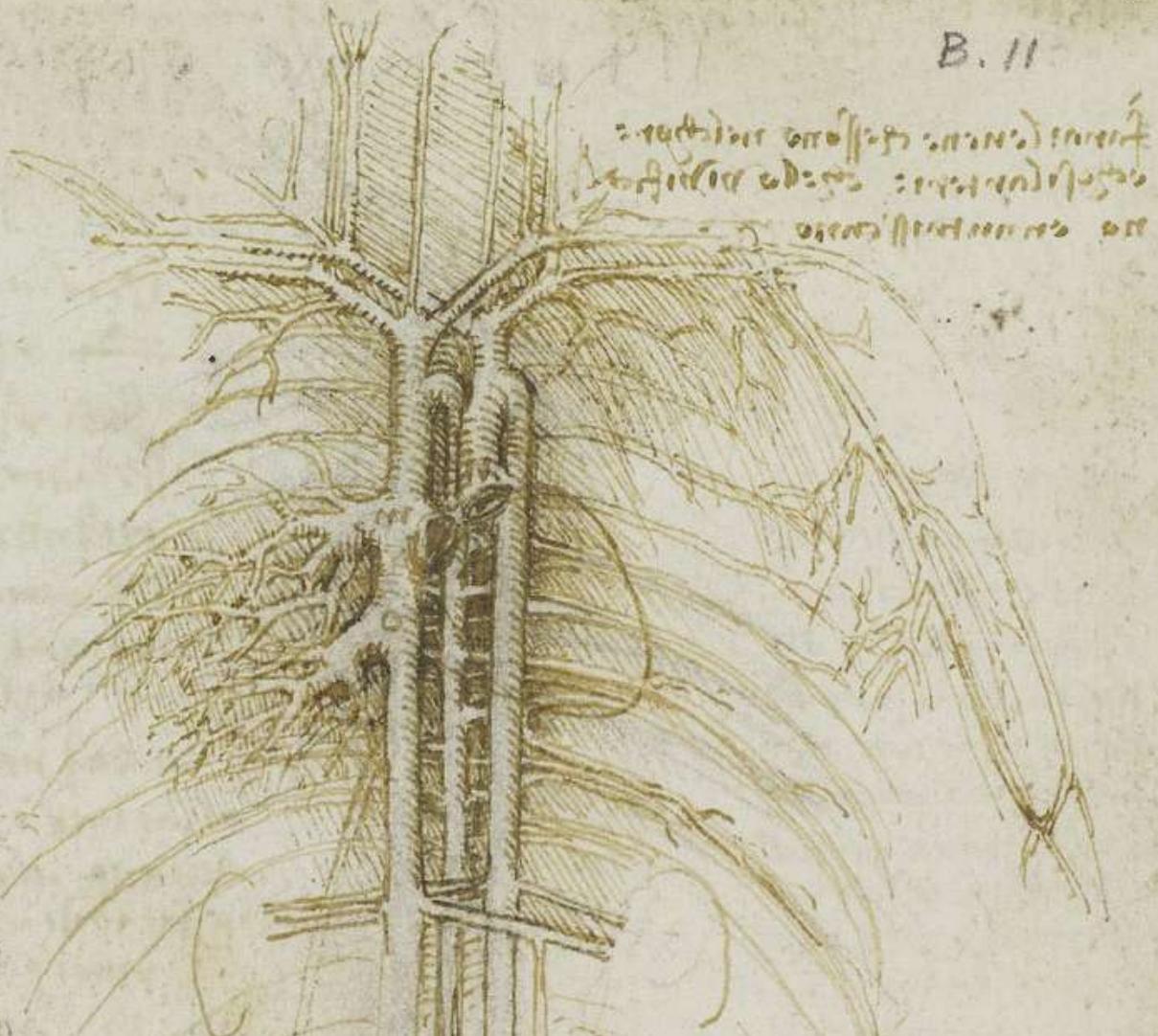


B. II

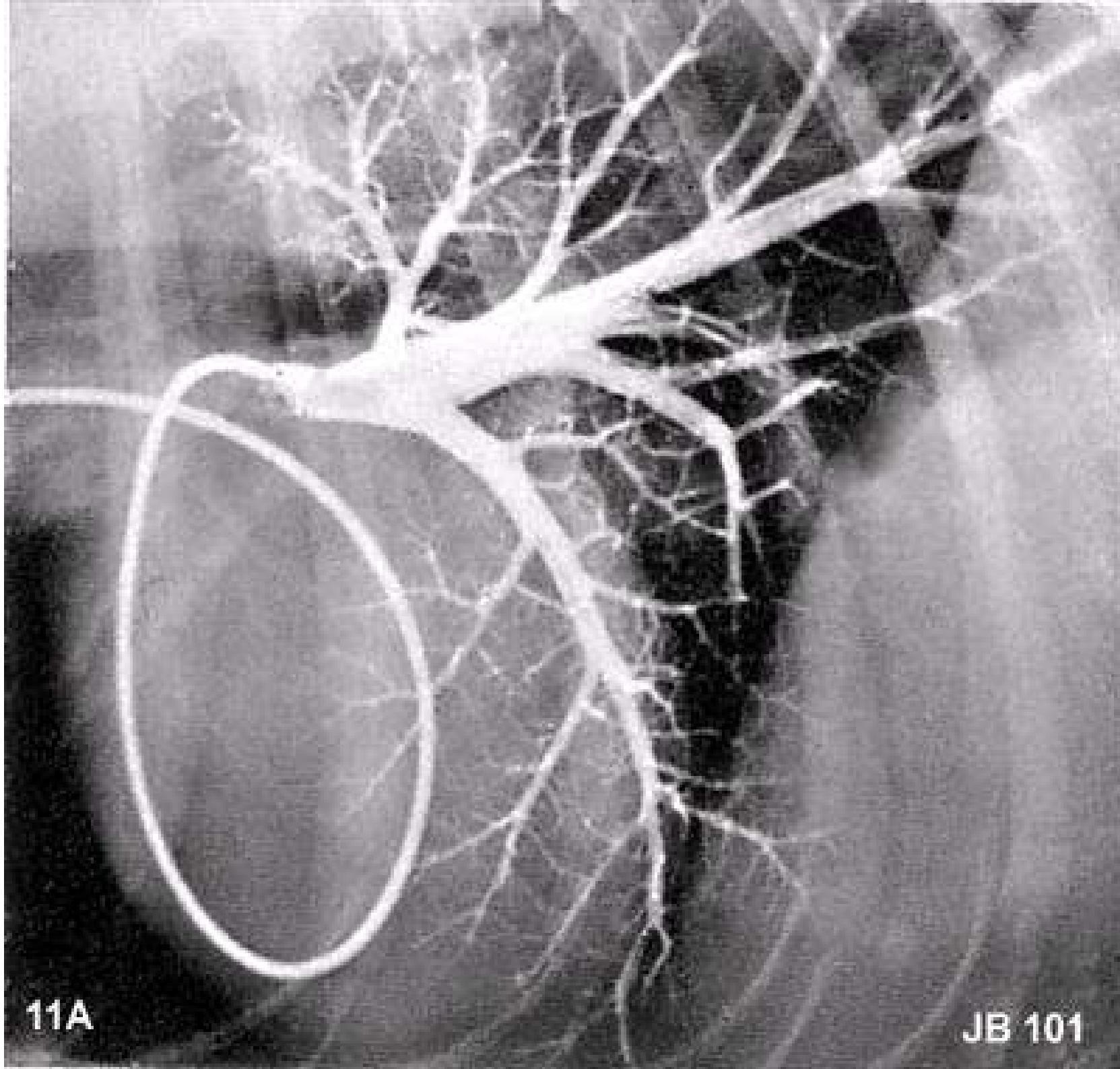


the palm tree
is a very tall
and strong tree
it has a very
large trunk

the

on one of

the tallest trees
in the world
it is said to be
as high as 100
feet or more



11A

JB 101

TABULA III

ARTERIA MAGNA, AOPTH, הַנְּבֹזֶב, HAORTI EX SISTRO CORDIS SINU ORIENS, ET VITALEM SPIRITVM TOTI CORPORI DEFERENS, NATV.

