

By eliminating the disadvantages of earlier methods, the Triosorb Sponge has achieved a real breakthrough in thyroid testing. It is an <u>in vitro</u> test unmatched in accuracy, speed and convenience.

**Accuracy:** Because factors such as red blood cells and exogenous iodine have been eliminated from consideration in the Triosorb Test, it is unmatched in accuracy.

**Speed:** With only 3 washes and no need for double pipettings, shakers, or incubators, the Triosorb Test can be more rapidly performed than any other T-3 test.

**Convenience:** Triosorb is in a disposable kit ready for immediate use at room temperature, making it the simplest and most convenient thyroid function test to perform.

McAdams\* reported that "The resin sponge (Triosorb) technique is superior to the erythrocyte method for performing the I<sup>131</sup> T3 test in terms of simplicity, convenience and elimination of errors characteristic of the erythrocyte procedure."

Triosorb is available to all doctors, hospitals and clinical laboratories—AEC licensing is not required. Because Triosorb will enable far more screenings to be performed, this procedure may soon become as standard as today's blood counts and urinalyses.

\*McAdams, G. B. and Reinfrank, R. F., Jrnl. Nuclear Med., 5:112, Feb., 1964.



T-3 DIAGNOSTIC KIT



#### **Announcing IROSORB-59 Diagnostic Kit**

Irosorb-59 is the second in a series of <u>in vitro</u> radio-pharmaceuticals tests developed by Abbott Laboratories. The Irosorb-59 sponge consists of a polyether foam in which is embedded a pre-measured finely divided ion-exchange resin. Irosorb-59 offers a remarkable degree of accuracy and simplicity that makes routine screening a practical matter.

Accuracy: The diagnostic accuracy of the test is unsurpassed in measuring latent iron-binding capacity. What's more, it can be scheduled where other standard methods may not be applicable. For example, it may be used following the administration of ferrous iron.

**Speed:** Irosorb-59 can be washed quickly, there being only 3 washes. No incubators or shakers are needed.

Convenience: Irosorb-59 is in a disposable kit form ready for immediate use at room temperature.

Safety: No dilution or pipetting of radioactive material is necessary. Since the patient receives no radioactive material, the test can be used in children, pregnant women, or in adults without any hazard of radioactivity.

Flexibility: The test does not require the presence of the patient for the determination of the radioactivity. The serums can be frozen and saved until a sufficient number has been collected to run a rack full of tubes at one time, or serum samples can be mailed to personnel performing the test.

Irosorb-59 is available to all doctors, hospitals and clinical laboratories—AEC licensing is not required.

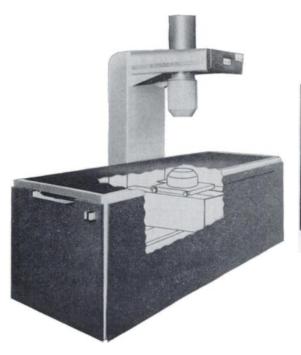


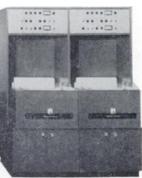
DIAGNOSTIC KIT

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### MODEL 54-FD DUAL, OPPOSED, 5-INCH CRYSTALS



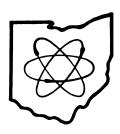


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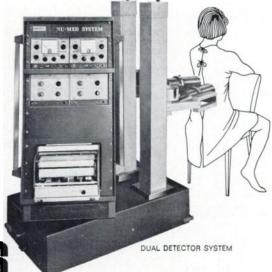
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February 1967, about 660 pp., \$27.50

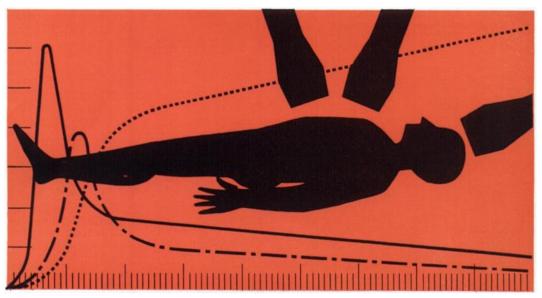
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Whatever your interest, we can minimize the technical difficulties of getting into this field.

