



FIG. 6. Left: liver image in patients with malignant melanoma shows definite lesion in right lobe; AI is obviously elevated. Right: after treatment, image reverts to normal and AI has decreased considerably.

breast cancer patient with biopsy-proved metastatic disease. Figure 6 shows the decrease in AI as liver metastases from melanoma improve with chemotherapy.

The inclusion of these routine quantitative liver-flow studies is a simple way of enhancing sensitivity of liver imaging in the detection of metastatic disease in patients with known malignancy. Each individual laboratory must establish its own criterion for abnormality if this test is to be used effectively. Further work is obviously necessary to ascertain whether patients with primary liver disease, extrahepatic disease other than neoplasia, or no disease, can be separated from those with metastatic disease.

FOOTNOTE

* Dynamic Low Energy-No. 615-252, Picker Corporation.

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ERRATUM

In "Early Recollections of the Manhattan Project—Day of Criticality. Excerpts from an Address to the Society of Nuclear Medicine, 20 June 1977, Chicago, Illinois," by Harold M. Agnew (*J Nucl Med* 22:82-87, 1981) Dr. Agnew's name appeared incorrectly. His name should be Harold M. Agnew.