

without demonstrating the changes in the internal structures. On the other hand, the hepatic arteriography showed the lesion as the direct findings, such as the increase in

vascularity and tumor stain. Therefore, the hepatic arteriography showed the details of the internal structures in higher degree when compared with that of liver scanning.

A Comparison of Hepatoscintiscanning and Selective Hepatic Angiography

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The livers of 35 patients were studied by cintiscanning and selective angiography.

In these patients, diagnosis of 20 cases were established by autopsy, liver biopsy, and so on. (metastatic liver tumor 6, primary liver tumor 1, liver cirrhosis 3, Banti's syndrome 3, polycystic liver 2, Budd Chiari's syndrome 1, miscellaneous 4).

Results

1. There is no remarkable difference in the detectability of space occupying lesions between liver scanning and selective angiography.
2. Scintiscanning is favorable to know size

and extent of space occupying lesions compared with angiography.

3. It is possible to know the kind of space occupying lesion by selective angiography (ex. differential diagnosis of cyst and tumor, vascularity of tumor).
4. Diffuse diseases such as hepatic cirrhosis and Banti's syndrome are diagnosed in almost cases by each method.
5. Sometimes marginal space occupying lesions of liver are hard to detect by only scintiscan.

In such cases selective angiography give another available information very often.

Clinical Evaluation of Scintiscanning of Abdominal Organs Following Selective Intraarterial Injection of ^{131}I -MAA, with Special Reference to Comparison with Findings in Arteriography and Parenchymal Scintiscanning

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Following selective arteriography according to Seldinger's technique, ^{131}I -labeled macroaggregated albumin (^{131}I -MAA) in saline was injected selectively into the celiac,

superior mesenteric or renal arteries in a total of 24 patients with various hepatic or renal diseases or abdominal tumors, and scintiscanning was performed thereafter as