ner using As^{74}. The increase in sensitivity is obtained even though the phantom was set up to simulate our clinical condition where brain pictures are obtained in 4 to 10 minutes with a dose of 350 to 750 microcuries of Ga^{68}-EDTA. Shealy, *et al.*, however, found that 2 to 3 millicuries of Ga^{68}-EDTA was sometimes an inadequate dose with their positron scanner.

We agree the search should continue for better agents, but our results indicate Ga^{68}-EDTA to be as effective as the other agents now in use.

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TO THE EDITOR

In his correction to the paper entitled "The Use of a Modified Radioactive Test for Evaluating the Peripheral Circulation", that appeared in the Journal, April 1964, p. 319, Dr. Kanner indicates that the corrected result for the integration of the equation:

$$N = N_F\,(1 - e^{-\lambda t}) \tag{1}$$

should be

$$\text{Area} = N_F\left(t - \frac{T_{\frac{1}{2}}}{0.69}\right) \tag{2}$$

However, equation (2) is not the correct integral of equation (1). Integration of equation (1) leads to the equation

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \int_0^t N dt = N_F\int_0^t (1 - e^{-\lambda t})\,dt \\ &= N_F\left[t - \frac{T_{\frac{1}{2}}}{0.69}\,(1 - e^{-\lambda t})\right] \qquad (3)\end{aligned}$$

If desired, the accuracy of this amended result can be confirmed by comparing the derivatives of the equations (2) and (3) to equation (1).

BERGENE KAWIN, PH.D.
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