of requirement.

Many problems need to be solved such as complicated procedure for the use of the radiation, health control of workers engaged in the radiological medical care, exposure control for patients, radioactive waste disposal and establishment of the organization for radiation control.

Therefore the Academy of the Radiological Medicine and other associations concerned must play an active role in bringing about the necessary modification of the law based on the up-to-date scientific knowledge.

Furthermore, efforts should be made to enlighten the general public as much as possible by disseminating the exact knowledge of radiological medical care.

**Suggestion for the Future Status of the Facility of the in Vitro Test and the Administration on the Radioactivity**

Hirotake Kakehi

*Department of Radiology, Teikyo University School of Medicine*

In carrying out the radioisotope in vitro tests in Japan rationally and safely there are considerable problems to be solved as soon as possible. These problems are related more or less to the laws and regulations in our country. In that case they should be changed, and so sometimes it will take a long time to solve the problems.

First, some practical examples will be mentioned. In spite of using radioactive tracers in the in vitro tests, there are some facilities which the administration of the Science and Technology Agency or Ministry of Health and Welfare does not reach, because of the insufficiency of the regulations. On the other hand, though we handle a very small amount of radioactivity in the in vitro tests, the drainage of the contaminated water, the disposal of the contaminated air, or the waste disposal, etc. are strictly administered owing to the regulations applied to the in vivo tests in the radioisotope facilities. In the United States the in vitro tests are usually carried out in the ordinary laboratories, without having the special facility for radioactive substances. At present, there is no structural standard on the in vitro test facility in our country. So a committee has started to make blue prints on the model plan of the independent in vitro test facility in Japanese Radioisotope Association.

In order to discuss the problems mentioned above, and to find a rational solution of them, a committee on the in vitro test should be set out in the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine in the near future.

In that committee the request to solve the problems should be discussed and offered to the Ministry of Health and Welfare or to the Science and Technology Agency, and the laws and regulations should be changed or newly made to meet the demand.