

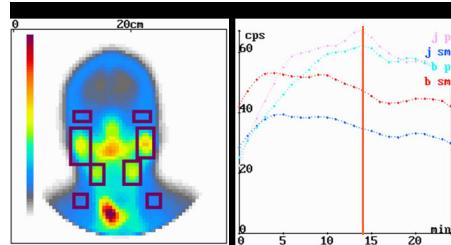
## Gastrointestinal studies

- Salivary gland
- Oesophageal tract - stomach
- Liver, spleen
- Dynamic hepatobiliary scintigraphy
- with delayed images – FNH
- WBC-labeling

(Practice)

Hepatobiliary

1



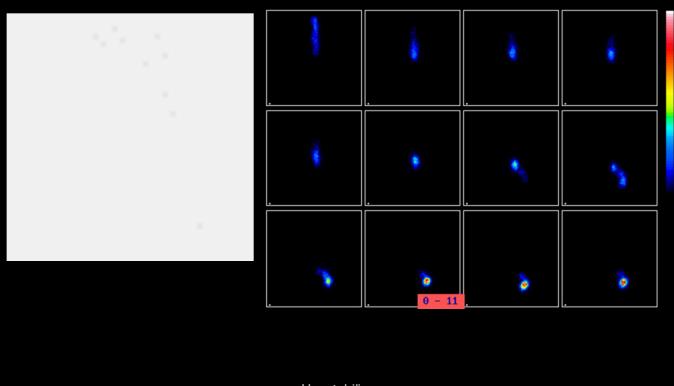
Salivary gland scintigraphy

Gland.	Uptake (Relat.)	EF
Rt. parotis	0.29% ( 27.9%)	25.4%
Rt. submand.	0.15% ( 19.6%)	14.2%
Lt. parotis	0.27% ( 25.5%)	19.0%
Lt. submand.	0.21% ( 26.9%)	10.9%

Normal reference values (mean $\pm$ S.D.):		
Gland	Uptake (%)	EF (%)
Rt. parotis	0.33 $\pm$ 0.14	41.3 $\pm$ 5.2
Rt. submand.	0.28 $\pm$ 0.11	32.5 $\pm$ 3.7
Lt. parotis	0.31 $\pm$ 0.13	43.8 $\pm$ 4.9
Lt. submand.	0.28 $\pm$ 0.11	34.9 $\pm$ 3.9

2

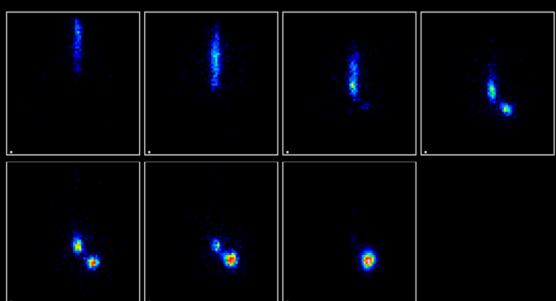
## Dynamic esophageal scintigraphy



Hepatobiliary

3

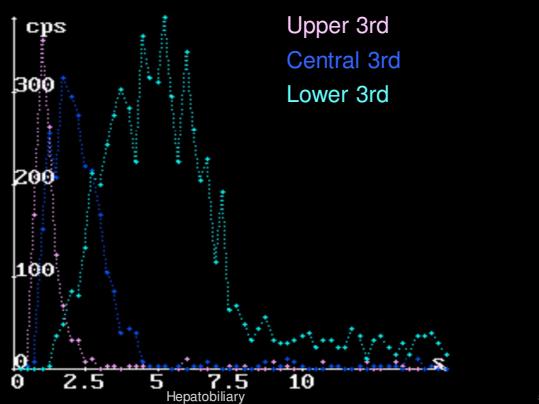
## Normal oesophageal transit study (1 sec / image)



