



:
 1
 2
 2
 3
 15-20 kg 10
 100 가
 , iodized oil 1 4
 :
 가
 :
 (Percutaneous Hot Saline Injection Therapy, PSIT) 1991 Honda
 , (small hepatocellular carcinoma)
 (Percutaneous Ethanol Injection Therapy, PEIT)
 (1-5). PSIT
 가 (6). PEIT
 (7, 8), PSIT
 (9-11),
 가
 가
 PSIT
 가
 (15-20kg)
 Rompun(20mg xylazine in 10ml vial, Bayer Korea Ltd., Korea) 4ml(0.15 ml/kg), atropine 0.5 mg, Zoletil 50(125 mg tiletamine 125 ml zo-lazepam, Virbac Laboratories, France) 5 ml(30 mg/kg)
 Rompun Zoletil 50 3:1
 30 1 2ml
 (supine)
 21-gauge (Cook, Blooming-ton, IN, U.S.A.)
 . 10
 4 6 2
 가
 (Telebrix; Andre Guerbet, Aulnay-sous-Bois, France) iodized oil(Lipiodol Ultra-Fluide; Andre Guerbet, Aulnay-sous-Bois, France) 7:2:1 metallic three-way (emulsion)
 100 가

1
 2
 3
 97
 1999 8 13 2000 1 10
 447

가

40cc, , , ,

20cc

Table 1

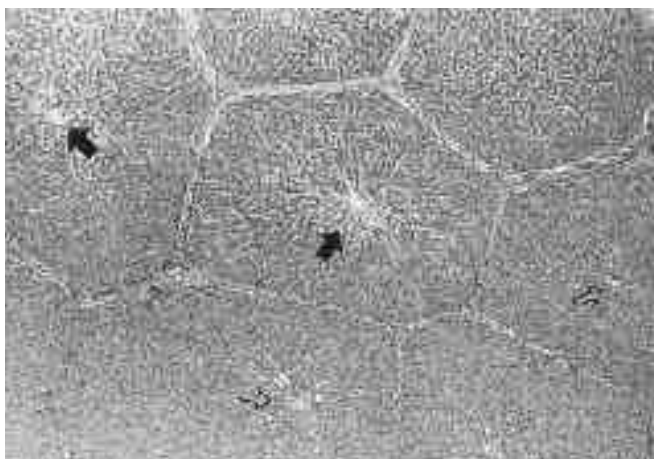
1

4

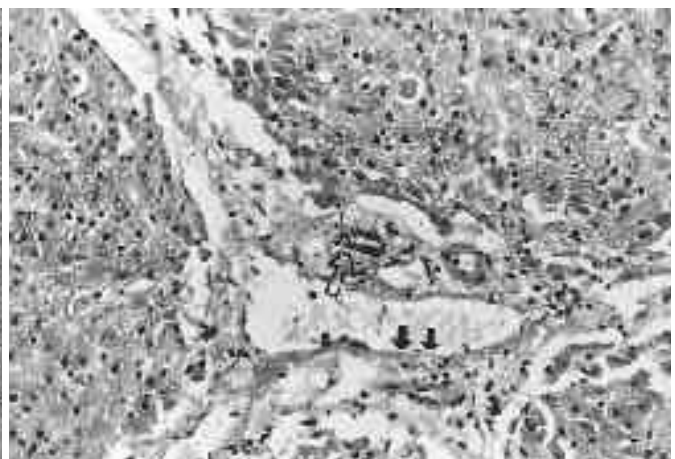
(Fig. 1A, B).

