

(Pamiray)

: 가

1

: (Iopamiro)

Pamiray
: 3kg 가 40
ray Iopamiro CT (300 mgI/mL Pami-
30), 370 mgI/mL Pamiray Iopamiro 5
CT , , ,

Mann-Whitney U test

: Pamiray Iopamiro
가 , Iopamiro Pamiray
15 5
, 30 Pamiray (p<.05).
CT 가 Pamiray

: Pamiray 5 15
가 , CT
가 .

CT, (intravenous urography) (ionic)

(blood-brain barrier)

가 (nonionic) 가 (1-6).

8000mL
17 .
가 Iopamidol 가
가 가
가 가 .
Pamiray 300(Dongkuk Pharm., Seoul, Korea) Iopamidol 0.612g/mL , Pamiray 370 Iopamidol 0.7552g/ml , tromethamine 1.0mg/mL, edetate calcium disodium 0.39 mg/mL, hydrochloric acid, . Pamiray 300 570 ± 10 mOsm/kgH₂O Pamiray 370 800 ± 10 mOsm/kgH₂O .

Iopamidol Iopamiro (Bracco, Milano, Italy) . Iopamiro 300 Pamiray Iopamidol 0.612g/ml (300mgI/mL) , Iopamiro 370

(Pamiray)

iopamidol 0.7552g/ml (370mgI/mL) , Pamiray 300 Iopamiro 300
 , Iopamiro 300 620 ± 10 mOsm/kgH₂O 10 가 CT
 Iopamiro 370 800 ± 10 mOsm/kgH₂O . 가

3kg 가 (New Zealand White rabbit)
 2.7 3.3kg . Keta- 20-gauge (cannula)
 mine hydrochloride(Ketalar; Yuhan Yanghang, Seoul, Korea) hairwire PMG-18-60-cope(Cook,
 10mg/kg xylazine hydrochloride(Rom-pun; Bayer Korea, Bloomington, IN)
 Seoul, Korea) 50mg/kg hairwire PMG-18-60-cope(Cook, Bloomington, IN)
 22-gauge 3F infusion catheter RF-SP 3010
 C (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 11 12 (thoracic
 vertebra body)
 180mgI/ml 가 가 ,
 12mL 1mL
 Pamiray 300, 370 Iopamiro 300, 370 5mL 2 10mL
 가 , , CT . 40 가
 가 Pamiray 370 Iopamiro 370 가
 10 가 5 , 15 , 30

Table 1. Image Quality of Urography

			Pamiray* (n=9)			Iopamiro [†] (n=9)			p-value [‡]
			3	2	1	3	2	1	
5 min [§]	RK	Paren	4 [¶]	5	0	5	4	0	0.730
		Calyx	2	6	1	4	4	1	0.190
		Pelvis	5	4	0	3	5	1	0.340
	LK	Ureter	5	3	1	2	6	1	0.297
		Paren	6	3	0	3	6	0	0.258
		Calyx	4	5	0	4	5	0	1.000
15 min [§]	RK	Pelvis	8	1	0	4	4	1	0.113
		Ureter	8	1	0	3	6	0	0.050
		Paren	4	5	0	8	1	0	0.113
	LK	Calyx	2	4	3	4	4	1	0.050
		Pelvis	4	5	0	6	2	1	0.605
		Ureter	4	5	0	4	4	1	0.863
30 min [§]	RK	Paren	6	3	0	5	4	0	0.605
		Calyx	3	6	0	3	5	1	0.796
		Pelvis	5	4	0	5	3	1	0.863
	LK	Ureter	5	4	0	3	5	1	0.340
		Paren	5	3	1	7	2	0	0.387
		Calyx	2	1	6	5	2	2	0.113
Bladder	RK	Pelvis	5	3	1	6	2	1	0.730
		Ureter	2	4	3	6	3	0	0.050
		Paren	8	1	0	5	4	0	0.258
	LK	Calyx	3	3	3	1	7	1	1.000
		Pelvis	4	4	1	5	4	0	0.605
		Ureter	4	4	1	4	5	0	0.863
Bladder			9	1	0	9	0	0	1.000

