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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF TUMOR THERAPY BY USING IN VIVO ³¹P-NMR
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The effects of several kinds of therapies on living tumor tissue in rats were investigated by measuring the ³¹P-NMR spectra using the surface coil method. Rat glioma cells (EA285) were inoculated subcutaneously in the lumbar region of CDF rats. After the tumor grew over 1.5 cm in diameter, several kinds of therapies were made on the rats; (1) chemotherapy with various dose of vincristine, cyclophosphamide and methotrexate, (2) photoradiation therapy and (3) RF hyperthermia using the same surface coil in the NMR spectrometer. Before and after these therapies, in vivo ³¹P-NMR spectrum was measured sequentially with a SCM-200 spectrometer (JEOL, Japan). In the pre-treatment group, peaks of ATP and phosphomonoesters (PME) were high and a Pi peak was low. After a large dose administration of each chemotherapeutic agent, peaks of ATP and PME decreased and a Pi peak increased, resulting in a dominant Pi peak pattern after several hours. In the photoradiation group with preinjection of hemato-porphrine derivatives, ³¹P-NMR spectrum became a dominant Pi pattern within one hour after the 60-min irradiation with white light. In the RF hyperthermia group, ³¹P-NMR spectrum became a dominant Pi pattern immediately after 60-min RF heating at 8 watt. These changes in the spectrum occurred much earlier than the histological changes. Measurements of in vivo ³¹P-NMR spectrum proved useful not only to investigate the energy metabolism in tumor tissue but also to detect the effects of tumor therapies.

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MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF THYROID GLAND.

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Magnetic resonance (MR) imaging of thyroid gland was studied with a 0.256 tesla superconducting MR scanner (VISTA MR, Picker International) installed in April 1984. Transverse MR images were routinely obtained by spin-echo and inversion recovery sequences. Computed T1 and T2 images were taken from these. Since June 1985, a newly developed surface coil for cervical region has been used. With this surface coil, scanning time has shortened to about a half of that with body coil, and spatial resolution has been maintained equally. But computed T1 and T2 values with the surface coil tended to be different from those with body coil, and images were disturbed by remarkable halation in some cases, so the surface coil should be used with care.

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PERIVENTRICULAR HIGH INTENSITY IN NMR-CT. S. Ono, T. Matsuzawa, K. Yamada, S. Yamada, S. Yoshioka and T. Hishinuma. The Department of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, the Institute of Tuberculosis and Cancer, Tohoku University, Sendai.

The frequency of periventricular high intensity (PVH) in NMR-CT was examined, that was related with aging. PVH is thought to correspond to periventricular lucency in X ray CT and to be detected better than with X ray CT. Results were that the frequency of PVH increased during aging and much more increased in cases of cerebrovascular disease. These results showed that PVH related with the factor common to aging and cerebrovascular disease.

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EVALUATION OF NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGE IN HEAD AND NECK TUMORS.

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Magnetic resonance image (MRI) was performed on sixteen patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma and in 8 of them, results were compared with those of X-CT and bone SPECT with Tc-^{99m}MDP. NMR system with 0.1 T resistive magnet (Asahi MARK-J) was used.

On MRI, bone invasion to skull base was mainly judged by sagittal images. When the low intensity area representing bone cortex of the nasopharyngeal roof was continuous, we judged as intact, and when it was intermitted by iso or high intensity area, as positive bone invasion.

In seven of the 8 cases, positive results suggesting skull bone invasion were obtained by SPECT. Five of the 7 cases were judged as positive bone invasion with MRI, and 4 cases with X-CT. By combination of X-CT and MRI, 6 of 7 cases were judged as positive. Those results were same as that of bone SPECT.

Epipharyngeal carcinomas were visualised as iso or slightly high intensity masses in SE images, and so it is difficult to define the demarcation of the lesion from the surrounding soft tissues.

Some cases of maxillary sinus carcinoma, parapharyngeal space benign tumor and malignant melanoma in the base of tongue were also discussed.