
38 cases of Bell's palsy were tested for functional studies of the submandibular gland using Tc-99m pertechnetate at 10 days, 3-4 weeks and 8-9 weeks after onset. Other prognostic tests (i.e., stapedius reflex, N.E.T.) were also performed for comparison. Examination was started immediately after injection of 3-4mCi of Tc-99m pertechnetate. The date were stored in a computer at 30 sec./frame for 25 min. and later replayed to obtain the time activity curves for the ROI of the submandibular gland. Fifteen min. after injection, salivaion was stimulated. We classified the patients into 2 groups: one which recovered within 5 weeks after onset and the other which didn't. There was a direct relationship between these 2 groups and the results of the time activity curves at any time after onset, especially the uptake ratio and the stimulatory secretion ratio (affected side/normal side). Afterwards, the other prognostic tests showed almost the same tendency 5 weeks after onset. But 10 days after onset we could not differentiate these 2 groups by these tests.

From this study, we conclude that the functional study of submandibular glands using Tc-99m pertechnetate might have value in the early prognosis of Bell's palsy.


I-125-polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP,Amersham ,20μCu) was administered intravenously, and subsequent its serum turnover rate and fecal excretion rate was determined against the patients with Ulcerative colitis,Crohn's disease,non-specific multiple ulcer of small intestine,and primary protein losing gastroenteropathy. Statistic correlation were obtained between fecal I-125-PVP excretion rate and serum I-125-PVP turnover rate,serum total protein concentration.

Existing of gastrointestinal bleeding (>++,fecal guaiac test)seemed to increase not only the fecal I-125-PVP excretion and also the serum turnover rate of I-125-PVP administered intravenously.But existence of gastrointestinal bleeding( <+ ,fecal guaiac test)does not influence that.

I-125-PVP test is easy to perform and useful for the diagnosis and follow up study of proteinlosing gastroenteropathy.