Evaluation of the Liver Scintigram for the Detection of the Esophageal Varices in the Chronic Liver Disease

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Recently, in chronic liver diseases, the cause of hemorrhage from esophageal varices increases rather than hepatic failures. The purpose of this report is to study the relationship with the findings of liver scintigram and the endoscopic esophageal varices. The patients of the chronic liver disease, who were diagnosed by the laparoscopy and the liver biopsy, were carried out the liver scintigram using with $^{198}$Au-colloid and the esphagoscropy at the same time.

The result were as follows;
1) About the relashionship with the esophageal varices and the pattern of the liver scintigram, the esophageal various were more frequently found the pattern of both lobe hypretrophy (9/II, 82%) and the pattern of right-lobe atrophy with left-lobe hypertrophy (13/15, 87%). The grade of esophageal varices were progressive in the pattern of r-lobe atrophy with 1-lobe hypertrophy.
2) About the relationship with the esophageal varices and the spleen image, the incidence of the esophageal varices was highly found in the positive case of the spleen image rather than in the negative case (74%). The grade of the esophageal varices were good correlation to the grade of the spleen image.
3) About the relationship with the esophageal varices and the bone marrow uptake, the incidence of the esophageal varices was found 92 per cent in the positive case of the bone-marrow image.

The Assessment of Liver Weight using Tc-99m Sn colloid

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Determination of liver mass has been attempted on the basis of a count rate method over the liver. Experimental approaches were performed to estimate liver weight in both live rabbits and phantom cases. First, the liver phantom containing various densities of TC-99m were measured using a gamma camera with diversing collimator (Toshiba, Japan).

There was a high correlation between various kinds of liver phantoms and these count rates. In addition, the liver phantom was put closely between lucite plates of 1 cm in thickness.