Fauci believed that the bronchial stenosis may have been an early manifestation of Wegener's granulomatosis. We have several reservations concerning this. There has not been a pathologic demonstration of granulomatous angiitis either in the lung or kidneys. The chest roentgenogram has always been normal, except for three episodes of pneumonia that cleared rapidly with antibiotic therapy, and the bronchial stenotic lesions had improved at the time when the renal disease flared. Even if the bronchial stenotic lesions were an early manifestation of Wegener's granulomatosis, it is impossible, even in retrospect, to have made that diagnosis prior to the onset of the renal disease.

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A New Needle for Transfberoptic Bronchoscopic Use

To the Editor:

Our group has succeeded in developing a new needle intended for use with the fiberoptic bronchoscope. Applications of the needle include aspiration biopsy in the case of lesions growing extrabronchially (especially in the hilum), direct intralesional injections of antineoplastic or immunotherapeutic agents in patients with lung cancer, and also experimental induction of lung cancer in dogs. The length of the entire instrument with the tip of the needle extended is 111.05 cm (Fig 1). Our method consists of inserting the catheter (with the tip retracted) once the target site is under observation with the fiberoptic bronchoscope. After the tip projects from the distal portion of the fiberoptic bronchoscope (Olympus BF-B2 or BF-B3), the needle is projected and inserted into the target site. In the case of aspiration biopsy, the needle is inserted through the bronchial wall into the lesion. In three out of three cases of pulmonary disease which were not diagnosed by other fiberoptic bronchoscopic procedures, transfberoptic broncho-

scopie needle aspiration biopsy was performed and yielded a definitive diagnosis in each case. Two cases were lung cancer (one in right S-2), and the other case was tuberculosis of the bronchopulmonary lymph node.

Encouraging therapeutic results have also been obtained over the past three years by direct intralesional injection of the cell wall skeleton of bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) and Nocardia rubra.

In experiments, we have successfully induced lung cancer in two out of two beagles and one out of four mongrels, all within a period of six months. At present, we are running a new series of canine experiments using the needle for both carcinogenesis and administration of various therapeutic agents.

In over 800 procedures employing the needle, we have never noted any significant complications. We believe that the applicability of this instrument is manifold and that it will soon be commercially available (Olympus).

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Ventilation with 100 Percent Oxygen for Life-Threatening Mediastinal and Subcutaneous Emphysema

To the Editor:

We recently had the opportunity to observe an interesting clinical phenomenon.

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Figure 1. Instrument for transfberoptic bronchoscopic use.