A NEW VENTRICULAR NEEDLE

A case of brain abscess associated with congenital cardiac disease is reported. The relationship of these two conditions is stressed. In each case of cerebral complication in congenital cardiac disease air studies should be performed in order to rule out a space-occupying lesion. In most instances early recognition of the syndrome will permit surgical intervention with cure.

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REFERENCES


A NEW VENTRICULAR NEEDLE*

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We have devised a new type of ventricular needle (Fig. 1) which we feel has added advantages over the conventional type. The point of the needle is an in-

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integral part of the stylet, so that when the stylet is withdrawn, the bore of the needle is unobstructed. Should it be desired to catheterize the ventricle, a small #8 French rubber catheter may be easily inserted into the ventricle directly through the needle; the needle is then withdrawn, allowing the catheter to remain in the ventricle, thus facilitating ventricular drainage or even the injection of air or oxygen.

If ventricular decompression is decided upon subsequent to ventriculography, the #8 French rubber catheter can be inserted without reopening the wound, merely by reneedling the ventricle.

The needle is made in two different styles, one with multiple perforations along the cannula, the other with a continuous uninterrupted cannula. The latter is of use in making small punch biopsies. The hub of the needle is constructed so that it may be used with a Luer-Lok syringe or a three-way stop-cock.