

CT

1

2

3

4

HRCT

: Yorkshire 10

, 1, 3, 6 HRCT

. HRCT

6

: HRCT 10

8

45

34

(15

, 19

)

, 11

HRCT

25/35(71%), 1

16/41(39%), 3

17/45(38%), 6

25/45(56%)

6

83/166(50%)

32/83,

13/83,

13/83,

25/83

11/11(100%), 1

8/14(57%), 3

9/15(60%), 6

12/15(80%)

8/17(47%),

4/16(25%), 2/19(11%), 4/19(21%)

40/55(73%),

18/71(25%)

: HRCT

(71%),

(73%).

(morbidity)

(mortality)

30 %

8 %

(1,2).

4-6

, 1 %

(cor

(computed tomography, CT)

pulmonale)

(high-resolution computed tomography,

2-50 %

(3,4).

HRCT)

1
2
3
4

1996

1998 2 10

1999 5 3

(segmental atelectasis),
(low attenuation)

(11). (8-10) CT (5-7). (ambu-bagging) , resting end-expiraton (functional residual capacity) 3) (supine position) (right internal jugular vein) , 6F end-hole

4) 2-3 2x4-6mm vinyl polysiloxane(Exaplex , GC America Inc, Chicago, IL, U.S.A.) X CT tungsten powder

5) HRCT 1 , 3 , 6 HRCT

6) 6 HRCT , polyethylene glycol 400, 95% ethyl alcohol, 40% formaline, normal saline 10:5:2:3 7 7 25 cm H₂O 가 (Serographe 500T, CGR, France) 22-26kVP, Kodak mammography 12-16mAs X 55cm 7) HRCT , 1 , 3 , 6 2

1) Ketamine hydrochloride(Ketamin , Yuhan Yang-hang, Seoul, Korea) 100-150mg xylazine hydrochloride (Rompun , Bayer Korea, Seoul, Korea) 40-60mg atropine 0.5mg pentothal sodium (Pentothal , Choong Wae Pharmacy, Seoul, Korea) 1-2 cc 5.0-5.5mm 가

2) HRCT HRCT 140kV, 170mA, 10 mm, 1.5mm, 2 , 512x512, 16-22cm, (bone reconstruction algorithm) GE-9800 Quick(General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) HRCT suxamethonium chloride (Succinyl- choline , Ilsung pharmacy, Seoul, Korea) 200-400mg 가

3) (mottled type), (lobular type), (seg- mental type), (peripheral type) (Fig. 1).

7-8 (12), 8 8.6-16.2 kg (12.1 kg) (upper), (middle), (ac- cessory), (lower) 4 , (upper), (low- er) 2 , (ventral) (medial) 5 (dorsal), (lateral), 가 (large segmental bronchi) , (small segmental bronchi) (13,14)

5) 가 , HRCT 2

가 35

6) HRCT 28 19 7 6

35 25 (71%)

12 (48%), 6

(24%), 3 (12%), 4

(16%) (Table 1).

11 (100%)

10 8 17 8 (47%)

2 (Table 2).

HRCT 45 1 HRCT 1

34 25 6 41 30

9 6 12 11 4

HRCT 41 16 (39%)

11 8 (50%), 3 (19%),

34 34 가 15 가 19 1). 2 (13%) (Table 1).

가 8 (57%) 14

HRCT 16 4 (25%) (Table 2).

(Fig. 2),

가 3 HRCT 3 34 11 11

45 20 (Fig. 3), 가 6 45 17 (38%)

가 16 (Fig. 4). 6 6 (35%),

5 (29%), 6 (35%) (Table 1).

