

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 drunk 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.

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