RK= right kidney, LK= left kidney, Paren= renal parenchyma
 * The group in which urography were done with Pamiray 370
 † The group in which urography were done with Iopamiro 370
 ‡ Statistical significance test was done by Mann-Whitney U-test
 §5min, 15min, 30min-delayed image after contrast injecton
 Image Quality - 3: good, 2: moderate, 1: poor
 ¶ number of rabbits

CT HiSpeed Advantage(GE Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
 10mm
 10mm , 10mm , 1:1
 (table speed) 10mm/sec, 120 kV, 200mA
 180mgI/ml 가 가
 10mL 1 mL/sec 가
 5 가
 30 가

Table 2. HU on Abdomen CT

First Phase After Contrast Enhancement [§]	Pamiray* (n= 10)	Iopamiro+ (n= 10)	p-value [‡]
	Mean ± S.D.	Mean ± S.D.	
Aorta enhancement	587.3 ± 215.3	530.0 ± 166.0	0.165
Aorta peak enhancement	717.3 ± 168.0	565.0 ± 144.3	0.019
Liver enhancement	1.9 ± 14.5	2.3 ± 8.8	0.971
Portal vein enhancement	47.6 ± 46.9	45.6 ± 21.1	0.631
IVC enhancement	114.3 ± 96.5	65.0 ± 37.7	0.393
RK enhancement	213.1 ± 84.4	206.6 ± 65.8	0.912
LK enhancement	255.4 ± 96.1	193.3 ± 75.5	0.315

Second Phase After Contrast enhancement	Pamiray* (n= 10)	Iopamiro+ (n= 10)	p-value [‡]
	Mean ± S.D.	Mean ± S.D.	
Aorta enhancement	110.5 ± 38.9	118.7 ± 23.8	0.796
Liver enhancement	67.8 ± 38.0	72.5 ± 23.2	0.631
Portal vein enhancement	131.3 ± 70.0	133.7 ± 28.0	0.529
IVC enhancement	108.4 ± 38.2	105.6 ± 23.7	0.853
RK enhancement	213.8 ± 86.6	180.9 ± 55.3	0.353
LK enhancement	208.4 ± 63.1	178.9 ± 49.0	0.315

HU= Hounsfield Unit, S.D.= standard deviation, IVC= inferior vena cava, RK= right kidney, LK= left kidney,

* The group in which abdomen CT were done with Pamiray 300

† The group in which abdomen CT were done with Iopamiro 300

‡ Statistical significance test was done by Mann-Whitney U-test

§The difference between the HU of the first phase after enhancement and that of precontrast

¶ The difference between the HU of the second phase after enhancement and that of precontrast

