Serum Immunogloblin E in the Various Liver Diseases

K. DAITOKU, S. AIMITSU, T. KUNIMASA, H. KAWAKAMI and A. MIYOSHI
First Department of Internal Medicine, Hiroshima University School of Medicine, Hiroshima
K. MITUBA
Onomichi General Hospital, Onomichi

The authors studied on value of the serum Ig-E levels in the various liver diseases used by radioimmunossay technique (Phadebas Ig-E test). Results obtained as follows.

1) In the recovery or dilution tests, the measured Ig-E concentrations were higher than expected values when the serum were added.

   And the Ig-E concentrations were kept unchanged after freezing for along time.

2) Serum Ig-E levels in 35 healthy adults were ranged from 35 to 780 u/ml (mean; 196±30 u/ml)

   In the various liver disease, serum Ig-E levels were higher values than those of the normal subjects.

   Particuraly, serum Ig-E levels in the patients with cirrhosis or hepatoma were more higher levels.

3) Serum Ig-E levels in the patients with positive Au-antigen were relatively high levels compared with negative cases.

   In a case of acute hepatitis with positive Au-antigen, the elevated Ig-E values lowered following the improvement of the disturved liver function tests.

Studies on Lymphostatic Diseases of the Liver using R ^{131}ISA

H. NISHIMURA, T. MAEDA, A. MATSUMOTO, M. KUMANO and K. NARABAYASHI
Department of Radiology, Kobe University, School of Medicine, Kobe

The purpose of this investigation is to clarify the mechanism of lymphatic congestion of the liver by the tissue clearance method, utilizing R^{131}ISA.

30–40 μCi/0.1 cc of RISA was injected percutaneously into the liver. Radioactivity over the injected area was then measured for 48 hours by a scintillation counter with NaI crystal.

The disappearance curve was expressed in logarithmus.

The radioactivity rapidly decreased in the first 3 hours and then after the ratio of decrease became more slowly than before.

The T(1/2) of the second phase was used as an index of lymphodynamics of the liver.

In the case of chronic hepatitis, the mean value of T(1/2) was 21 hours, whereas in normal liver function it was 17 hours.

The average half time in case of cirrhosis and metastatic tumor was about 31 hours.

Decrease of the absorption rate of RISA was much correlated with that of the effective hepatic blood flow which was calculated from the index value mesured by the external counting method

Presented by Medical*Online