15

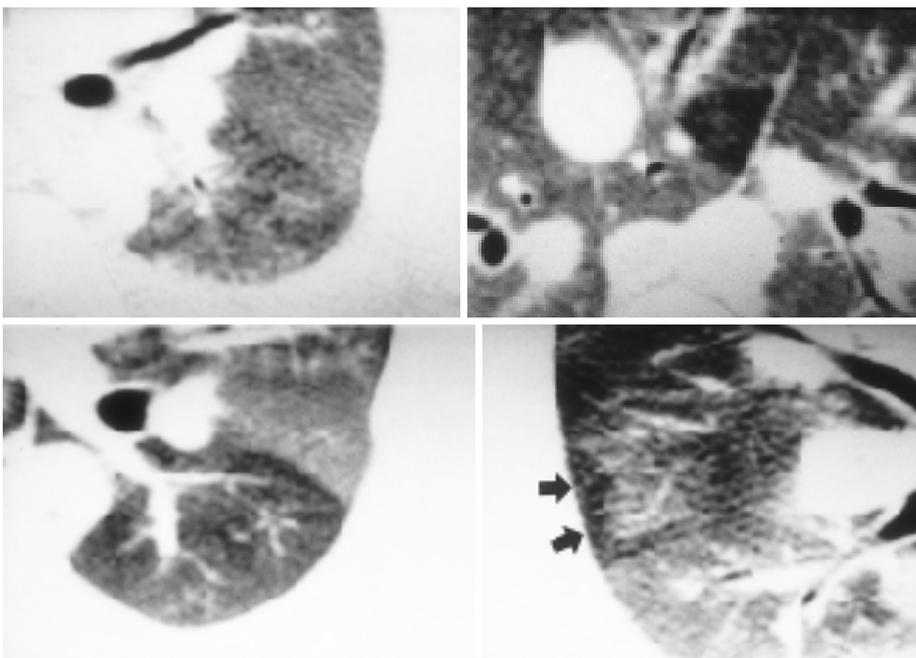


Fig. 1. Types of low attenuation. Low attenuation is classified as follows; mottled type in case of inhomogeneous mottled lobar or segmental distribution (left top), lobular type in case of lobular distribution of low attenuation (right top), segmental type in case of homogeneous lobar or segmental distribution (left bottom), and peripheral type in case of crescent peripheral distribution of low attenuation (arrows, right bottom).

9 (60%),
 19 2 (11%) (Table 2).
 6 HRCT
 34 16 11
 9 45 25 (56%)
 6 (24%),
 4 (16%), 2 (8%),
 13 (52%) (Table 1).

Table 1. Incidences and Types of Low Attenuation on HRCT in Time Interval

Time interval HRCT	Immediate (n= 35)	1week (n= 41)	3weeks (n= 45)	6weeks (n= 45)	Overall (n= 166)
Low attenuation	25(71%)	16(39%)	17(38%)	25(56%)	83(50%)
mottled	12	8	6	6	32
lobular	6	3	0	4	13
segmental	3	3	5	2	13
peripheral	4	2	6	13	25
Normal	10(29%)	25(61%)	28(62%)	20(44%)	83 (50%)

n= number of segment

CT
 15 12 (80%)
 19 4 (21%)
 (Table 2).
 6 126 58
 40 25 166 83
 (50%) 32 (39%),

Table 2. Incidences of Low Attenuation on Follow up HRCT after Embolization

HRCT	Identified occluded artery		Non-identified*
	Large segmental artery	Small segmental artery	
Low attenuation			
immediate	11/11(100%)	8/17(47%)	6/7(86%)
1week	8/14 (57%)	4/16(25%)	4/11(36%)
3weeks	9/15 (60%)	2/19(11%)	6/11(55%)
6weeks	12/15 (80%)	4/19(21%)	9/11(82%)
Overall	40/55 (73%)	18/71(25%)	

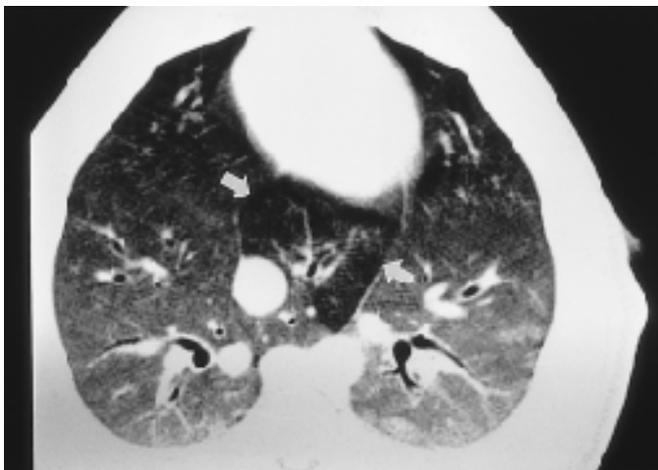
*Non-identified embolic occlusion on angiography or contact radiography



A



B



C

Fig. 2. Low attenuation developed in the area of non-identified emboli on angiography.

A. Post-embolic pulmonary angiography shows occlusion of a large segmental artery in the left lower lobe (arrows).

B. Immediate HRCT at the level of right accessory bronchus shows lobular type of low attenuation (arrow) in the right accessory lobe in which emboli were not identified on post-embolic angiography. (IMM= immediate)

C. HRCT at the same level of (b) after 3 weeks shows diffuse segmental type of low attenuation (arrows) on right accessory lobe. Right accessory bronchus is normal. HRCT in left lower lobe shows normal in spite of emboli on angiography.

