

On Renograms of the Urinary Tract Changes of Gynecological Diseases Except for Carcinoma of the Uterine Cervix

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Radioisotope renograms were carried out for the purpose of the clinical evaluation of the urinary tract dysfunction of all thirty patients with gynecological diseases except for carcinoma of the uterine cervix, that is, there were examined six cases of the ovarian cancer with the remarkable ascites, four cases of the giant ovarian cystoma, eleven cases of the uterine myoma and two cases of the uterine prolapse.

The following was summary

Some renograms of patients with the ovarian cancer revealed the remarkable abnormality influencing the upper urinary tract from the lower one and their findings were extraordinarily apt to be recognized in cases of the heavy ascites.

On the contrary, the renograms of the benign ovarian cystomas entirely filling the

abdominal cavity showed no findings except for slight delayed excretion. The renograms in cases of the uterine myoma exhibited almost the same tendency as that of benign ovarian cystomas and rather the origin of myomas or adhesion of the tumors to adjacent organs, regardless of the largeness of the myomas, seemed to play an important role in the changes of the urinary tracts. The renograms of the uterine prolapse patients revealed the remarkable abnormality due to the partial obstruction or stenosis of the lower urinary tract and suggested the fact that the prolapse was greatly associated with changes of the urinary tract and besides, the changes were increased proportionately in accordance with the extent of the prolapse.

A Clinical Application of Radioisotope Renogram in the Field of Gynecology (2nd Report)

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The function of the urinary tracts, in the treatment for cancer of the uterine cervix, is very important and has an intimate association with the prognosis.

At the 4th annual meeting of the academy, we reported a change of the radioisotope Renogram using ^{131}I Hippuran before and after treatment for cancer of the uterine cervix and other benign tumors.

This time, we have examined on the radioisotope Renogram in ureterovaginal fistula after operation and recurred cases of cancer of the uterine cervix.

Results

1) All 8 cases of ureterovaginal fistula after operation showed an abnormal form in Renogram in the injured side. Most of cases that seemed to have recovered spontaneously