

: VX2

: 22 . 12 1 18 VX2
 (1 mm³ × 3) . 2 10
 VX2 (3 mm³ × 1) . 3 CT
 가
 : 1 10 21 (: 16, : 5)가 . 2
 10 가 9 . 1 12
 ± 9 mm, 2 6.4 ± 3 mm . CT
 . CT 1 50% 2 29% .
 : VX2

VX2 (1 - 3), (4),
 (5), (6), (7), (8)
 VX2

(9)
 2.5 - 3 Kg New Zealand
 (10 - 13).
 (13, 14) 1 12 , 2 10 22 2

VX2
 VX2 ,
 가
 1
 VX2 New Zealand

RMPI - 1640
 (Rosewell Park Memorial Institute, Roswell Park, New York)

1
 2 4 cm 3 - 4 3 -
 2000 8 26 2000 10 18

4

가

0.8 ml

Omnipaque (Iohexol, Nycomed, Oslo, Norway) 350 mg/ml ,

(700 mg/Kg) 5 - 6 ml 0.3 ml/sec CT SCT - 7000TH(Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) , 100 mA, 80 kVp, 3 mm, 110 mm .

12 10 , 30

1 : 18G -VX2

12 18 G 1

× 1 × 1 mm (1 mm³) 3

가 (pusher) 0.035 (guide wire)

i) DMEM - F10 1 × 1 × 1 mm(1 mm³) VX2 18 G H&E 5 μm 10%

3 (3 mm³) 2 - 3 mm

18 G 2 : VX2 10 18G

(1 × 1 × 2 mm) (3 mm³) VX2 1 × 1 × 3 mm 1

1 - 2 mm VX2 0.035

가

ii) 가 (, ,) 75 - F10 1 × 1 × 3 mm(3 mm³) 18 G

100 mg (pellet) 1 × 1 × 2 mm 18 G

18 G (free - hand

technique) 가 18 G (Fig. 1A). 18G

0.035 VX2 5 mm (3 mm³) 18G

iii) Computed Tomography (CT) DMEM - F10

3 12 CT

75 - 100 mg

23 (, ,) 500 mg 40 ml 0.035 1 - 2 mm 0.035

15 - 30 mg

가

1B).

ii)

가

75 - 100 mg

(Fig.

3

1

(Fig. 2B).

CT

18 G

1 : 18G

-VX2

가

1)

12

9

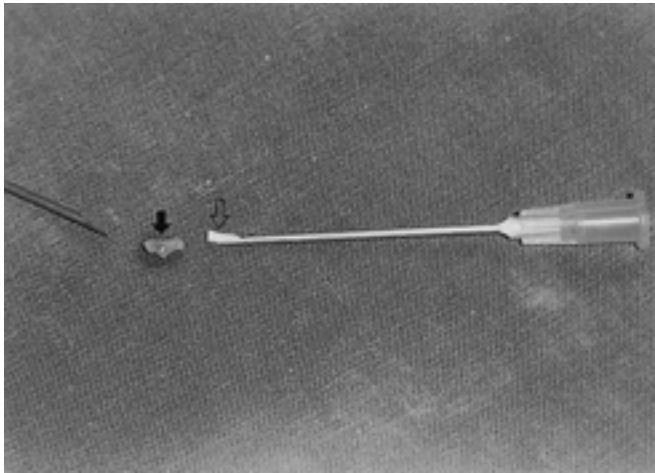
(75%)

