

Each of the coronary arteries showed numerous points of stenosis due to the presence of atheromatous plaques. The right coronary artery, at a point 6 cm. from its origin, was almost completely stenosed by a plaque into which massive hemorrhage had occurred. The aorta was also markedly atherosclerotic and showed numerous points of intimal erosion. Underlying an erosion in the abdominal aorta was a large intramural hematoma, measuring 4 cm. in diameter. The main branches of the cerebral arteries showed gross evidence of athero-



Fig. 2.—A low power photomicrograph of a thrombosed cerebral artery. A small intimal hemorrhage (shown by the arrow) lies close to the oldest part of the thrombus. Hematoxylin and eosin; $\times 20$.

sclerosis with numerous points of stenosis. Projecting from the outer surface of the left posterior cerebral artery was a reddish brown rounded nipple-like mass, measuring 3 mm. in diameter. Two similar hemorrhagic lesions were noted on the outer surface of the right posterior cerebral artery. These 3 hemorrhages were embedded separately and sectioned serially. The remaining portions of the principal cerebral arteries were cut into short segments, embedded in bundles, and sectioned serially at intervals of 200 microns.