以搭車直達的，但有時人在悶得發慌時，却更喜歡將自己鎖在自我的小天地中。對於人頭湧湧的浮生社會，到底存於多少期望？緩步於寂靜的般舍道上，煥熱炙膚的烈日之下，心情一片空白。入大學，應感到興奮鼓舞，應該起勇氣，面對新的一頁生活史，但死板板的人，是永遠缺乏這份喜悅，這股衝勁，生活能給於你什麼？還不是要你自己去找尋，去發拓？但生活在矛盾之中的人，却永遠沒有這份信心。曼霞，真想不到吧，與你分手了二年的我，仍然是一個多愁善感，懦弱無能的我。

