V. Blood, Spleen and RES.

Iron Deficiency in Normal Female

H. SAITO

Radioisotope Laboratory, Nagoya University School of Medivine, Nagoya

Iron deficiency anemia is frequently found in the young female. This study was undertaken to observe the frequency of the existence of iron deficiency anemia in young female subjects.

Thirty normal male and female subjects at the age between 19 and 20 were studied. Serum iron (SI), unsaturated iron binding capacity of the serum (UIBC), percentage saturation (% Sat), red cell count (BBC), hemoglobin (Hb), and Colour index (CI) were examined.

	SI	UIBC	%Sat	RBC
male	104±24,	196±28	35.8±7.2	502±46
female	79±34	272±49	23.6±8.9	446±43

	Hb	CI
male	15.5±1.6	0.97±0.08
female	13.6±1.4	0.97±0.07

The tendency of iron deficiency was evidently shown by low SI, high UIBC and TIBC. Twenty eight % of female subjects had Hb less than 13 g/100 ml, 30% of them had saturation less than 15%, 27% of them had SI less than 50 μg/100 ml, 30% of them had NIBC less than 300 μg/100 ml.

Thus, young so called normal female stood between normal and iron deficiency. NIBC was the most demonstrable indices of iron deficiency anemia.

Function of Reticuloendothelial System Determined by ^{131}I-AA in Patients with Blood Diseases

K. TAKADA

The Second Department of Internal Medicine

T. FUJITA, Y. SHIBATA and O. IMOTO

The Radioisotope Research and Treatment Laboratory
Nagoya City University Medical School, Nagoya

This report deals with the relationship between hepatic and bone marrow reticuloendothelial (RE) function in pts. with hematologic diseases.

^{131}I-AA was used to assess both phagocytic and catabolic function of RES simultaneously with ^{99m}Tc-Sulfer colloid (^{99m}Tc) to correlate the bone marrow distribution (BMD) with entire RES function of the body. ^{131}I-AA was rapidly cleared from the blood chiefly by hepatic RE cells. Free ^{131}I was observed to begin to appear in the blood 15 minutes after injection as a result of catabolism of the phagocytized ^{131}I-AA.