

PVA		가 :	
24	T2		1
		2	3
		4	4
		5	

: PVA 가
 : 21 , PVA
 (45-150 μ m) 7 , (150-250 μ m) 7 , (350-500 μ m) 7
 2.5cc+ 2.5cc) 24 MR T2 (PVA 10mg+
 PVA
 : MR T2 7 4 (57%), 7 2 (28%)
 ,
 11.86 \pm 1.37%, 5.18 \pm 1.77%
 (P < 0.05). 7 (100%) , 7 4 (57%)
 PVA PVA
 . PVA 14 ,
 5 175 μ m, 258 μ m . MR
 4 , 2 가
 : PVA 가 가
 45-150 μ m PVA 가
 .
 PVA
 polyvinyl alcohol
 foam(PVA) 20 가
 PVA (7).
 , PVA
 (1-3). (5-9).
 PVA polyvinyl alcohol foam
 (semirigid)
 polyvinyl alcohol foam 가 (4).
 PVA 24 MR T2
 ,
 (4-6). PVA

1
 2
 3
 4
 5

가. PVA 가

가 , 가

3.2-4.0 kg , PVA

21 (45-150 μm) 7 , (150-250 μm) 7 , (350-500 μm) 7 . Wilcoxon signed rank , P value가 0.05 가 .

MR 2M KCL 15cc 10% MR

3mm 9-10 , 18-20 4 μm

10-20mg/kg 3.7F , HE PVA , PVA

4mg/kg 30ml, 36-38 / PVA 1

. PVA PVA

(microclip) .

22G(0.6mm) PVA

(PVA 10mg+ 2.5cc+ 2.5cc) 20 . PVA

10 , PVA

10.0

가 .

MR MR T2 7 4 (57%), 7 가

2 (28%) PVA

(Table 1).

4 .

MR PVA 24 1.0T MR 2 1 (Fig. 1).

TE 96ms, 252 \times 256 matrix, 2 NEX, FOV 100mm, 3mm T2 3 2), 1 (Fig. 3).

41 T2 4 가

Table 1. Numbers of Cats with Infarction Evidence on MR Imaging and with Cerebral Arterial Occlusion on Histopathologic Study According to Different PVA Particle Sizes

Group	PVA size	Total No. of Cats	No. of cats with infarction on MR	No. of cats with cerebral arterial occlusion on pathology
	45-150 μm	7	4	7
	150-250 μm	7	2	4
	350-500 μm	7	0	0

11.86 \pm 1.37%, 5.18 \pm 1.77% (Fig. 4) (P < 0.05). Table 2

PVA MR

Table 2

(7, 12-17).

7 (100%)
4 (57%)

(Fig. 5).

7
PVA

(cytotoxic)

PVA

(Table 1).

Table 2. Infarction Ratio on MR, Number and Mean Caliber of Occluded Cerebral Arteries with PVA Particles on Pathology

Cats	*Infarction ratio on MR	†No. of occluded cerebral arteries on Pathology	Mean caliber of occluded cerebral arteries on pathology(Range)
Group -1	12.64%	14	138 μ m (80-250)
2	5.15%	18	222 μ m (70-350)
3	13.3%	20	220 μ m (80-300)
4	15.14%	23	155 μ m (50-350)
5	0%	10	169 μ m (60-250)
6	0%	4	147 μ m (120-200)
7	0%	8	108 μ m (70-200)
Group -1	0.38%	5	238 μ m (140-400)
2	9.5%	10	340 μ m (180-500)
3	0%	4	132 μ m (80-150)
4	0%	2	150 μ m (50-250)
5	0%	0	-
6	0%	0	-
7	0%	0	-

PVA 가
m (50-350 μ m)
PVA 가
258 μ m (50-500 μ m)
MR 가
(microvacuolation),
(lucent halo) (neuropil)
(spongy appearance),
aration of myelin sheath),
가 (Fig. 6).