RALE, MQ. V. E CALOREM PER CONTRACTIONEM ET DILATATIONEM TEMPERANS.

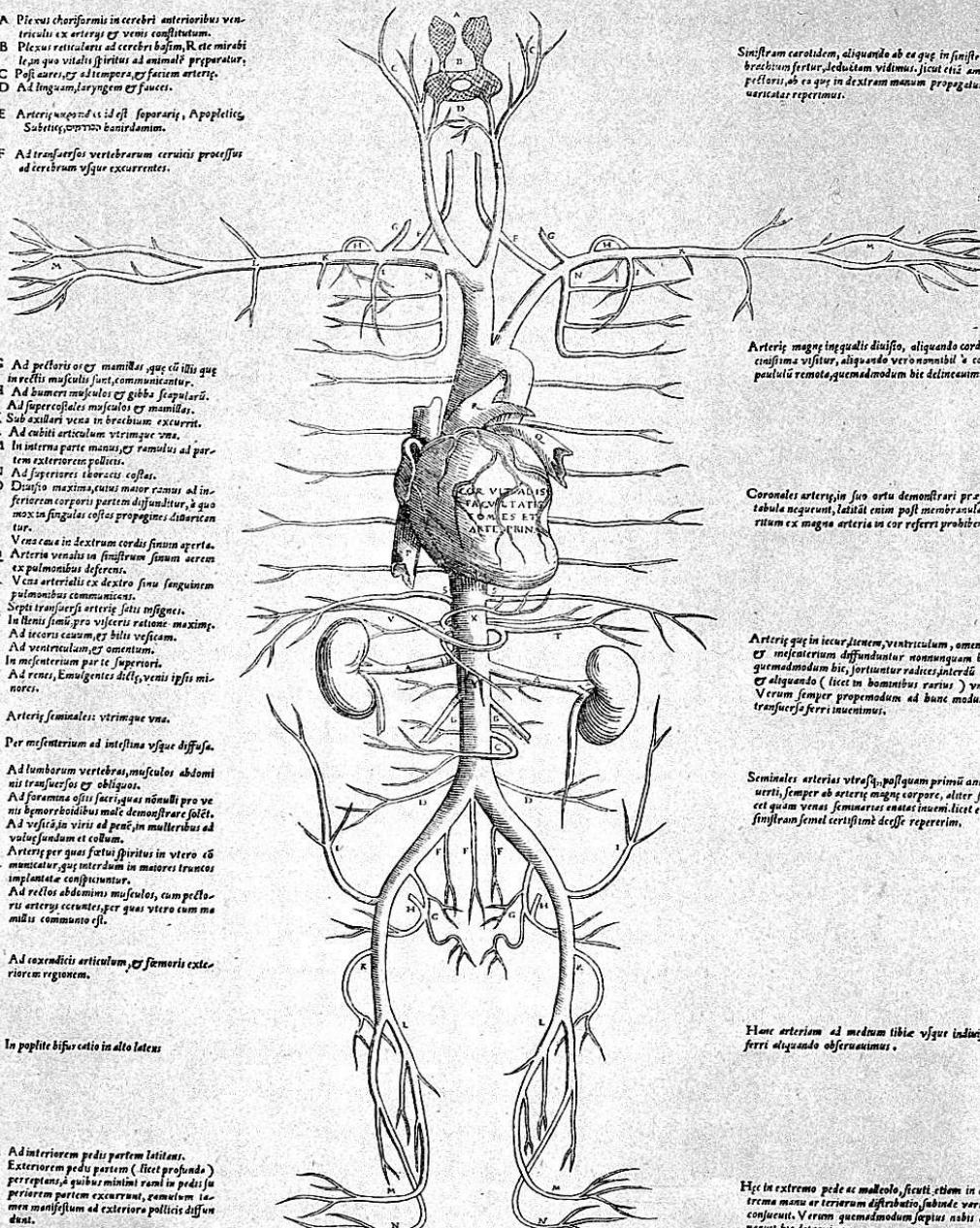
- A Plexus choriformis in cerebri anterioribus ventriculi ex arteria et vena constitutum.
- B Plexus reticularis ad cerebri basim. Rete mirabile in quo vitalis spiritus ad animalē preparatur.
- C Post arterię extempora, et faciem arterię.
- D Ad linguam, laryngem et fauces.
- E Arteria vagans id est saporaria, Apoplezie, Subtilis, opisthotonos, emicardiam.
- F Ad transversos vertebrarum cervicis processus ad cerebrum usque excurrentes.

- G Ad pectoris et mamillarū que cū illis que in rectis musculis sunt, communiantur.
- H Ad suorum musculos et gibba scapularis.
- I Ad superciliiles musculos et mamillas.
- K Sub collaris vena in brachium excurrens.
- L Ad cubiti articulum vtrimeque vna.
- M In interno parte manus, et ramulus ad partem exteriorem pollicis.
- N Ad superiores thoracis costas.
- O Digitus maximus, cuus major ramus ad inferiorem corpori partem diffunditur, e qua mox in singulas costas propinquas diffunduntur.
- P Vena caeca in dextrum cordis sinu aperta.
- Q Arteria venis in sinistrum suum acern ex palmaribus deferens.
- R Vena arteriosa ex dextro fine sanguinem pulmonarium communica.
- S Septi transversi arteria, fata nuptialis.
- T In flentis fons pro vixit, relatio maxima.
- V Ad uterum caucum et hila vesicam.
- X Ad ventriculum et omentum.
- Y In mesenterium pars ita superioris.
- Z Ad renes, Emulgentes dicitur, vena ipsi minoris.
- B Arteria seminales, vtrimeque vna.
- C Per mesenterium ad intestina usque diffusa.
- D Ad lumborum vertebrae, musculos abdominis transversos et obliquos.
- F Ad fons arterios et sacrae nonnulli pro ventre hemoroidibus molle demonstrare solent.
- G Ad vesicam virilis et penes, in mulleribus ad vasa vasorum et colibus.
- H Arteria que felis spiritus in vitro committitur, sive interdum maiores trunci implente constringitur.
- I Ad rectos abdominis musculos, complicita arteria venante, per quas vitro cum maiori communio est.
- K Ad tarsodicty articulum, et femoris exteriorem regionem.

L In poplite bifurcatio in alto lateris

- M Ad anterioriem pedis partem latitatem.
- N Exteriorem pedu partem (ficti profunda) per epian, quibus minimi rami in extremitate partem excurrent, ramulus item manifestum ad exteriore pollicis diffunduntur.

NOTATV DIGNAE ARTERIAE MAGNAE SOBOLES CENTVM ET QVADRAGINTA SEPTEM APPARENT.



Sinistrum carotidem, aliquando ab eo que in sinistrum brevius fertur, lediculū vidimus, scutellū ambas pectoris, ab eo que in dextrum manu propagatur diu ericulat reperimus.

Arteria magna inequalis diuista, aliquando cordi vicinissima visiter, aliquando vero nonnihil a corde paululum remote, quemadmodum hic delineauimus.

