CRITERIA OF MALIGNANT NODULAR GOITER USED

We studied 106 nodular goiter patients who were performed both T-201 thyroid scan and pathological study. They were classified into 3 groups by histological type: 26 cases of malignant(N) group, 46 cases of benign non-cyst(NC) group and 32 cases of cyst(C) group. T-201 scan was performed at 10 min. (Early scan-1) and Shr. (Delayed scan-2) after I.V. injection. At the same time, radioactivity was recorded on computer. We counted Tumor/Non tumor ratio by Hisada et al({T-B})/(N-B). B=background. The ratios in E vs. D and E vs. D² were evaluated at correlation of histological types. Furthermore, we compared these results with image diagnosis result on 47 cases of nodular goiter excluded C group(N 17, NC 30). The summary results are: 1. By the use of the criteria as above quotatation, diagnosis result, especially specificity and accuracy, improved compared the case of image diagnosis. 2. If the criteria of N-group is E1 and E(20°+5)°/7; sensitivity = 76.9%, specificity = 92.5%, accuracy = 88.7%. 3. In the N-group, disappearance ratio(D/E) showed difference between each pathological types. Follicular ca. = 1.18 ± 0.29, Mixed ca. = 1.27 ± 0.29, Papillary ca. = 1.54 ± 0.37.

CLINICAL USEFULNESS OF DYNAMIC STUDY
IN THALLIUM-201 THYROID SCINTIGRAPHY
MECHANISM OF THALLIUM-201 ACCUMULATION
IN THYROID GLAND —

We reported that a mechanism of thallium-201 accumulation in thyroid nodules depends on the Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase activity of thyroid gland.

In our study 91 patients with goiter were scintigraphed with thallium-201 chloride and then we determined Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase activity in the tumor portion and normal one from surgically resected thyroid glands. The initial accumulation of Tl-201 in thyroid nodule was analysed from biochemical and physiological aspects. In this study radiouclide accumulation in Tl-201 scintigraphy was closely correlated with Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase activity in thyroid nodules. Thyroid tissue blood flow was measured by the hydrogen gas clearance method during thyroid operation under general anaesthesia. Tissue blood flow of papillary carcinoma was only half the blood flow of an ordinary thyroid gland. Blood flows of follicular adenoma was the similar flow of normal thyroid gland. Time activity curve of follicular adenoma was a steep slope, but one of papillary carcinoma was a gentle slope in Tl-201 dynamic study. Wash out of time activity curve was based on tissue blood flow of thyroid nodule was proposed.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF THYROID TUMORS
BY T-201-CHLORIDE DYNAMIC STUDY.

In order to find the useful indexes for the differential diagnosis of the thyroid tumors, a dynamic Tl-201 scan using a new method of data analysis was performed in 23 patients with clinically diagnosis of 4 adenomas, histologically proven thyroid nodules consists of 7 adenomas and 12 cancers. After injection of 2 mc of Tl-201 chloride, a computer acquisition for 60 minutes was performed using a gamma-camera system. Time activity curves obtained on both of the nodules and contralateral normal thyroid tissue were analyzed and following parameters were obtained: T max; T 1/2; distribution index (D1, a ratio of peak counts on nodules and normal thyroid tissue); and perfusion curve(PC, a calculated curve indicating a ratio of activity on nodule and normal thyroid tissue). T max and T 1/2 showed no significant difference. PC was generally descending in adenoma while ascending in cancer, but there were several equivocal cases. D1 was significantly higher in patients with adenoma, and appeared useful for differential diagnosis of thyroid nodules.