Clinical utility of intrapelvic lymphoscintigraphy using Tc-99m-rhenium colloid was investigated on 53 patients. The radioactive colloid was injected into ischiorectal fossa (32 cases) or prostatic gland (14 cases) and the following results were obtained. (1). There was no considerable difference between the two injection sites in distribution of pelvic lymph nodes. (2). Percent visualizations of each pelvic lymph node in 10 benign prostatic hypertrophies were calculated as followed: internal iliac node; 90%(rt.) or 80%(lt.), obturator node; 10%(rt.) or 30%(lt.), preaortic node; 50%(rt.), 20% (m.) or 40%(lt.), common iliac node; 90%(rt.) or 70%(lt.), paraaortic node; 80%. (3). Malignant diseases (15 prostate cancers, 6 bladder cancers, 3 renal cancers, 4 testicular tumors and 7 cervical cancers) demonstrated low frequency of visualization of the internal iliac node, and unilateral or bilateral non-visualized cases increased in number according to progression of disease. (4). No serious side effect was observed in our studies. These results demonstrated that intrapelvic lymphoscintigraphy, especially by ischiorectal injection, with safe and simple procedure, could be of an additive value in the assessment for regional nodes in pelvic malignancies.