Coronales arterias in suo ortu demonstrari possunt tabula negavit, latitudine enim post membrana subfascium ex magna arteria in cor referri prohibentes.

Arteria que in incurvitate, ventriculum, omentum et mesenterium diffunduntur non sanguine binas quemadmodum hic, fortuantur radices, interdu treis, et aliquando (licet in bonitibus rarior) unam. Verum semper propinquum ad dunc modum in transversa ferrari invenimus.

Seminale arterias transversas, postquam primū animaduerti, semper ab arteria magna corpore, altera sibi, et quam venas seminales ente inueni, licet etiam sinistra semel certissimū esse reperiuntur,

Hanc arteriam ad medium tibie usque indutissimā ferrī aliquando obseruavimus.

Hic in extremo pede se molesto, fuscis, et item in extremitate manus et teritorum distibutio, subinde varicis confluunt. Verum quemadmodum septius nobis apparet, hic dextrum.

TABULA II

VENÆ CAVÆ, IECORARIÆ, KOIΛΗΣ, ΗΑ-
NABVB DESCRIPTIO, QVA SANGVIS OMNIVM PARTIVM NUTRIMENTVM PER
UNIVERSVM CORPVS DIFFUNDITVR.

- A Vena poplitea, et ad tempora.
- B Ad nervi frontis et superiores maxillam.
- C Ad linguam, larynxem, fons et palatum.
- D Inter ingulares, Apoplectica Profunda.
- E Jugularis externe, Quæcum estiam Apoplectica vocant.
- F Ad collum, tubus pollicis.
- G Per transversos vertebrarum cervicis processus, in spinalis medullam et cerebrum extinxuntur.
- K Ad scapularum gibbum et lata costernata.
- L Humeralis, tubi exterior, Chephalica, Capitis.
- M Ad anteriora pectoris et mamillas.
- N Ad musculos thoraci superiores.

- O Axillaris, cubiti interior, dextra ecoris, fons brevis dexter, Bifurcata.
- P Ramus ob humeral ad medium.
- Q Ramus ob axillaris ad medium.
- R Ad cubiti articulum ad humeralem.
- S Ad cubiti articulum ob extorris.
- T Media, communis, Media, Nigra, Fons brachii, Mater. Hec interdixit ad cubiti articulum incipit, et elevando paulo inferius.
- V Vena in extrema mano, venarum propagatio.
- A Ad superioris guttaris colligatim, venas tres.
- B Ad allel inferioris costarum, Graui aqyos hoc est per extorris dexter. Considera ex dextra parte vena eam hanc producit.
- C Portio casei in dextro cordo fons producit.
- D Coronaria vena exparsa vocata, que interdum gemina, quodmodum coronaria arteria apparet.
- E Septi transversi vena, que aliquando tres videntur.

- G Afinis muscularis et loci lani vicina.
- H Ad tenuum adiposum membranam.

- I Sanguinem seruum in renes deferentes Emulgentes appellatae.
- K Seminalis sinistra, que interdum remulum à causa effundit, sive vena cum ipsa coll.
- L Seminalis vena dextra.
- M Ad singulis lumborum vertebrae.

- N Ad lumborum musculos, et transversos obliquos ab domino.

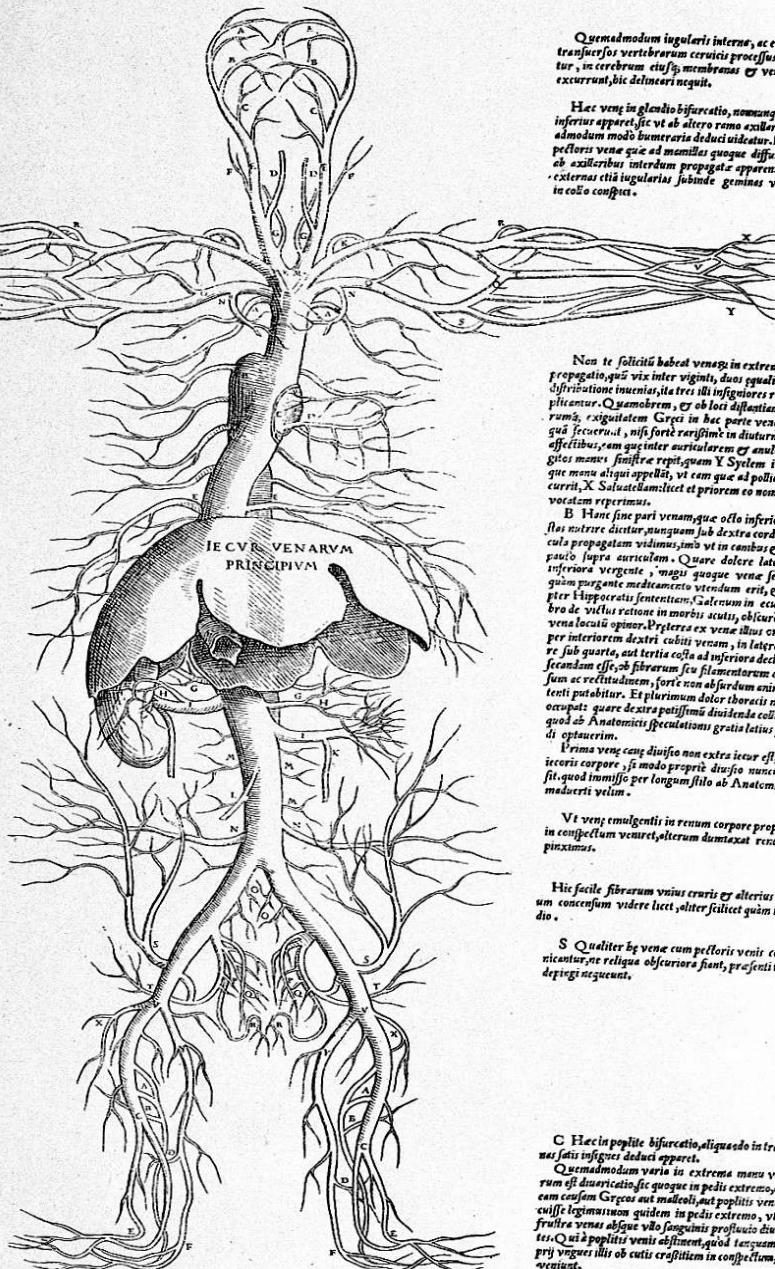
- O Ad offi scari foramina.
- P Ad rectum infundibulum et lata circumventia.
- Q Ad vesicam et viterum.
- R Ad penem, seu valva collum et fundum.
- S Ad pubis, et transversos abdominis musculos, et magna huius pars ad rectos musculos prodest cum pectoris vena coll.

- T Ad coxenditores exteiros musculos.
- V Per jamur in extremum venum pedem.
- X Ad coxenditores articulum et exteiros foramina.
- Y Per interos foraminis sub cutaneum in extremum usque pedem excurrit.

- A Hi due rami a maiori vena ad femoris medium enti poplitei venam constituant.
- B A poplitei vena, in exteiros femoris cutem.
- C In poplite latissima duoflo.
- D Ad forae cutaneum, quæ vena et in politis venis varices oborari solent.

- E Extierior malleolum perpetranus, et in exteirom pedi partem diffusa Schistica, quid coxa, dicti medius appellata.
- F Interors malleolum perpetranus et deinde pedis interiore, Matris vena quod vteri mali abigenit faciat dille, Sphene.

ALIQUI VENAE CAVAE RAMOS INSIGNIORES CENTVM ET SEXAGINTA OCTO POSVERVNT.



