

right lobe and hypertrophy of the left lobe was characteristic of liver cirrhosis.

4) In an undetermined large number of cases, the lateral scan was useful in confirming, refuting or localizing pathology when a

scan in the anterior projection was equivocal.

The lateral scan also was helpful in delineating pathology within liver, such as tumors, and behind the liver, such as renal, lymph node lesions.

New Indicators for Reading Liver Scintiphotos

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As liver Scintiphotos are influenced by the change of shape and form of liver characterized by disease and other bodily conditions, it is necessary to distinguish the former from the latter changes for the diagnosis of liver disease. Radio-gold ($200 \mu\text{Ci}$) was administered to 89 cases including 33 of acute hepatitis, 30 of chronic hepatitis, 17 of liver cirrhosis and 9 control cases. The life size Scintiphotos were taken by Toshiba GAMMA CAMERA in the direction of postero-anterior, right-lateral and antero-posterior in patients supine. On well gradationed right-lateral film the oblique line directed from upper-posterior to lower anterior is often appeared, and this is assumed to be a liver base line involving hepatic

portae. The angle which this line forms to antero-posterior axis of body is named liver hanging angle θ , and the lowest point of the right lobe of liver is named M point. In control cases θ is about 25° , in acute hepatitis about 35° , and liver cirrhosis about 15° , in chronic hepatitis indefinite, and in thin person except cirrhosis θ is generally larger. M point is shifted to posterior in atrophic liver cirrhosis and in thin person. These indicators, θ and M point are useful in diagnosing disease, because they can quantitatively indicate the characteristic shape and form of liver and the changes of that in the course of liver disease.

Scanning Studies with ^{67}Ga -Citrate on Patients of Liver Tumor

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We studied liver scanning with ^{67}Ga -citrate on 32 patients who showed cold area on the liver scintigram with ^{198}Au -colloid.

Two micro curie of Ga-citrate was injected intravenously and scans were made 24 to 72 hours following injection.

Now we reported 3 cases who showed hot area on liver scintigram and were made post-mortem examination.

Case 1 52 year old male.

He died from hypoglycemia and anemia. Scans of Ga-citrate revealed hot area on the liver. He was diagnosed as cancer of the stomach with liver metastasis by postmortem examination.

Case 2. 48 year old male

Clinical fininding presented cirrhosis of the liver. Scans of ^{67}Ga -citrate showed $8 \times 6 \text{ cm}$