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CLINICAL USEFULNESS OF LIGHT EXERCISE TL-201 SPECT IN EFFORT ANGINA PECTORIS.

K. Suda, M. Ohashi, T. Mori, H. Shiotani, Y. Kanoh, K. Fujitani, K. Maeda and H. Fukuzaki. Kobe University School of Medicine, Hyogo.

To evaluate clinical usefulness of light exercise TL-201 SPECT, we performed both maximal and light exercise TL-201 SPECT in 17 patients with effort angina pectoris. Light exercise test (L-Ex) was performed at the workload of 80% of peak heart rate at the maximal exercise test (Max-Ex). The workload was 47 ± 19W at Max-Ex and 23 ± 9W at L-Ex. Heart rate during exercise reached to 103.7 ± 18.9 bpm at Max-Ex and 89.0 ± 15.8 bpm at L-Ex. Rate pressure product also reached to 169 ± 38 × 10^2 at Max-Ex and 136 ± 26 × 10^2 at L-Ex which amounted to 80% of the former. Initial relative activity was 59 ± 5 at Max-Ex and 17 ± 10 at L-Ex which amounted to 50% of the former. Exercise test was performed at workload of 80% of peak heart rate at 201SPECT. We performed both effort angina pectoris 15 cases, and normal control 18 cases. The left ventricle dilated with the wall thinning of the left ventricle. In the group of which the (relative) wall thickness is less than 0.76, LVEF revealed less than 50% at 86%. The ratio of which the degree of the (relative) dilatation is more than 0.74, LVEF revealed less than 50% at 83% including 6 cases on DCM with the slight decrease of uptake in LVM.

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TL-201 exercise myocardial scintigraphy was performed before and after PTCA (within 1 month, 6 month, 1 year later), and an occurrence time of a re-stenosis and the possible prediction of the re-stenosis were investigated. The washout rate, % wash-out rate and % T1 uptake of every part of myocardium were obtained from the quantitative analysis of myocardial imagings using ROI method, and an ischemic score was calculated. The results are as follows:

1. Ischemic score could stand for the degree of ischemia precisely and it was very useful to estimate the pre-PTCA ischemia and post-PTCA re-ischemia (re-stenosis).
2. Most of the post-PTCA re-stenosis occurred within 3 month and the examination of post-PTCA (within 1 month, 3 month later) was very useful to detect re-stenosis.
3. Ischemic score showed the increase tendency except for two cases which showed the decrease of ischemic score just after PTCA.
4. The future possibility of re-stenosis could be predicted according to the increase tendency of the ischemic score, when the ischemic score showed a boundary value.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE HEART DILATATION BY 201TI SPECT IMAGING. M. Itou, T. Tanaka, T. Ohtake, J. Nishikawa, M. Ito. Tokyo Metropolitan Toshima Hospital, Univ. of Tokyo Hospital, Tokyo.

When we diagnose the heart disease from the myocardial Tc images, it is sometimes insufficient to evaluate only by the decrease of uptake or defects in myocardium. We introduced the degree of the heart dilatation and the wall thickness by coronal images of the left ventricle at rest, and assessed the usefulness to evaluate together. The subjects were as follows, DCM 12 cases, myocardial infarction 25 cases, angina pectoris 15 cases, and normal control 18 cases. The left ventricle dilated with the wall thinning of the left ventricle.

In the group of which the (relative) wall thickness is less than 0.76, LVEF revealed less than 50% at 86%. In the group of which the degree of the (relative) dilatation is more than 0.74, LVEF revealed less than 50% at 83% including 6 cases on DCM with the slight decrease of uptake in LVM.

EVALUATION OF PERCUTANEOUS TRANSLUMINAL CORONARY ANGIOPLASTY BY EXERCISE TL-201 SINGLE PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY USING DOUBLE DOSE METHOD. Y. Kubota, H. Adachi, H. Sugihara, H. Nakagawa, I. Inagaki, T. Nakagawa, H. Katsume, K. Okamoto, D. Miyazaki and H. Iijichi. Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, 2nd Department of Internal Medicine, RI, Kyoto.

Effect of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) was evaluated by exercise (Ex) TL-201 (T1) single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) using double dose method in 8 normal subjects (N) and 8 patients with angina pectoris (AP). The first dose of T1 was injected during peak Ex and the second was injected at rest. Net resting data was obtained in subtracting the first from the second data. The changes of myocardial blood flow (d-Fract) were calculated from T1 uptake in peak Ex and at rest. Before PTCA, d-Fract was smaller, globally in AP than in N, and regionally in ischemic than non-ischemic region. The d-Fract was increased after PTCA with the increase in pressure rate product. Thus, double dose method applied in exercise SPECT is feasible for evaluating the therapeutic effect of PTCA from the relationship between myocardial oxygen demand and myocardial blood flow.