

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

N. ARIMIZU

Department of Radiology, Chiba University, Chiba

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 dilatated 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 dilatated biliary tracts as positive images.

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

H. TAJIMA, N. WASEDA, T. SHIMIZU, K. NAKAJIMA

Osaka Red Cross Hospital, Dept. of Med.

M. SASAKI

A. KASAHARA

Kansai Medical University, Dept. of Radiology

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

found (6%). Twenty-six primary cancers were accompanied by 22 cases of liver cirrhosis (85%) together with considerably enlarged spleen and increased ratio of GOT/GPT-values were found,

in contrast was no case of metastatic cancers with liver cirrhosis. There were four primary liver cancers without liver cirrhosis including a hepatoma and 3 choleangiomas.

Pseudotumors of the Hepatic Scintigrams

Dept. of Radiology, Chiba University Hospital

Y. KUNIYASU, G. UCHIYAMA

K. SUZUKI, K. OKADA, M. IGARASHI, T. YOSHIDA

Dept. of Internal Medicine, Chiba University Hospital

Five cases of pseudotumors in the hepatic scintigrams were reported, space occupying lesions were proved not to be true tumors by biopsies or angiographies.

A case with the carcinoma of the head of the pancreas showed a space occupying lesion in the suprahilar region of the left lobe of the liver. The percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography proved it to be the dilated left intrahepatic branches of the bile duct.

Another case with alcoholic cirrhosis showed a space occupying lesion in the upper end of the right lobe. Biopsy proved it not to be a true tumor but cirrhotic tissue as the same as surroundings.

A case with massive amyloid deposition in the liver tissue showed a large space occupying lesion in the right lobe with a compensatory hyperplasia

of the left lobe.

A case of the live cirrhosis with portal hypertension showed a small space occupying lesion on the lower edge of the right lobe near the hilum. The alpha fetoprotein was so high (126 ng/ml) that the malignant hepatoma was suspected. The percutaneous transhepatic portography proved it to be a part of the dilated right main branch of the portader. A dilated vessel made a compression of itself in the lower edge of the liver.

Another case of 4-4'-diethylaminoethoxy hexestrol dihydrochloride (coronary dilating agent) intoxication showed multiple space occupying lesions in the hepatic scintigram. Biopsy proved a wide-spread deposition of myelin-like phospholipid in the liver tissue.

Liver Scanning in Postradiotherapt Patient

Y. SUZUKI, H. NIIBE, A. HESHIKI, I. ITO, T. NAGAI

Department of Radiology, School of Medicine Gunma University

Thirty scintigrams were performed following radiotherapy in patients with malignant neoplasm

whose livers were included in the radiation field. Nineteen patients revealed sharply delineated