Our offer: to work with you in any and every way to make your entry into this area as painless as possible. Specifically, we would be

happy to talk with you about these methods, to provide the necessary information on existing procedures, to help you plan your radiotracer studies, to assist in interpreting results, and to aid in the training of your staff in all phases of radioisotope dynamic function methodology. Or, to work with you in any other way that you may wish. With no obligation.

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#### "...[pulmonary embolism] may exist in a grave form for a considerable time without objective signs being present on physical examination or routine chest films."

Pulmonary embolism is a mimic. Because its symptoms resemble those of other cardiorespiratory diseases - particularly myocardial infarction 2,3 and pneumonia 4-investigators have long sought simple and certain methods of diagnosing it.

Many diagnostic clues-but often no clinical picture

Until a few years ago diagnosis depended primarily on the clinical history, physical findings, chest films, electrocardiograms, angiography, and pulmonary function studies. Each of these was helpful. Sometimes not even all of them were

Surgery, prolonged immobilization, metastatic carcinoma and trauma often precede pulmonary embolism-but are not necessarily followed by it. Pain, dyspnea, hemoptysis may signal pulmonary embolism-but they aren't necessarily peculiar to it. The electrocardiogram may be normal in spite of it.5 And there is no pathognomonic radiographic picture of pulmonary embolism.5

To be clinically valuable, however, a new diagnostic test should meet two criteria:

1. it should be correlated with known pathology; i.e., it should be carefully compared with other diagnostic procedures:

2. it should offer information not attainable as easily or as safely by accepted tests.6

Pulmonary arteriography meets the first criterion and is a most reliable diagnostic tool. It is, however, a time-consuming procedure and one that requires experienced personnel.2

"...lung scintiscanning can detect an obstruction of the pulmonary circulation as soon as it is established."

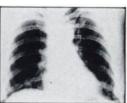
Not only is the diagnostic procedure of lung scanning both safe and easy,2 but there is information that is not attainable on chest films. "...it appears that the lung scan can point to the site of the embolic lesions before signs of lung infarction are recognizable on plain chest films."

The scan and the x-ray shown confirm this statement.\* The photoscan of this female patient, aged 58, was taken August 13, 1965 with Albumotope-LS (Squibb Aggregated Radio-iodinated [I<sup>131</sup>] Albumin [Human]). Pulmonary emboli are clearly evident. The x-ray, taken the same day, shows no radiographic evidence of pulmonary emboli.

Lung scanning meets both criteria for a clinically valuable diagnostic test. Findings are correlated with pulmonary function studies, angiography, pathology and the clinical state of the patient. And, scanning with Albumotope-LS has been

\*Illustrations furnished through the courtesy of George V. Taplin, M.D., Harbor General Hospital, Torrence, California.





proven to be "simple, rapid, and safe in the diagnosis, localization and ultimate fate of pulmonary emboli."2 But the lung scan should not be relied upon as the only diagnostic procedure in the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.

procedure in the diagnosis of pulmonary chibothom.

Dosage and Scanning Procedure: Recommended scan doses of 150 to 300 microcuries of Albumotope-LS (Squibb Aggregated Radioiodinated [1131] Albumin [Human]) depending on the instrumentation available and the technics employed. Scanning can immediately follow administration of slow intravenous injection or be delayed up to 1 to 1½ hours depending on preferred technic.

delayed up to 1 to 1½ hours depending on preferred technic.

Side Effects and Precautions: Extensive clinical use of Albumotope-LS has not borne out the hypothetical possibility that particles of large size might induce deleterious cardiovascular or cerebrovascular effects. No antigenic properties have been specifically related to this product; one patient with a known history of angioneurotic edema, who had been given Lugol's solution in conjunction with aggregated radioalbumin similar to Albumotope-LS, developed urticaria.

Radioisotopes should not be used in pregnant women, nursing mothers, or in patients under 18 years of age unless indications are very exceptional.

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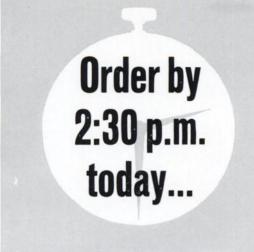
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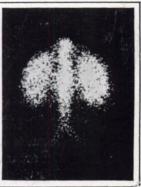
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