

SHOCK
PATHOGENESIS AND THERAPY

AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

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Stockholm, 27 th—30 th June, 1961

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Opening remarks

By

U. S. VON EULER

I should like to begin by saying how extremely pleased we are that so many of you have been able to attend this symposium. Yesterday I heard some rather favourable comments on the choice of participants at this meeting. I can only say that Dr. GROSS and I have simply picked the best men we knew. This is not precisely a conventional shock symposium, as you may have noticed. In the usual type of symposium on shock, those participating consist almost exclusively of experts on this particular problem. I am very happy that in this instance we have been able to have participants from several adjacent fields, particularly as I think everybody must now admit that the problem of shock has to be solved by joint efforts from many sources. We know that, in addition to surgery and clinical medicine, much information from the fields of physiology, pharmacology, endocrinology, clinical physiology, pathology, and allergy will be needed — not to mention biochemistry and biophysics; and I feel that it is only by uniting our efforts and pooling our knowledge that we may have some hope of arriving at a closer understanding of the pathogenesis and nature of shock. One of the advantages of a small meeting of this kind is that we do not need to give very lengthy accounts of our ideas or of the results on which they are based. Everybody here is a distinguished scientist, and I think this makes for free and frank discussion and brief presentations. On the other hand, I believe that many of us will be grateful for a little more detail as regards technical problems. We cannot each of us be versed in all the details of the technical questions dealt with, and therefore it is always very good to have a few explanatory comments on the techniques used. At least, speaking for myself, I have frequently found that ideas and concepts can be grasped quite quickly, but that one often requires further information on the underlying techniques.