1974 Serbinenko가
, 1978

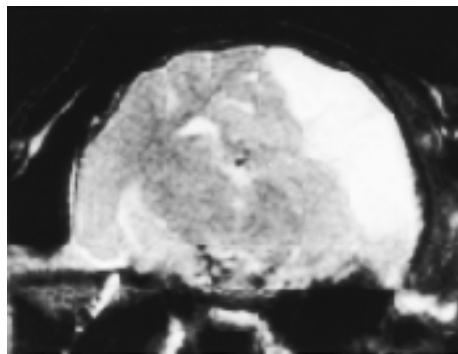
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(10,11) 20

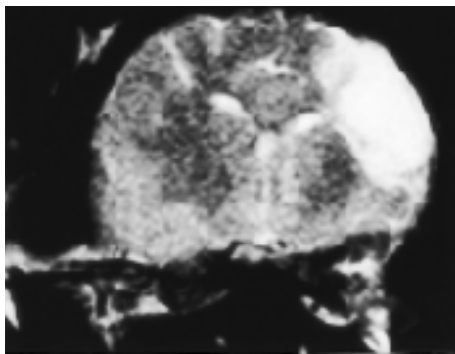
10

*Infarction ratio = $\frac{\text{area of infarction}}{\text{area of bilateral cerebral hemisphere}}$

†No of occluded vessels means the sum of occluded vessels with PVA Particles in each slide



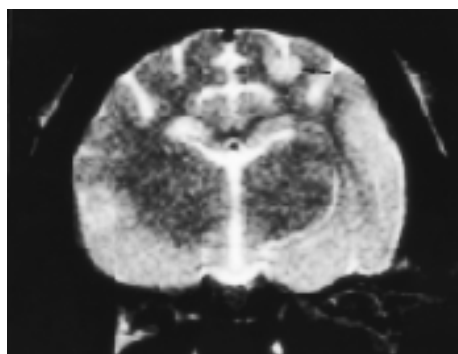
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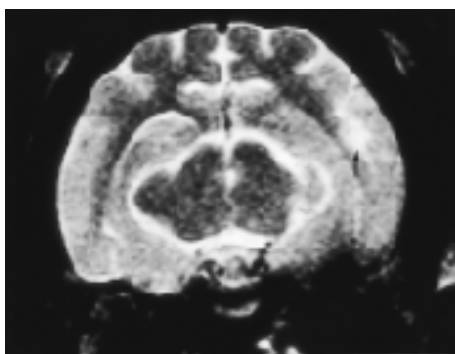
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Fig. 1. T2 weighted coronal MR image of cat brain occluded with 45-150 μ m PVA particles shows well margined, wide high signal area on left middle cerebral artery territory.

Fig. 2. T2 weighted coronal MR image of cat brains occluded with 150-250 μ m PVA particles shows well margined, wide high signal area in left middle cerebral artery territory.



3A



3B

Fig. 3. T2 weighted coronal MR images of cat brain occluded with 150-250 μ m PVA particles show nodular high signal lesions on left anterior cerebral arterial territory(arrow) (A) and left middle cerebral arteries territory(arrow) (B).

PVA가 Isobutyl -2-cyanoacrylate(BCA) N-butyl- cyanoacrylate (NBCA)가 mi-crocoil, microfibrillar collagen(MFC or Avitene) (4).

(4), PVA, NBCA, MFC(Avitene)

