

가 가  
:

. . . . .<sup>2</sup> .

: 가 가 CT  
: 16 가 가  
. 16 가 1 , 2 1 , 3  
, 1 3 4 , 1 , 3 7 CT  
CT  
: 가 CT (16/16, 100%),  
(12/16, 75.0%), (11/16, 68.8%)

1 3 CT 가  
가 1 3  
. CT  
, 가 . 7 CT  
: CT  
CT  
가

(4).

가 (4-6),  
(snow storm-like appearance)  
(7).

( CT)  
가  
가 (1-3).

가 (8), CT

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>

: 가 가

CT

X

CT

2.0-3.0mL

가

가

10mL가

21

50

(1mL/5 )

3

24

1.56 2.45 kg

( 1.80 kg)

가 16

CT

가

2 1 3 3 4 7 1

Somatom plus 4A(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

3mm

0.75

가

(window width 1100H, window center -350H; window width 600H, window center -650 -700H)

CT

1 2 1 1 3 1 1 3

1 3 4 1 1 3

7

CT

CT

CT

가

10mL

0.5mL(2,500 )

1.0mL

0.5cm

, 13

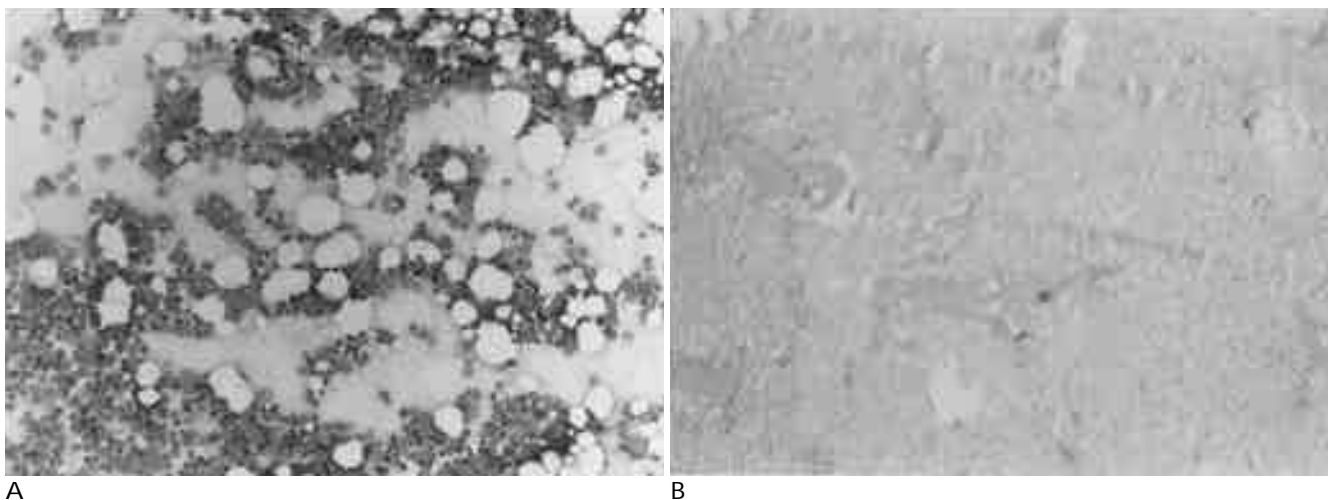
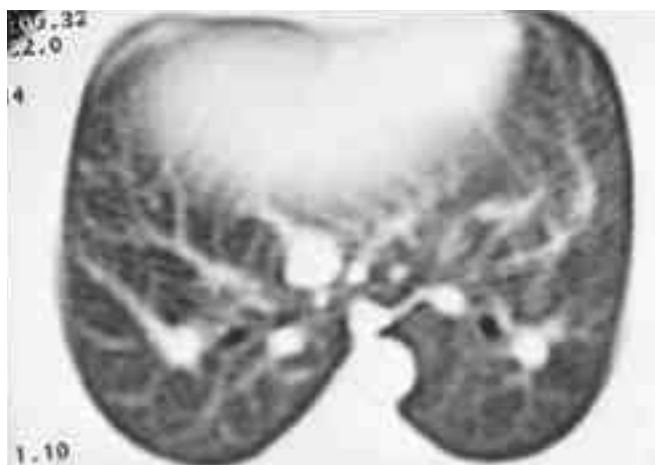


Fig. 1. Photograph of aspirated bone marrow and lung specimen after embolization

A. Direct smear of aspirated femoral bone marrow shows a number of fat globules mixed with bone marrow megakaryocytes (Wright stain,  $\times 100$ ).