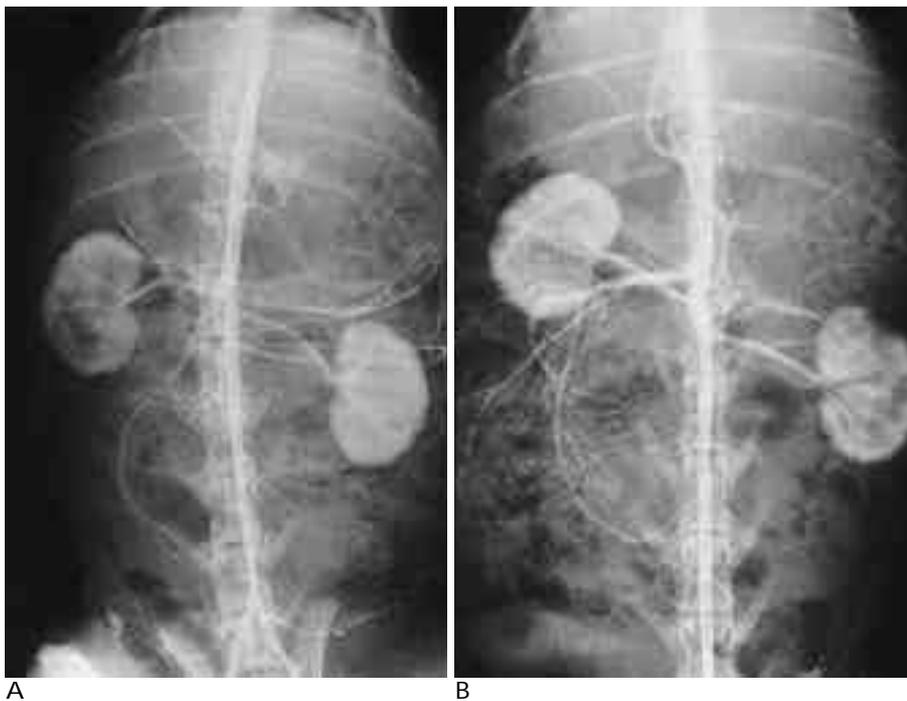


Fig. 1. Aortography in normal rabbits. A. Aortography using Pamiray 370 as a contrast agent clearly shows contrast-enhanced intraabdominal vessels including aorta, celiac trunk, hepatic arteries, gastric artery, superior mesenteric artery, and bilateral renal arteries. B. Aortography obtained in another rabbit using Iopamiro 370 also shows contrast-enhanced intraabdominal vessels with a similar degree as A.

(Pamiray)

1 , 1 3 2
5 , 15 , 30
30
가
가 3 ,
가 1 ,
2 Pamiray Iopamiro
Mann-Whitney U test
3 . p -value가 0.05

