322 Treatment results of PAI (cisplatin, adriamycin and ifosfamide) for stage I c and II c ovarian cancer. T.Nishida, T.Oda, M.Nakanami, M.Kozuma. Dept. Obst. and Gynec., National Kokura Hosp., Fukuoka.

Stage I c and II c ovarian cancers are regarded as localized tumors with possible extraovarian lesions. Twenty patients with the stage I c or II c disease received PAI combination chemotherapy following a comprehensive staging laparotomy. The regimen included 50mg/m^2 of the both cisplatin and Adriamicin (doxorubicin) and 1g/$m^2 \times 5$ of ifosfamide, and was repeated 5 courses at 3 to 4 weeks interval. Toxicities were evaluated by UICC criteria. For safely cessation of PAI treatment, second look operation was performed at the 3 – 4th week following the final treatment course. All patients are alive without any evidences of disease for 36 to 63 months (average : 46.3 months) from the staging surgery. Acute toxicities of PAI were mainly made up of myelosuppressions including 55% of grade 4 leukopenia in incidence, but were recoverable within a few weeeks. The results indicate that PAI combination therapy is effective to eradicate the minimal sized tumor residua, and is useful in the treatment of ovarian cancer as the first line chemotherapy.

323 Preventional effects of estrogen and vitamin D on lumber spine bone loss in postmenopausal women. H.Okano, M.Mizunuma, S.Honjo, M.Soda, H.Matsui, Y.Ibuki, M.Igarashi, Dept.Obst.and Gynec., Gunma Univ.Sch.Med., Gunma.

We observed changes of bone mineral density(BMD) in longitudinal studies. Fifty five postmenopasal women aged 40-81 years were grouped into 3. Group A was treated by conjugated estrogen(0.625mg/day,n=16)and B was by 1α-OH-D_3 (1.0μg/day,n=21)respectively. Eighteen women were served as control and not treated. BMD of lumbar spine(L1-L4)evaluated by dual energy X-ray absorptiometer(QDR-1000:Hologic). BMD of group A showed significant increase comparing to the pretreatment values($P<0.01$),while those of group B and control group showed no remarkable increase, for at least 2 years. These result indicate that estrogen replacement therapy is effective for prevention of postmenopausal bone loss in Japanese women. But the preventional effect of vitamin D was not confirmed by this study.

324 Decreasing the bone mineral content of the calcaneus in Japanese women by the effect of aging. Y.Yamada, S.Tsukikawa, S.Sugano, Y.Kannno, C.Endo, K.Hoshi, A.Sato. Dept Obst and Gynec,Fukusima Medical College,Fukusima.

The bone mineral content (BMC) of the calcaceus of 350 Japanese women were mesured by single photon absorptiometry (SPA) and the effect of aging on the loss of BMC in Japanese women were clarified. Then the BMC of the calcaneus was compared with that of the spinal bone mesured by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) or quantitative Computed Tomograpy (QCT). The correlation coefficient between the BMC of the calcaneus and the spinal bone (DEXA) was 0.79 and that between the calcaneus and the spinal bone (QCT) was 0.71. The BMC of the calcaneus increasd until thirties and then gradually decreased (0.5%/year). After menopause it was rapidly decreased (1.6%/year). These result was suggested that BMC of the calcaneus mesured by SPA reflected that of the spinal bone and this method was very effective for the screening of osteoporosis.