Hepatobiliary

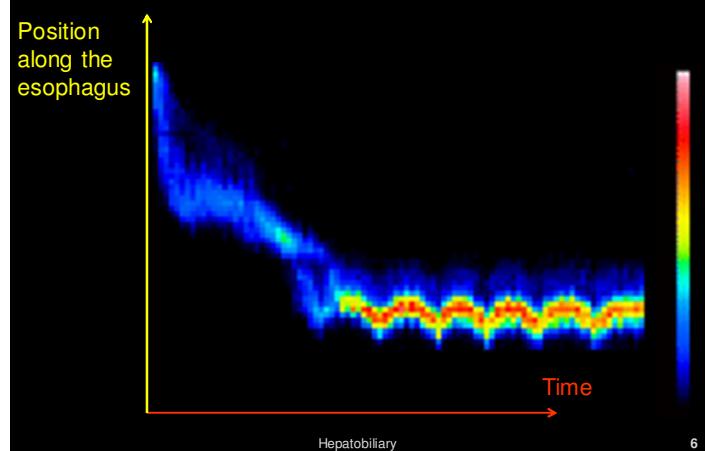
4

## Normal Oesophageal transit: time-activity curves



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## Normal parametric image

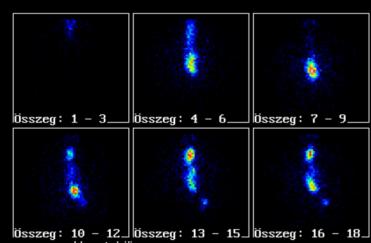


Hepatobiliary

Time

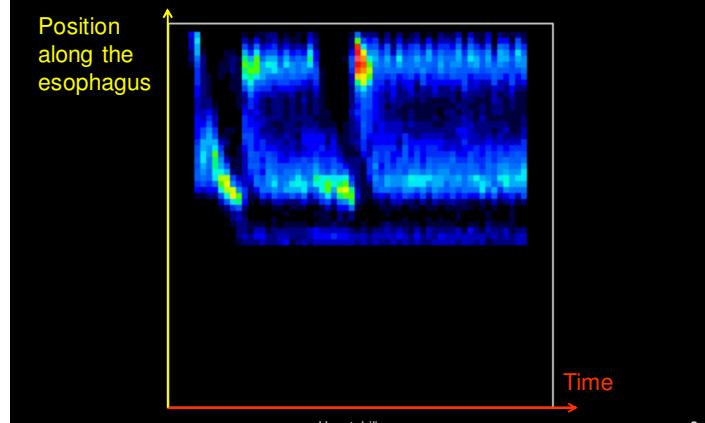
6

## Achalasia



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## Achalasia: parametric image

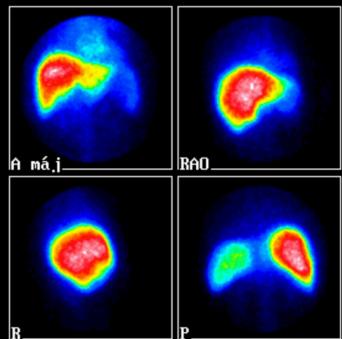


Hepatobiliary

Time

8

### Colloid hepatic scintigraphy: planar views

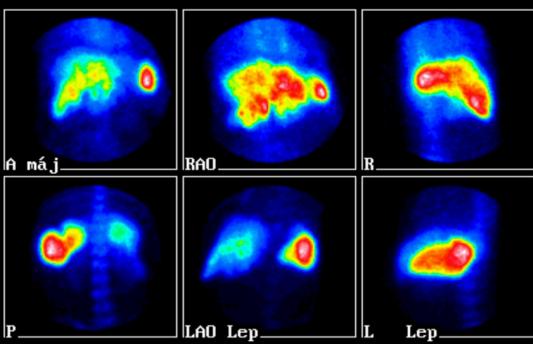


99mTc-phytate (RES cells)