Quemadmodum jugularis interna, ac ea que per transversos vertebrarum cervicis processus propagatur, in cerebrum etiam membranas et ventriculus extinxuntur, sed delinctoris nequit.

Hec vena in glandis bifurcatio, nonnquam post pulsus apparere, sic ut ab altero remo exiliatur, quemadmodum modo bumeraria deduci uidetur. Præterea pectoris vena que ad mammæ quoque diffundatur ab axillibus interdum propagata apparet. Additæ externæ stria jugularis, subinde gemines vtrime tuco confici.

Non te folioli bobet venæ in extrema manu propagatio, quæ vix inter viginti, duas pulci venarum distributione inueniunt, illæ tristis infigatores sunt implentur. Quamobrem, et ob loci diflationem, vena rum, exiguitatem Greci in hac parte vena, strigula fecerunt, nisi forte rectifimus in diuturnis luctu effectibus, cum que inter surtientem et evolentem de glos manu, simile reptile, Y. Systema in vena que manu aliqui appellat, vi can que ad pollicem excurrit. Salutelam et priorem eo nomine citi vocatum reperimus.

B Hanc sine pari venamque olla inferiores confluentes dicunt, nuncque sub dextra cordis auctor propagata vidimus, sed ut in canthus et foreo paulo supra auriculam. Quare dolore laterali ad inferiora vergente, magis quoque vena felicit, quam purgante medicamenta vitendus erit, et propter Hippocratis sententiam, Galenum in secundo libro de vallis ratione in morbi scutis, obscurâ de secunda locata opinor. Præterea ex vena illius illius ortu, semper interiorum dextræ cubiti vena, in latere dolo re sub quarta, aut tercia colla ad inferiora declinet, secundam efficit, sed fibram seu filamentorum conformatum et rectitudinem, torte non absurdum evinaderit potest. Et plurimum dolor thoracis medium occupat, quare dexter partim dividenda edigatur, quod, quod Anatomici speculations gratis latius preparari possunt.

Prima vena canæ divisa non extra ictus est, sed in interior corpore, si modo proprie dieuo nanoponda fit, quod immixto per longum filio ab Anatomico in modicri velum.

Hi venæ emulgenti in rerum corpore propagatio in compactum veniret, plerumq; dumtaxat rerum deponit.

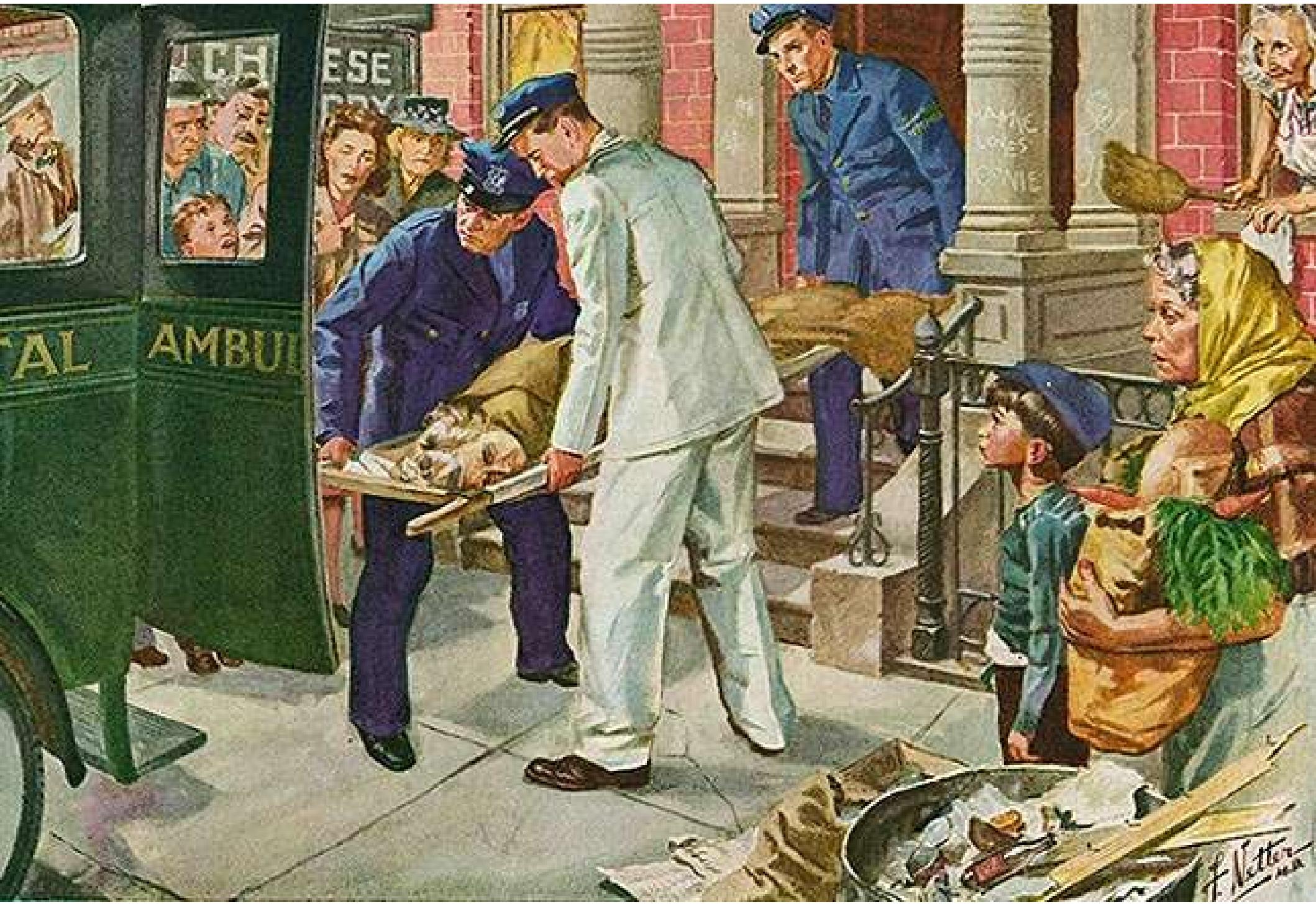
Hic facile fibrarum vnius curvis et alterius mutuum concensum videre licet, altera filicet quam in glen.

S Qualiter hec vena cum pectoris vena, communiter, ne reliqua obscuriora fiant, præsentis tabula deponit.