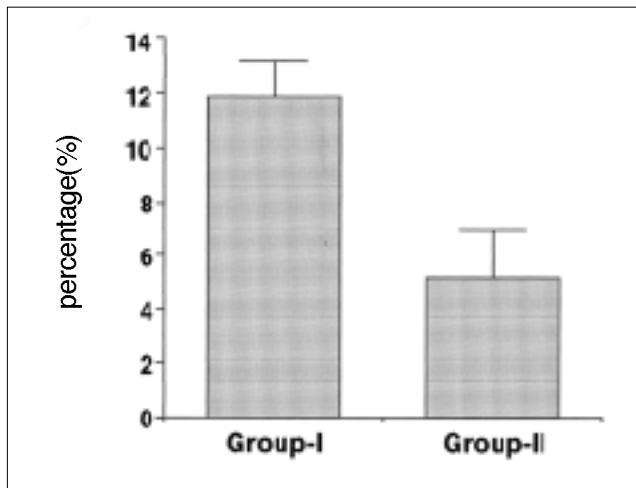
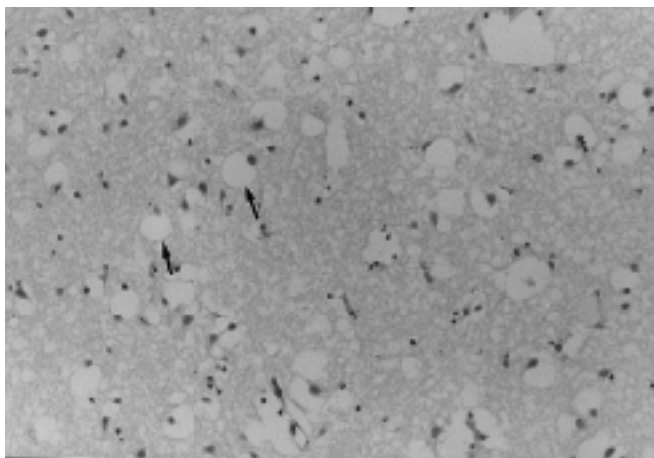
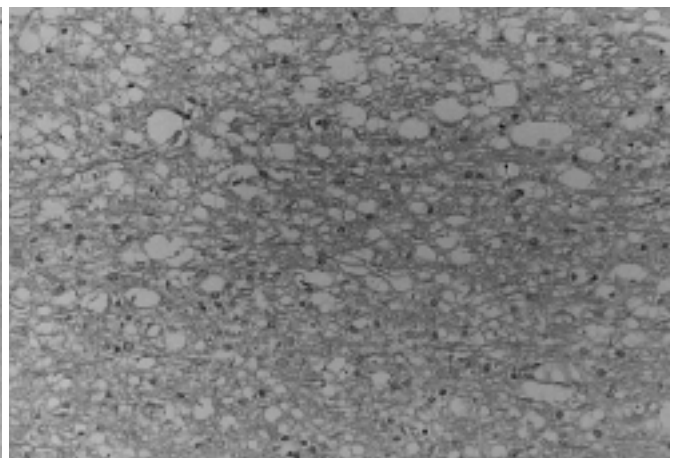


Fig. 4. Bar graph shows mean T2 high signal intensity area as a percentage of the area of the bilateral hemispheres. Values are given as mean plus or minus standard error (p 0.05). The mean percentage of areas of infarction(high signal intensity on T2 WI) in group-I(11.86 ± 1.37%) is significantly higher than that of group-II(5.18 ± 1.77%). (Group-I : injected with 45-150 µm PVA, Group-II : injected with 150-250 µm PVA).

$$\text{*Infarction ratio (percentage)} = \frac{\text{area of infarction}}{\text{area of bilateral cerebral hemisphere}}$$



A



B

Fig. 6. Microscopic findings of the embolized cortical gray matters(A) and subcortical white matters (B)(× 100 Hematoxylin and Eosin). There are microvacuolations (arrows)in the neuropils associated with lucent halos around nuclei and separations of myelin sheaths(small arrows), revealing spongy appearances.

: PVA 가

PVA 가 (colloid)

(1) 가 (biocompatibility)

