



FIG. 1. (A) Colloid liver scan with multiple round hypoactive zones. (B) Gallium-67 liver scan with active zones in right lobe, surrounded by ring of hyperactivity.

tomegaly with greatly enlarged right lobe without other peculiarities. The histologic examination of the tissue sample taken at laparoscopy disclosed only centrolobular congestion.

The colloid liver scan (Fig. 1A) demonstrated huge, round hypoactive zones in the right lobe with a smaller defect visible in the left lobe. The early

images after injection of the tracer dose showed that the lesions were poorly vascularized. In order to gain additional information about the nature of the intrahepatic tumors, a ^{67}Ga -citrate scan was performed (Fig. 1B). Two large zones with abnormal tracer distribution can be seen within the right lobe with a ring of hyperactivity surrounding a zone of normal accumulation. The presence of cystic or infectious disease of the liver was suggested.

Radiographic exploration of the patient's abdomen showed displacement of the stomach, kidney, and gallbladder. Elevated right diaphragm was also found.

At hepatic arteriography and venography multiple expansive processes were visualized. The images of venography were suggestive of malignancy. Finally, coloscopy revealed a malignant lesion of the sigmoid. Differentiated adenocarcinoma was found at histologic examination of the colonic tumor. The hepatic lesion showed tumoral proliferation (adenocarcinoma) with evident signs of necrosis.

Although the initial clinical impression together with a suspicious gallium liver scintigraphic image suggested an infectious or parasitic liver disease in this patient, further exploration should have uncovered the metastatic nature of the intrahepatic expansive processes. The central necrosis within the huge metastatic tumors is probably at the origin of the remarkable distribution of ^{67}Ga -citrate within hepatic lesions mentioned earlier.

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REFERENCE

1. GESLIEN GE, THRALL JH, JOHNSON MC: Gallium scanning in acute amebic abscesses. *J Nucl Med* 15: 561-563, 1974

ERRATUM

Regarding "A Rapid and Accurate Method for Sizing Radiocolloids," by Michael A. Davis, Alun G. Jones, and Helena Trindade (*J Nucl Med* 15: 923-928, 1974), the authors regret that an incorrect statement appeared. On page 926, column 2, under "Comparison of chemical ingredients and preparation methods," it is stated, "Colloid kit 3 is both chemically and preparatively different from the previous

two kits in that H_3PO_4 has replaced the HCl and a double heating step is required." In this sentence, colloid kit 3, the Squibb product discussed in this article, should have been colloid kit 1, the Mallinckrodt/Nuclear product. The $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ sulfur colloid kit produced by E. R. Squibb & Sons contains HCl and requires only one heating step.