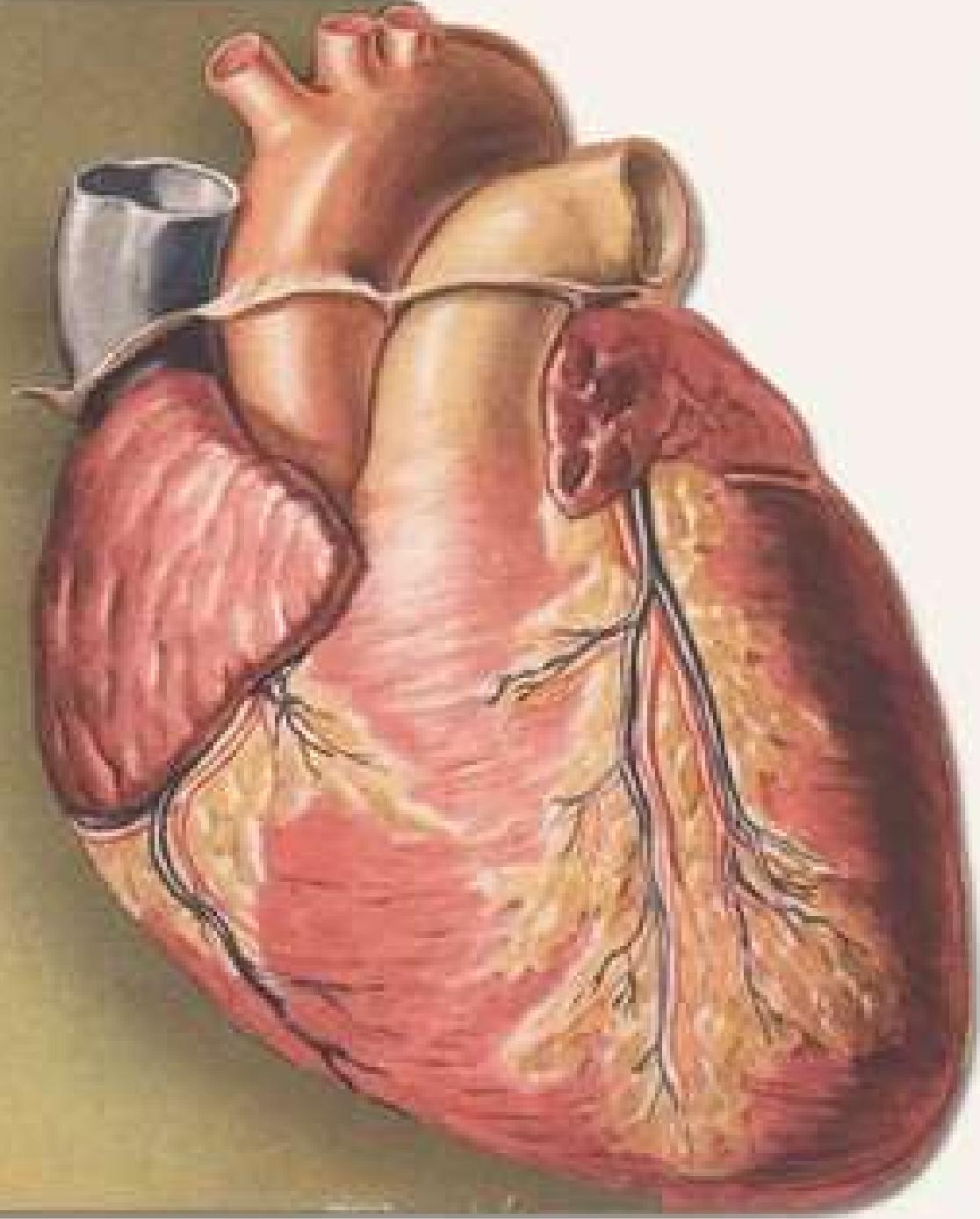
C Hec in poplite bifurcatio aliquando in tre vnam sat infuscata deducit opere.

Quemadmodum varia in extrema manu vena, cum diffusio, sic quoque in pedi extremo, et ob eam confessi Greci aut malocelli, aut poplitis venas, se cuius legitimatus quidem in pedi extremo, ut alij frustre vena abesse vlo sanguinis profusio dividatur. Qui a poplitei vena efficit, quidam tempore pro prij vnguis illis ob cutis erositum in compactum, non venient.

