

THERMOGRAPHY IN THE WORLD

- WASHINGTON (USA). The inaugural Symposium and Post-graduate Course, which was held at Hyatt Regency Hotel, the 22nd-23rd - 24th of April, 1977, on the << Breast as a target organ >>, was organized by the Gynecological Society for the study of Breast Disease and was a great success. Well over 100 people attended the Symposium. The proceedings will be published before the end of 1977. This will be a soft-cover edition for sale at \$ 17.50. For further informations contact the Gynecological Society for the study of Breast Disease: Post Office Box 2215 - Gaithesburg, Maryland 20760. The second annual meeting is scheduled for May 13th-15th, 1978, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

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m MARSEILLES (France). *Survey of the Sixth Seminar on Dynamic Telethermography*. The Sixth Seminar on Dynamic Telethermography took place in Marseilles on May, 24-26, 1977, organized by the < *Club Francais de Telethermographie Clinique* >> (C.F.T.T.C.) and presided over by Professor J. M. Spitalier, the General Secretary being Doctor R. Amalric, President of C.F.T.T.C. This Seminar has gathered many thermographers coming from the whole world, this year: 350 doctors from 29 countries (Europe, North and South America, Mean East, Asia, Australia). Cancer Institutes from Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Paraguay, Portugal were highly represented as well as several Institutes of Radiology and many Public and Private Units of Thermography to which should be added 14 Cancer Institutes and 19 Faculties of Medicine from France. In total, 60 reports and lectures were delivered and discussed. A simultaneous translation into French, English and German was provided. The six sessions of work were spread out over three days. The inaugural session was opened by Mr. Gaston Defferre, Deputy-Mayor of Marseilles in the presence of the Faculty of Medicine Dean and the Marseilles Cancer Institute Director. In his welcome address, J. M. Spitalier laid stress on how much medical thermography has developped in the clinical research in general and more especially in cancerlogy and how much this Sixth Meeting gave evidence of the vitality of *Club Franc& de Telethermographie Clinique* animated by R. Amalric and his collaborators. The European Thermographic Association Directory was represented by the Vice-President, Professor G. F. Pistolesi, Doctor E.F.J. Ring as well as Professors F. Solsona and M. Prats Esteve who organize the Second European Congress on Thermography which will be held in Barcelona, Spain (September, 11-15, 197X). — *The first session*, presided over by Professor Therese Planiol, has been devoted to telethermography in the *thyroid gland* and more especially to hypofixing nodules. Three main reports have been produced on this topic followed by three papers. In the first report, L. Rocchi (Cesena, Italy) has produced his statistics comparing thermography to clinical and scintigraphic data. The 2 following reports have summarized the experience of 8 French Cancer Institutes, in connection with over 500 thyroidian hypofixing nodules, confirmed histologically. The thermographic technique and semeiology have been well described by J. Weber (Nantes) who has suggested a joint classification of images; the statistical results have been produced with a very good knowledge of the subject by A. Naja (Toulouse). In the overall, thermography provides conclusive images in 80% of cases with 19% of false negatives and 7% of false positives which is noteworthy. The lectures by C. Cunha (Lisbonne), P. Rocco (Naples) and E. Pluygers (Belgium) have confirmed these outcomes and, in addition, have provided ultrasonic comparisons worth of interest. Pr. Th. Planiol made an inference of these reports by bringing her immense personal experience and by defining very clearly the important place that infrareds should occupy among the