Table 1. Histopathologic Changes of Various Organs after PSIT

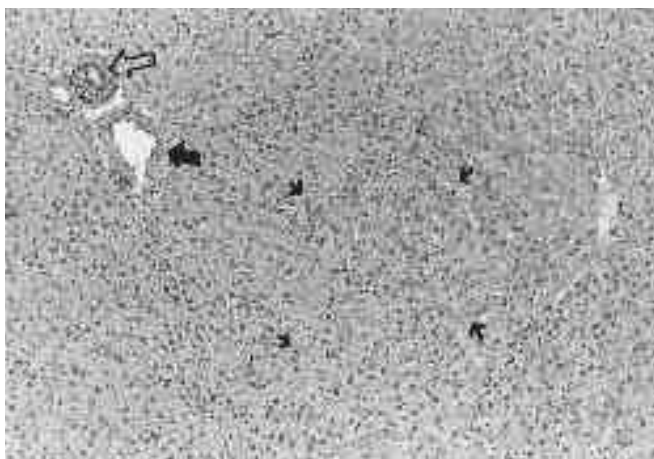
	Acute phase (1week)	Chronic phase (4weeks)
Liver	1.Coagulation necrosis, especially around central veins 2.Congestion of blood vessels 3.Denudation of endothelium of portal veins and shrinkage of bile duct endothelial cells	1. Persistent necrosis mixed with regeneration of hepatocytes 2. Recovery of endothelial cells of portal veins and bile ducts
Kidney	1.Coagulation necrosis 2.Denudation of uroepithelial Cells	1.Regeneration with mild inflammatory cell infiltration 2.Recovery of uroepithelium
Gallbladder	Denudation of superficial and deep layer of epithelium	Total recovery of epithelium
Stomach	Superficial injury with denudation of epithelium	Total recovery of epithelium
Lung	Hemorrhagic necrosis	Extensive infiltration of inflam-matory cells in alveolar spaces



A



B



C

Fig. 1. Histopathologic changes after PSIT in the normal pig liver.

A. Acute phase. Coagulation necrosis, noted as pale areas around central vein (solid arrows). Note the normal adjacent lobule(open arrows). (H & E, × 40)

B. Acute phase. There are denudations of endothelial linings of the portal vein(solid arrows) and shrinkage of bile duct endothelial cells(open arrow). (H & E, × 250)

C. Chronic phase. Regenerated hepatocytes are mixed with necrotic cells (small arrows) and normalization of endothelial linings of the portal vein(solid arrow) and bile duct(open arrow). (H & E, × 100)

100%
100%

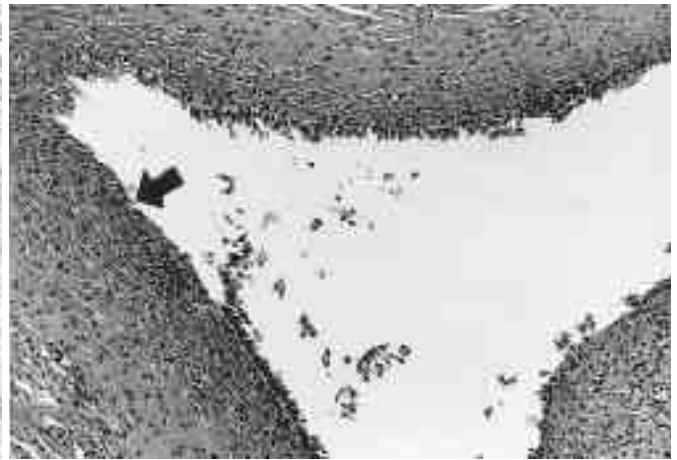
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(Fig. 1C).

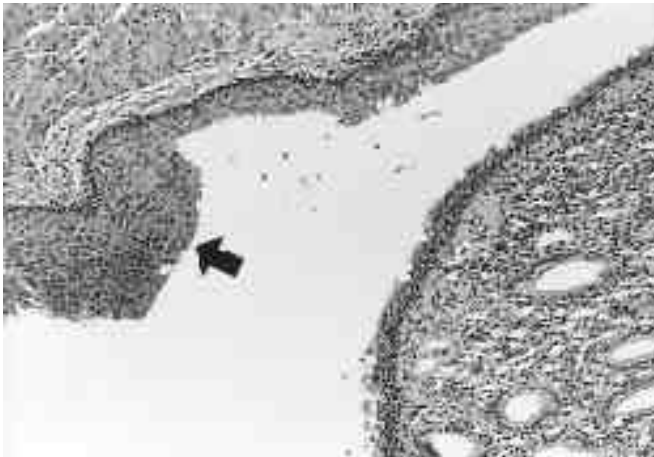
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A



