

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
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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.