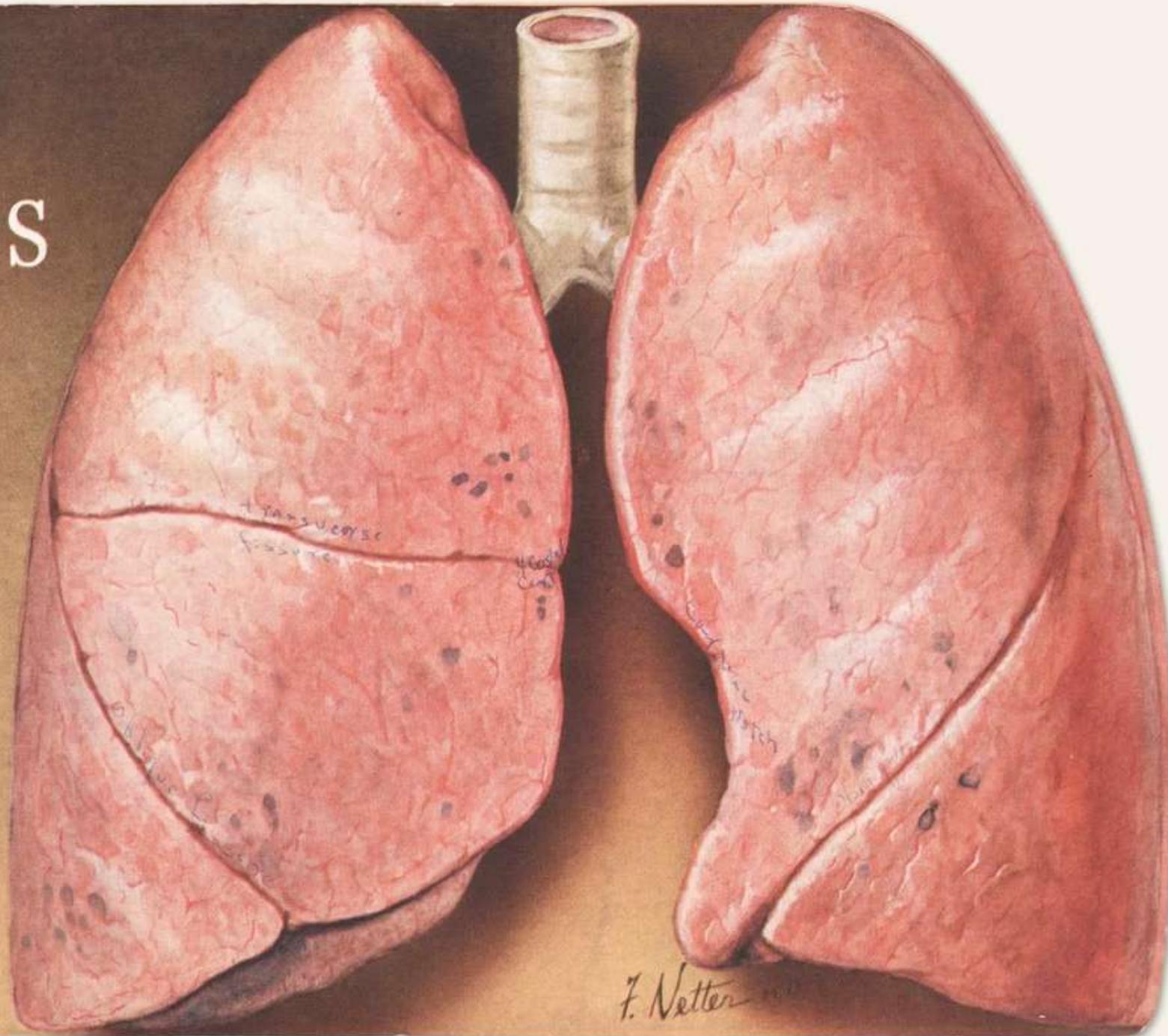


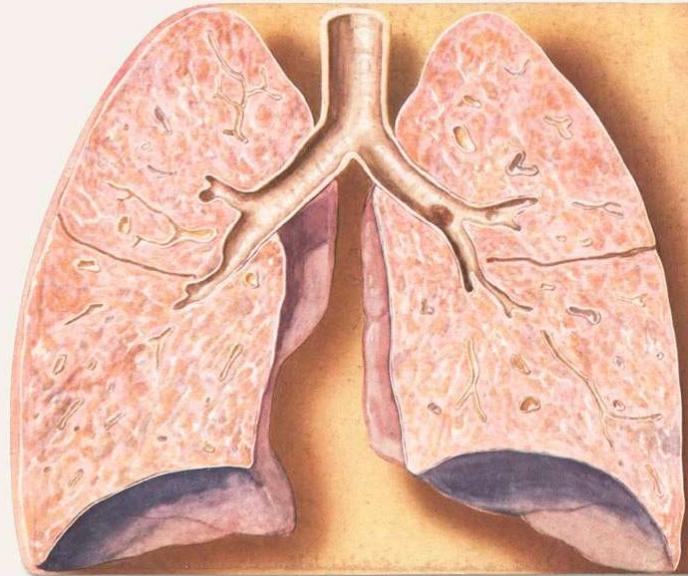


The
HEART



The
LUNGS





ANATOMY OF THE LUNG

EXPANSION: Although the texture of the lungs is uniform throughout, the great blood vessels and bronchi prevent the hilar area from taking any active part in respiration. For this same reason the middle zone has limited functional value. The outer zone is more active in respiration, and parts most free to function, due to their anatomical relationships, are the costosternal and diaphragmatic areas while the apical, mediastinal and posterior regions are mechanically hampered in action. In expansion the right and left upper lobes maintain almost unchanged, their relation to the overlying ribs and intercostal spaces, while the lower lobes, following the diaphragm in its descent, modify their relations to the overlying thoracic wall.

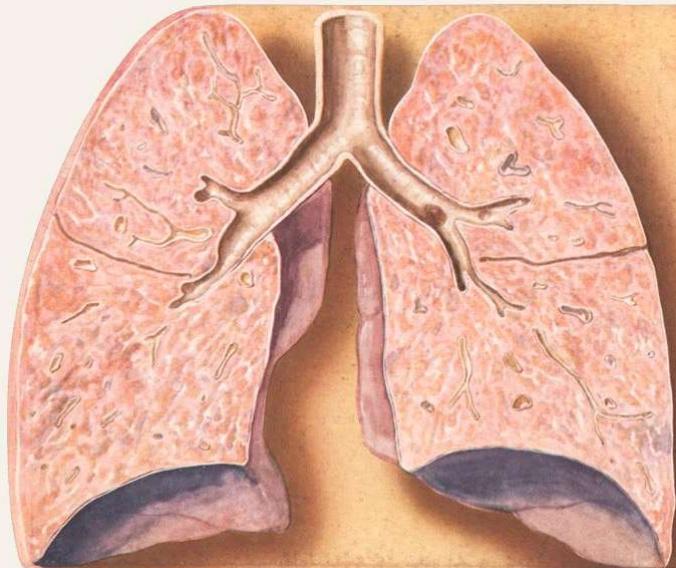
LUNG ROOTS: Each is composed of (1) two pulmonary veins, (2) pulmonary artery, (3) bronchus, (4) one or more small bronchial arteries and veins, (5) pulmonary nerves (derived from the parasympathetic (vagus) and sympathetic nervous systems), (6) lymph vessels and (7) some bronchial lymph nodes.

STRUCTURE OF THE LUNG: The major divisions are 5 lobes, each of which is composed of lobules and they in turn are composed of lung units. Each of these units comprises a terminal bronchiole with its air spaces, blood vessels, lymph vessels and nerves.

STRUCTURE OF BRONCHI: When the large bronchi enter the lungs they become cylindrical and lose the flattening on the posterior aspect which is characteristic of the primary bronchi and trachea. The smaller bronchi and bronchioles possess the same coats as the trachea and primary bronchi, namely, (1) a fibro-elastic membrane in which the cartilaginous rings are embedded, (2) a layer of involuntary muscle, the trachealis muscle, (3) a submucous coat and (4) the lining mucose . . . but as the tubes become smaller by repeated divisions, those coats become thinner and differently arranged.

PLEURA: Each lateral portion of the thoracic cavity is clothed with a thin (usually a single layer of epithelial cells) membrane called the pleura, the pleura which extends over the costosternal, diaphragmatic and mediastinal areas. The lung, in embryonic life, buds off from the pleural cavity, and as it grows, pushes before it a portion of the mediastinal pleura, which is thus invaginated into a portion of the cavity. This becomes the visceral or pulmonary pleura in contradistinction to the parietal pleura which lines the bounding walls.

—Cunningham's
Text-book of Anatomy.



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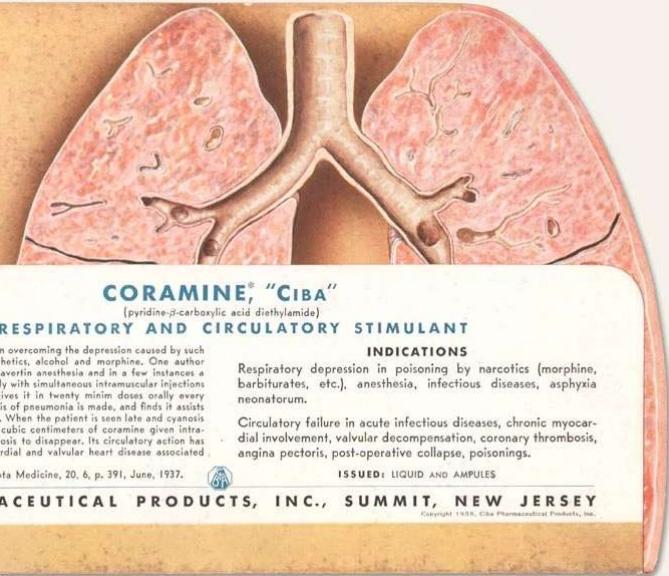
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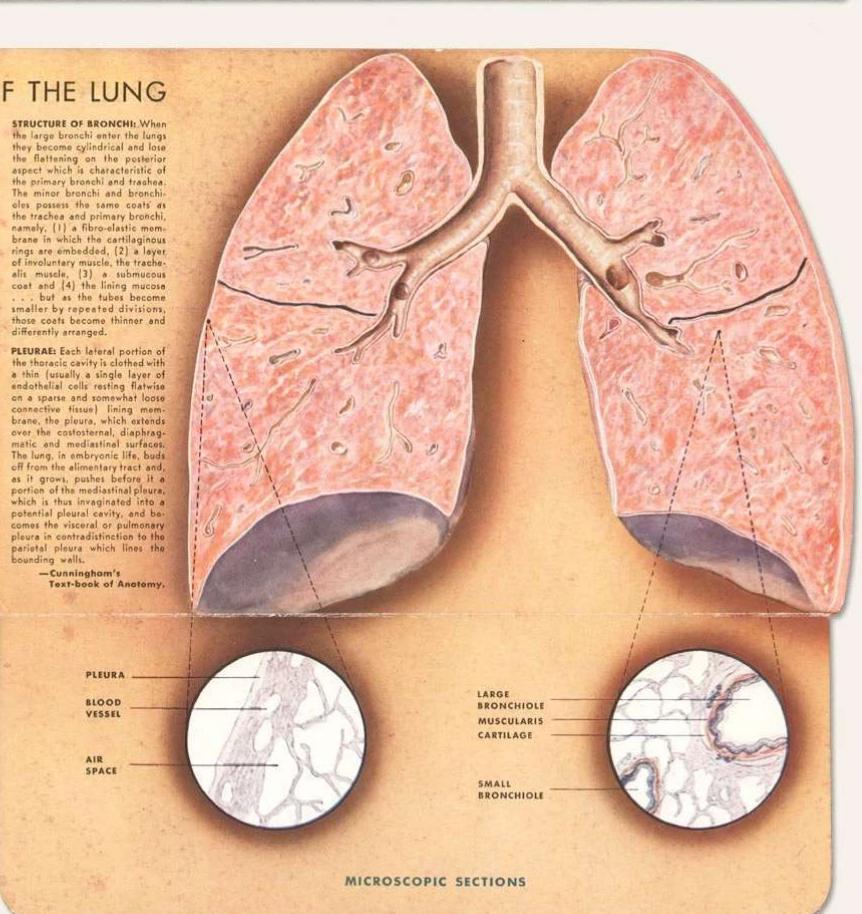
Respiratory depression in poisoning by narcotics (morphine, barbiturates, etc.), anesthesia, infectious diseases, asphyxia neonatorum.

