**PATTERN CHARACTERIZATION OF HEPATIC SCINTIGRAM IN DIFFUSE HEPATIC DISEASE.**
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The purpose of this study is evaluation of differential diagnosis of diffuse hepatic disease based on the objective and reproductive indices of hepatic scintigram which are extracted by computer processing. Hepatic scintigraphy of twenty-nine cases which were already diagnosed pathologically by biopsy, were performed. Several objective and reproductive indices of the hepatic scintigram are extracted by computer processing with or without personal subtle deviation of criteria. Based on the results of the classification of all samples by using these indices without personal deviation, 29 of 29 (100.0%) are accurately diagnosed and using all indices, 29 of 29 (100.0%) are accurately diagnosed. The cases are not much of a number, however, this result suggests that the differential diagnosis of diffuse hepatic disease by hepatic scintigram is possible by using the indices and that automated computer diagnosis of diffuse hepatic disease is enabled by programing for the extraction of these indices from hepatic scintigram.

**CLINICAL USEFULNESS OF INTEGRATED RADIOLUMIDE LIVER ANGIOGRAPH AND ECT TO EVALUATE DIFFUSE HEPATIC DISEASE.**

The procedure of integrated radionuclide liver angiogram was reported by us in a previous meeting of this society. We proposed the clinical usefulness of this method in evaluating diffuse hepatic disease. In this presentation, a quantitative study of this method and ECT with Tc-99m phytagate was examined.

The count ratio between lungs and livers in integrated radionuclide liver angiogram (P/L) was measured. This count ratio (P/L) correlated well with the ICG retention rate for 15min (r = 0.83). We conclude that this method is useful in measuring effective liver blood flow.