

# Linoleic Acid

:

1

2

linoleic acid

10 (microcatheter) linoleic acid 30

30 2 T2 , T1

30 T2 10 6 , 2

가 , 2 9

, 1 가 , 9

1 2 T2

8 , 2

10 가 ,

linoleic acid

2 T2 ,

T1 ,

86%

(1-5).

(fat glob-

10

2.4 - 4.7 kg (

ules)

3.4 kg)

(free

fatty acids)

(6).

Ketamine HCl (ketalar, hydrochloride 50 mg/ml,  
) 2.5 mg/kg Rumpun(xylazine hydrochloride, Bayer  
Korea) 0.125 mg/kg

linoleic acid

Lidocaine 0.5 ml

1

2

2000 6 14

2000 9 19

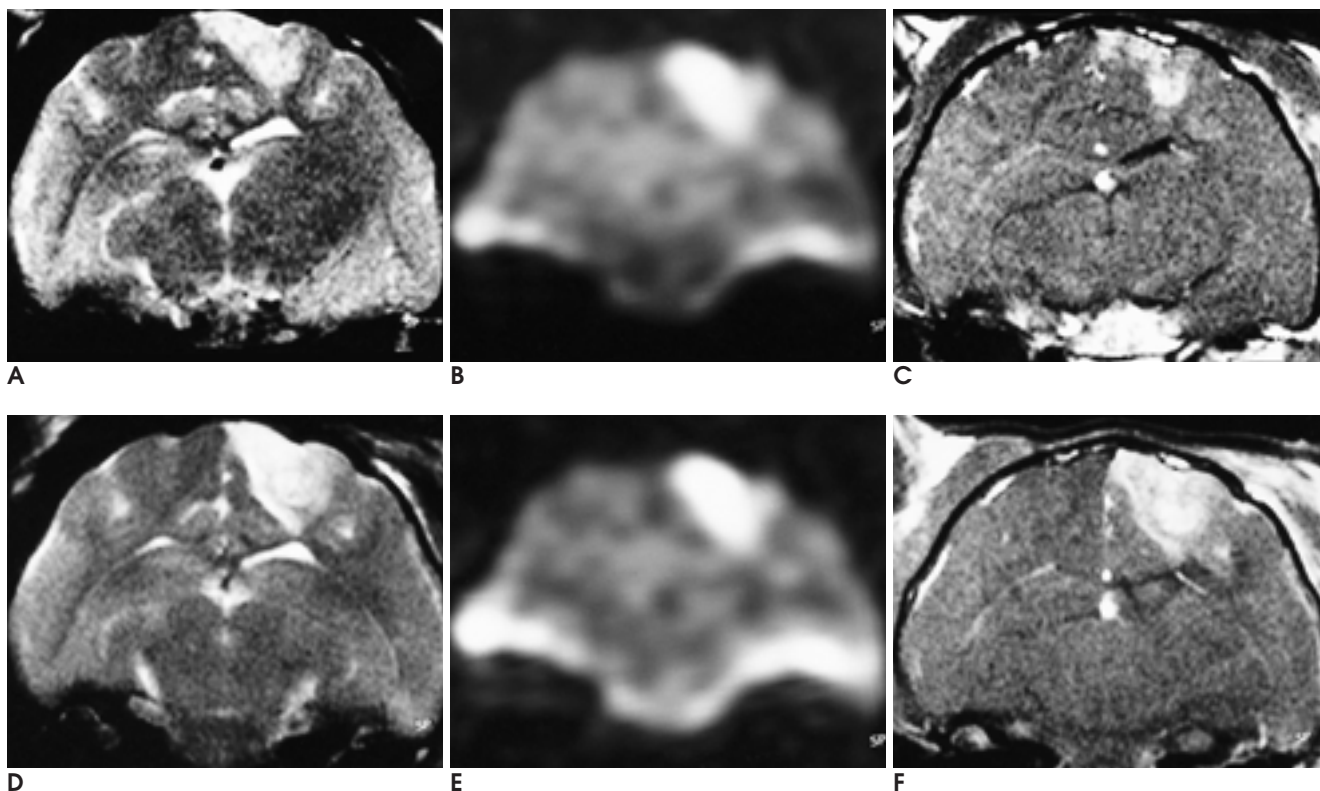
5 cm  
silk  
(catheter)  
3F  
100  $\mu$  Hamilton  
acid(Sigma, MO, U.S.A.) 30  $\mu$