B. Fat globules are compactly filled in arterial lumen, seen as yellowish red branching structure(Sudan ,  $\times 100$ )

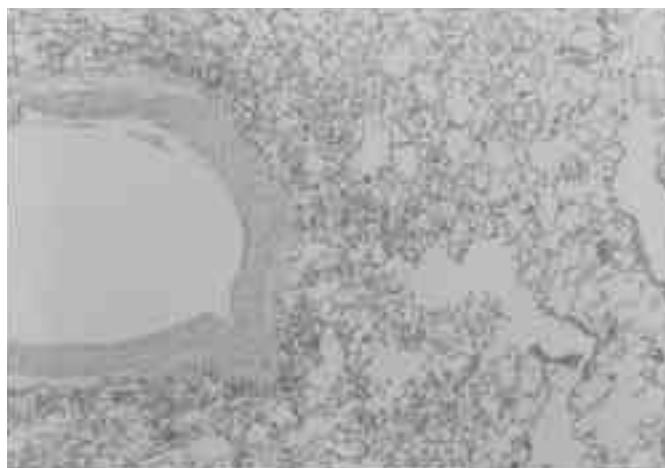
(window width  
600H, window center -650 -700H)  
CT  
CT  
t-test  
CT  
CT  
가  
가  
CT  
10%  
2  
CT  
CT  
가  
III  
(Fig.  
1), Hematoxylin-eosin  
(megakaryocyte)



A



B



C

Fig. 2. Immediate CT and pathologic findings after embolization  
A. Pre-embolization CT scan shows normal architecture of the rabbit lung(window width; 1100 H, center; -350 H).  
B. Immediate post-embolization CT scan(window width; 1100 H, center; -350 H) shows decreased attenuation of peripheral lung (peripheral lucency) and increased attenuation of lung parenchyma around large pulmonary artery (perivascular ground glass opacity).  
C. Photomicrograph immediate after embolization shows localized parenchymal congestion around central pulmonary artery(H-E stain, × 40).

: 가 가

CT CT 가 가  
 CT (n=16) , 16  
 (16/16, 100%) 12  
 (12/16, 75.0%), 11 (11/16,  
 68.8%) (Fig. 2A, B).  
 CT -789.8 ± 51.7 H.U. CT  
 CT -695.2 ± 55.8 H.U. (p=0.0000). 1 CT  
 CT -665.5 ± 57.4 H.U. 1 CT (n=12) 10  
 CT -698 ± 44.1 H.U.  
 (p=0.04) (Fig. 3). 5.13 ±  
 0.53 mm 4.47 ± 0.43 mm  
 (p=0.0006).  
 (loose connective tissue) (Fig. 2C).

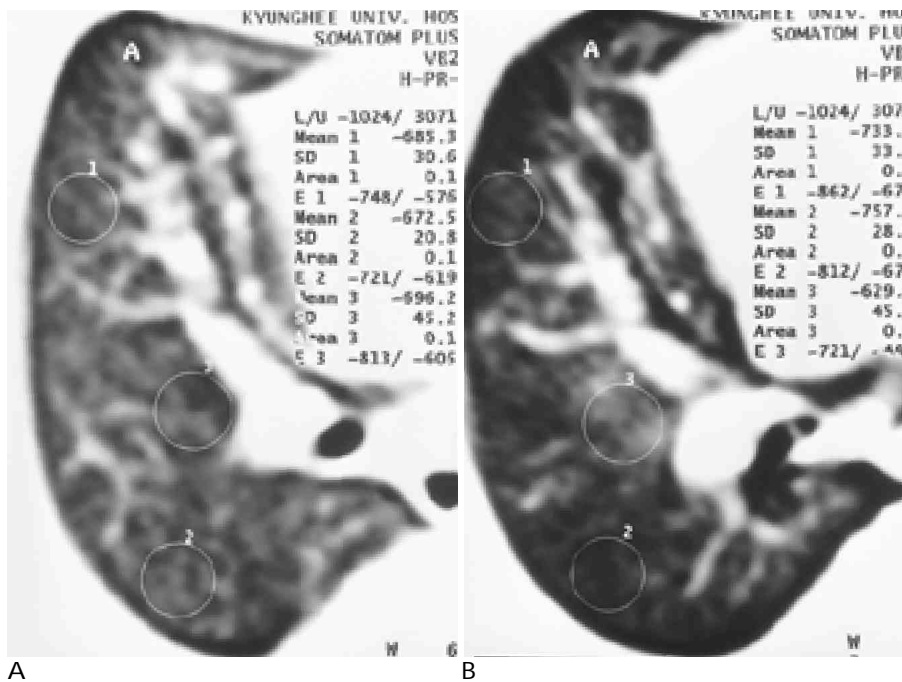


Fig. 3. The difference of CT numbers between pre- and postembolization. The difference of attenuation between pre-(A) and postembolization CT(B) are significant in peripheral lucency and perivascular ground glass opacity.