, 5

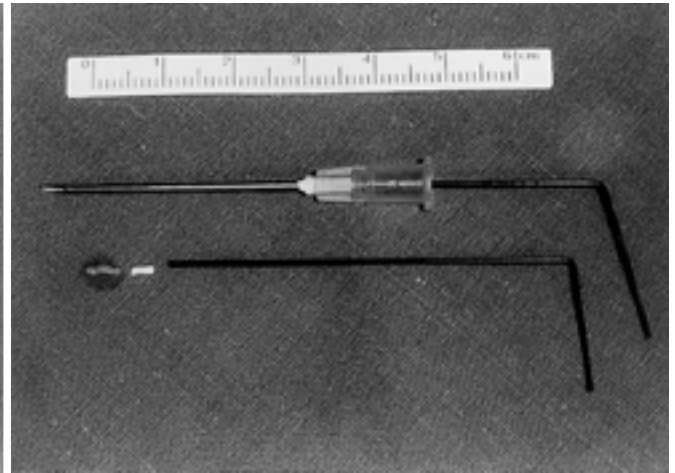
(41%)

18G

(Fig. 2A).

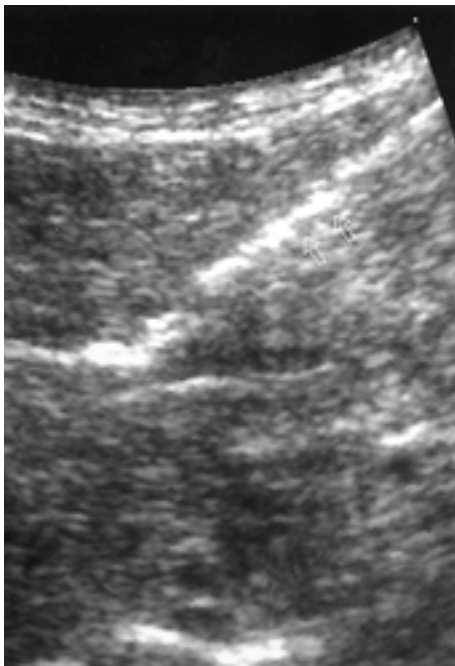


A

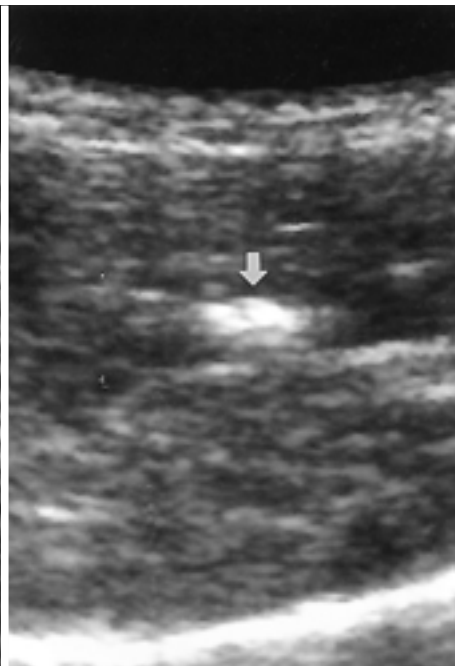


B

Fig. 1. A. A gelfoam pellet(open arrow) is loaded into bevel side of the 18 gauge needle prior to VX2 tissue chip (arrow) loading.
B. Completely loaded state of gelfoam and tissue chip in the 18 gauge needle with pusher (above). The VX2 tissue chip and gelfoam were pushed out from the needle by pusher (below).



A



B

Fig. 2. A. Ultrasonogram shows echogenic needle (arrows) within rabbit liver.
B. Implanted VX2 tissue chip with gelfoam pellet is seen as hyperechoic spot (arrow).

10 (83%) 2 12±9 mm 6 (#7)
 (2)
 21 (16 , 5)가 2.1 CT
 2 (16%) 7 (#8)
 CT 50% (5) (Table 1). 8×5 mm 가
 2) CT 8 (#9)
 3 CT 30×20 mm
 30×20 mm 가
 1 15×10 mm 가
 5 mm 20 2-3 mm 3
 CT , 가 (Fig. 3).
 2 (liver bed) 10 mm 3 mm (rim enhancement) (Fig. 4).
 가 1 cm 9 (#10) 4×3 mm
 12×12 mm, 3×3 mm 3 2-3 cm 가
 CT
 3 (ventral)
 2×2 mm
 3×2 mm 4 가
 CT 가
 4 10 mm
 4×3 mm 4 가 CT
 가
 5 15×10 mm
 가 가
 15 mm 가
 2-3 mm 2
 25×10 mm
 CT 25×13 mm



Fig. 3. Single nodular VX2 carcinoma (30 × 20 mm) develops in the left lobe. Another nodule (15 × 10 mm) is seen in the left peritoneal wall (arrow).