18G  
silk  
(microcatheter)  
(DSA)  
linoleic

: Linoleic Acid  
4 mm,  
echo planar  
sec/mm<sup>2</sup>  
4 mm  
(Magnevist, Schering, Germany)  
msec,  
0.1 mm  
70 - 75 mm,  
30  
2

0.1 mm  
b  
1000  
130 mm,  
T1  
0.2 mmol/kg  
TR/TE 320/20  
4 mm,  
가  
가  
2  
10%

radio - frequency coil(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
1.5T - MR Vision  
(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
T1  
T2  
10  
2  
turbo spin echo  
TR/TE 3000/96 msec,  
70 - 75 mm,  
formalin  
hematoxylin - eosin



**Fig. 1.** MR images in the cat with cerebral fat embolism

**A, B, C.** postembolic 30 minutes.

**D, E, F.** postembolic 2 hours

**A, D.** Axial T2-weighted image shows the high signal intensity at cortex of left cerebral hemisphere.

**B, E.** Diffusion weighted image shows the high signal intensity at the same area.

**C, F.** Gd-DTPA enhanced T1-weighted image shows well enhancement.

1  
T2 (Fig. 1D) 8  
, 2 (Fig. 1E)  
(Fig. 1F) 10  
(Table 1).

30 T2 10 6  
(Fig. 1A), 2  
2  
9 가  
(Fig. 1B), 1 T1 9 (Fig. 1C)

가  
(Fig. 2A).  
(Fig. 2B). (neu-  
rogial cell)

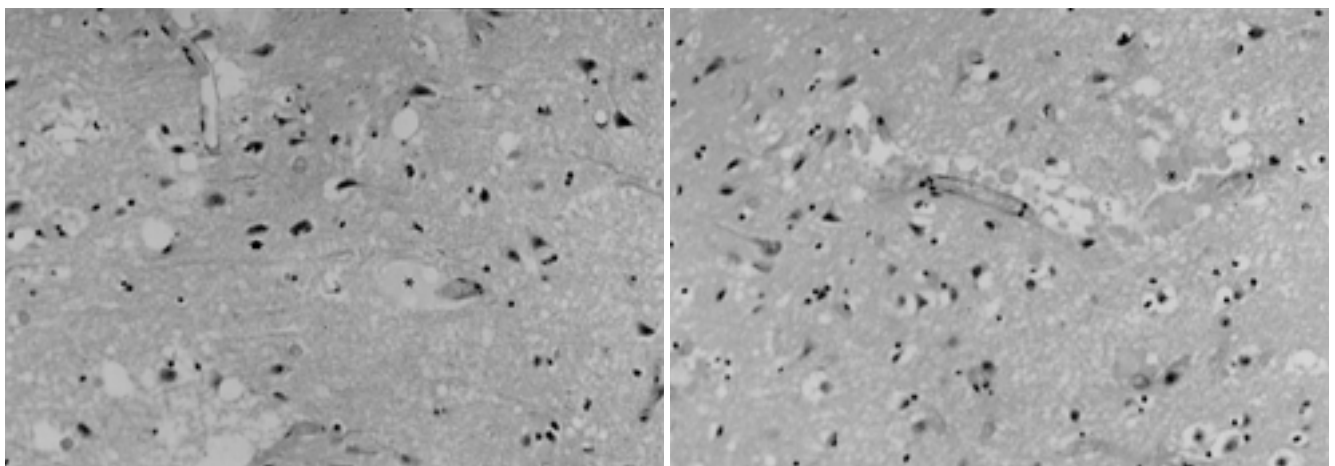
가 가  
(sickle - cell disease)  
(1 - 6).

