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K.Nagase, T.Tanaka, T.Miyano, T.Ogawa.
Juntendo University School of Medicine,
Tokyo.

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COOPERATIVE STUDY ON THE CLINICAL EFFICACY
OF SPECT IMAGES OF THE LIVER
T.Matsumoto*, T.A.Iinuma*, H.Oyamada**,
K.Machida*** (Vice-chairman), M.Ito*** (Chair-
man), National Inst. of Radiol. Sciences,
Chiba,***National Cancer Center Hospital,
Tokyo,***Pack. of Medicine, Univ. of Tokyo,
Tokyo (Subcommittee on Efficacy Studies,
Medical & Pharmaceutical Committee, Japan
Radiosotope Association)

Single photon emission computed tomogra-
phy (SPECT) were compared in 80 patients
examined to assess liver diseases. Liver
scintigraphic images and SPECT images of 453
were collected retrospectively from 9 medical
institution which were located in and around
Tokyo area. All cases were confirmed for
its final diagnosis. In order to evaluate
the results of image reading an input sheet
for computer was designed to describe the
confirmed diagnosis of each of 453 cases.
Among 453 cases, 80 were selected and the
reading were made with knowledge of patient
sex and age, palpatory information and
liver function tests by 13 doctors.

At the first study, the conventional
liver images only were read. The second,
both the conventional images and the SPECT
images were read. The results of reading
were recorded on the work sheet for computer
input.

By comparing the record of confirmed
diagnosis and the results of image reading
for individual case, various programs of
analysis are being undertaken.

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EVALUATION OF INFANTILE LIVER CIRRHOSIS BY
DYNAMIC ANGIOSCINTIGRAM USING 99mTcO4-.
Tomio Ogawa, Keiijro Suruga, Katsuya Nagase†
Takuo Tanaka‡ Susumu Iida*. Department of
Pediatric Surgery and *Radiology, Juntendo
University, School of Medicine, Tokyo.

Dynamic angioscintigraphic study of
liver using 99mTcO4- was originated for the
evaluation of liver cirrhosis in children.
It was examined on 50 cases of pediatric
liver diseases including 26 cases of biliary
atresia. After bolus injection of 99mTcO4-,
count of RI on ROI of liver right lobe was
measured by a scinticamera every one second
and time activity curve was made. The
curve got its peak at about 1 minutes after
injection and gradually decreased there-
after. The ratio of the count of 8 minutes
to the count of peak was calculated. The
ratio ranged 49 to 98% according to the
state of the cirrhoses of the cases. There
is a significant correlation between the
ratio and liver fibrosis on cases with
liver biopsy. Most of the cases (5/6) over
80% were associated with intestinal bleed-
ing due to portal hypertension after liver
cirrhosis, multiple examinations were
performed on 6 cases that revealed the change
of ratio according to the condition of
liver cirrhosis of the cases. This is a
simple and noninvasive method that can be
easily performed on pediatric patients for
evaluation and follow up of liver cirrhosis.

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THALLIUM-201 PER-RECTAL SCINTIGRAPHY FOR
EVALUATING PORTAL CIRCULATION AFTER TREAT-
MENT. N.Tonami, K.Nakajima, N.Watanabe,
K.Yokoyama, M.Seto, H.Seki, T.Takayama,
K.Hisada and O.Sui. Dept. of Nuclear
Medicine, Kanazawa University.

We previously reported a new method for
evaluating portal systemic circulation by
TL-201 per-rectal administration and indi-
cated that the heart/liver uptake ratio is
quite useful as an index of estimating the
degrees of portal-to-systemic shunt. (J.
Nucl. Med. 23:965-972, 1982). One mCi of
TL-201 chloride was given rectally and
scintigram and heart/liver uptake ratio at
60 min. after administration (H/L) were
investigated before and after sclerosing
therapy of esophageal varices by direct
injection of ethanolamine olate under
endoscopic guidance (9 patients, 13 studies)
and splenic artery embolization therapy
with gelatin sponge block (6 patients). The
mean value of H/L was decreased from
1.22±0.21 to 0.96±0.34 in 9 studies with
successful varices sclerosing therapy and
marked decrease of H/L and scintigraphic
change were observed in 2 studies, but
there were 7 studies showing no or a little
change, while in 4 studies of unsuccessful
sclerosing therapy, H/L was not signifi-
cantly changed. The mean value of H/L was
decreased from 1.15±0.26 to 0.84±0.27 in 6
patients who underwent splenic artery
embolization therapy but there was no
significant correlation between H/L change
rate and embolization volume of spleen.