non-bloody physical scanning methods in the thyroid. Two lectures on completely different subjects ended this session: B. Szigetti (Montargis) has shown that a good correlation exists between infrared thermophotography and dynamic telethermography. J. L. Garnier (C.N.R.S., Marseilles) has produced some applications of infrared rays in the study of supersonic vibrations with images extremely demonstrative. — *The second session*, under Pr. C. M. Lalanne's chairmanship, was devoted to *mammary pathology*. A first report on non palpable breast cancers by J. M. Spitalier and All. shows the primacy of thermography in these non palpable *identified* cancers (30 cases). The thermographic alarm preceeds as often as not the first radiographic suspicion. We cannot disregard, in a high risk woman, a clearly abnormal mammary thermogram, even alone, but happening during long months. H. Glatzner (Frankfurt, RFA) then reviewed the various thermographic aspects of breast cancers. Prats Esteve and All. (Barcelone) have proffered a report about 50 breast amputation parts with serial slices to study the transmitting conditions of the thermal message, main work for the understanding of cutaneous visible thermographic manifestations of these cancers. Lastly, as every year, R. Amalric and All. brought their entire continued series of breast cancers seen in infrared thermography before any other treatment, since June 1960. This series includes actually 2.226 mammary adenocarcinomas and gives the ratio of false negatives according to I.U.A.C., T. categories. Among the lectures, we could notice the stress on the thermovisual follow-up of cystic proliferative disease and dystrophia subjected to progestative courses of treatment. A remarkable study by S. Geller and All. (Marseilles) outlined the correlatitons between infrared thermography and dynamic hormonal tests (LH- RH+TRH) in the fibro cystic disease which are as often as not joined to inadequate ante-hypophyseal secretions. - *The third session*, under Pr. G. F. Pistolesi's chairmanship, was devoted to the *vascular pathology*. F. Solsona and All. (Saragosse) have confirmed the role plaid by thermography in the assessment of the superficial venous ectasia and the topography of incompetent perforators. This role is still very important in the detection of post-operative venous thromboses as shown by T. Hallbook and All. (Skovde, Sweden). A dazzling report was then delivered by L. Acciari and G. F. Pistolesi (Verone) on the << thermographic hand >> with slides of a seldom pedagogical quality. The hand thermograms have a word to say in the whole pathology of such an important organ: traumatisms and professional diseases, vascular and nervous pathology, surgery. Amongst the lectures, it was laid stress on the place of thermography in the follow-up of treatment by vasodilatators, the differential diagnosis of acrosyndromes (F. Merlen, Y. Houdas and All., Lille), the scanning of mental deteriorations (D. Aubanel and All., Nice) in ophtalmology (G. Cennamo and All., Genes). Finally, a paper of the greatest interest, described a simple and non-bloody method for measuring the thermal energy flow emitted by the mammary skin in breast cancers, (M. Schmitt and All., Lyons) which is an approach of the cancers proper thermogenesis, very useful in clinical research. The session ended by a synthesis on thermography << from the vein artery, going through the capilary blood-vessels and the skin >> made by Pr. G. F. Pistolesi. - *The fourth session*, under Pr. Y. Houdas's chairmanship, was devoted to various aspects of thermography. After a flight over thermography in plastic surgery by L. Donati (Milan), many lectures followed one after the other. A study on fracture consolidation and osteotomies (P. Groulier and All., Marseilles) and the experience in various incidences by our colleagues from Barcelona (L. Puigdomenech Arisa and All.), as well as very precise thermal studies in the bone Paget's disease (E.F.J. Ring and All., Bath, G. B.). In mammary pathology was again presented the question of image-quantification (L. E. Mallner, Lidingo, Sweden), a classification of vascular atypia images (R. A. ThierrCe and All., Paris). Thermography in gynecomastia (M. John, Berlin RFA) and in boarder-line fibro-cystic disease (R. Schubert and All., Munster, RFA) is a mean of assessment which should not be disregarded. Out of 1000 breast cancers, T2 IUAC, to work << at fixed diameter >>., R. Amalric and All. provided a computer study of thermal rises which gave all precise details about the averages and changes in these measurements for the most frequent breast cancers to be treated. - *The fifth session*, under Pr. F. Solsona's chairmanship, was devoted to a huge fresco on the development of thermography in the world. After a well posted general history (F. Solsona, Sar-