DETECTION OF RADIATION INDUCED LUNG INJURY BY Tc-99m DTPA AEROSOL INHALATION SCINTIGRAPHY.

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Radiation induced lung injury was investigated in man based on the measurement of alveolar epithelial permeability. Eight patients with radiation pneumonitis and eleven who underwent chest radiation therapy were studied. Tc-99m diethylene triamine penta acetate (DTPA) solution was aerosolized and inhaled on normal breathing. Alveolar epithelial permeability was estimated from the rate constant of the chest counts (Kep) representing the rate of Tc-99m DTPA flux across alveolar epithelium. The patients with radiation pneumonitis showed the increased Kep value with 29.9 ± 12.3 x 10⁻³ min⁻¹ (mean ± SD), which was significantly greater than the value obtained from the healthy controls with 9.3 ± 1.7 x 10⁻³ min⁻¹. Three out of 11 patients studied prospectively developed radiation pneumonitis, their Kep value was elevated to 22.7 ± 7 x 10⁻³ min⁻¹ during the latent periods of radiation pneumonitis. On the other hand, the Kep values in the eight subjects who did not manifest pneumonitis remained within a normal range. In conclusion, the measurement of alveolar epithelial permeability enables us to detect radiation induced lung injury early in the course of radiation pneumonitis. 

ASSESSMENT OF LUNG INJURY IN IDIOPATHIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA IN TERMS OF MICROVASCULAR PERMEABILITY MEASUREMENT.

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The aim of the present investigation is to assess the degree of lung injury in patients with idiopathic pneumonitis with an emphasis on the prognosis. Patients with idiopathic interstitial pneumonia (n=15) followed for more than six months after the permeability measurement were classified into two groups; the deceased (n=6) and the alive (n=9). The pulmonary microvascular permeability was estimated from the rate constant, defined as "k", of transvascular Tc-99m labeled human serum albumin (HSA) flux from plasma to interstitium in the lungs. Scintigraphic data were obtained for 60 minutes after 10mCi of Tc-99m HSA injection using a gamma camera. The deceased showed greater Kep values of 2.21 ± 0.47 x 10⁻³ min⁻¹ (mean ± SD) than the alive 1.00 ± 0.38 x 10⁻³ min⁻¹ (p<0.05). On the other hand, there was no difference between two groups in other clinical parameters like erythrocyte sedimentation ratio, serum LDH, scintigraphic accumulation of Ga-68 in the lung fields or vital capacity. The patients with greater Kep values had progressive diseases and showed poor prognosis. It is concluded that the present method enables us to assess the degree of lung injury in interstitial pneumonitis.

HILAR ACCUMULATION OF ⁶⁷Ga-CITRATE IN PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY LUNG CANCER.

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Metastases to hilar lymph-nodes occur rather frequently in lung cancer and are one of the most critical prognostic factors in resected cases of lung cancer. Scintigraphy with ⁶⁷Ga-citrate is a widely used examination to detect the metastases in hilar lymph-nodes. Pat in some cases, abnormal accumulation of ⁶⁷Ga-citrate was observed on a scintigram despite of the absence of any metastasis. To clarify the significance of the accumulation of ⁶⁷Ga-citrate in hilar lymph-nodes, we analyzed the 130 cases of primary lung cancer. Who had been surgically treated in our hospital (1980-'84) and examined pathologically. We report here the accordance rate between the hilar accumulation of ⁶⁷Ga-citrate on a scintigram and the presence of metastasis in hilar lymph-nodes. (Rate of accurate diagnosis). The cases who had metastasis in hilar lymph-nodes were further analyzed in relation to the histological type of the cancer and the size of the lymph-nodes. The more abnormal accumulation of ⁶⁷Ga-citrate with out metastasis were compared with those who did not show the accumulation of ⁶⁷Ga-citrate in respect of their respiratory diseases other than lung cancer and patho histological findings of their lymph-nodes.