these circulatory disturbance.

**Diagnosis of Hepatobiliary Diseases Using $^{131}$I-BSP Retention Ratio (20min/5min) and Scintigraphy**

K. Ueno, T. Aburano, Y. Suzuki, and K. Hisada

Dept. of Nuclear Medicine, School of Medicine, Kanazawa Univ., Kanazawa

In order to get a better diagnostic criteria of jaundices, we examined 51 cases (10 cases; normal, 17; acute and chronic hepatic diseases, 5; cholangiolytic hepatitis, 1; primary biliary cirrhosis, 18; biliary tract diseases) using $^{131}$I-BSP blood retention ratio (20min/5min) and serial hepatobiliary scintigraphy. After intravenous injection of $^{131}$I-BSP 100 μCi, serial hepatobiliary imagings were obtained at 5, 10, 30, 60, 120, 240 min, 24 hrs, ...... post I.V., and 1 ml of venous blood was drawa at 5, 10, 20 min post I.V., and blood retention ratio (20min/5min) were calculated.

Results; $^{131}$I-BSP blood retention ratio (20min/5min) of various hepatobiliary diseases were 20.9±6.9% in normal cases, 27.5±14.9% in nonicteric hepatocellular disorder, 68.9±18.8% in icteric hepatocellular disorder, 61.3±25.1% in intrahepatic cholestasis, 20.9±6.0% in nonicteric extrahepatic bile duct diseases, 50.9±20.1% in icteric extrhepatic biliary diseases.

$^{131}$I-BSP blood retention ratio and serial hepatobiliary scintigraphy were compared with clinical data, and we summarized the diagnostic criteria for the differentiation of hepatobiliary diseases as follows.

If blood retention ratio is over 85%, or 70 —85% with excretion into gut on scintigram, it is diagnosed as medical jaundice.

A blood retention ratio between 70—85% without scan evidence of isotope intestinal excretion indicates extrahepatic complete obstructive jaundice. A blood retention ratio under 40% with delayed isotope excretion into gut suggests extrahepatic bile duct disease, and blood retention ratio under 40% without delayed intestinal excretion is considered to be normal.

When blood retention ratio between 40—70%, it is impossible to differentiate whether it is a medical jaundice or not.

**Tumor Scanning with Co-57-Bleomycin in the Carcinoma of the Liver and Pancreas**

S. Nakano and Y. Hasegawa

The Center for Adult Diseases, Osaka

S. Ishigami

Department Internal Medicine, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka

Tumor scintigram using Co-57-Bleomycin has been studied with hepatic and pancreatic