301 m², at the heal time they are decreased before treatments. And the image of these cases are shown equally defects of dot, so called patchy pattern.

But cases of acute hepatitis are not shown the defects of dot, subacute hepatitis are shown the defects are not equally and the square measure is small value, cirrhosis are same, hepatoma are shown the solitary defect and metastatic carcinoma are shown multiple defects.

We here summerized the new result in the field of liver by ¹⁸⁸Au-colloid scintiscanning technique.

**Hepatoscintigraphy using ⁹⁹ᵐTc-Sn colloid prepared by means of Electrolysis**

M. KANEKO, I. SASAKI, M. WATANABE, A. MISHIMA, T. TAMiya and S. KATO

Department of Radiology, Nagoya University, School of Medicine, Nagoya

C. YAMAMOTO and T. TOMITA

Radiological Technician’s School affiliated to Nagoya University, School of Medicine, Nagoya

The apparatus for electrolysis was obtained from Dainabott R. I. Laboratory. 171 cases of various kind of liver disease such as hepatoma, metastatic liver cancer, liver cirrhosis and hepatitis were subjected to study, and 179 examinations were done in 7 months. In all cases, the examinations were successful in demonstrating liver and spleen for the evaluation of size, shape and the existence of filling defects. Bone marrow was also observed in some cases. Apart from such RES organs, the kidneys were observed on the scintiphotos on several examinations.

According to the chronological sequence of study, these examinations were devided into 5 groups. In cases of Group I, the kidneys appeared in 15 out of 23 cases; while in Group II 8 out of 39 cases, however, in none of 18 when we used counterelectrolysis after normal electrolysis; in Group III 7 out of 41; in Group IV 15 out of 34, including 7 instances of second use of the same vials, and in Group V only 1 out of 42.

Paper electrophoretic study indicated that the presence of the technetium compound having plus ion might play some role in the mechanism of renal uptake. This substance was cleared in the course of time, and also by the counterelectrolysis.

In conclusion, the preparation of technitium-Sn-colloid by this kind of electrolysis apparatus was found useful for the demonstration of RES organs, if each vial was used once only.