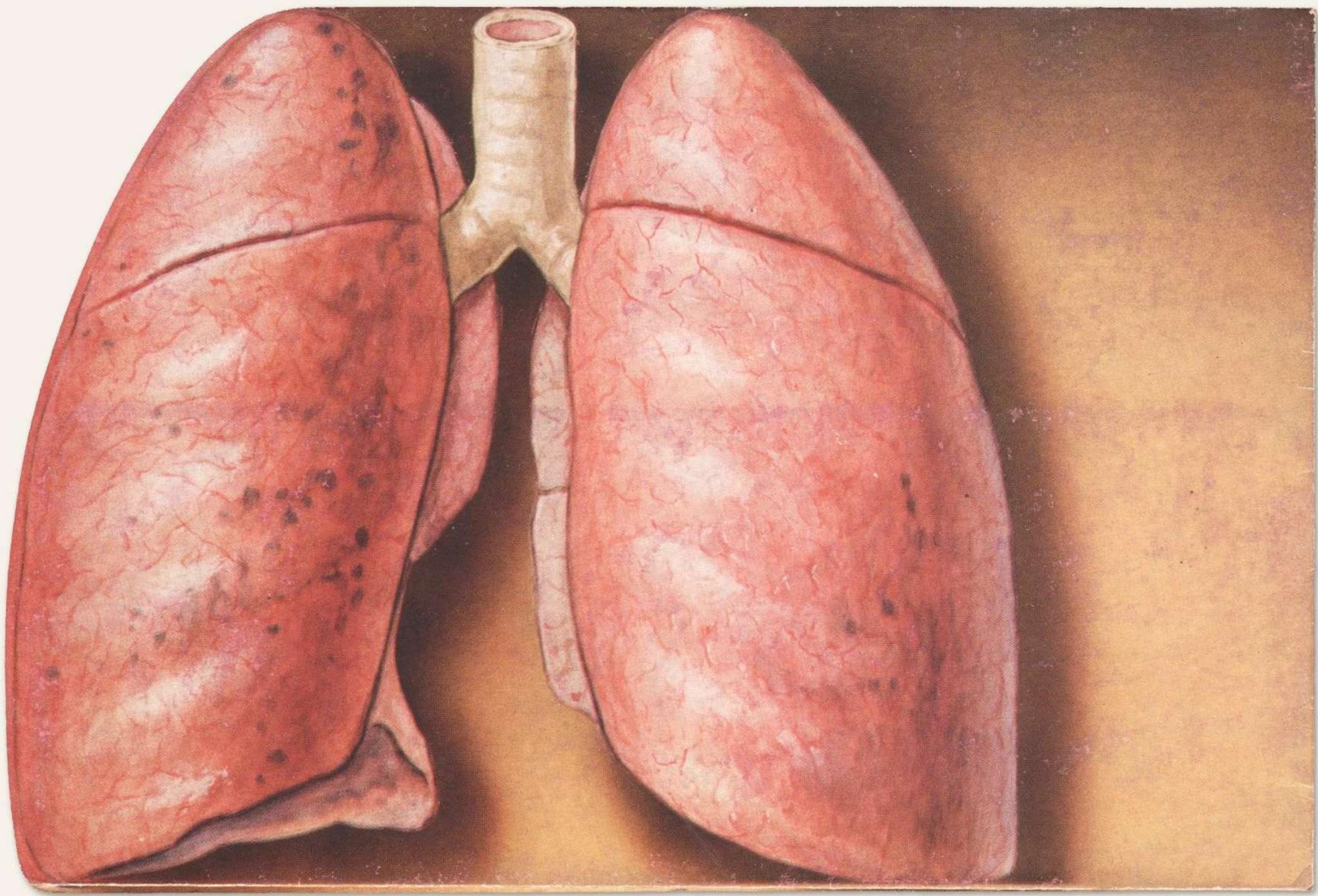
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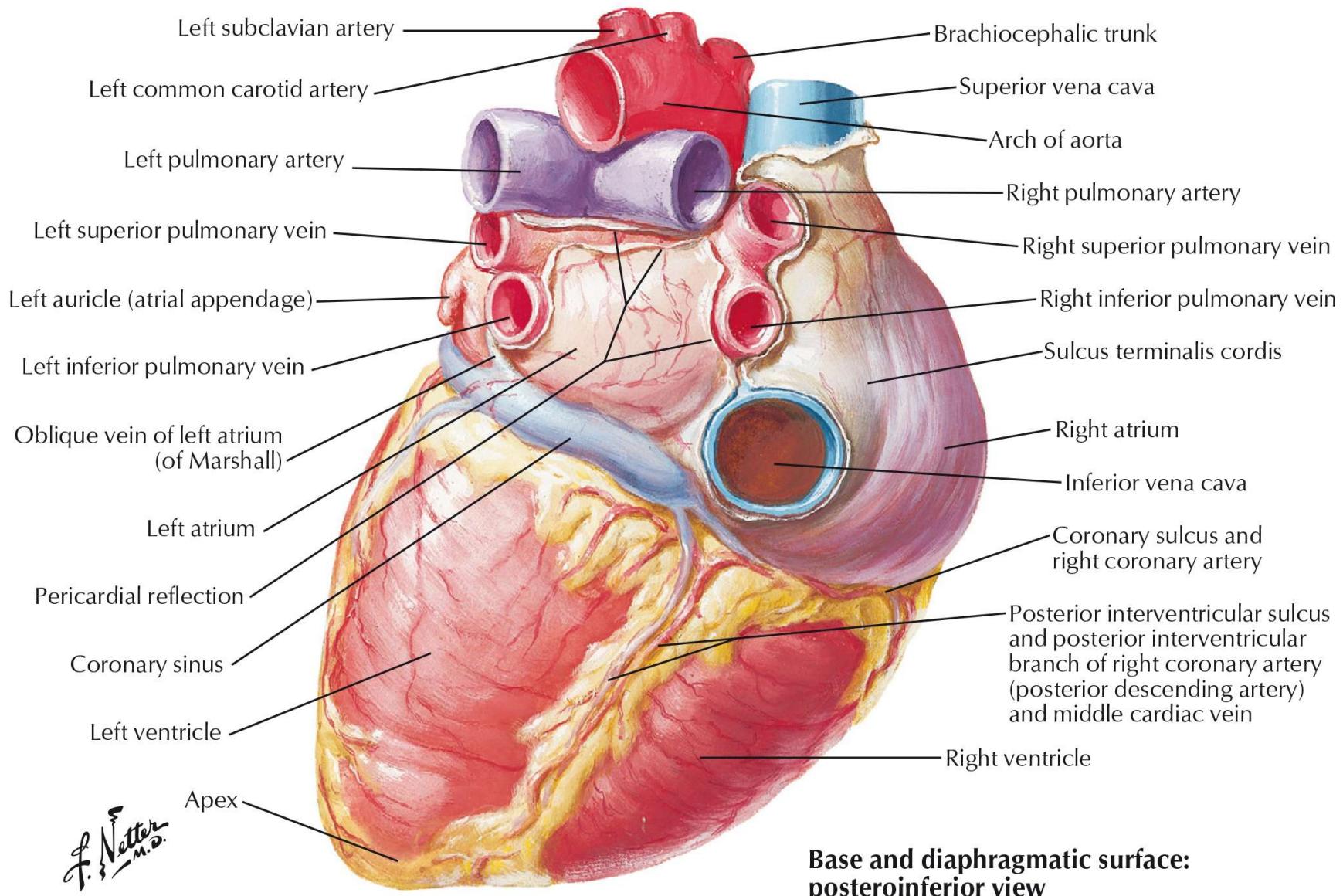
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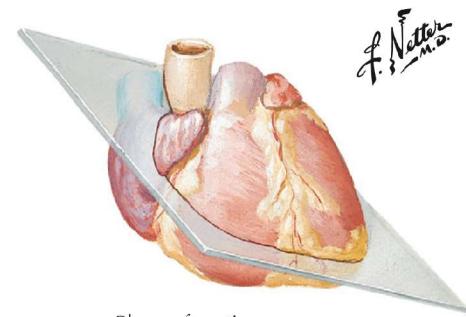
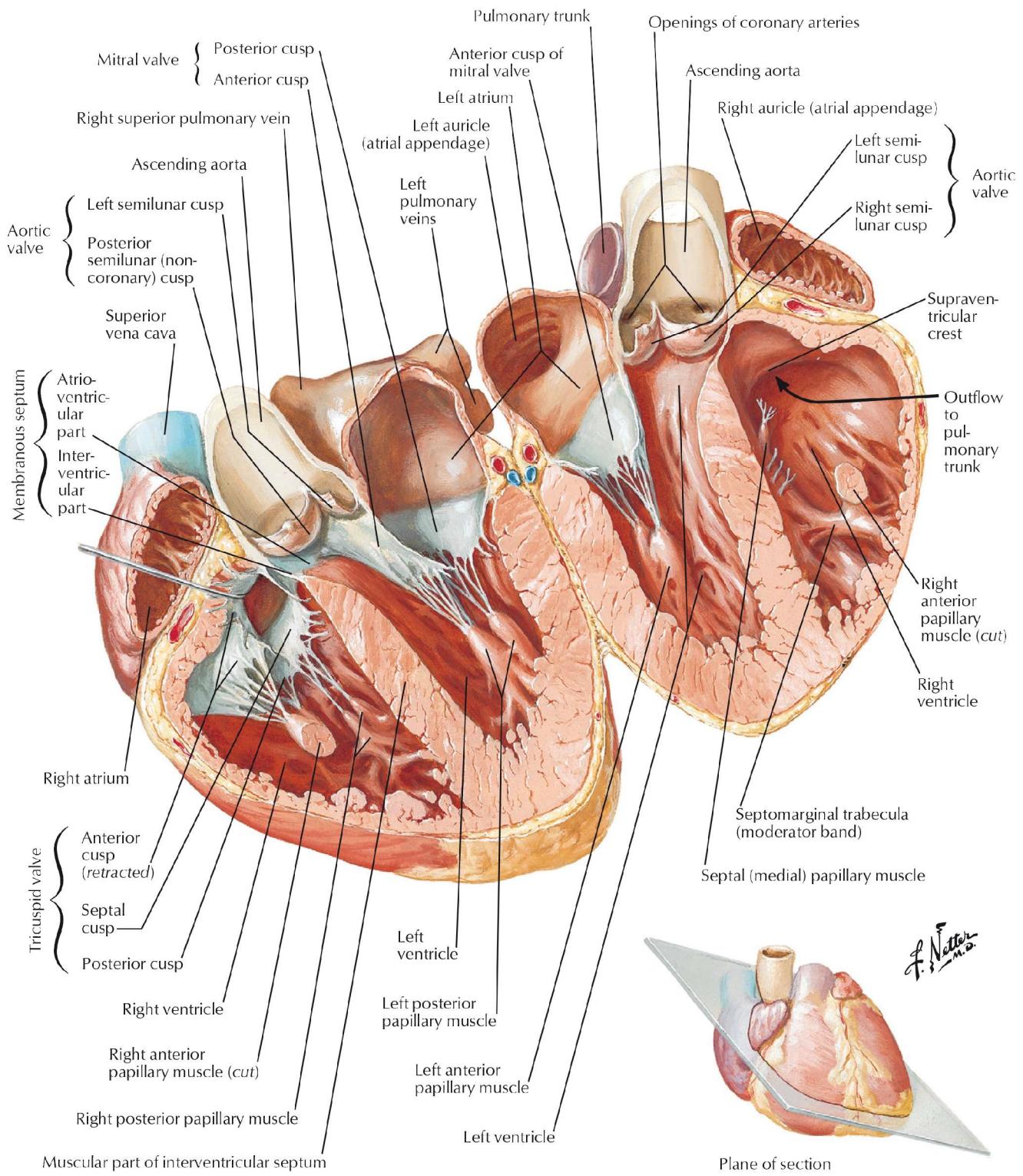
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Plane of section