13 (16%), 13 (16%),
 25 (30%)
 71%, 1 39%, 3 38%, 6 56%
 (Table 1).
 55 40 (73%)
 71 18 (25%) HRCT
 (Table 2).

90%가 1

(1-4).

가

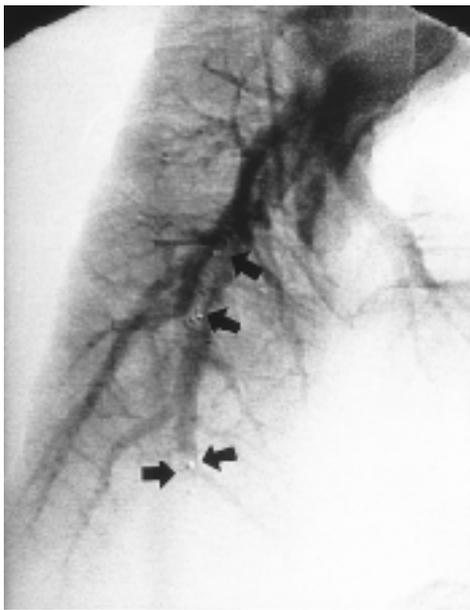
CT

(6,17,18).

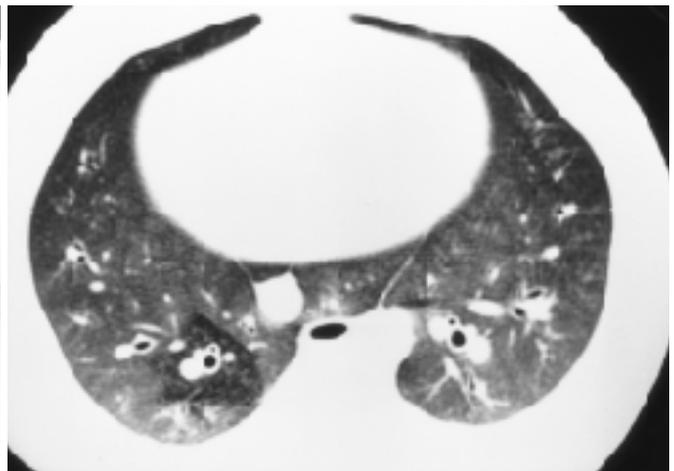
(18-20)

CT 가

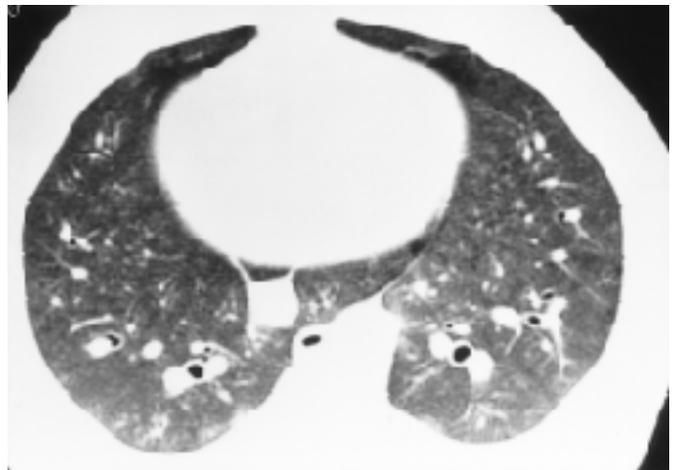
(bronchiolitis obliterans)
(sarcoidosis)