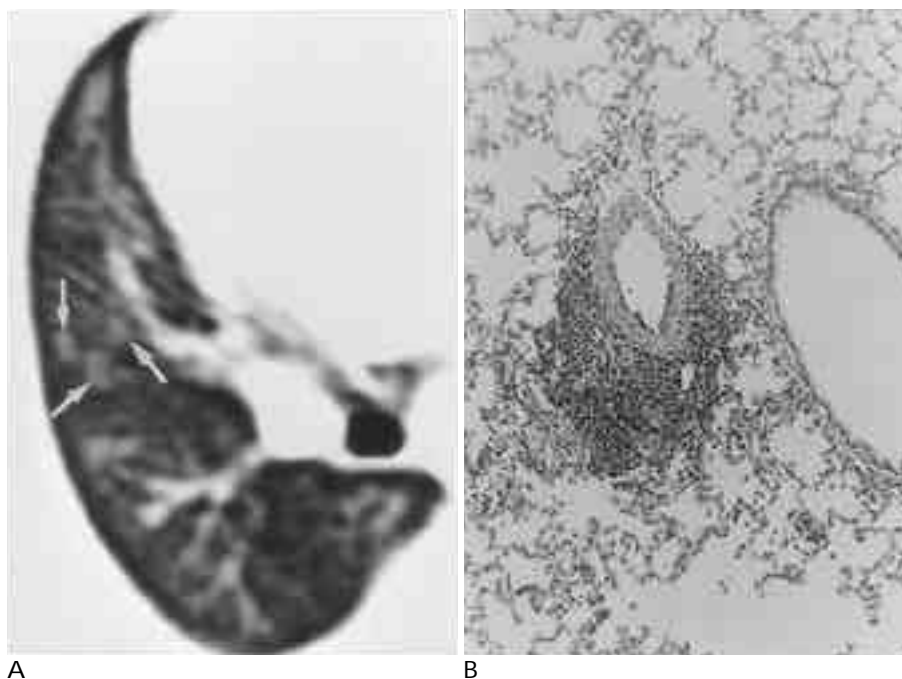


Fig. 4. Nodules on CT correlated with pathology. A. CT scan obtained 3 days after embolization shows ill-defined nodular opacities in right middle lobe (arrows). B. Photomicrograph at the area of nodules in right middle lobe on CT scan, shows focal perivascular infiltration of chronic inflammatory cells (H-E stain, × 100).

(10/12, 83.3%) 7 (7/12, 58.3%)  
가  
1  
가  
(Fig. 4A). 10 (10/12, 83.3%) 11 (11/12, 91.7%)  
3 (3/12, 25.0%)  
가( )



Fig. 5. CT scan obtained three day after embolization  
There are a large nodule in right lower lobe (arrow) and air space consolidation in left lower lobe (arrowhead), contained multiple nodules.

(Fig. 5).  
1  
가  
(Fig. 4B),  
3 CT  
3 CT (n=8)  
2 (25%)  
1 (12.5%) 7 (7/8, 87.5%), 3 (3/8, 37.5%)  
CT (7/8, 87.5%), 3 (3/8, 37.5%)  
가 (Fig. 6A, B).  
가  
7).  
가  
1  
(Fig. 6C).