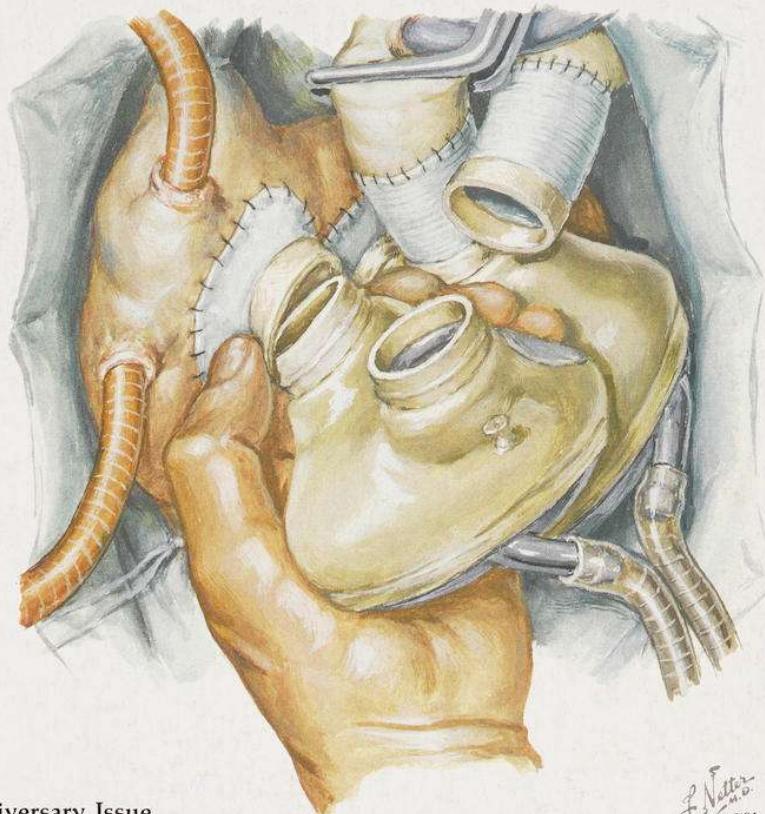
CLINICAL SYMPOSIA

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Volume 35 Number 6 1983

The Artificial Heart

William C. DeVries, MD
Lyle D. Joyce, MD, PhD



35th Anniversary Issue

F. Netter
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