

INM/ANNOUNCEMENTS

IAEA SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED

The International Atomic Energy Agency has organized a symposium on "Dynamic Studies with Radioisotopes in Clinical Medicine and Research" to be held August 31 to September 4, 1970, in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. The symposium will be concerned with all applications of radioisotopes in clinical medicine and research which involve measurements of the temporal patterns of uptake, metabolism, clearance or excretion of administered radioactive materials. Topics to be covered include cardiac, gastrointestinal, hepatic, pulmonary, renal and thyroid function studies, regional blood-flow studies, calcium, copper, iron, protein and vitamin B₁₂ turnover studies and studies of red-cell destruction. The symposium will emphasize new instruments, techniques and methods of data analysis. Studies based on scintigraphic techniques will be excluded if they do not deal with dynamic situations.

MANUEL TUBIS WINS AWARD

Manuel Tubis of the Radioisotope Service of the Veterans Administration Center, Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California recently was awarded the Honor Scroll of the American Institute of Chemists Western Chapter. This coveted award was made "for his achievements as a Professional Chemist who has advanced nuclear medicine through his contributions as a radiochemist, as an educator, as a friend of his fellow scientists and as a man of international goodwill."

COURSE IN RADIOLOGICAL PHYSICS AT COLUMBIA

Columbia University is offering a 1-year course leading to an M.S. degree in radiological physics; the course is given in the College of Physicians and Surgeons under the auspices of the Radiology Department and the Radiological Research Laboratory. The work is designed to furnish a foundation for those who wish to assist in research and applications of radiological physics, particularly in radiation protection and dosimetry, and prepares the candidate to carry out the functions of a physicist in a hospital department of radiology. Lectures, seminars, laboratory and clinical work are included. Prerequisite for admission is a bachelor's degree with a major or strong minor in physics. A knowledge of general chemistry and general biology is desirable.

The Bureau of Radiological Health of the Public Health Service has awarded a grant to the University to give financial assistance to qualified candidates. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. W. Gross, 630 W. 168th St., New York, N.Y. 10032.

FELLOWSHIPS IN NUCLEAR MEDICINE

NIH-sponsored traineeships are available in the Nuclear Medicine Section of the University of Michigan Medical Center for qualified applicants who have U.S. citizenship or an immigrant's visa and who have had at least 2 years of clinical training past their M.D. degrees, preferably at least 1 year in internal medicine, radiology or pathology. One- to 3-year programs of learning are available in the diagnosis, treatment and investigation of disease using radionuclides and radionuclide-labeled compounds. Training by faculty within the section may be supplemented with formal course work in the Graduate School. Interested persons should contact William H. Beierwaltes, Director, Nuclear Medicine Section, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

SYMPOSIUM ON USE OF RADIONUCLIDES

A symposium entitled, "Present and Potential Uses of Radioactive Nuclides in Medicine," will be held as part of the American Chemical Society national meeting in Chicago during the week of September 14, 1970. The emphasis in this program will be on those areas in which radiochemists and people working in medical sciences can interact constructively. Subject areas of talks will include chemical aspects of radiopharmaceutical production and uses, production of short-lived isotopes and previously unavailable neutron-deficient isotopes for medical uses, and labeling of compounds with short-lived isotopes. Additional information can be obtained from Edward Norris, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, N.M. 87544.

CORRECTIONS

In the article, "Comparison of Rectilinear Vertex and Transverse Section Views in Brain Scanning," by D. E. Kuhl and T. P. Sanders (*J. Nucl. Med.* 11:2, 1970) the description of dose for atropine sulfate in the last paragraph on page 4 is incomplete and therefore grossly incorrect. This dose should read "atropine sulfate (1 mg/70 kg body weight, i.m.). As written it suggests a dose 70 times larger.

In the article, "Placenta Scanning with ^{113m}In," by R. D. Niehoff, W. R. Hendee and D. W. Brown (*J. Nucl. Med.* 11:15, 1970) Fig. 3 should be Fig. 2 with its caption. Figure 2 should be Fig. 3, and the caption should read, "AP scan of patient with normally implanted right anterior placenta. Upper dot is xyphoid; middle dot is umbilicus; lower dot is pubic symphysis."