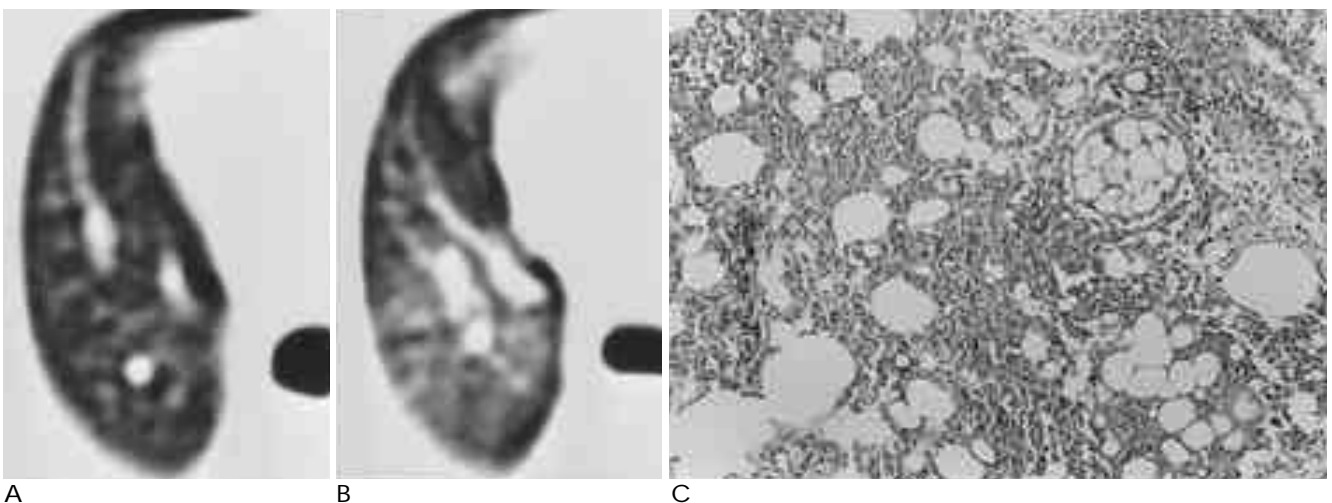


Fig. 6. Parenchymal opacities on follow up CT scans

A. CT scan obtained 1 day after embolization shows suspicious focal parenchymal opacity at the medial aspect of right upper lobe.  
B. CT scan obtained 3 days after embolization shows extensive ground glass attenuation on posterior aspect of right upper lobe.  
C. Photomicrograph at the ground-glass opacity shows parenchymal consolidation with hemorrhage, inflammatory cells infiltration, desquamated pneumocytes and extravasated fat globules (H-E stain, × 100).



가 .

가 . (vasoactive amines),

가 ,

(12),

가 ,

(physiologic emul-  
sion) (15), chylomicrons( 1  $\mu$ m )  
10-40  $\mu$ m CT 가

(16).  
가 1

(lipase) CT

가 ,

2-3 , 1 3 CT

(4-7, 18) 1

가 (17), CT (8)

(9).  
1 3 (4-6, 18, 19),

CT (leaky vessel syndrome)

CT (5, 19).

CT , 1

가 , , , ,

X (4,

5, 19).

가

(9)

CT

CT

CT

가

CT

가

CT

: 가 가

- 가 1 , 3 , 3 CT
- 1 , 3 CT
- 1 , 3
- 가
- 7
- 2 14 ( 7 ) (6). 1, 2
- 가 , 가
- (12), 7
- 가 (9).
- 가 (4-7, 18).
- 가 가 CT
- 가( , ) 가 3 CT , 7 CT
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## **Pulmonary Fat Embolism Induced Intravenous Injection of Autologous Bone Marrow in Rabbit : CT and Pathologic Correlation<sup>1</sup>**

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**Purpose :** To evaluate the correlation between CT and pathologic findings of pulmonary fat embolism in rabbits.

**Materials and Methods :** In 16 rabbits, pulmonary fat embolism was induced by intravenous injection of autologous bone marrow(mean 3.3 mL). Chest CT scans were obtained immediately(within 1 hour), and 1, 3, and 7 days after embolization. The rabbits were divided into four groups. Group 1 underwent CT scanning immediately after embolization, group 2 immediately and 1 day after embolization, group 3 immediately, 1 day and 3 days after embolization, group 4 immediately, 1 day, 3 days and 7 days after embolization. Pathologic specimens were obtained immediately after the last CT scan.

**Results :** The earliest CT findings of pulmonary fat embolism in rabbits were peripheral lung lucency(16/16, 100 %), perivascular ground-glass (12/16, 75.0 %) and enlargement of the central pulmonary artery(11/16, 68.8 %). Pathologically, perivascular ground-glass opacity correlated with extensive perivascular alveolar congestion and enlargement of the central pulmonary artery correlated with perivascular connective tissue edema and reactive pulmonary arterial engorgement. Peripheral lung lucency was probably caused by embolic occlusion of the pulmonary artery and decreased perfusion and air trapping induced by arterial and bronchial spasm associated with hypoxia. CT scans obtained 1 and 3 days after embolization showed nodules and patchy ground-glass opacity and consolidation. Aggregation of nodules resulted in patch opacities. Pathologically, pulmonary nodules correlated with focal inflammation surrounding an artery and parenchymal opacity correlated with parenchymal consolidation and hemorrhagic edema. CT scans and pathologic specimens obtained 7 days after embolization showed improvement of parenchymal lung abnormalities.

**Conclusion :** Pulmonary fat embolism in rabbits show CT and pathologic findings which vary with dynamic change. Typical earliest findings of pulmonary fat embolism were peripheral lung lucency, perivascular ground-glass opacity and enlargement of the central pulmonary artery.

**Index words :** Animals

Lung, CT

Embolism, fat

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