Fifteen cases of uterine myoma, five cases of iron deficiency anemia and five cases of normal female were included in this study.

The ferrokinetics of $^{59}$Fe, body surface counting (uterine, sacrum, liver, spleen and temporal area) and microautoradiography from the histological section were examined for each cases.

In ferrokinetics of all myoma cases, PID decreased be low normal and PITR showed almost normal. Radioactivity of the uterine was almost equal those over the temporal area in normal females. Radioactivity between uterine, spleen and liver were no difference in iron deficiency anemia patients. In uterine myoma without dysmenorrhea body surface counting patterns obtained same indication of iron deficiency anemia, except uterine area that increased considerably greater than either bone marrow or spleen. Uterine myoma with dysmenorrhea showed higher amplitude of the uterine curve than was usual. On the microautoradiographic findings of histological section satisfiable blacken dots were not observed.

As a result, iron deficiency anemia were sometimes seen in cases of uterine myoma without dysmenorrhea. Furthermore, radioactivity of myoma uterine area was much higher than other hematopoietic organs. These results may be suggested that has possibility of iron arrested activity in the myoma uterine.

Iron Absorption in Young Japanese

H. Saito

Radioisotope Laboraotry

T. Tamiya and A. Mishima

Department of Radiology

S. Yoshikawa and N. Kawamura

Department of Internal Medicine and Radiology, Nagoya First Japan

Red Cross Hospital

Since we have found latent iron deficiency in the one third of the young Japanese female, their iron absorption rate was expected to be elevated. Ten male and female Japanese students of 20 to 22 years old were studied. Five microcuries of radioiron was administered in the form of ferrous sulfate with 4 mg of carrier iron. Subjects received the oral dose after fasting for a night and kept fasting for 2 more hours after the dose. The rate of iron absorption was determined with our Right-type whole-body counter.

The results were as follows: The young Japanese female absorbed average $29 \pm 6\%$, while American female absorbed average $12 \pm 5\%$.

Average value of serum iron was lower in Japanese female. One subject in the young Japanese female group was diagnosed as a real iron deficiency anemia. The young Japanese male subjects of the same age absorbed $32 \pm 18\%$. On the other hand, American males $11 \pm 7\%$. Average value of serum iron were lower in the Japanese than American male as observed in the Japanese female. High rate of iron absorption in the young Japanese subjects would be related to latent or manifest iron deficiency. The correlation of reticulocyte and iron absorption were observed in American subjects as reported previously, and the young Japanese subjects studied were mostly in the region of iron deficiency anemias.

The difference in iron absorption rate between the Japanese and American subjects suggests the difference of iron content in the food.