

intravenously, 82 to 96 per cent of the total radioactivity was detected in the urine and 1.4 to 2.2 per cent in the feces within 48 hours.

4. High concentration of the radioactivity was detected in the kidney, thyroid gland, bile

juice, liver, spleen, sciatic nerve. And most concentrated radioactivity was found in sciatic nerve and brachial nerve at 7 hours after the administration.

## Late Effects of Single X-Ray Exposure on the Pathway of Glucose in Rat (Report I. Brain)

S. SUZUKI and A. TSUYA

*Department of Radiology, Cancer Institute Hospital, Tokyo*

T. AOYAGI and E. FUJIHIRA

*Research Laboratory, Taisho & Co., Ltd.*

K. TOMONO and A. SHIGEMATSU

*Research Institute for Tuberculosis, Tokyo*

N. TOKUNAGA

*Japan Radiation & Medical Electronics, Inc., Tokyo*

The present data give remarkable decrease of aerobic glycolysis activity in the rat, in which the head was exposed by a large single dose of 5,000-10,000R. A major biochemical activities in both central nervous system and pituitary gland might be decreased by the exposure, so that the remarkable reduction of glycolysis was resulted in several organs being controlled by them. This may be one of the main reasons to let the rat die. After intraperitoneal injection of the solution of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -U-glucose ( $4\ \mu\text{Ci}/\text{rat}$ ), the male adult rats exposed to a given X-ray dose were placed in a continuous air flow system combined with a radio-gas liquid-chromatograph for continuous counting and recording of the expiratory  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$  during an experimental period of 3 hrs. Obtained  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ -yields gave no particular difference between exposed and non-exposed rats. In such experiment, it is noticed that the yields must be dependent on not only the glucose amount in the blood and other organs but the glycogen amount in the liver. There was no change in glucose concentration, hematocrit and red blood cell count in blood with the X-ray exposure of 1,000R, 5,000R and

10,000R. Contrary to this, After 5,000R and 10,000R exposures, a distinguished decrease was observed in liver, kidney and spleen weights, and efficient blood flow.

Slight decrease in the blood flow rate was also observed. The histochemical study gave a lack of glycogen in the liver. This might provide higher utilization of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -glucose in the exposed than that of the control rats. Therefore, the actual yields of  $\text{CO}_2$  from glucose must be reduced to about 1/2-1/5 times than that of the control, assuming that 1/3 of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -glucose was contributed for  $\text{CO}_2$ -formation during a 3 hr.-period after the injection and remaining 2/3 were accumulated in the liver. These data support remarkable decrease of aerobic glycolysis in heavily exposed rate. When  $^{131}\text{I}$ -RISA was injected intravenously, a huge amount of  $^{131}\text{I}$  was released from RISA by deiodinating action of tissues other than the thyroid, and might be excreted directly from the rectal portion near the anus. This might be resulted from the reduction of thyroid activity controlled mainly by the pituitary gland.