

observed.

In conclusion, ^{131}I -Fibrinogen was excellent radiopharmaceutical for tumor detection of

paranasal sinuses, pelvic region and soft tissue of extremities.

Diagnostic Values of Microquantitative Determination of α -Fetoprotein by Means of Radioimmunoassay

F. FURUHASHI, K. MIZUOCHI, K. OHASHI, M. NAKANO, S. OTSUKA and
M. IRIE

First Department of Internal Medicine

F. OYAMADA and Y. MARUYAMA

Clinical Radioisotope Laboratory

M. AKIMA

Pathological Laboratory

Toho University School of Medicine, Tokyo

Determination of serum-AFP was made by means of radioimmunoassay. The principle of the determination is due to the application of competition on the occasion when the labelled and non-labelled AFP react with a certain amount of antibody. The normal values was 5.7 ± 6.7 ng/ml in the standard deviation.

The influences of adding the human serum and equine serum were nearly the same degree on the standard curve.

A rectilineal correlation was observed between the diluted concentrations of the sample and its values.

Serum AFP was determined in comparison with ^{198}Au liver scanning on 105 cases of malignant tumor.

Abnormally high values were observed in the

cases of primary hepatic cancer, fetal hepatic cancer, partial metastasis of peptic cancer to the liver.

Many cases of the large intestinal cancer and pancreatic cancer showed less than 12 ng/ml even in the metastasis to the liver scanning. No correlation was observed between the size of the spaceoccupying lesion and AFP-values on the liver scanning of the malignant tumor. A distinct difference was observed on the serum AFP values between the metastatic cancer and the primary hepatic cancer.

It seems possible to make early diagnosis and to raise the diagnostic hitting rate of the primary hepatic cancer, by means of microquantitative determination with radioimmunoassay as to the serum AFP.