A



B

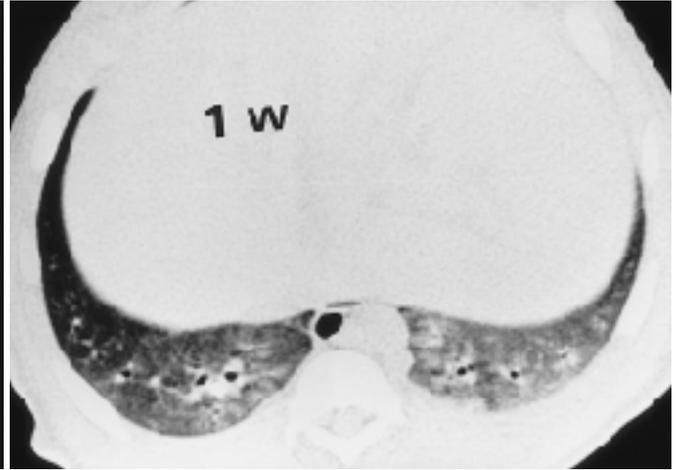


C

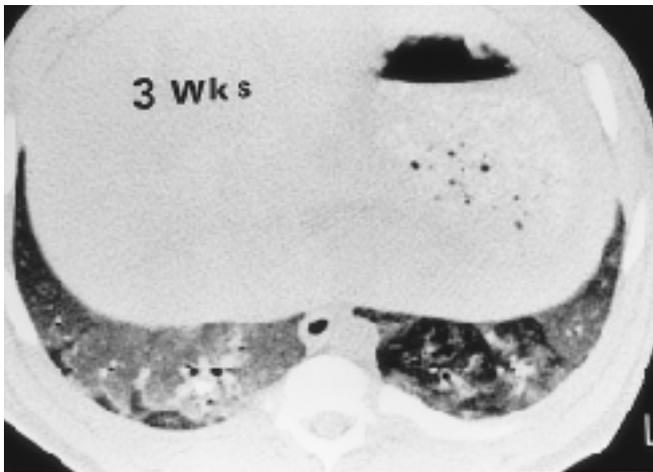
Fig. 3. A. Pulmonary angiography after embolization shows multiple large segmental arterial occlusion in the right lower lobe (arrows).
 B. Immediate HRCT after embolization shows segmental type of low attenuation in the right lower lobe.
 C. Low attenuation disappeared on 1 week follow up HRCT.



A



B



C

Fig. 4. Delayed visualization of low attenuation on HRCT in experimentally induced pulmonary embolism. A. Immediate HRCT after embolization shows dense nodular opacities of embolic materials in the large segmental arteries of both lower lobes (arrows). B. HRCT after 1 week shows normal on both lower lobes. (1 W= 1 week) C. HRCT at the same level of (b) after 3 weeks shows peripheral type low attenuation in the right lower lobe and segmental type low attenuation in the left lower lobe. Low attenuations in both lower lobes were persistent up to 6 weeks (not shown). (3 Wks= 3 weeks)

(5,7,21,22).
 6
 50%
 , HRCT
 가 (71%)
 가 (11,23).
 (vasoconstriction)
 (vascular tonus)
 Matsubara (24)
 (arterioles), (muscu-
 lar arteries), (elastic artery)
 73%, 25%
 Matsubara (24)
 가 (23, 25)
 (air-trapping)
 (26),
 가
 가

HRCT 가 11 tungsten
powder X CT
가 45 20
16
HRCT 6
(71%), 6 50%
가 73%

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Low Attenuation on High Resolution Computed Tomography in Pulmonary Embolism : An Experimental Study in Pigs¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the incidence and type of low attenuation seen on high resolution computed tomography (HRCT) performed after artificially induced pulmonary embolism.

Materials and Methods : Using permanent embolic materials, pulmonary embolism was induced in ten Yorkshire pigs. Pre- and postembolic pulmonary angiography was performed, and HRCT was performed immediately and 1, 3, and 6 weeks after embolization. The incidence and type of low attenuation of all segments, as seen on HRCT, was evaluated. Low attenuation was classified as mottled, lobular, segmental, or peripheral. The pigs were sacrificed after 6 weeks and contact radiographs were obtained.

Results : Low attenuation developed in eight of ten pigs. Pulmonary angiography revealed arterial occlusion in 15 large and 19 small segmental arteries (34 of 45 segments). In the remaining 11 segments, follow-up HRCT demonstrated areas of low attenuation. This was present in 25 of 35 segments (71 %) as seen on HRCT images obtained immediately; in 16 of 41 segments (39 %) on images obtained 1 week after embolization; in 17 of 41 segments (41 %) on those acquired at 3 weeks; and in 25 of 45 segments (56 %) on those acquired at 6 weeks. The overall incidence of low attenuation was 83/166 (50 %). The types of low attenuation were mottled in 32/83 cases, lobular in 13/83, segmental in 13/83, and peripheral in 25/83. In large segmental arterial occlusion, the incidence of low attenuation on HRCT was 100% immediately, 57 % at 1 week, 60 % at 3 weeks, and 80 % at 6 weeks. In small segmental arterial occlusion, the incidence was 47 %, 25 %, 11 %, and 21 % respectively. The overall incidence of low attenuation was 40/55 (73 %) in large segmental arterial occlusion and 18/71 (25 %) in small segmental arterial occlusion.

Conclusion : Low attenuation on HRCT is a finding of pulmonary embolism and is more common on HRCT performed immediately after embolization (71 %) and in large segmental arterial occlusion (73 %). Low attenuation on HRCT is an ancillary finding and may be useful in the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.

Index words : Lung, CT

Embolism, pulmonary

Computed tomography (CT), high-resolution

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