CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW MEASUREMENT BY RING TYPE ECT. H. Izunaga, A. Kojima, Y. Hirota and M. Takahashi. Department of Radiology, Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kumamoto

Cerebral blood flow was measured with use of a ring type ECT (Shimadzu SET-010) on normal patients and patients with cerebrovascular diseases. Attention was paid to whether or not this measurement was useful for pre- and post-operative evaluation of these patients. Radiouclides used were Xe-133 and I-123 iodoamphetamine. These isotopes were injected intravenously.

Normal mean CBF of the cerebral hemispheres was 45±5 ml/100mg/min, which was obtained by the measurements on normal volunteers. Mean CBF of the cerebral hemispheres in patients with cerebrovascular diseases revealed decreased blood flow, not only on the normal side, but also on the normal side. This was explained on the phenomenon of diachisis. Correlation between images obtained by Xe-133 and I-123 iodoamphetamine was obtained. There was good correlation between the two techniques.

This study revealed that cerebral blood flow measurement by a ring-type ECT is a valuable method for evaluation of patients with cerebrovascular accidents.

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The Xe-133 intravenous injection method for measuring rCBF has many advantages compared to the Xe-133 inhalation method. The start fit time (SFT), however, was diverse to be used in the previous published papers. The purpose of this study is to clarify the effects of SFT upon the reproducibility of this method and to select the most available starting point for the fit of the head curve. In each of 13 patients with CVD, two rest CBF measurements were made by Xe-133 intravenous slow, regular injection, with an interval of 30 minutes between the serial runs in each patients. The data analysis comprised the two-compartmental derived parameters for f1, w1, k2 and FF1, in addition the ISI. In the calculation, the SPT was used to be at the point when the head curve had decayed to 90% of its maximum (H90%), at 12,30,60 seconds after the peak of the head curve, and 3 minutes after the beginning of the injection. At five different SPTs, the mean value of each hemispheric parameter of the 2nd measurement was not significantly different from that of the 1st measurement. The variation coefficient of the change from first to second measurement was on average 10% at H90%, 13% at others in the ISI. From this result, the SPT at H90% was indicated to be most available for the Xe-133 intravenous injection method.

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REGIONAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW ANALYSIS OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA Xe-133 INHALATION METHOD. S. Watanabe, K. Miyakawa, G. Kamijima, Y. Sasaki, H. Takahashi, S. Yamaguchi, Y. Maruyama. Toho University School of Medicine, Tokyo.

We reported at last year's conference that cerebral blood flow (CBF) analysis of vascular dementia tended to show lower values, especially for white matter, with 2-compartmental analysis by the Xe-133 intraarterial injection method using scinti camera. This year we report our results from the same series using the Xe-133 inhalation method.

After inhalation of 15mCi Xe-133 gas for one minute using a closed circuit, data were gathered for 10 minutes using an open circuit Aloka RRG-526 regional CBF measurement system. Regional CBF was calculated by 2-compartmental analysis and initial slope index method.

Eighty-one cases of ischemic cerebrovascular disease were investigated. Fifty-six were male and twenty-five were female. Ages ranged from 25 to 84, with a mean age of 65.4 years. Thirty-two had cerebrovascular dementia and forty-nine had other cerebral infarctions.

Cases of cerebrovascular dementia tended to have a lower mean CBF value. Regional CBF patterns showed lower values in the central area for cases of cerebrovascular dementia and fourty-nine had other cerebral infarctions.

Cases of cerebrovascular dementia tended to have a lower mean CBF value. Regional CBF patterns showed lower values in the central area for cases of cerebrovascular dementia and forty-nine had other cerebral infarctions. A comparison of mean CBF with Hasegawa's dementia scale revealed a statistically significant correlation.