pancreatic diseases such as chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, liver tumour, chronic gastritis, gastric cancer, cholecystopathy, retro-peritoneal tumour and others.

The visualization of pancreas in non-pancreatic diseases is 96.6%. The types of the pancreas is classified into 4 categories following observing 376 normal pancreas scintigrams: i) classic type 33.5% ii) club-shaped type 40.9% iii) reversed S type 13.9% iv) horseshoe type 11.9%.

64 cases of chronic pancreatitis show normal scintigram in 25 cases, non-visualization in 25 cases, defect in head in 9 cases, defect in body in one case and defect in tail in 4 cases.

28 cases of pancreas head cancer show defect in head in 25 and non-visualization in 3. 29 cases of pancreas body and tail cancer show defect in body and tail in 24 and non-visualization in 5.

The diagnostic reliability of scintigraphy compared to angiography is 80% by the former and 70% by the latter in pancreas head cancer. On the other hand, that of pancreas body and tail cancer is 86.7% in both.

Clinical Application of Scinticamera

Report IV. Comparison of Scintiphotography and Angiography for Pancreatic Carcinoma and Cyst

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The comparison of scintiphotogram and angiogram was studied on 33 cases of pancreatic carcinoma and 4 cases of pancreatic cyst.

1. The scintiphotogram of pancreatic carcinoma was classified into six patterns regarding to the locus of the lesion.

Abnormal patterns were obtained in 31 of 33 cases of pancreatic carcinoma and in 3 of 4 cases of pancreatic cysts.

2. 17 cases of pancreatic carcinoma and 4 cases of pancreatic cysts underwent selective celiac and superior mesenteric angiography.

The abnormal findings in angiogram were classified into 4 types, and their incidence was studied according to the locus of the lesion. Abnormal patterns were obtained in 15 of 17 cases of pancreatic carcinoma.

In 2 of 17 cases, false negative diagnosis were made.

In one case, the pancreatic body was involved and in another case, whole pancreatic tissue, respectively.

3. Three interesting cases were also represented.

Experimental Dynamic Study of the Accumulation Curves of $^{72}$Se-Methionine in the Pancreas

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Object: The aim of this study is to see the possibility of functional diagnosis by the aid of time-lapse accumulation curve of $^{72}$Se-methionine in the pancreas with computer processing data.

Methods: Immediately after intravenous injection of $^{72}$Semethionine, data are stored on