Table 1. Results of 18 Gauge Needle-VX2 Tissue Chip Implantation Method in the Rabbit Liver. (Group 1)

N=12	Cut Section	Spiral CT	Peritoneal Wall	Lung Metastases
1) #1	5×5 (over 20)	Multiple small nodules (hypo-hypo)*	(-)	(-)
2) #2	12×12(1), 3×3(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)
3) #3	3×2(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)
4) #4	4×3(4)	(-)	10×10(1)	(-)
5) #5	25×20(1)	25×13, (hypo-hypo)*	15×15(1)	2-3(2)
6) #7	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
7) #8	(-)	(-)	8×5(1)	(-)
8) #9	30×20(1)	28×19, (hypo-hypo)*	15×10(1)	2-3(3)
9) #10	15×15(1), multiple 3-4mm	15×11 (hyper-hypo)*, multiple (hypo-hypo)*	15×10(1)	(-)
10) #11	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
11) #12	15×10(1), 5×5(1)	13×11 (hypo-hypo)*, (-)	(-)	(-)
12) #13	3×2(1)	(v)	(-)	(-)

dimension(mm)

parenthesis: number of tumor nodules

* : arterial-portal enhancement pattern at spiral CT

15 × 10 mm
mm
CT 15 × 11 mm
2 - 4 mm
15 × 15
10 (#11)
11
10 (#12)
10 × 8 mm 5 × 5 mm
가 15 × 10 mm, 5 × 5 mm
가
12 (#13)
3 × 2 mm
CT
3)
9 2 (#2, #13)
가
7
sis)
가 10% 가6 (#1, 4, 5, 8, 9,
12) 1 (#3)
(portal zone)
가 3

(#1, 4, 7)

2 : VX2

1)

10

3

1

9

(100%)

가

8

(89%)

가 1

(11%)

1.1

1

(0%)

(Table 2).

9

(100%)

(0%)

6.4 ± 3 mm

10

1.1

CT

9

3

2

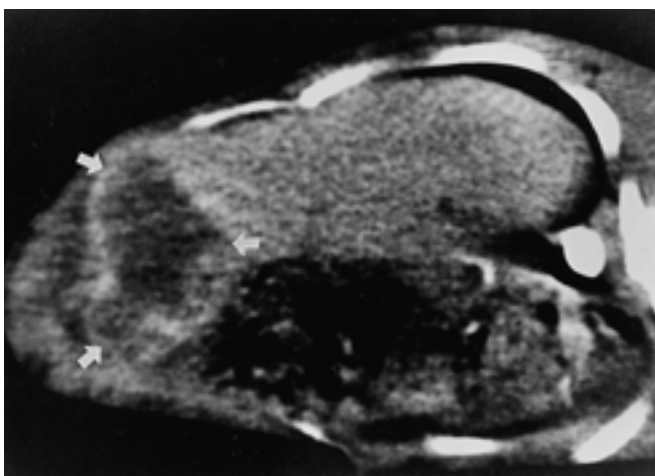
Table 2. Results of 18 Gauge Needle-VX2 Tissue Chip-gelfoam Implantation Method in the Rabbit Liver. (Group 2)

