The purpose of the study is to evaluate the clinical utility of 5 Tc-99m labeled hepatobiliary scanning agents, to examine the hepatobiliary transport of rat with or without BSP and to mention the clinical utilizations. The hepatobiliary transport was diagnosed fastest in diethyl IDA and followed PI,HIDA, PiPIDA, (p-butyl)IDA. Urinary excretion was least in (p-butyl)IDA with average 5,5% dose per a day in normal case. Next was diethyl IDA with average 10%.

The computer analysis of the data could make color functional image of peak time, peak count, . The difference between cases was easily demonstrated. The hepatobiliary image of HIDA showed poor inRotor's syndrome, trapped in the liver inDubin-Johnson syndrome and almost normal inDubin's disease.

In the animal blood clearance study, the load of BSP in control rat affected the clearance of (p-butyl)IDA, diethyl IDA, HIDA and PI suggesting the existence of competitive inhibitory pathway. To conclude, diethyl IDA was recommended to be the first choice for non-jaundiced hepatobiliary diseases and (p-butyl)IDA for jaundiced cases.

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