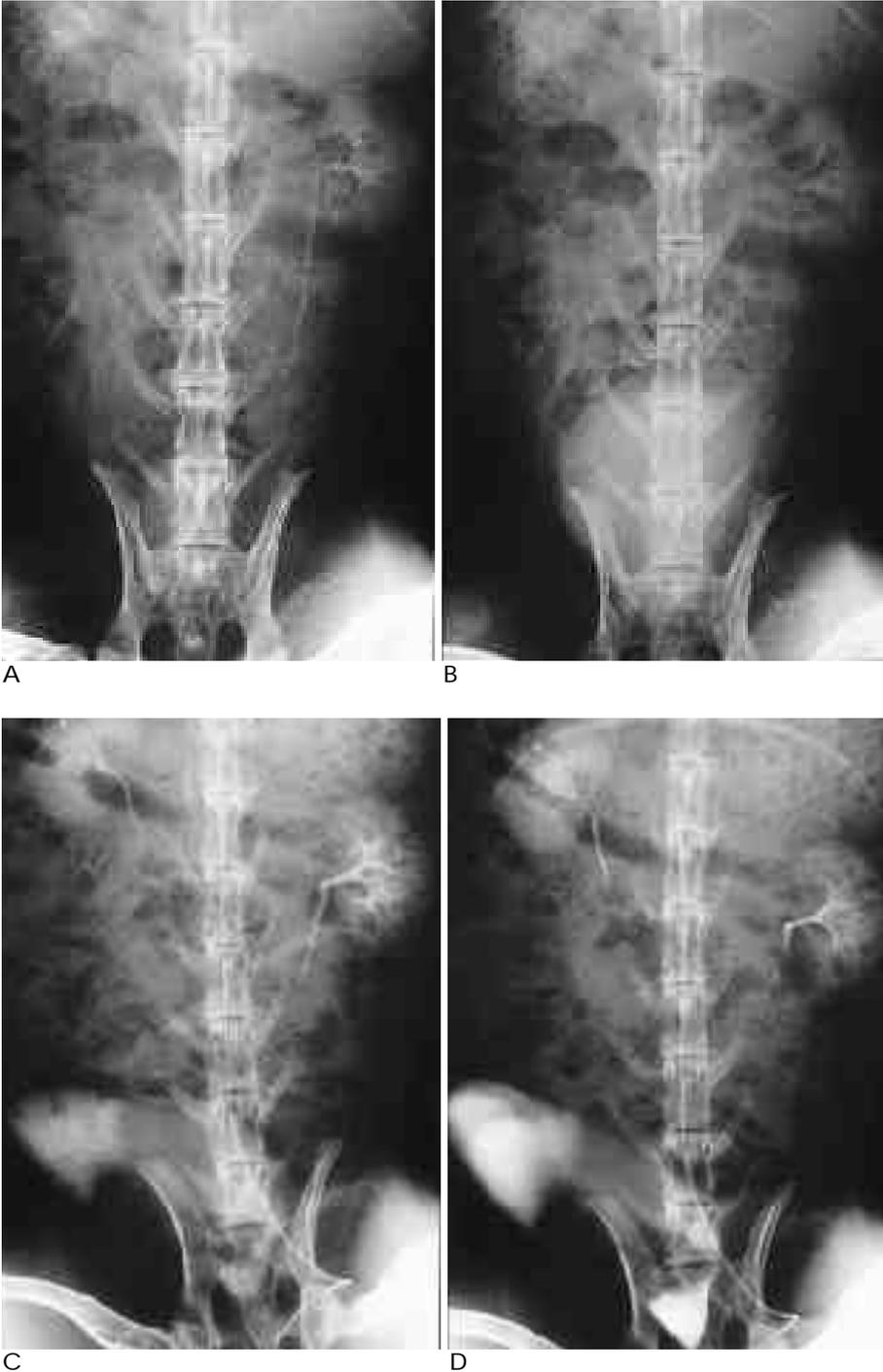


Fig. 2. Urography in normal rabbits. A, B. Urography obtained 5minutes (A) and 30 minutes (B) after injection of Pamiray 370 show enhancement in renal parenchyma, calyces, ureters, and bladder. Calyces are not clearly depicted due to faint enhancement. C, D. On urography obtained 5minutes (C) and 30 minutes (D) after injection of Iopamiro 370 in another rabbit, renal calyces are more clearly depicted compared with A and B.

CT	Pamiray	Iopamiro	
terest)	Mann-Whitney U test		p-value가
5-8mm ²	0.05		
(Hounsfield unit, HU)			
(7).			
cal segment)	(umbili-		
가	HU	Pamiray 370	Iopamiro 370 10 20
HU			가2
(5)		가 가	
HU	가 HU가	5	
	HU HU		3
			가 (Fig. 1) (p = 1.00).