B



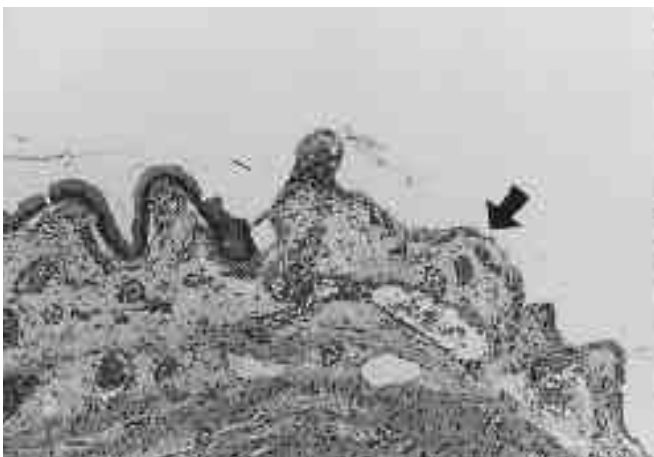
C

Fig. 2. Histopathologic changes after PSIT in the normal pig kidney.

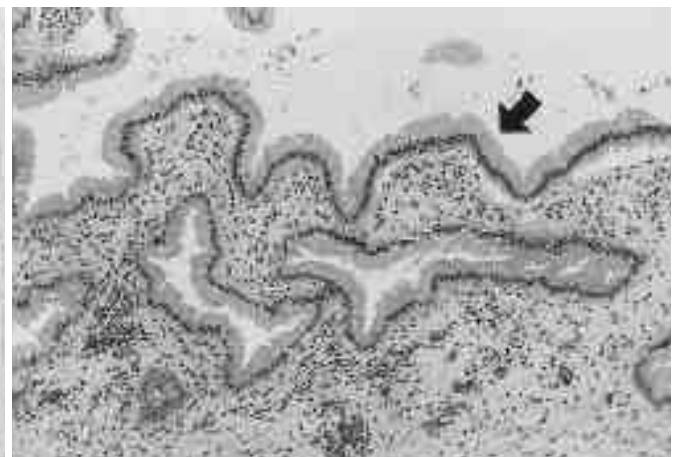
A. Acute phase. Hemorrhagic necrosis is noted at the site of injected parenchyma (arrow). (H & E, $\times 100$)

B. Acute phase. Uroepithelial linings of renal pelvis are denudated (arrow). (H & E, $\times 250$)

C. Chronic phase. Near normalization of uroepithelial linings are noted (arrow). (H & E, $\times 250$)



A



B

Fig. 3. Histopathologic changes after PSIT in the normal pig gallbladder.

A. Acute phase. Denudated and degenerated epithelial linings are noted (arrow). (H & E, $\times 250$)

B. Chronic phase. Near normalization of epithelial cells are noted (arrow). (H & E, $\times 250$)

(Fig. 2A).

(Fig. 2B).

가

(Fig. 3A).

가

(Fig. 3B).

(Fig. 4),

(Fig. 5A),

(Fig. 5B).

PSIT

PEIT

(1-6).

가

가

(9-11).

(9)

3 , 1 , 2 , 4

0.1ml, 0.2ml, 0.4ml

(10)

1 2

(11)

0.1ml

가

2

(sclerosant)

