

Consideration of the Regional Defects on Liver Scintigrams with ^{99m}Tc -colloid

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The irregular uniformity of image-patterns frequently encountered with a scintillation camera produces the potential of false regional defects on a normal liver images. For reducing such a potential of false defects with a convenient way, it was useful to make two scintigrams on opposite-directional placement of a patient, head to feet direction and its reverse, in one projection, and, to compare each other.

The resolution of a scintigram has been recently

enhanced by the development of a superior scintillation camera and uses of ^{99m}Tc -labeled compounds. The liver images with ^{99m}Tc -colloid showed the dilatation of intra-hepatic biliary tracts more frequently than ever. Several cases of the dilated biliary tracts were illustrated, visualized as defects of activity in the liver.

A subtraction scintigram performed between ^{99m}Tc -phytate and ^{131}I -Rose Bengal was useful to show dilated biliary tracts as positive images.

Forty-Six Necropsy-Cases of Liver Cancer and Their Scintiphotographic Evaluation

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In our hospital 46 liver cancers, including 26 primary liver cancers and metastatic ones, were scintiphotographically examined and then necropsied for the past three year-duration.

The considerably less scintiphotographic detectability of S.O.L. in the metastatic cancer-group—12 cases in 20 necropsies (60%) was observed than that of the primary cancer-group—21 cases in 26 necropsies (81%); it would be due to the predominant distribution of metastatic lesions being too small to detect them scintiphotographically. Nevertheless, the former percentage became 67%—12 cases in 18 necropsies of the metastatic

cancer-group except two cases who elapsed for six-month-duration between scintiphotographic examination and their death. In the primary cancer-group a single S.O.L. was observed with considerably high incidence (90%)—19 cases in 21 necropsies of the primary cancer-group, while in the metastatic cancer-group multiple S.O.L.s were noted with moderate incidence (76%)—8 cases in 12 metastatic ones. The positive alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)-cases in the primary cancer-group were 18 cases in 21 necropsies (86%) of the primary cancer-group, while only one case of the positive AFP-case in 18 necropsies of the metastatic cancer-group was