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SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL OBSTRUCTION AND INCREASED RADIOCOLLOID ACTIVITY ON LIVER SCINTIPHOTOS

Recent case reports in the *Journal of Nuclear Medicine* have recorded the unusual occurrence of focal increases in radiocolloid activity on liver scintiphotos (*1–3*). We have recently observed two additional such cases. Both patients presented with superior vena caval obstruction secondary to metastatic carcinoma. In each case static and dynamic scintiphotos demonstrated focal areas of increased colloid at the junction of the right and left hepatic lobes (Fig. 1).

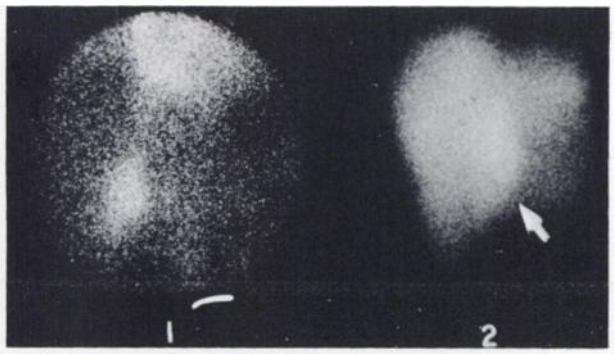

FIG. 1. Dynamic (1) and static (2) scintiphotos of radiocolloid hot spot. Patient had superior vena caval obstruction secondary to metastatic lung carcinoma.

Four of five previously reported cases of radiocolloid "hot spots" have also been associated with metastatic carcinoma and superior vena caval obstruction. The fifth case was due to a hemangioma (*4*). Caval portal shunting due to vena caval obstruction would appear a likely mechanism for this phenomenon (*2*). Metastatic tumors do not contain Kupffer's cells and "colloid-concentrating" metastatic tumors have yet to be documented.

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ERRATA

In the Works in Progress abstract entitled "^{111}Indium-Bleomycin: A New Radiopharmaceutical for Tumor Scintigraphy" (*J Nucl Med* 14: 641, 1973) Melvin J. Silverstein should be added to the list of authors. The correct sequence of authors is: Ramesh C. Verma, Leslie R. Bennett, Juan J. Touya, Melvin J. Silverstein, Donald L. Morton, and Ewa Witt.

The Letter to the Editor by N. Adiseshan (*J Nucl Med* 14: 722, 1973) should be entitled "Radiostrontium Localization in Normal Lungs?" and the Author's Reply (*J Nucl Med* 14: 723, 1973) by T. K. Chaudhuri should be entitled "Radiostrontium Deposition in Lungs: "Apparently Normal" Lungs versus Occult Aspergillosis.'