가

**Table 1.** Signal Intensity of the Cerebral Lesion in MR Images at 30 Minutes & 2 Hours after Embolization with Linoleic Acid

	30 minutes			2 hours		
	T2WI	DWI	Enhanced	T2WI	DWI	Enhanced
1	+	++	++	++	++	++
2	++	++	++	++	++	++
3	++	++	++	++	++	++
4	+	++	++	++	++	++
5	++	++	++	++	++	++
6	++	++	++	++	++	++
7	++	++	++	++	++	++
8	0	++	+	+	++	++
9	++	++	++	++	++	++
10	0	+	++	+	++	++

++ : very high signal intensity  
+ : mild high signal intensity.  
0 : iso-signal intensity.  
T2WI: T2-weighted image  
DWI: Diffusion weighted image



**Fig. 2.** Light microscopic finding in the cat with cerebral fat embolism. Light microscopic photograph shows neuronal degeneration (arrow) and perivascular swelling(\*) (**A**), and fat vacuoles(\*) (**B**) (H-E stain,  $\times 200$ )

: Linoleic Acid

(pulmonary A - V com -  
 cholesterol (22). tri -  
 olein (1,2,3 - tri[cis - 9 - octadecenoyl]glycerol)  
 linoleic, oleic,  
 stearic, palmitic acid  
 linoleic acid(cis - 9,cis - 12 - octadecadienoic acid)  
 4 - 6  
 T2  
 (7 - 9).  
 30  
 (23) triolein  
 15 3  
 (24) (poppy  
 seed) (ethyl ester iodized  
 poppy seed oil) Lipiodol  
 (chemical activity) (25).  
 oil 1/10  
 (26). (6) 가  
 T1 , T2  
 (11 -  
 4 - 6  
 , T2  
 linoleic acid  
 (oleic acid)  
 (27).  
 T1 (28),  
 (29, 30).  
 linoleic acid  
 가 30 T2  
 가 30  
 linoleic acid  
 가  
 (20, 21).