Hepatobiliary

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### Cirrhosis hepatitis

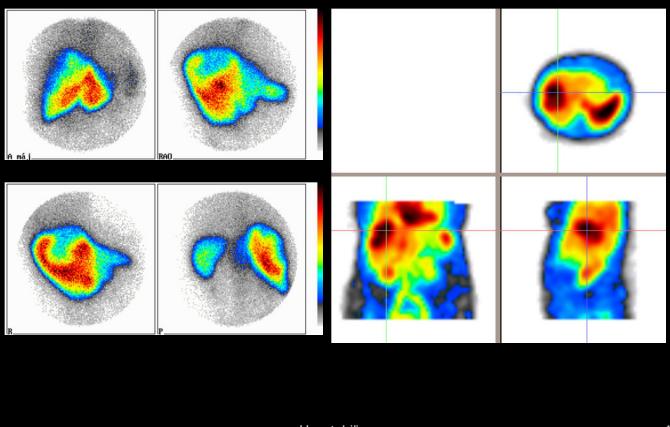


99mTc-phytate

Hepatobiliary

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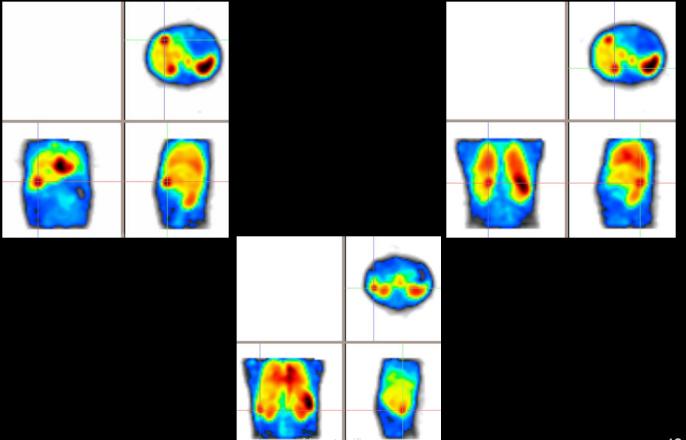
### Static liver scintigram + Blood pool SPECT



Hepatobiliary

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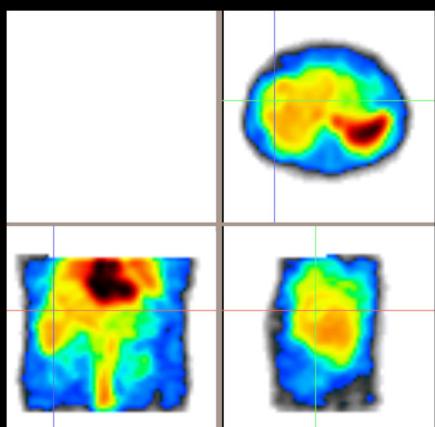
### Blood pool – multiple haemangiomas



Hepatobiliary

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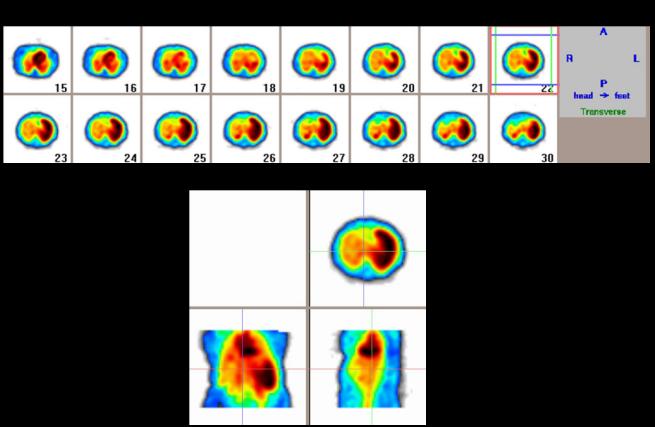
### Blood pool – metastasis



