Annals of Nuclear Medicine Vol. 13, No. 6, 427–431, 1999

Two cases of focal nodular hyperplasia of the liver: Value of scintigraphy with Tc-99m GSA and positron emission tomography with FDG

Susumu SHIOMI,* Hiroko KUROOKA,* Yoshinori IWATA,* Nobumitsu SASAKI,* Kyoko MASAKI,* Hisato JOMURA,* Shuhei NISHIGUCHI,* Tetsuo KUROKI* and Hironobu OCHI**

**Third Department of Internal Medicine and **Division of Nuclear Medicine, Osaka City University Medical School*

Focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH) of the liver is relatively rare, and can be difficult to differentiate from other benign tumors arising in the liver. We describe a 23-year-old woman and a 25-year-old man with FNH. They were hospitalized for further evaluation of a space-occupying lesion in the liver. Scintigraphy with Tc-99m diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid galactosyl human serum albumin (Tc-99m GSA) revealed increased radioactivity in the tumor in one patient and radioactivity similar to that in the normal part of liver in the other. F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) showed uptake similar to that of the normal liver in both patients. FNH was diagnosed on the basis of angiographic findings and histological findings in liver biopsy specimens. Our results show that scintigraphy with Tc-99m GSA and FDG-PET may provide information helpful in the diagnosis of FNH.

Key words: FDG, Tc-99m GSA, focal nodular hyperplasia, positron emission tomography