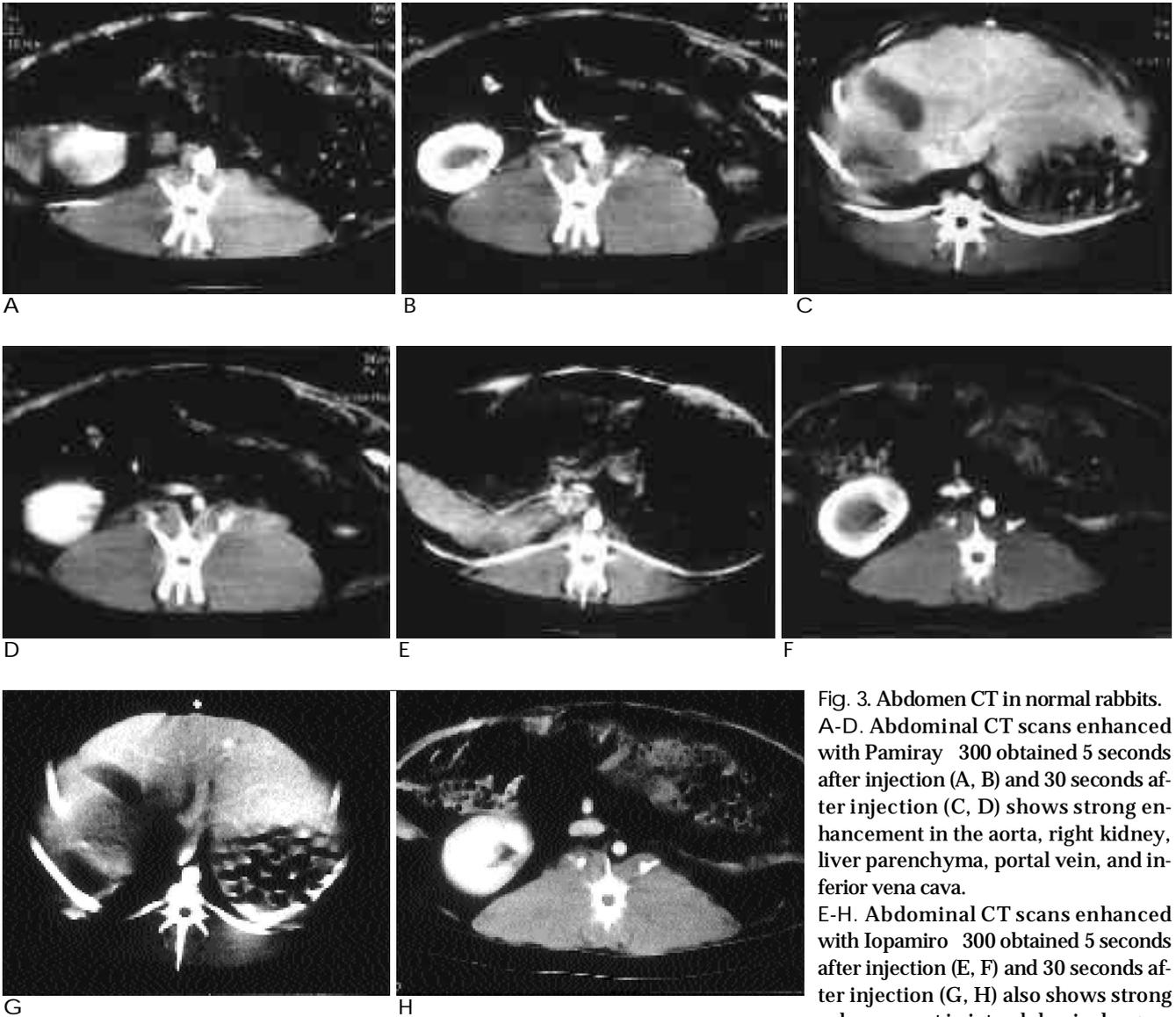


Fig. 3. Abdomen CT in normal rabbits. A-D. Abdominal CT scans enhanced with Pamiray 300 obtained 5 seconds after injection (A, B) and 30 seconds after injection (C, D) shows strong enhancement in the aorta, right kidney, liver parenchyma, portal vein, and inferior vena cava. E-H. Abdominal CT scans enhanced with Iopamiro 300 obtained 5 seconds after injection (E, F) and 30 seconds after injection (G, H) also shows strong enhancement in intraabdominal organs and vessels similar to A-D.

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Efficacy of Pamiray as a Nonionic Intravenous Contrast Material : Experimental Study Using Normal Rabbits¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the efficacy of Pamiray as an intravenous nonionic contrast material by comparing it with an established nonionic contrast material (Iopamiro).

Materials and Methods : Forty adult New Zealand white rabbits weighing about 3.0 kg were used in this study. Aortography and urography (scout, 5, 15 and 30 minutes delay after injection) were performed in ten rabbits with Pamiray (370 mgI/mL) and in other ten rabbits with Iopamiro (370 mgI/mL). All twenty rabbits underwent abdominal triple-phase spiral CT before and 5 and 30 seconds after injection of the contrast material. The degree of contrast enhancement seen on aortograms and intravenous urograms was determined using a three-point scale by two radiologists, who reached a consensus. CT attenuation expressed in Hounsfield units (HU) was measured using the regions of interest (ROIs) facility in the liver, bilateral kidneys, aorta, portal vein, and inferior vena cava. The Mann-Whitney U test was used in image evaluation for intergroup comparisons.

Results : There was no significant difference between the two groups in the degree of contrast enhancement seen on aortograms. In urography, however, Iopamiro was superior to Pamiray in demonstrating calyces of the right kidney on 15-minute delay images and Pamiray was superior to Iopamiro in demonstrating the right ureter and the renal pelvis on five minute-delay images and the left ureter on 30 minutes delay ($p < .05$). Peak enhancement of the aorta during the first phase of abdominal CT was higher in the group in which Pamiray was used.

Conclusion : When normal rabbits were used for aortography, abdominal CT, and urography, Pamiray provided more effective contrast enhancement than a previously used nonionic contrast material, namely Iopamiro. There were, however, slight differences in the enhancement features of renal calyces and ureters seen on 5- and 15-minute urograms.

Index words : Contrast media

Contrast media, experimental studies

Contrast media, comparative studies

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