Hepatobiliary

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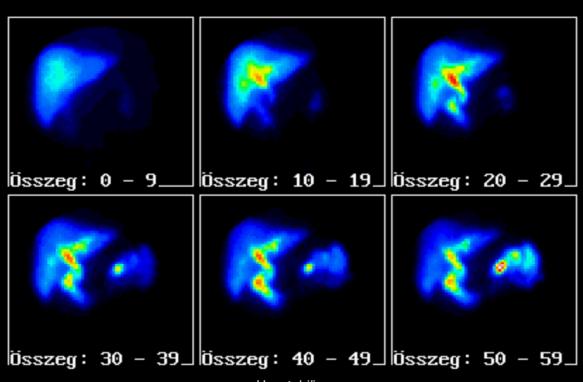
### Blood pool – splenomegaly



Hepatobiliary

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### Dynamic cholescintigraphy

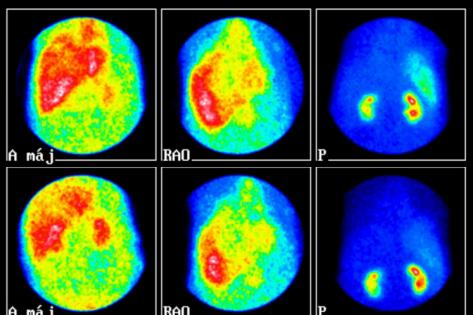


Hepatobiliary

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### Obstructive jaundice with high serum bilirubin level

early



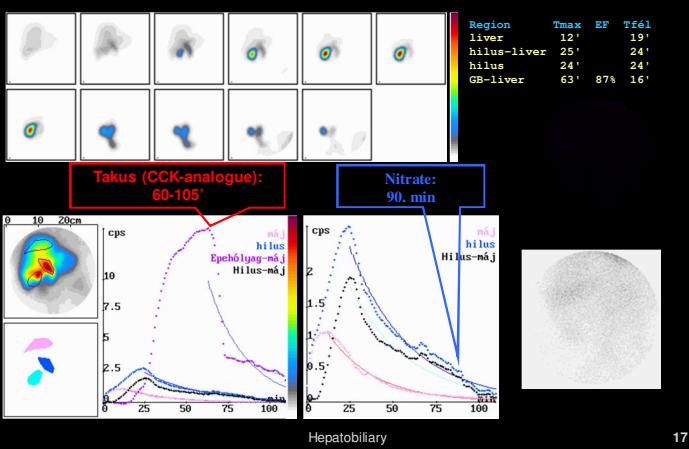
delayed

99mTc-TECHIDA

Hepatobiliary

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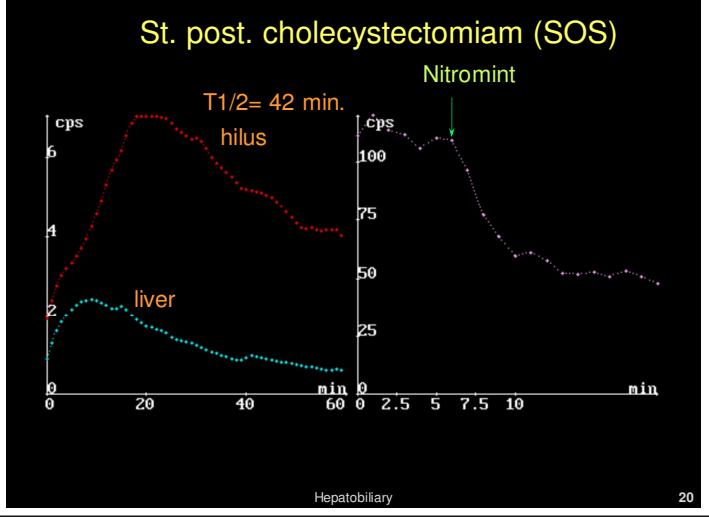
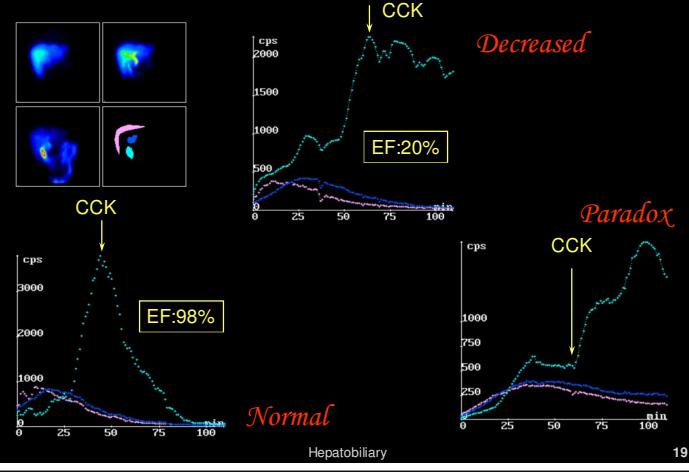
## Dynamic HIDA study – gall-bladder



