

9. The excretion of potassium iodid is usually prolonged in experimental chronic passive congestion of the kidney. The time of elimination of this drug is, however, so variable that the test proves practically valueless in this connection.

10. The excretion of sodium chlorid is usually decreased where moderate or marked experimental passive congestion is present.

11. Partial obstruction to venous return through the renal vein is not invariably associated with decreased urinary secretion. In an apparently normal unanesthetized or anesthetized (chlorbutanol) animal which has partial occlusion of one renal vein only, more urine is sometimes excreted from the congested kidney, while the solids are excreted in greater concentration from the normal side.

12. Where gradual progressive obstruction to the renal vein occurs, the development of a collateral circulation is of great importance in maintaining the functional capacity of the kidney since an efficient renal function may be encountered when the venous return from the kidney is entirely collateral. On the other hand, ligation of collateral vessels, simultaneously with a moderate degree of obstruction to the renal vein, usually results in renal inefficiency and death.

13. An excessive flow of blood through the kidney simultaneously with an obstruction to its outflow may be followed by polyuria.

14. Mild grades of experimental chronic passive congestion are not associated with the accumulation of incoagulable nitrogen in the blood.

15. Varying degrees of chronic passive congestion which are unassociated with nephritis are produced by the above-described procedures.