N=9	Cut Section	Spiral CT	Metastasis
1) #1	4 × 3 (1)	N/A	(-)
2) #2	8 × 6 (1)	(-)	(-)
3) #3	2 × 1 (1)	(-)	(-)
4) #4	6 × 5 (1)	N/A	(-)
5) #5	6 × 5 (1)	(-)	(-)
6) #6	10 × 7 (1)	(-)	(-)
7) #7	12 × 10: parenchyma (1), 12 × 10: protruding (1)	6 × 5: (hypo-iso)*, 7 × 5: (iso-hypo)*	(-)
8) #9	8 × 2 (1)	8 × 2 (hypo-hypo)*	(-)
9) #10	2 × 1 (1)	(-)	(-)

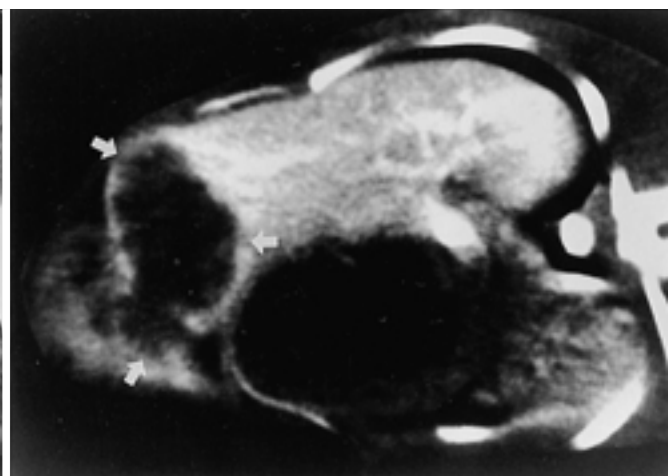
dimension(mm)

parenthesis: number of tumor nodules

* : Spiral CT arterial-portal enhancement pattern



A



B

Fig. 4. Spiral CT features of single nodular VX2 tumor: Axial scan reveals well defined, low-density tumor (arrows) in arterial (A) and portal (B) phase. Peripheral rim enhancement is seen in arterial phase.

VX-2

(29%) 3 7 2 (-) 9 (#10) 3 2x

1 17 가

4x3 mm CT

2 3 (liver bed) VX2 50% 가 10%

8x6 mm CT 1 (#2) (Fig. 6), 2

3 3 가 가 CT 1 (#5), 2 (#4, 6), 5 (#1, 3, 7, 9, 10) 9

4 14 가 6x5

mm 5 3 가 3x2 mm

가 6x5 mm

6 3 (hepatogastric ligament) 10x7

mm 가 CT

7 3 12x10 mm

(Fig. 5A) 5 mm

12x10 mm (Fig. 5B). CT

7x5 mm 6x5 mm

#8 3

. 8 (#9) 3 8x2

mm CT 8x2 mm

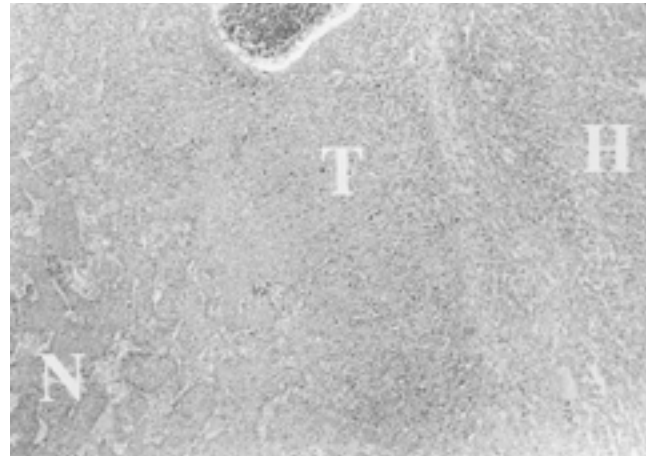
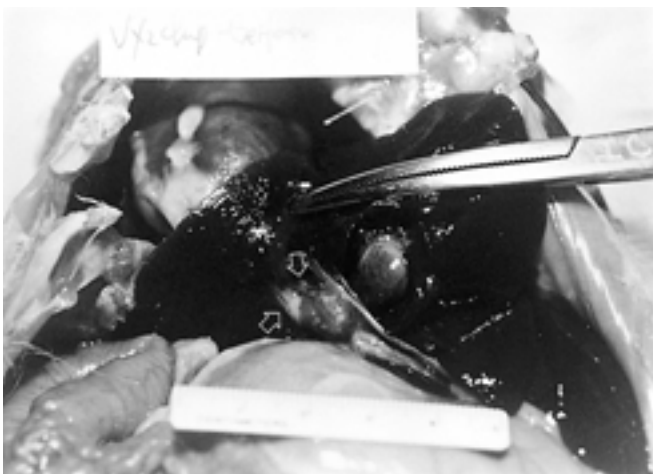