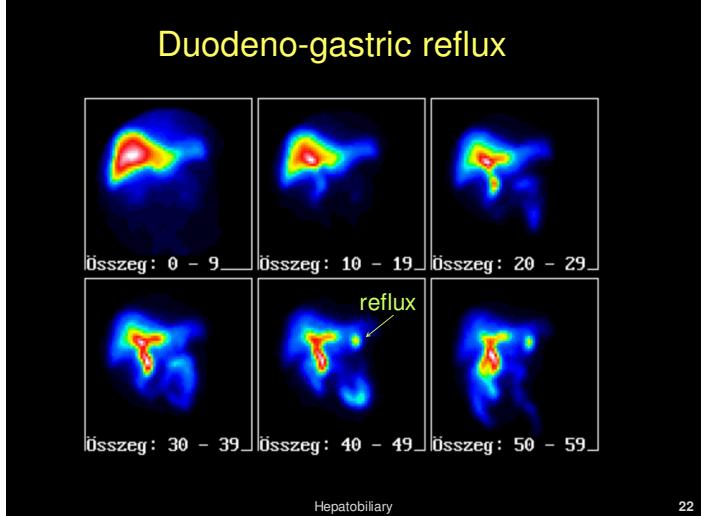
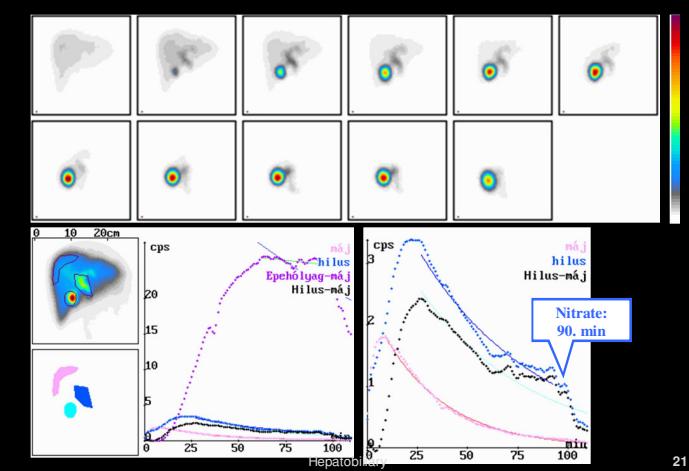
## Gall bladder: reduced contractility



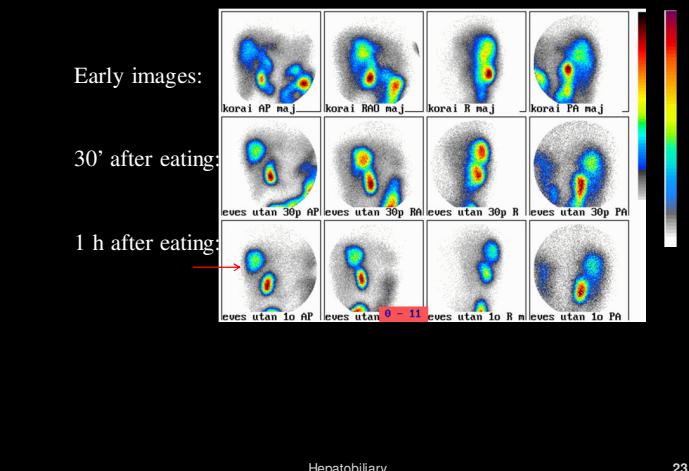
## Gallbladder filling and emptying after provocation



