
The 13C-breath test is useful for clinical diagnosis of some malabsorption syndromes. In the condition of bacterial overgrowth, administered glycine-1-13C-cholate are deconjugated to 13CO2 in the intestine and it flows out to 13CO2 in expired air after absorbed and metabolized. This time, we report a case, whose malabsorption syndrome was due to jejunocholeostomy and was diagnosed by 13C-6C breath test. A 25 years old anemic male patient, in 7 years old, he suffered from ileus and operated after operation. From the above finding, that malabsorption syndrome due to nicoll dysfomation was diagnosed.

THE EXAMINATION OF GLYCINE-1-13C-CHOLATE BREATH TEST USING INFRARED ANALYZER-CLINICAL APPLICATION.


Emptying of a mixed solid and liquid meal through different gastric conduits was assessed in 22 esophageal cancer patients postoperatively using a single camera/computer system in order to compare the function as a gastric conduit of retrosternal, anterosternal and post-mediastinal routes. The subjects ate a standard light lunch, then drank a 40 ml solution of Tc99m-Sn-Colloids. The study was performed in the sitting position with the detector behind the patient. The disappearance half time of the radioisotope from the gastric conduit was determined, and the curves showed three different patterns: slow, delayed and rapid. Emptying was slowest in cases with a post-mediastinal route, possibly caused by dilatation of the conduit due to the relatively large post-medianal space. For the retrosternal route, the emptying time seemed to depend on the elasticity of the conduit. The anterosternal route showed a rapid emptying pattern typical of an intact esophagus, suggesting that this should be the route of choice.

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GASTRIC CONDUIT EMPTYING TEST USING Tc99m-Sn-COLLOID IN ESOPHAGEAL CANCER.


From the above finding, that malabsorption syndrome was due to jejunocholeostomy and was diagnosed by 13C-6C breath test. A 25 years old anemic male patient, in 7 years old, he suffered from ileus and operated after operation. From the above finding, that malabsorption syndrome due to nicoll dysfomation was diagnosed.

THE STUDY OF DOUBLE RI TRACER METHOD FOR MEASUREMENT OF GASTRIC EMPTYING TIME (GET).


It's reported that the usefulness of GET in one RI to understand the gastric emptying function. By marking the solid and the liquid by different mono-nuclo and make clear about the respective movements, we can get much more knowledge on grasping the gastric emptying function. But when we use two different RI, the abration occurs without seperating energy peak which the nucleus has, and so it has been reported that the combination of Tc-99m and In-113, so far, we tested the combination of In-111-DTPA and Tc-99m-DTPA which energy peaks and a little comes close, but is easy to get. To measure the influence of In-111 to Tc-99m, we measured and examined about a window-width with a camera, the thickness of scatter form (acrylic plate) and each dose, etc. The result in the case of its minimim was 4%, and maximum was 12% in the each factor combination. So that, it can be thought that the GET which the combination of the In-111 and Tc-99m is able to be represented by seperating each property of the solid phase and the liquid phase. On the basis of these results, we examined about the influence that the several changes of the solid density, near the liquid to perfect solid to the GET clinically.