Fig. 6. Photomicrograph of histologic specimen shows well-defined tumor nodule (T). H: normal hepatocytes of liver parenchyma. N: necrosis (H&E x 40)



A

Fig. 5. A. A protruding VX2 carcinoma nodule (12 x 10 mm) (open arrow) on the rabbit liver surface.

B. Another tumor nodule (12 x 10 mm, arrow) which developed separately within the liver parenchyma is noted on cut section specimen.

가 , 가 1.5 - 2 cm 가

VX2

가

(2) 1 21 (16 , 5)가

VX2 2.1

18 G 1 mm³

(9, 10, 14). Kunieda (12) 가 3 가

26G 8 × 10⁷ cells/ml 가

0.1 ml

가 2

가 2 9 (100%)

가

가 1 가

VX2 가 1

(15). VX2

가 1 가

Nishizaki (10) 가

가 가 (autologous blood clot)

VX2 가

1 2 6 가

(trocar) 1 mm³ VX2 VX2 가 2

VX2 가 가 (11)

가

VX2 가 2

(13) . Thorstensen (automated core biopsy) 가 VX2

가 VX2 CT 1 50%, 2 29%

가 12 mm(1), 6.4

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) mm(2) (14)

6 2 5.9 mm , 54%, CT 61%, MRI 87%

9 4 mm 가

가 CT 3 - 5 mm

가 27%, CT 41% 가

가 가 18 G ,

VX2

가 ,

가

VX2

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Development of the Single Nodular VX-2 Carcinoma Model in Rabbit Liver: Tissue Chip Implantation under Ultrasonographic Guidance¹

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Purpose: To implant tissue chips in New Zealand rabbits, and thus reduce the frequency with which scattered VX2 carcinoma nodules and early metastasis develop in these animals.

Materials and Methods: VX2-carcinoma tissue chips of two different sizes were implanted under ultrasonographic guidance. In each of 12 New Zealand rabbits (group 1), there 1-mm³ tissue chips were implanted in the liver using an 18-gauge needle, and in the same way, one 3-mm³ chip with an added gelfoam pellet was implanted in the proximal lumen of the liver of each of ten other New Zealand rabbits (group 2).

Three weeks after implantation, the animals underwent dual-phase CT scanning and were sacrificed, and the Number and size of tumor nodules, and metastasis were evaluated either macro-or microscopically.

Results: In ten rabbits in group I, a total of 21 nodules (16 in the liver, 5 in the peritoneal wall) were observed, which in nine rabbits in group 2, a total of ten nodules-all in the liver-were present. CT scans depicted tumor nodules in 50% of group-I rabbits, and in 29% those in group 2. Mean tumor diameter was 12 ± 9 mm in group 1 and 6.4 ± 3 mm in group 2. Histologic examination indicated the presence of nodular VX2 carcinoma, with varying degrees of central necrosis, a feature more prominent in group 2.

Conclusion: To provide a well-localized tumor nodule in rabbit liver, tissue chip implantation of VX2 carcinoma, especially with added gelfoam, is a good alternative to intraparenchymal injection of tumor suspension.

Index words : Neoplasms
Animals
Computed tomography (CT)

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