32 Concentration of CDDP in serum and tissues after intraarterial infusion. Y.Kanamori, K.Morishita, H.Ishihara, Y.Minagawa, K.Iwamoto, J.Kigawa, N.Terakawa, Dept.Obst.and Gynec., Tottori Univ.Sch.Med., Tottori.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate pharmacodynamics of CDDP after intraarterial infusion through internal iliac artery. Japanese white rabbits (average body weight 3kg) were divided into two groups. One was treated with a 1.7mg/kg CDDP bolus infusion into internal iliac artery, and the other was treated with a same dosage CDDP intravenous infusion. The concentration of platinum (Pt) and infiltrated Pt were measured using flameless atomic absorption spectrometry. In both serum Pt and infiltrated Pt, areas under curve were not different between intraarterial and intravenous infusion. In uterus and ovary, the tissue Pt values after intraarterial infusion were significantly higher than those after intravenous infusion. These results demonstrate that intraarterial infusion is a useful drug delivery in uterine malignancies.

33 Role of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for evaluating radiotherapeutic effect in patients with uterine cervical carcinoma. Y.Iizuka, M.Matsubara, M.Sato, I.Yamauchi, Y.Miyasaka, K.Takahashi, Y.Yoshimura, Y.Nakamura, M.Suzuki, Y.Furuya*, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Kyorin Univ. Sch. Med., Tokyo, *Dept. Radiol., Kyorin Univ. Sch. Med., Tokyo.

Twenty patients with uterine cervical carcinoma were examined using MRI before and after radiation therapy. The 4 findings for cervical lesion and the 5 findings of extrauterine spread of carcinoma were evaluated. In 19 of 20 cases, the high intensity area [HIA] was demonstrated in the cervix before treatment, and disappeared in 11 cases at the end of the treatment. In remaining 8 cases, there were no evident malignant findings by pathological examination. In 4 out of 5 cases undergoing subsequent follow-up checks by MRI, the HIA disappeared. In the case showing local recurrence about 2 years after the treatment, the HIA was again identified despite the disappearance once attained by the treatment. The frequency of extrauterine abnormal findings decreased after the treatment, but 2 out of 4 cases which had two or more abnormal findings after the treatment died by recurrence shortly after the treatment. It is suggested, therefore, that the extrauterine findings remained after the treatment may imply insufficient efficacy of the treatment.

34 Clinicopathologic study of mixed mullerian Tumor of the uterine corpus. Y.Hasuo, T.Tazaki, H.Tanaka, K.Fujiyoshi, I.Mori, S.Yhou, M.Yakushiji, Dept.Obst.and Gynec., Kurume Univ.Sch.Med., Fukuoka.

Fourteen patients with mixed mullerian tumor of uterine corpus were treated at Kurume University Hospital between 1981 and 1990. Prognostic variables were evaluated, tumor size, clinical stage at diagnosis, histologic type, depth of myometrial invasion and method of therapy. We obtained the result as follows.

1. Classification on the basis of the sarcomatous elements yield nine cases of homologous and five cases of heterologous tumor.
2. Sarcomatous elements predominated over carcinomatous elements in 8 cases.
3. The most significant prognostic indication in our patients was tumor extent at diagnosis.
4. The chemotherapy may be useful additional treatment for uterine MMT.