found (6%). Twenty-six primary cancers were accompanied by 22 cases of liver cirrhosis (85%) together with considerably enlarged spleen and increased ratio of GOT/GPT-values were found, in contrast was no case of metastatic cancers with liver cirrhosis. There were four primary liver cancers without liver cirrhosis including a hepatoma and 3 choleangiomas.

Pseudotumors of the Hepatic Scintigrams

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Five cases of pseudotumors in the hepatic scintigrams were reported, space occupying lesions were proved not to be true tumors by biopsies or angiographies.

A case with the carcinoma of the head of the pancreas showed a space occupying lesion in the suprahilar region of the left lobe of the liver. The percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography proved it to be the dilated left intrahepatic branches of the bile duct.

Another case with alcoholic cirrhosis showed a space occupying lesion in the upper end of the right lobe. Biopsy proved it not to be a true tumor but cirrhotic tissue as the same as surroundings.

A case with massive amyloid deposition in the liver tissue showed a large space occupying lesion in the right lobe with a compensatory hyperplasia of the left lobe.

A case of the live cirrhosis with portal hypertension showed a small space occupying lesion on the lower edge of the right lobe near the hilum. The alpha fetoprotein was so high (126 ng/ml) that the malignant hepatoma was suspected. The percutaneous transhepatic portography proved it to be a part of the dilated right main branch of the portader. A dilated vessel made a compression of itself in the lower edge of the liver.

Another case of 4-4'-diethlaminoethoxy hexestrol dihydrochloride (coronary dilating agent) intoxication showed multiple space occupying lesions in the hepatic scintigram. Biopsy proved a wide-spread deposition of myelin-like phospholipid in the liver tisse.

Liver Scanning in Postradiotherap Patient

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Thirty scintigrams were performed following radiotherapy in patients with malignant neoplasm whose livers were included in the radiation field. Nineteen patients revealed sharply delineated