

tigram, appearance of the spleen in scintigram, etc.

In Group (4) we found no functioning area in the liver (space occupying lesion), large spleen, bone marrow uptake in the scintigram,

etc.

So, we believe the comparison of Kb and Kl gives us useful information in performing liver scanning.

The Influence of Hepatic Periarterial Neurectomy on Dogs with Livercirrhosis Caused by Intravenous Administration of Radioactive Gold Colloid

M. AMANO, Y. SHO, T. UGA and H. KADONO

The Second Department of Surgery, Nagasaki University School of Medicine, Nagasaki

For the liver diseases such as liver cirrhosis surgical decompression of portal hypertension has been performed, but there have been still no radical treatments for it. We have studied hepatic periarterial neurectomy on normal and abnormal dogs with liver damage which were produced by CCl₄ intoxication, and the increase of hepatic blood flow due to increased hepatic artery blood flow was observed. In this series the dogs with liver damage were produced by several months' administration of

radioactive gold colloid. Then we observed pathological changes as liver cirrhosis with ascites. At the period of light liver fibrosis in these dogs hepatic periarterial neurectomy has been performed, observing the increase of hepatic blood flow. Liver blood flow were estimated by the radioactive gold colloid technique before and after hepatic periarterial neurectomy. It is, therefore, considerable that this surgical treatment could inhibit the progress of liver cirrhosis.

An Application of Blood Disappearance Rate of Colloidal ¹⁹⁸Au to Interpretation of Photoscan of Liver

R. PAK

Dept. of Radiology, Catholic Univ.

SINCE the appearance of a preliminary report on the "method for visualization of configuration and structure of liver" by Friedell, MacIntyre and Rajali in 1951, the scintiscanning of the liver has been greatly improved and markedly refined in both instrumental and radiopharmaceutical aspects. And the scanning is now accepted as a standard method of studying the liver of the internal architecture as the size, shape and position.

The lack, however, of diagnostic specificity of most of the scan findings such as "cold" area or "mottling" and alteration in external characteristics of the liver has undoubtedly

limited the value of this new diagnostic modality.

The colloidal particulates of radiogold have also been used in the investigation of blood flow of the liver. As early as 1952, Dobson pointed out that radioactive colloidal particulates injected into the vein are quite effectiey eliminated from the peripheral blood stream by Kupffer cells of the liver. This principle, being the rationale of scintiscanning, has been applied to measure the hapatic blood flow in both normal and cirrhotic subjects.

The disappearance rate measurements or "retention" rate study of colloidal radiogold