low and flat, the peak was 5.1 per cent at 6 hours after oral administration.

Faecal radioactivity value for three days was 3.3 per cent in chronic myelogenous leukemia, and 5.4 per cent in acute leukemia.

In acute leukemia, Triolein absorption was rather disturbed in spite of taking large dosage of steroid hormone.

Results of Repeated Risa Test in Cases of Chronic Pancreatitis

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We often repeated the results of Risa test in cases of chronic pancreatitis and, as controls, in cases of various diseases of digestive organs.

Results of repeated Risa Test in 28 cases of chronic pancreatitis performed.

Method: The concentration of $^{131}$I in blood was examined after oral administration of Risa (100 μCi) with gelatin. (Thyroidal function was blocked by Lugol's solution before the test.)

Cases: 28 cases. Clinical symptoms, Xray examination of digestive canals, amylase level in serum and urine, and various tests of function of gastrointestinal tract, liver and gall bladder were also employed to get exact diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis.

Results: $^{131}$I blood level at first test, when clinical symptoms were serious, was moderately or extremely low in a great majority of the cases. At second test, 1~3 months after the first test when clinical symptoms became slighter by treatment of pancreatic digestive agents etc., it recovered almost normal. In cases repeated the test more than three times, $^{131}$I blood level ran parallel to clinical symptoms except for a few cases.

Whole Body Retention and Organ Distribution of $^{57}$Co-Hydroxocobalamin and $^{60}$Co-Cyanocobalamin following Simultaneous Administration with Large Doses in Rat

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Intravenously injected 1,000 microgram of radioactive hydroxocobalamin, when given simultaneously with the same amount of cyanocobalamin, dissappeared more rapidly from the human blood stream. On the other hand, its urinary excretion in 48 hours was found to be lower than that of cyanocobalamin. This suggested a better whole body retention and tissue uptake of hydroxocobalamin as compared with cyanocobalamin.

To confirm this assumption, 3 microgram of $^{57}$Co-hydroxocobalamin (OH-B_{12}) and $^{60}$Co-cyanocobalamin (CN-B_{12}) were given simultaneously in normal albino rats weighing approximately 200 gm. by either intravenous or intramuscular route and radioactivities in the liver, kidneys, spleen, stomach, intestines, heart, lungs and the residual carcase were measured with Well-type scintillation detector at 3, 24, 48 hours, 5, 10 and 20 days after administration. Total radioactivities found in organs plus carcase were regarded to show a calculated whole body retention of both types of vitamin.

The results were as follows; (1) Organ distribution of both vitamins following simultaneous administration showed almost the same pattern as that administered individually, suggesting of no competition of