

Summary

Nuclear Gastroenterology

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Application of nuclear medicine for gastroenterology, especially the liver, portal circulation and alimentary tract was described. In the liver, radiocolloid scintigraphy is useful for the diagnosis and follow-up study of chronic liver diseases. ^{99m}Tc -GSA scintigraphy plays a role for the evaluation of hepatic functional reserve. ^{99m}Tc -PMT used for hepatobiliary imaging, is also useful for the diagnosis of hepatic tumor and extra-hepatic metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma. In the study of portal circulation, various administration sites such as intrasplenic, rectal, oral, and intravenous have been reported. In the evaluation

of motility function of alimentary tract, estimation of gastric emptying time is well known. Condensed image created from serial esophageal scintigrams using computer processing is also useful for the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of esophageal motility function and gastro-esophageal reflux. Abdominal scintigraphy with ^{99m}Tc -human serum albumin enables imaging diagnosis of protein-losing gastroenteropathy.

Key words: Nuclear gastroenterology, Liver scintigraphy, ^{99m}Tc -GSA, ^{99m}Tc -PMT, Portal scintigraphy, Condensed image.