文 献 紹 介

characteristic curve. Since this test appears to give more valid information about film quality than conventional sensitometry, it is suggested that the test procedure should be standardised and used by the manufacturers.

23210, 23220

Effect of Screen/Film Combinations on Diagnostic Certainty: Hi-plus/RPL versus Lanex/Ortho G in Excretory Urography.

John R. Thornbury et al., Am. J. Roentgenol. 130, 83-87, (1978)

Summary

A method using radiologists' subjective judgments was developed to compare the quality of the diagnostic image information from two different screen/film combinations (Hi Plus/RPL versus Lanex/Ortho G). A sample of 148 comparison film pairs was obtained in the course of performing 74 urograms using the two film/screen combinations. Each film pair was evaluated by three radiologists, using a blind film-reading format, in regard to: (1) anatomic diagnostic criteria visualization; (2) radiologic diagnostic certainty; (3) presence or absence of quantum mottle; and (4) prediction of which film of a pair was the rare earth screen/film combination.

There was a significant difference favoring Hi Plus/RPL in perceived quality of visualization of anatomic criteria. However, the difference was more of statistical rather than practical importance. Diagnostic certainty differed only marginally and slightly favored the Hi Plus/RPL combination. No significant differences in perception of quantum mottle were attributable to either screen/film combination. Radiologists were able to correctly identify the screen/film combination a significant proportion of the time. Radiation exposure with the Lanex/Ortho G combination was about half that with the Hi Plus/RPL combination. In this study, this would seem to constitute the major factor in film/screen selection.

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A Highly Accurate Focal Spot Camera-Laboratory and Field Model.

Roeck, W. W. et al., Radiology, 127 (3), 779,

(1978).

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Telephone Transmission of Radiographic Images.

David V. Jelaso, M. D. et al., Radiology, 127, 147-149, (1978).

Summary

A new system for telecommunication of radiographic images using readily available telephone transmission circuitry is described. The resulting video images were satisfactory for accurate interpretation in 80% of the cases tested. The system is moderately priced and has facilitated maintenance of radiodiagnostic interpretive services at a satellite office from the central hospital location.

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A Versatile Cinefluorography Film Marker.

Battagin, R. et al., Radiology, 127 (3), 827, (1978).

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乳癌のX線診断

—微細病変を中心に—

岡崎正敏他, 臨床放射線, 23(6), 611-619, (1978).

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大腸クローン病の1例とX線診断

中島哲二, 他, 胃と腸, 13(4), 473, (1978).

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大腸粘膜のX線拡大撮影

下田悠一郎他, 胃と腸, 13(5) 663-674, (1978).

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水溶性造影剤 Conray による脊髓腔造影の経験

細井哲他, 臨床放射線, 23(5), 597-599, (1978).

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脳の Computed Tomography と脳血管撮影

佐藤 修, 脈管学, 18(3), 201, (1978).

246, 250, 21251

胸部X線像における経時変化の自動計測に関する基礎的研究.

鳥脇純一郎他, 医用電子と生体工学, 12(2)109-116, (1978).

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Display of Cross Sectional Anatomy by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

W. S. Hinshaw, Ph. D. et al., Brit. J. Radiol. 51, 273-280, (1978).

Summary

High definition cross-sectional images produced

by a new nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) technique are shown. The images are a series of thin section scans in the coronal plane of the head of a rabbit. The NMR images are derived from the distribution of the density of mobile hydrogen atoms. Various tissue types can be distinguished and a clear registration of gross anatomy is demonstrated. No known hazards are associated with the technique.

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Labeling of Platelets with Oxine Complexes of Tc-99m and In-111.

Brian W. Wistow et al., J. Nucl. Med. 19 (5), 483, (1978).

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Factors Influencing Paper Chromatographic Analysis of Technetium-99m Phosphorus Compounds: Concise Communication.

Azu Owunwanne et al., J. Nucl. Med. 19 (5), 534, (1978).

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ミニコンピュータによる心放射図の自動解析

湊 小太郎他, 医用電子と生体工学, 12 (2), 95-102, (1978).

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液体シンチレーション測定用小型バイアルの性能の検討

青木勝己他: Radioisotopes, 27 (4), 201, (1978).

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脳腫瘍診断における RI スキャンと CT の比較と併用

平塚秀雄他: 核医学, 15 (2), 197, (1978).

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^{99m}Tc マイクロスフェアによる 下肢静脈造影と 肺シンチグラムの検討

石井 靖 他: 核医学, 15 (3), 317, (1978).

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^{99m}Tc ピリドキシリデンイソロイシンによる 肝・胆道シンチグラフィの臨床的意義:

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Minimum Detectable Gray-Scale Differences in Nuclear Medicine Images.

Frank R. Whitehead, J. Nucl. Med. 19 (1) 87-93. (1978).

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David L. Williams et al., J. Nucl. Med. 19 (3), 316-319. (1978).

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Image Artifacts at High Photon Fluence Rates in Single-Crystal NaI (TI) Scintillation Cameras

Sven-Erik Strand et al., J. Nucl. Med. 19 (4), 407-413, (1978).

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Deadtime Measurements in Scintillation Cameras under Scatter Conditions Simulating Quantitative Nuclear Cardiology

Ralph Adams et al., J. Nucl. Med. 19 (5), 538-544, (1978).

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Comparing the Performance of Two Gamma Cameras under High Counting Rates: Principles and Practice

Claus Guldberg et al., J. Nucl. Med. 19 (5), 545-552, (1978).

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Effective Energy Determination in Leakage Radiation Measurements.

Lane R. G., Health Phys. 33, 626-628, (1978).

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Comparison of X-ray Fluorescence and Optical Density Methods for Evaluation of Exposures of Dosimetric Films;

Agelao G., Greco G. and Romano M. C. Health Phys. 34, 55-59, (1978).

51330, 21322

Protection of the Eye during Carotid Angiography.

S.M. Cole et al., Brit. J. Radiol. 51, 262-264, (1978).

Summary

An eye shield was developed for use in neurological examinations in projections in which it does not interfere with the information sought. Use of this shield in A. P., oblique, 30 deg. Towne's and 12 deg. carotid Towne's projections reduced the