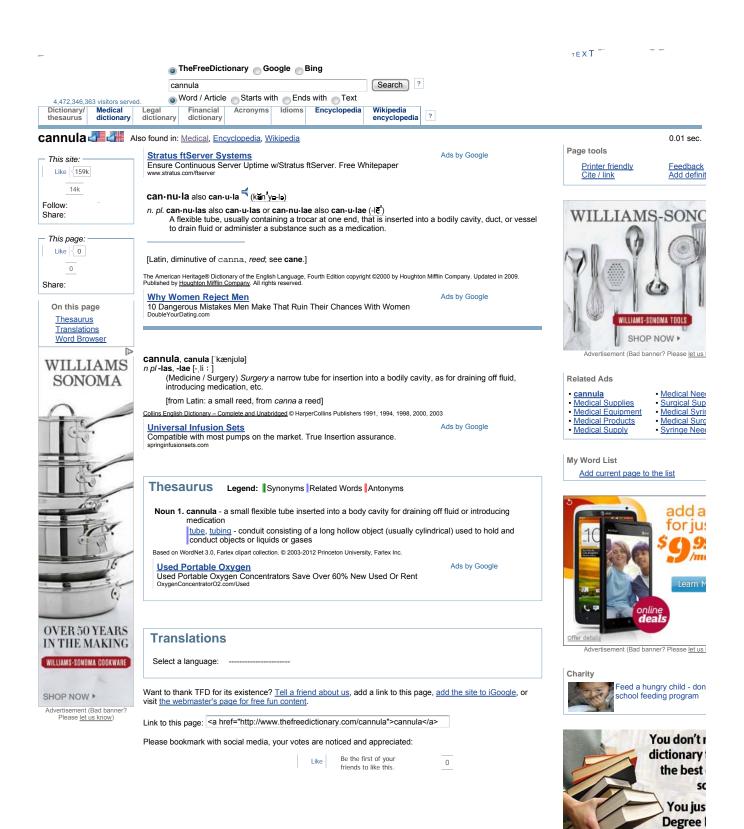
# EXHIBIT A



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# EXHIBIT B





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## Articles containing the topic

#### BOUGIES

Bougies are surgical instruments of a cylindrical <u>rod</u> fashion, introduced into the canals of the <u>body</u> in order to widen them. They differ from a catheter in being solid.

Research Bougies

### CATHETERS

A catheter is a tube that is inserted into a hollow <u>organ</u> of the <u>body</u> in order to <u>drain</u> or introduce fluids. A urinary catheter is inserted into the <u>bladder</u> through the <u>urethra</u> to relieve obstruction to the flow of <u>urine</u>. <u>Cardiac</u> catheters are used to measure <u>blood</u> pressure in the <u>heart</u>. Similar catheters are used to inject radio- <u>opaque</u> substances into <u>blood</u> vessels for X-ray examination.

Research Catheters

### COLOSTOMY

Colostomy is the operation of opening into the <u>colon</u>, or lower portion of the intestine. This procedure is one of the most important in abdominal <u>surgery</u>. It is sometimes necessary as a life- saving measure. It may be temporary or permanent as an <u>artificial anus</u> in the <u>radical</u> treatment of rectal <u>cancer</u>. Because of its appearance, its inconvenience and the very thought of an <u>artificial</u> opening in the abdominal wall a great deal of care is necessary to allay the anxieties of patients and their relatives when colostomy is necessary.

In some cases of acute intestinal obstruction the surgeon explores the abdomen and finds perhaps a large mass in the region of the pelvic colon or rectum that cannot be removed. An emergency colostomy is then performed in the transverse colon with the immediate purpose of saving life and with the further objective of providing temporary drainage should the growth be removable at a later date. In some such cases, when at first sight the primary cause of the obstruction seems beyond any possibility of surgical removal, after several weeks of colostomy drainage the infection subsides and the affected portion of bowel may then be removed. Colostomy may be necessary as a preliminary to other operations involving removal of the large bowel. Such an occasion arises if diverticulitis has produced vesico-colic fistula (between the colon and bladder). In some cases of severe incontinence due to abnormality or injury to the anus, a left iliac colostomy enables the patient to be free of the terrible inconvenience of perpetual soiling in the perineum. Injuries or abnormalities of the spinal cord produce paralysis of the anal sphincter mechanism and sometimes colostomy is essential. Congenital absence of the rectum or anus requires an emergency colostomy within a day or so of birth.

