

The Diagnostic Evaluation in the Pancreas Scintigraphy ^{75}Se -Selenomethionine in Cancer of the Pancreas

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In order to evaluate a role of the pancreas scintigraphy in diagnosis of pancreas cancer, 53 cases of pancreas cancer including 23 cases in head region, 23 cases in body and tail region and 7 cases in papilla region are studied. And 5 cases of bile duct cancer, 3 cases of gall bladder cancer and 3 cases of bile duct stone are also studied for differential diagnosis.

In 21 cases among 23 cases of pancreas head cancer, the filling defect is clearly shown in region of head. The remaining 2 cases show filling defect in the entire pancreas.

In 20 cases among 23 cases of pancreas body and tail cancer, the filling defect is correctly shown. There is filling defect shown in the entire pancreas in 3 cases.

In 5 cases among 7 cases of papilla cancer, the pancreas is normally demonstrated, and in

2 cases the filling defect is seen in the region of head.

In 5 cases of bile duct cancer, 3 cases of gall bladder and 3 cases of bile duct stone, the pancreas is normally shown in 9 cases, but in 2 cases (a bile duct cancer and a gall bladder cancer), the filling defect is noted in the head.

These findings show the role of pancreas scintigraphy in diagnosis of pancreas malignancy to be very highly evaluated and highly accurate. In the cancer of the papilla and bile duct, the filling defect is seen in the head of pancreas, these findings should be differentiated from the cancer of head of pancreas by other examining method and also study of pathological changes.

Measured Values of 214 Pancreas Photoscintigrams: Their Significance in Clinical Diagnosis of Pancreatic Diseases

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Pancreas scintiscans were performed on 204 subjects hospitalized in our hospital and our study was made in regard to:

- 1) Morphology and statistics of 99 pancreas scintigrams identified normal.
- 2) Interrelationship between abnormal pancreas scintigrams and clinical pictures, including the results of fat absorption study with radioiodinated triolein and oleic acid,

in 59 subjects.

- 3) Comparative study of abnormal pancreas scintigrams with findings of autopsy (in 9 cases) and surgical operations (in 10 cases).
- 4) Significance of subtraction procedure, or "double scanning technique" in the baffling cases in which the pancreas image is superimposed on the liver image.