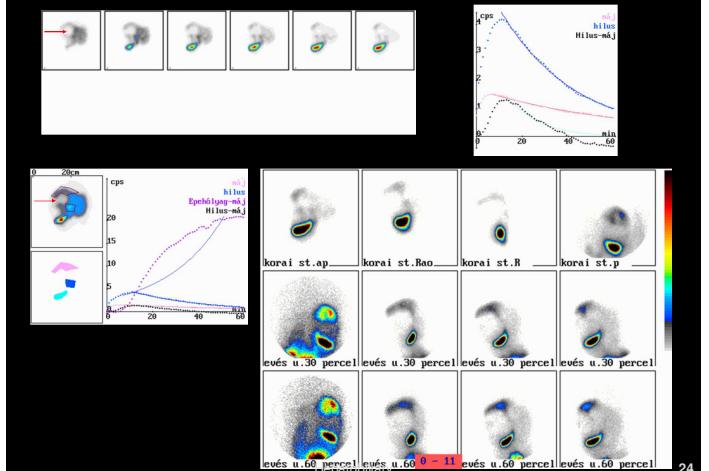
## Sphincter of Oddi spasm



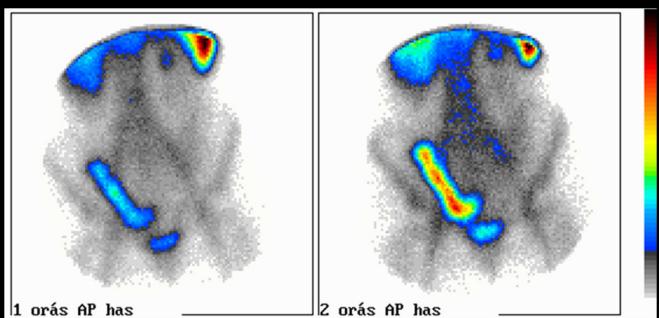
## Focal nodular hyperplasia - FNH



## FNH not found, parenchymal defect with other origin



### WBC-labeling

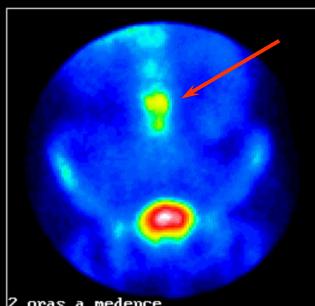


It is helpful: in Crohn's disease – terminal ileitis  
ulcerative colitis

Hepatobiliary

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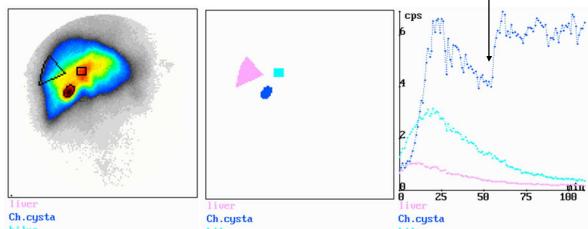
### Aortoduodenal fistula: *in vitro* 99mTc-HMPAO- WBC labeling



Hepatobiliary

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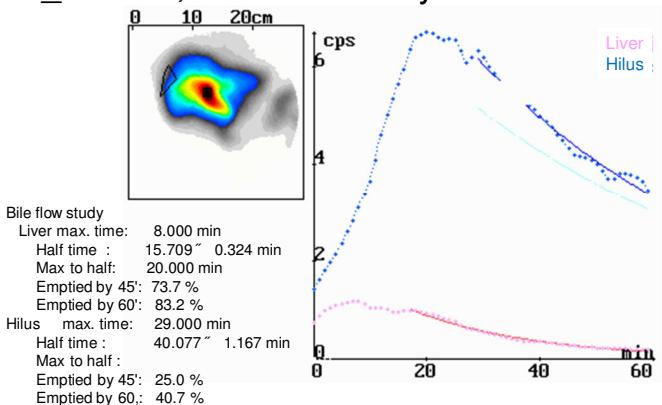
### E\_020026



