ocunter. The rats, were divided into three groups:
1. control group
2. group I (thyroxine was administered 300 μg per day for a week)
3. group II (thyroxine was administered 300 μg per day for two weeks)

Results:
1. Hemesynthetase activity in hyperthroidism was as low as one sixth of normals.
2. Plasma iron disappearance half-time (PIDT 1/2) was as follows:
   - control: 97.0±20.0 min.
   - group I: 104.0±23.5 min.
   - group II: 64.7±20.5 min.

PIDT 1/2 of group II was faster than control. These differences were stastically significant (P<0.01). But there was no significant difference group I and controls. Percentage of iron utilization was as follows:
- Control: 82.1±10.1%
- group I: 85.4±8.1%
- group II: 88.3±9.7%

These differences were not significant.
3. PIDT 1/2 and percentage of red cell utilization in two hyperthroid patients were faster and increased, as simulated with iron deficiency anemia.

The Treatment of the Thyroid Cancer with Radioactive Iodine

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We reported our clinical examples in treating distant metastasis of the thyroid tumors with radioactive iodine. We treated 4 patients with radioactive iodine. Of the 4 patients, 1 had papillary adenocarcinoma, 1 had follicular carcinoma, 1 had trabecular carcinoma, and 1 had tublar adenoma (so-called malignant adenoma). Out of them, in 3 cases our treatment with radioactive iodine were effective on their X-ray films.

We consider that radioactive iodine is an important therapeutic agent in selected cases of metastatic thyroid cancer.

Tissue Concentration of ¹³¹I-Toluidine Blue in Rats and Dogs with Special Reference to the Parathyroid Concentrations by Intracardiac and Intravenous Administration

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Tissue concentration of ¹³¹I-toluidine blue was studied in rats and dogs after intracardiac and intravenous injection. The parathyroid-thyroid ratio and parathyroid-neck muscle ratio was significantly higher in rats only after intracardiac injection. Neither intracardiac nor intravenous injection of ¹³¹I-toluidine blue (including infusion) gave a high parathyroid-thyroid ratio in dogs as compared to intravenous injection in rats.