

Diagnostic Radiology and Oncology

1. Staff and Students (2010)

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2. Purpose of Education

The Diagnostic Radiology and Oncology section covers the fields of diagnostic radiology, nuclear medicine, radiation oncology and biology, and radiation physics. The objectives of our institution of the graduate course are to study radiological medicine from the area of human anatomy and pathology, physiology, and clinical medicine. Our section is composed of over 70 members; about 45 of them are serving as heads or rotating staff members of general hospitals in the metropolitan area and approximately another 20 of them are studying and working as members of the university and/or university hospital staff. Postgraduate courses are made to study basic/clinical radiation medicine in order to obtain license as a specialist from the Japan Radiological Society (JRS). JRS specialist licenses are granted in two fields: diagnostic radiology and radiation oncology. Doctors of our section are also expected to obtain PH.D. and 34 students had obtained a degree of PH.D. under the guidance of Prof. Shibuya and staff.

3. Clinical Services and Research Subjects

A. Diagnostic Radiology

CT section:

After the introduction of two sets of multi-slice CT machines (MDCT: 64 arrays), number of patients examined has been markedly increased, and MDCT has enabled CT angiography of coronary artery as well as the cerebral artery. MDCT has offered a chance of on the day examination and early image diagnosis of disease. The clinical CT studies for liver diseases have offered the chance to get doctor degree for three doctors.

MRI section:

Three sets high speed MRI (1.5T and 3T) are enable to detect early findings of cerebral infarction by DWI (diffusion weighted image). Calculation of apparent diffusion coefficients (ADCs) of the kidney and liver has provided data for studying the physiology and pathology of these parenchymatous organs.

Interventional Radiology:

TAE (trans-catheter arterial embolization) for liver cell carcinoma and PTA (percutaneous trans-catheter angioplasty) for peripheral arterial occlusive disease have been routinely done to-date. Emergency angiography can be carried out at any time at any time as occasion calls.

Ultrasonography:

Breast disease and soft tissue ultrasonography is performed in the radiological center. Combined ultrasonography and MRI examinations have provided precise information for the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer.

B. Nuclear Medicine

On Nov. 2006, two sets of PET/CT examination have been introduced and started operation. About 15 patients a day are examined using ^{18}F -FDG/CT. SPECT examinations have been performed in about 10 cases of disease every day. Clinical data obtained in the diagnosis of head and neck and breast cancer have offered the chance to study pathology of head/neck cancer and breast cancer.

C. Radiation Oncology

Low-dose rate brachytherapy for head/neck as well as prostate cancer is a unique character of the radiation oncology section. The 720 new patients referred for radiotherapy in 2010 included 250 cases of head and neck cancer patients, 120 prostate cancer patients and 110 breast cancer patients. Over 160 oral/oropharynx cancer patients were treated by brachytherapy in 2009. The results of brachytherapy were compatible to the results obtained by surgery, and post-treatment quality of life was better than after surgery.

We have rememed Linear accelerating machines this year, and we had three Linear accelerating machines equipped IMRT intersiting-modulated radiation therapy and IGRT(image-guided radiation therapy).

4. Manuscript

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5. Congress

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