LA PROIEZIONE ASSIALE
NELLA SCINTIFOTOGRAFIA POLMONARE

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Axial Lung Scintiphotography. Lung scintiphotography is a method of diagnosis which has a notable value in the study of the anatomic and functional alterations of the lungs.

The use of an Anger scintillation camera makes it possible to perform the study of the lung in anterior and posterior views in very brief periods especially using the products tagged with short living isotopes $^{118m}$In-Fe (OH)$_3$ aggregates, $^{90m}$Tc-M.A.A.

This report illustrates the utilization of a new projection ‘axial projection’ in lung scintiphotography.

METHOD

The patient is seated with the chest against the back of the chair and the head inclined forward. A divergent type collimator is placed almost in contact with the nape of the neck of the patient.

The divergent type collimator used by us was constructed by this hospital and has 2,000 holes.

The scintiphotographic shots have been taken with a scintillation camera (Pho/Gamma III). The lung perfusion has been performed using $^{90m}$Tc-S+M.A.A. synthetized by us according to the method of Cragin et al. 1.

Some examples of application of the axial projection in pulmonary pathology are showed in figs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Key-words: ‘Axial view’; Lung scintiphotography; Perfusion.

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Fig. 1 - Scintifotografie di polmone normale dopo somministrazione di $^{99m}$Tc-S+M.A.A. In (a) proiezione antero-posteriore, in (b) proiezione postero-anteriore e in (c) proiezione assiale.

Scintiphotographies of normal lung after intravenous administration of $^{99m}$Tc-S+M.A.A. In (a) antero-posterior view, (b) postero-anterior view, (c) axial view.

Fig. 2 - Neoplasia polmonare dx con grave difetto di perfusione. In proiezione antero-posteriore (a) e postero-anteriore (b) si rileva che il polmone dx presenta una limitata zona di perfusione localizzata in sede mediotoracica. La proiezione assiale (c) permette di rilevare che la perfusione è localizzata alla zona peri-bilar dx.

Cancer of right lung with marked perfusion defect. In the antero-posterior (a) and postero-anterior views (b) the right lung shows a limited region of perfusion localized in the midlung field. The axial view (c) locates the perfusion in the right peri-hilar region.