

I

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD SOCIETY OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND THE ASIA-OCEANIA SOCIETY OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE. Hideo Ueda (ex-Professor, University of Tokyo)

I. History of the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine

Nuclear medicine in Japan was initiated with production of the cyclotron and radio-isotopes (RI) by Dr. Yoshio Nishina in 1934. After the Second War, RI were imported from North America through the Japan Radioisotope Association, and it was at this time that the application of nuclear medicine was started in Japan. RI-measuring instrument were manufactured, and RI have become widely and clinically applicable to diagnosis, treatment and physiopathological elucidation in medical sciences. Through the concerted efforts of investigators and others in the fields of medical sciences, pharmacology, physics, chemistry and industry, the results of investigations on nuclear medicine were increased and improved as the population connected with this discipline increased and improved. Along with the domestic production and spread of a scintigraph imaging equipment with a photorecorder and with supply of RI such as I-133 and Tc-99m, which have a wide range of uses, nuclear medicine both in vitro and in vivo as well as deep therapy equipment with Co-60 became possible. Subsequently, in 1961, a Japanese Society for Research on Nuclear Medicine was established by Prof. Haruhisa Yoshikawa, Prof. Tadashi Miyagawa and Prof. Hideo Ueda. The meetings of the society, held once every year until

1963, contributed to improvement of the results of investigations and to the spread of knowledge concerning nuclear medicine.

In 1964, when the Olympics were held in Tokyo, the Japanese Society for Research on Nuclear Medicine was changed to the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine in compliance with the wishes of persons in the field of nuclear medicine, and the president was designated. It was also decided that topics would be collected and reported at the meetings of the society, to be held once a year, and that the organ of the society, "The Japanese Journal of Nuclear Medicine (KAKU-IGAKU)", would be published to report the activities of the society and print articles on nuclear medicine. In the first year following this decision, two issues were published, but the journal has been published monthly since 1983. There have been 23 presidents of the society up to the 25th General Congress this year, and they have contributed a great deal to development of the society and improvement in nuclear medicine.

Of these successive presidents, Prof. Kiyoshi Hiraki, Hayami Fujimori, Hiroshi Hiramatsu, Masasuke Masuda and Shinji Takahashi have died, and I mourn their passing greatly.

The fact that the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine has been developing steadily and succeeding in its goals has met with approval from various other countries. This development seems to have played a great role in the establishment of the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine and the

World Society of Nuclear Medicine.

Thanks are due to all members of the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine for their cooperation in this regard, and to the persons connected with nuclear medicine in the Japan Radioisotope Association and in the fields of pharmacology, industry and medical sciences, who helped. I would also like to express my appreciation for the efforts of the official members, Miss Yoko Shimizu and others, of the society.

What I want to add about the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine is the fact that the society could affiliate itself with one of the branches of the Japanese Association of Medical Sciences in 1976 in spite of two previous failures to do so. Although it was difficult to gain the support of 70% of the council members of the Japanese Association of Medical Sciences at one opportunity per four years, Prof. Masahiro Iio, managing director of the society at that time, exerted great efforts to obtain affiliation and admission. I would like to express my thanks to him again for this.

II. Establishment of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine and the first scientific meeting in Japan (1974)

The idea for the World Society of Nuclear Medicine was first suggested at the meeting of the Italian Society of Nuclear Medicine held at Pisa, Italy, in 1967. This concept was presented in the declaration at Pisa by L. Donato (Italy), K. Scheer (West Germany), H. Ueda (Japan), J. Bedoya (Peru), J. Lawrence (North America) and J. Sternberg (Canada). In 1969, at the meeting of the

North America Society of Nuclear Medicine, Dr. Sternberg and Dr. Scheer were appointed organizers for establishment of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine.

Representatives of the societies of nuclear medicine from 22 countries gathered in Mexico City in 1970. The draft rules of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine, suggested by the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine (prepared by Kyoko Shibata), were adopted. When the representatives of the 22 countries elected the president according to the rules, they unanimously decided on Prof. Hideo Ueda. In addition, Masahiro Iio and Sadatake Kato were chosen as the general secretary and the treasurer, respectively. In June 1972, the first scientific meeting of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine was held in Los Angeles. At that time, preparations for an assembly of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine were undertaken, and it was decided to hold the assembly in Japan in the autumn of 1974.