Hepatobiliary

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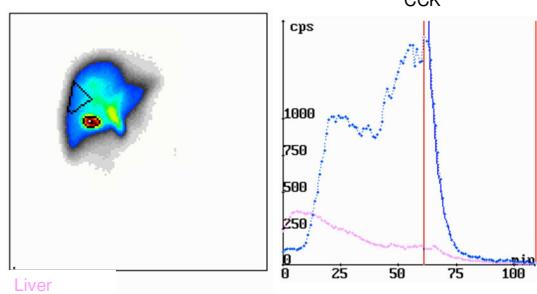
### E\_020030, St. Pos cholecyst.



Hepatobiliary

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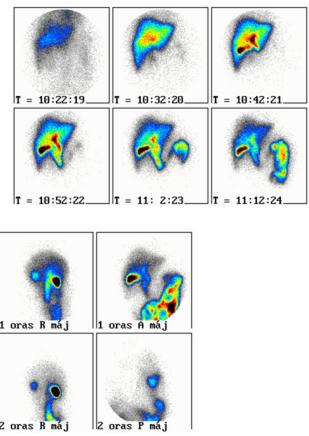
### E\_020031



Hepatobiliary

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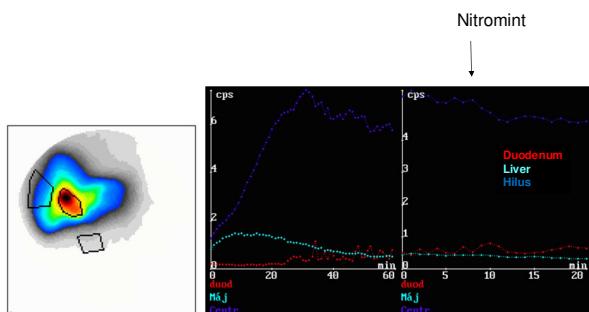
### E\_020034 FNH?



Hepatobiliary

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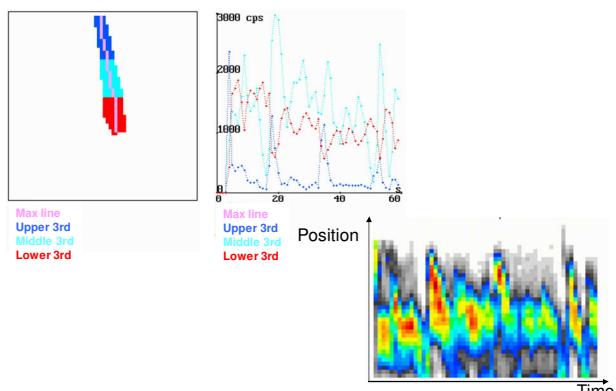
### E\_020035 St. P. cholecyst.



Hepatobiliary

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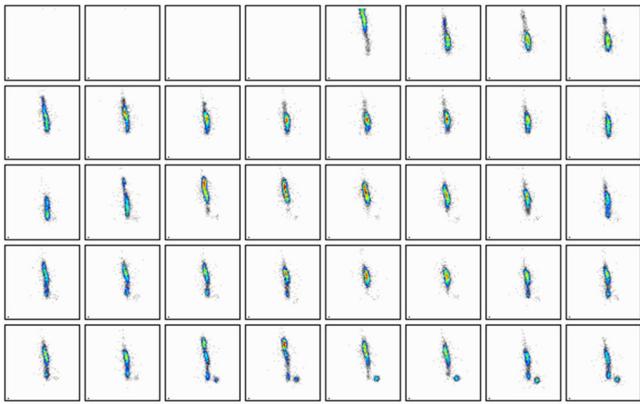
### NY020001 - Esophagus



Hepatobiliary

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NY020001



Hepatobiliary

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