EVALUATION OF INFANTILE LIVER CIRRHOSIS BY DYNAMIC ANGIOSCINTIGRAM USING $^{99m}$Tc$^{99m}$TcO$_4^-$. Tomio Ogawa, Keijiro Suruga, Katsuya Nagase, Taku Tanaka, Susumu Iida. Department of Pediatric Surgery and *Radiology, Juntendo University, School of Medicine, Tokyo.

Dynamic angioscintigraphic study of liver using $^{99m}$Tc$^{99m}$TcO$_4^-$ was originated for the evaluation of liver cirrhosis in children. It was examined on 50 cases of pediatric liver diseases including 26 cases of biliary atresia. After bolus injection of $^{99m}$Tc$^{99m}$TcO$_4^-$, count of RI on ROI of liver right lobe was measured by a scinticamera every one second and time activity curve was made. The curve got its peak at about 1 minutes after injection and gradually decreased thereafter. The ratio of the count of 8 minutes to the count of peak was calculated. The ratio ranged 69 to 98% according to the state of the cirrhoses of the cases. There is a significant correlation between the ratio and liver fibrosis on cases with liver biopsy. Most of the cases (5/6) over 80% were associated with intestinal bleeding due to portal hypertension after liver cirrhosis, multiple examinations were performed on 6 cases that revealed the change of ratio according to the condition of liver cirrhosis of the cases. This is a simple and noninvasive method that can be easily performed on pediatric patients for evaluation and follow up of liver cirrhosis.