THE HEART AND THE AORTA: STUDIES IN CLINICAL RADIOLOGY; WITH 181 ILLUSTRATIONS

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The Heart and the Aorta: Studies in Clinical Radiology; With 181 Illustrations by Henri Vaquez & E. Bordet

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HENRI VAQUEZ & E. BORDET

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PUBLISHED ON THE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHED IN MEMORY OF

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY WILLIAMS

OF THE CLASS OF 1822, YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND OF

WILLIAM COOK WILLIAMS

OF THE CLASS OF 1850, YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL

THE

HEART AND THE AORTA

STUDIES IN CLINICAL RADIOLOGY

BY H. VAQUEZ

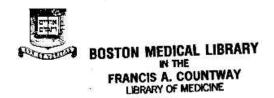
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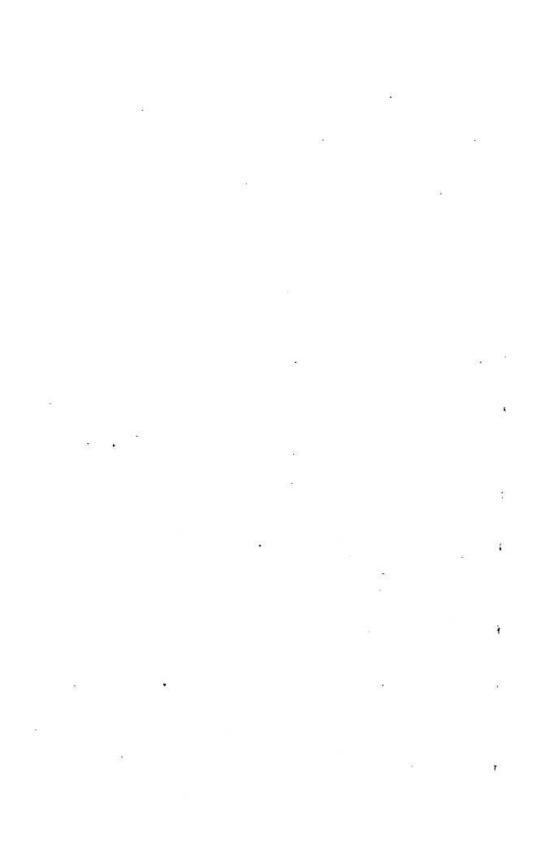
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THE present volume is the fourth work published by the Yale University Press on the Williams Memorial Publication Fund. This Foundation was established June 15, 1916, by a gift to Yale University by Dr. George C. F. Williams, of Hartford, a member of the Class of 1878, Yale School of Medicine, where three generations of his family studied—his father, Dr. William Cook Williams, in the Class of 1850, and his grandfather, Dr. William Chauncey Williams, in the Class of 1822.



PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

THIS book has been received with such favor by the medical profession that the first edition, published in 1913, was quickly exhausted. We have decided to reprint it, notwithstanding the material difficulties which can well be imagined. We have taken this opportunity to modify some chapters and to add new ones, dealing with the measurement of cardiac hypertrophy by finding the index of depth, with the diagnosis of pulmonary and tricuspid insufficiency, and finally the localization of projectiles of war in the heart and the pericardium. We have tried to keep in this work the practical value which physicians have recognized in the first edition and more especially for those who, having the task of drawing up the "dossiers de réforme" for soldiers afflicted with cardiac affections, wished to add to the indications of current semeiology the more precise indications of radiological methods.

February, 1918.



PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

THE semeiology of the cardio-vascular system has been considerably enriched by adding graphic recording and radiology to the old methods of examination, such

as percussion, palpation, and auscultation.

Graphic recording has enabled us to analyze with precision the mechanism of the cardiac rhythm, to distinguish its different anomalies, and to refer to arhythmic actions their place in diagnosis and prognosis of diseases of the heart so important and long misunderstood.

More recently radiology has come to take a place beside graphic recording, the importance of which is continually

increasing.

At the end of the last century it was not believed that the field of roentgenological exploration would ever pass beyond the domain of surgery. If we considered radiography perfectly capable of determining the exact lesion in the bones, we thought, on the other hand, that it was of doubtful value in the examination of the internal organs. To determine the relation of the lungs and the heart in the different pathological conditions, to judge the state of the pulmonary parenchyma, to give a rough estimate rather than a measurement of the volume of the heart, was all that we then expected of radiography. It did not seem that it could ever accomplish more.

Progress of inestimable value has been made in precise radiology which enables us to obtain normal images of the heart according to the plane of projection or, to state it better, the exact configuration and the true contours of that organ. In the pathological state this configuration and these contours undergo variable modifications, but in direct relation to organic alterations of the heart. It follows, then, that we have a right to diagnose the lesion with which the heart is affected, upon a simple examination of its exterior aspect. This notion, well established