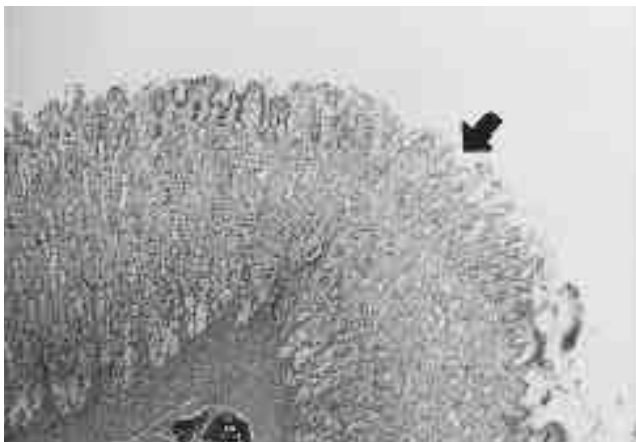
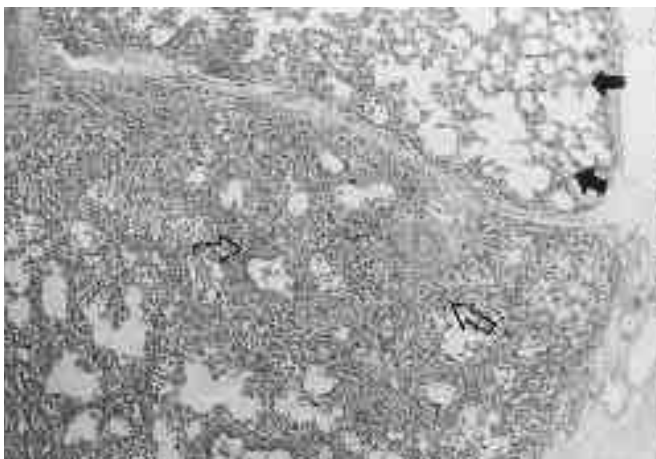
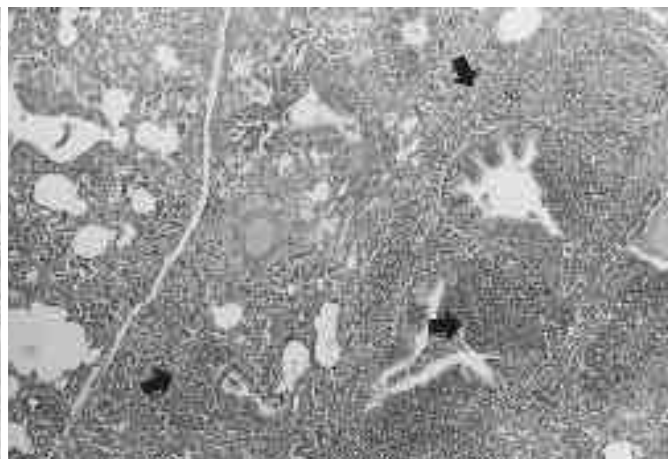


Fig. 4. Acute phase changes after PSIT in the normal pig stomach.
Only superficial layers of epithelium are denuded (arrow).
Normal epithelial cells were fully recovered on chronic phase.
(H & E, $\times 100$)



A
Fig. 5. Histopathologic changes after PSIT in the normal pig lung.
A. Acute phase. As compared with normal lung (solid arrows), injected areas shows hemorrhagic necrosis (open arrows). (H & E, $\times 100$)



B
B. Chronic phase. Extensive infiltration of inflammatory cells at airway spaces are noted (arrows). (H & E, $\times 100$)

Histopathologic Reactions of Normal Tissues after Percutaneous Injection of Hot Saline : an Experimental Study in Pigs¹

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Purpose: To determine the histopathologic changes occurring in normal pig organs after percutaneous injection of hot saline.

Materials and Methods: Under sonographic guidance, the livers, the gallbladders, kidneys, stomachs, and lungs of ten pigs weighing 15-20kg were punctured with a fine needle. Physiologic saline mixed with contrast medium and Lipiodol was heated to 100°C and injected under fluoroscopic guidance. One to four weeks after injection, the animals were sacrificed and histopathologic examination was performed to investigate acute and chronic tissue responses.

Results: In all organs, coagulation necroses developed during the acute phase. Histopathologic changes observed four weeks after injection were as follows: in the liver, most damage was restored, though central necrosis persisted; in the kidney, parenchymal and uroepithelial damage fully recovered, and in the gallbladder and stomach, superficially located damage also fully recovered. In the lung, however, extensive pneumonic infiltration developed during the chronic phase. Fluoroscopic examination revealed that saline in the liver or kidneys tended to leak easily into blood vessels, the bile duct, or ureter, and corresponding regions showed mild to moderate damage during the acute phase which fully recovered in the chronic phase.

Conclusion: In normal pigs, significant chronic damage after the injection of hot saline mixture occurred only in the lungs.

Index words : Liver, effects of drugs on
Gallbladder, effects of drugs on
Stomach, effects of drugs on
Kidneys, effects of drugs on
Lungs, effects of drugs on

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