

to that of scintigraphy.

The axial transverse tomography following retroperitoneal air insufflation can be demonstrated the pancreatic lesions in 53.0%. The percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography can be demonstrated the pancreas head lesion in 66.0%. The endoscopic pancreato-ductography is useful

to identify the image of pancreas on scintigram. The subtraction scintigraphy of pancreas is helpful to visualize the pancreas image from the superimposed liver image. This is considered to be a way to improve the diagnostic capability of pancreas scintigraphy.

Clinical Evaluation of the Pancreatic Scintigraphy for Pancreatic Carcinomas

K. MORITA*, Y. OSHIUMI*, C. NAKAYAMA*, I. GOGA*, M. MATSUI*, K. MATSUURA*,
K. WATANABE and I. KAMOI***

*Department of Radiology, Kyushu University Department of Radiology, Miyazaki
Medical Collage Department of Radiology, Kokura Hospital*

Scintigrams of 41 cases of pancreatic cancer proven by surgery or autopsy were reviewed.

Localized or total defect was observed in 90% of patients.

Approximately 50% of cases of the pancreas head cancer showed a total defect of the pancreatic image, while most of the cases of body and tail

cancers revealed a localized defect.

There was good correlation between the size of the tumors and the size of the defects in scintigrams in 54.3% of cases.

Pancreatic scintigraphy is useful as screening test for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer, but early detection of the tumor is difficult by it.

Functional Imaging in Pancreas: A Clinical Evaluation

F. NAKANISHI, T. KASUGA, Y. SAKAMOTO, T. KOBAYASHI
Department of Radiology, Shinshu University, Matsumoto

Seventy two cases were studied by a previously presented method for functional imaging in pancreas and were evaluated by comparison with scintiphoto and subtraction image.

Sixty two patients with pancreatic disease and 14 patients free of pancreatic disease were studied. Ten of 19 lesions of pancreatic cancer were visualized as a focal defect on the functional image, while only 6 of these lesions were imaged as a focal defect on the scintiphoto and subtraction image.

There were abnormalities in all 22 patients with chronic pancreatitis on the functional image, while there were no abnormalities in 6 of these patients on the scintiphoto and subtraction image.

False positive rate by the functional imaging was 14% (2 of 14 cases) which was the same as the rate by the scintiphoto and the subtraction image.

It was suggested that functional imaging in the pancreas was useful for detection of pancreatic disease.