VI. Nervous System

The Clinical Study to the Meningioma in Scinti-scanning and Angiography

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Since 1959, we are now developing to a brain scanning technique and results of these brain scanning were reported in many symposiums previously.

In this series, we were studied about the meningioma concerning with a diagnostic accuracy by both scinti-scanning and angiography. We used mainly both of scinti-scanning and angiography as a diagnostic tool for brain tumor. In the scinti-scanning, RISA was used mainly and $^{203}$Hg-chloromerodrin, $^{99m}$Tc-pertechnetate, $^{75}$Se-selenite, supplementary. In the angiography, 10 ml of 60% Urografin was injected via A. carotis communis, or A. Vertebralis, and recorded by photograph in both arterio-phase and veno-phase.

We studied to the subjects of 18 patients whose operative confirmation of meningioma were obtained. Growth of meningioma is slowly, and the tumor encapsuled a solid cover with forming vascularity lesion. And it can not be seen a infiltration of a metastasis in many cases. Namely, as meningioma is benign mostly, it is oughted to recover perfectly by the extraction of tumor in earlier stage.

In this series, we obtained results as follows;

1) Meningioma was obtained the highest diagnostic accuracy among the brain tumor by either scinti-scanning and angiography.

2) The diagnostic accuracy was not influenced with varying histological types of the tumor in both methods.

3) In scinti-scanning, the diagnostic accuracy was same grade in any radioisotopes, namely not related with nuclide.

4) The diagnostic accuracy of brain scanning was varied by a condition of circumstances of tumor, for example, with bleeding or not.

5) Usually, diagnostic accuracy is affected by the tumor localization in brain scanning, except the meningioma. Meningioma was not changed the accuracy by spot where tumor localized.

6) Tumor uptake of the scinti-scanning pattern trended to be higher in the younger age.

7) As occurring rate of the meningioma in blood group was studied, group "A" was dominant rather than any other groups.

A Study with Brain Scanning in Cerebral Vascular Accidents

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On the basis of experimental studies by Brown, Harrison, and Overton, who emphasized the diagnostic availability of brain scan in cerebral vascular accidents, we evaluated the diagnostic significance of this method in 26 patients with cerebral vascular