(4). PVA 가 가 가

(19), PVA 1) , 2) Gelfoam PVA , 3) Avitene 30%

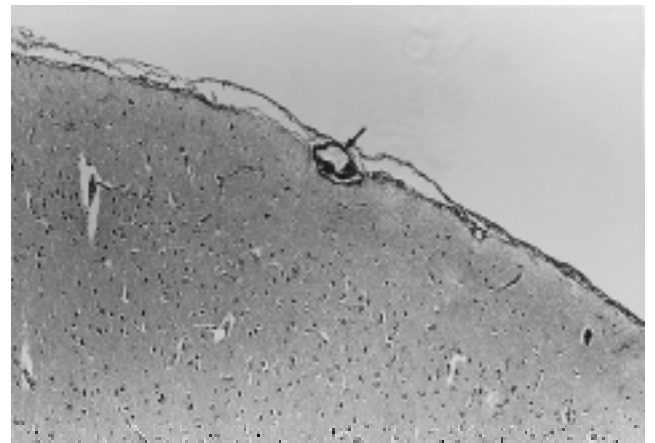


Fig. 5. Light microscopic examination on cat brain occluded with 45-150 µm PVA particles(× 40, Hematoxylin and Eosin). The PVA particles (arrow) fill the lumen of distal small branch of middle cerebral artery in the ischemic brain tissue. Mild perinuclear intracellular edema (open arrowheads) with nuclear pyknosis (small arrows) noted in the cortex.

(19-21). 50-150 μm 150-250 μm , 250-
PVA 500 μm (9). PVA MR
(square sieve) 45 μm -
150 μm PVA 150 μm 45 μm
(major axis), (intermediate axis), (minor axis) 3
가 가 가
가
(5). PVA PVA 가
가 가 PVA 가
20% 가 가 (4). PVA 가
가 PVA 가
(4,22,23). PVA MR (24).
28%, 0% 57%, PVA
가 가 가
 $11.86 \pm 1.37 \%$, $5.18 \pm 1.77 \%$ 가
가 PVA 가
57%, 0% 가
7 3 7
PVA PVA
PVA Quisling
plexus carotid
Quisling 1984 35 50-150 μm PVA
 μm 35 50
150 μm (24).
175 μm , 258 μ
m 14 ,
7 가
가 가
가
PVA (27) 가 가
21 11 (7 , 4)
5 (3 , 2) MR (spicule)가
(28) PVA
PVA 가
Nakabayashi 1997 50-150 μm , 150-250 μ
m, 250-500 μm PVA 가

carotid plexus

PVA

(45-150 μ m)

(150-250 μ m) (350-500 μ m)

가

가

PVA

PVA

45-150 μ m

PVA 가

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Evaluation of the Embolic Effect of Polyvinyl Alcohol Foam Particles According to Particle Size on the Cerebral Artery of a Cat, Focusing on T2 Weighted MR Images and Pathologic Study After 24 Hours¹

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Purpose : This study was designed to determine the embolic effect of PVA particles of various sizes on the cerebral artery of a cat and to determine the appropriate particle size for embolization.

Materials and Methods : A total of 21 cats were divided into three groups according to the PVA particle size injected: group (n= 7), embolized with 45-150 μ m PVA; group (n= 7), with 150-250 μ m PVA; and group (n= 7), with 350-500 μ m PVA. PVA particles were slowly injected into the left common carotid artery of each cat, and T2-weighted coronal MR images were obtained 24 hours after injection. During histologic examination of brain sections we analyzed the size, number of occluded vessels, and the ischemic changes caused by the particles.

Results : On T2 weighted images, areas of high signal intensity (infarction) were observed in four of the seven cats (57%) in group and in two of the seven (29%) in group . High signal intensity was not found in group . The mean percentage of areas of high signal intensity was $11.86 \pm 1.37\%$ in group and $5.18 \pm 1.77\%$ in group ($P < 0.05$). During histologic examination, occlusion of the distal branches of the anterior cerebral (ACA) and/or the middle cerebral arteries(MCA) by PVA particles was observed in all seven cats (100%) in group , and in four of the seven cats (57%) in group . No group cat showed occlusion of the distal branches of the ACA and/or MCA. The mean caliber of occluded vessels was 175 μ m in Group and 258 μ m in Group . The mean number of occluded vessels seen on all slide sections was 14 in Group and 5 in Group .

Conclusion : Small PVA particles had a greater cerebral embolic effect than did those which were medium or large. For the induction of embolic infarction in cat brain, PVA particles 45-150 μ m in size are appropriate.

Index words : Embolism, experimental

Brain, infarction

Magnetic resonance (MR), experiment

Interventional procedure

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