

the calcareous masses in the media, and that with the release of the mechanical influence on the arterial wall the blood pressure smooths out the lumen.

Thus fractures of the arteries may occur through muscular activity, the flexion of joints, and direct trauma imposed upon the vessel walls. The repair of these fractures is brought about by a grade of inflammation in which fibroblasts and blood capillaries take a great part and simulate a reaction comparable to that seen in callus. These processes of repair are not uncommonly accompanied by the formation of bone at the ends of the broken calcareous rings.

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