**O. Bone and Joins**

**Preclinical and Clinical Studies with \(^{99m}\)Tc Methylene Diphosphonate**

Noriisa TONAMI*, Hikaru SETO*, Kyoichi UENO*, Akio KUBOTA*,
Kinichi HISADA* and Atsushi ANDO**

*The Department of Nuclear Medicine, School of Medicine, Kanazawa University
**School of Paramedicine, Kanazawa University

Methylene diphosphonate (MDP) labeled with \(^{99m}\)Tc was investigated by animal experiments and clinical studies. \(^{99m}\)Tc-MDP was compared with \(^{99m}\)Tc diphosphonate and \(^{99m}\)Tc pyrophosphate in tissue radioassay 1 hr after injection to the rats.

Skeletal concentration, skeletal/blood and skeletal/muscle of \(^{99m}\)Tc MDP were greater than those of \(^{99m}\)Tc diphosphonat and \(^{99m}\)Tc pyrophosphate. Urinary excretion of \(^{99m}\)Tc MDP for 1 hr was similar to that of \(^{99m}\)Tc diphosphonate but faster than that of \(^{99m}\)Tc pyrophosphate. In human volunteers the blood clearance of \(^{99m}\)Tc MDP was faster than that of \(^{99m}\)Tc diphosphonate.

Although satisfactory bone scintigrams were obtained 3 hr. after injection, bone images 2 hr after injection were good enough to be diagnosed. \(^{99m}\)Tc MDP proved satisfactory and safe for clinical bone imaging studies and better than \(^{99m}\)Tc diphosphonate and \(^{99m}\)Tc pyrophosphate.

**Clinical Evaluation of Bone Seeker Agent Using \(^{99m}\)Tc-MDP (Methylene Diphosphonate)**

C. TOBARI*, H. KANAUMI*, M. MURAI*, M. AJIMA*, H. KUROSAWA*,
Y. FUKUOKA**, K. ATSUMI**

*Department of Radiology, **Department of Orth., Toho University, Ohmori, Tokyo

The various bone diseases were performed the radioisotopic evaluation using \(^{99m}\)Tc-MDP (methylene diphosphonate).

The images was obtained remarkable results within 2 hours after the injection for clinical interpretation setting whole body scanner and \(\gamma\)-camera.

The \(T_{1/2}\) from blood and urine were about 30 and 150 minutes after the injection, respectively. The quality were noted 75% with the excellent and efficient images in 42 cases. But one case with iliac metastasis from thyroïdal cancer, adenocarcinoma in pathologically, was notified as false negative result. In addition according to be worse the kidney function, the image was often noted as high back ground activity.

However, its images had very advantageous result for clinical evaluation in various bone diseases. We can suggest that \(^{99m}\)Tc-MDP is much better available radioisotopic agent.

**Clinical Investigation of Bone Scintigraphy with \(^{99m}\)Tc M.C.P.**

Fujimi KINOSHITA, Nobuharu YUI, and Masaki KOAKUTSU
Chiba Cancer Center, Division of Nuclear Medicine

Two hundred and four patients were investigated by whole body scintigraphy with \(^{99m}\)Tc-MDP, developed by Sabramanian, for the detection of malignant bone tumors. In twelve of 14 patients with primary malignant bone tumor, scintigrams showed abnormalities, however, 18 out of 21 benign bone tumors showed abnormalities also. This results indicates that bone tumors are con-