Subsequently, with the concerted efforts of the members of the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine, the first assembly was organized. From September 30 to October 3, 1974, the meeting of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine was held in Tokyo and Kyoto, with 1,500 workers in nuclear medicine from both Japan and other countries participating. The meeting thus ended successfully. Special lectures were given by Dr. H.N. Wagner (North America), Dr. C. Kellersohn (France) and a Nobel Prize winner, Ms. R.S. Yalow, the vanguard of development of nuclear medicine having been presented.

The second meeting of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine was held in Washington D.C. in 1978 under the presidency of Dr. H. N. Wagner. The third meeting was held successfully in Paris in 1982 under the presidency of Dr. C. Kellershohn. And the upcoming fourth meeting is to be held in Buenos Aires, from November 2 to 7, 1986 under the presidency of Dr. V. Pecorini.

It gives us great pleasure to know that the activities of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine are continuing smoothly.

III. History of the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine

When the meeting of the World Society of Radiology in Tokyo in 1969, establishment of the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine was planned at the suggestion of Dr. H. Ueda and others. There are general societies of nuclear medicine in various regions of the world; for example, the North America Society of Nuclear Medicine, ALASBM in the middle and South America, the United Societies of Nuclear Medicine in Europe, etc. By contrast, there was no society corresponding to any of them in Asia. I regretted this situation and suggested that an establishment committee for such an organization be set up in Tokyo. Representatives from Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Australia, etc., met and drew up the charter, and it was decided that the World Congress of Nuclear Medicine would be held in Asia in the future. As for the establishment of the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine, the system of decision by vote (seven votes) was established at the

conference to prepare for the first meeting of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine in Mexico City in 1970. This system contributed to the development of the establishment of the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine.

The first meeting of the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine was held in Sydney in 1976 under the presidency of Dr. C. Hales. The second meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. L. Villadolid in Manila in 1980. The third meeting was held successfully under the presidency of Dr. M. Lee in Seoul in 1984. The scale of the third meeting was large, and the level of the contents was said to be comparable to that at the meeting of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine. The fourth meeting of the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine is to be held under the presidency of Prof. P. S.H. Yeh in Taipei in 1988.

For the progress of studies and the spread of knowledge on nuclear medicine in Asia-Oceania, I hope that the societies of nuclear medicine in these areas will continue to develop and become prosperous in the future.

Conclusion

Looking back on a history of 25 years of the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine, establishment of the World Society of Nuclear Medicine and the Asia-Oceania Society of Nuclear Medicine and their meetings were outlined.

II

TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE IN OUR COUNTRY AND THE COMPARISON WITH THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES
H.Kakehi. Teikyo University Hospital, Tokyo

Nuclear medicine in our country has a history of around 30 years. As the scientific papers of nuclear medicine have been discussed in the annual meetings, I would like to analyse the trends of the development of nuclear medicine in our country comparing with those of other countries.

Four nuclear medicine societies are picked up for comparison, namely the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine, the Society of Nuclear Medicine of the USA, the Japan Radiological Society and the European Nuclear Medicine Society.

The program of annual meetings was classified by items and the tables of items were made yearly in each society. Also the percentage of oral presentations of every items against the total number of papers was calculated, and a curve showing percentage(%) on the ordinate and years on the abscissa was made.

The results are as follows. On the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine, recently the cardiovascular presentations hold a first rank of over 20%. The number of brain subjects are also increasing. The total number of papers presented increases every year, reaching more than 500. As a whole, the tendency is similar to that of the USA society.

The characteristic of the USA society is that the study of radiopharmaceuticals is active. There are many papers on instruments and cardiovascular problems.

On the Japan Radiological Society, the number of the gastroenterology is at the top of the items, instead of cardiovascular ones. The number of instruments papers is high from the past to the recent years. The total number of papers are around 100 and the increase is inadequate comparing with other societies.

In the European Nuclear Medicine Society the number of the cardiovascular papers is increasing remarkably. The research of radioassay is also active.

The tendency of the clinical upper rank items in four societies are cardiovascular, brain, gastroenterology and oncology. Four items of lung, kidney, bone and endocrinology follow the upper rank items. In the scientific fields there are some characteristic tendency according to each society. Recently the applications of positrons produced by cyclotron or lineac machines, SPECT and NMR have been developing and used relatively widely.