

M. Brain and Nervous System

Diagnostic Evaluation of the Delayed Scintigraphy for Brain Tumor

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Positive scintigraphical findings were obtained from 85% of 303 cases of brain tumors which were verified histologically in these past ten years.

Positive findings were obtained from 83% of glial tumor group, and 89% of non-glial tumor group. There was no difference in the scintigraphical accuracy according to the site of tumors.

Acoustic tumors and astrocytomas had low scintigraphical accuracy, the former showed positive rate of 50%, and the latter 36%.

The scintigraphical diagnosis of acoustic tumor

was, however, improved by taking of the delayed scintigraphy. This was confirmed with consideration of the patterns from different RI-uptake curves showed by each kind of tumors.

On the other hand, diagnosis of the astrocytoma was not improved even with the delayed scintigraphy.

The scintigraphical accuracy was related to the histological type of the tumor rather than to the size of the tumor.

Significance of the Brain Scan in the Aged, Special Reference with Brain Tumor

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Brain tumor in the aged was investigated with all 1321 brain scans and the interesting findings were obtained in the aged patients. The subjects performed during 3 years at our department and 1938 cases autopsied during 15 years at this hospital were examined.

(A) Silent tumor:

Sixty cases of the brain tumor were confirmed out of the 1321 brain scans. Seven cases of brain tumor were clinically oligosymptomatic and the presence of brain tumor was not suspected until brain scanning. The sizes of the brain tumors on