The half maximum time of $^{99m}$Tc-DTPA renography measured in healthy kidney donors, compared to $^{131}$I-OIH

Abstract

There were 326 men and 107 women, 18y-69y (median age 29y), subjects were measured before the donation of their kidneys operation and. Their biochemical, ultrasound and renal function tests were normal. All subjects drank at least 1 litre of tap water before renography. The $^{99m}$Tc-DTPA dynamic scintigraphy was performed in the posterior view by injecting intravenously as a bolus 185-296MBq. Dynamic imaging was performed immediately after the injection, using a high-resolution low-energy general purpose collimator and a large field of view dual-detector gamma-camera. In conclusion, in healthy kidney donors, no significant difference was found in $^{99m}$Tc-DTPA renography HMT between the left and right kidney and between men and women. The mean HMT value of $^{99m}$Tc-DTPA was much longer than of $^{131}$I-OIH renography as has been previously reported.