^{201}TL-CHLORIDE SCAN FOR UTERINE TUMOR AND ITS INCORPORATION MECHANISM USING RI MINI-COMPUTOR

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We have already introduced that ^{201}Tl-chloride was very usefullness for various uterine tumor. We presented in this time that ^{201}Tl-Cl for uterus was evaluated on limitation of these tumor size after surgery, comparative study in the pathologic result and incorporation mecahnism by RI mini-computor system.

Patient including 43 of myoma and 42 of malignant tumor were intravenously injected 2 mCi of ^{201}Tl-Cl using γ-camera covering high resolution collimator on lined RI mini-computor (Shimazu scinti-pac 1200).

As these results, ^{201}Tl-Cl scan for uterine tumor was very suitable and ideal technique with almost absoluted accuracy if over 5 cm of the size of lesion. In the pathological result, adenomyosis and adenocarcinoma as growing adrenal tissue were deliniatedly found out. The mechanism of the incorporated uterus of ^{201}Tl was probably caused by K^+ analogy because it was the positive result by ^{201}Tl but false negative result by ^{99m}Tc-HSA to the lesion introducing the functional image analysed RI mini-computor system.

We convinced that ^{201}Tl scan for uterine tumor was very suitable agent and safety external method.

CLINICAL APPRAISAL OF VARIOUS BODY IMAGING IN UTERINE TUMOR, COMPARATIVE STUDY ESPECIALLY BETWEEN CT AND RI

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This presentation was comparatively studied on various uterine tumor using body CT scan (GE, CT/T), ^{201}Tl-chloride scan by γ-camera, angiography by the method of Serzinger and ultrasound method by B-scope.

In the body CT scan, the uterus was very clear deliniated from the other organs as lied in lower pelvic cavity and good enhancement and could be also done its qualitative diagnosis.

In the ^{201}Tl-Cl scan, the positive image was sufficiently obtained on differential diagnosis of uterine tumor. In addition, renal scan and renogram was also useful to evaluate supporting diagnosis for affected function of urinary tract.

In the angiogram, the charactor of uterine tumor could be noted but this method was invasive method.

In the ultrasound method, the charactor of uterine tumor was not so suitable study except cystic lesion, but its melit was very low radiation dose to patient.

These studies should be applied following the charactor of suspecting uterine tumor.