가 가

linoleic acid

2

T2

T1

1. Levy, D. The fat embolism syndrome. A review. *Clin Orthop* 1990; 261:281-286
2. Hagley SR. The fulminant fat embolism syndrome. *Anaesth Intensive Care* 1983;11:162-166
3. Jacobson DM, Terrence CF, Reinmuth OM. The neurologic manifestations of fat embolism. *Neurology* 1986;36:847-851
4. Weisz GM, Steiner E. The cause of death in fat embolism. *Chest* 1971;59:511-516
5. Peltier LF, Collins JA, Evarts CM, Sevitt S. A panel by correspondence. Fat embolism. *Arch Surg* 1974;109:12-16
6. 가 가  
1999;41:303-311
7. Sevitt S. The Significance and Pathology of Fat embolism. *Ann Clin Res* 1977;9:173-180
8. 가 가  
1995;32:389-395
9. Johnson SR, Svanborg A. Investigations with regard to the pathogenesis of so-called fat embolism; serum lipids and tissue esterase activity and the frequency of so-called fat embolism in soft tissue trauma and fracture. *Ann Surg* 1956;144:145-151
10. Gossling HR, Pellegrini VD. Fat embolism syndrome : A review of the pathophysiology and physiological basis of treatment. *Clin Orthop* 1982;165:68-82
11. Saito A, Meguro K, Matsumura A, Komatsu Y, Oohashi N. Magnetic resonance imaging of a fat embolism of the brain: case report. *Neurosurgery* 1990;26:882-884
12. Kawano Y, Ochi M, Hayashi K, Morikawa M, Kimura S. Magnetic resonance imaging of cerebral fat embolism. *Neuroradiology* 1991;33:72-74
13. Anegawa S, Hayashi T, Torigoe R, Ogasawara T, Hashizume T. Magnetic resonance imaging of fat embolism syndrome: case report. *Neurol Med Chir* 1991;31:359-361
14. Inoue Y, Takemoto K, Miyamoto T, et al. Sequential computed tomography scans in acute cerebral infarction. *Radiology* 1980;135: 655-662
15. Bryan RN, Wilcott MR, Schneiders NJ, et al. Diagnosis of acute cerebral infarction: Comparison of CT and MR imaging. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1991;12:611-620
16. Rothrock JF, Lyden PD, Hesselink JR, Brown JJ, Healy ME. Brain magnetic resonance imaging in the evaluation of lacunar stroke. *Stroke* 1987;18:781-786
17. Chien D, Kwong KK, Gress DR, Buonanno FS, Rosen BR. MR diffusion-weighted imaging of cerebral infarction in humans. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1992;13:1097-1102
18. Moseley ME, Cohen Y, Mintorovitch J, et al. Early detection of regional cerebral ischemia in cats: comparison of diffusion and T2-weighted MRI and spectroscopy. *Magn Reson Med* 1990;14:330-346
19. Matsumoto K, Lo EH, Pierce AR, Wei H, Garrido L, Kowall NW. Role of vasogenic edema and tissue cavitation in ischemic evaluation on diffusion-weighted imaging: comparison with multiparameter MR and immunohistochemistry. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1995;16:1107-1115
20. Bell BA, Symon L, Branston NM. CBF and time thresholds for the formation of ischemic cerebral edema, and effect of reperfusion in baboons. *J Neurosurg* 1985;62:31-41
21. Hatashita S, Hoff JT. Biomechanics of brain edema in acute cerebral ischemia in cats. *Stroke* 1988;19:91-97
22. Danielle JD, Christian MD. Pulmonary neutral fat embolism in dogs. *Am J Pathol* 1979;95:29-33
23. Drew PA, Smith E, Thomas PD. Fat distribution and changes in the blood brain barrier in a rat model of cerebral arterial fat embolism. *J Neurol Sci* 1998;156:138-143
24. Lipiodol  
T2 : 3  
1997;36:921-932
25. Peltier LF. Fat embolism. III. The toxic properties of neutral fat and free fatty acids. *Surgery* 1956;40:665-670
26. Fonte DA, Hausberger FX. Pulmonary free fatty acids in experimental fat embolism. *J Trauma* 1971;11:668-672
27. King EG, Wagner WW, Ashbaugh DG, Latham LP, Halsey DR. Alternations in pulmonary microanatomy after fat embolism. in vivo observations via thoracic window of the oleic acid-embolized canine lung. *Chest* 1971;59:524-530
28. Barzo PB, Marmarou A, Fatouros P, Corwin F, Dunbar J. Magnetic resonance imaging-monitored acute blood-brain barrier changes in experimental traumatic brain injury. *J Neurosurg* 1996;85:1113-112.
29. Larsson HBW, Tofts PS. Measurement of blood-brain barrier permeability using dynamic Gd-DTPA scanning - a comparison of methods. *Magn Reson Med* 1992;24:174-176
30. Runge VM, Clanton JA, Price AC, et al. The use of Gd-DTPA as a perfusion agent and marker of blood-brain barrier disruption. *Magn Reson Imaging* 1985;3:43-55

## Experimentally Induced Cerebral Fat Embolism with Linoleic Acid: MR Imaging and Pathologic Correlation<sup>1</sup>

Jong Bae Kim, M.D., Hak Jin Kim, M.D., Yong Kim, M.D.,  
Suck Hong Lee, M.D., Byeong Rae Park, M.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Pusan National University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Interdisciplinary Program in Biomedical Engr., Pusan National University

**Purpose:** To investigate the correlation between the MRI findings of cerebral fat embolism induced by injecting linoleic acid into ten cats, and pathologic diagnosis.

**Materials and Methods:** Using a microcatheter, 30  $\mu$ l of linoleic acid was injected into the internal carotid artery of ten cats. MR T2-weighted (T2WI), diffusion-weighted (DWI), and Gd-enhanced T1-weighted images (Gd-enhanced T1WI) were obtained after 30 minutes and after 2 hours of embolization. We pathologically examined endothelial cell damage, cellular change, perivascular abnormality and fat vacuoles, and then determined the correlation between MRI and the pathologic findings.

**Results:** After 30 minutes of embolization, lesions of very high signal intensity were detected by T2WI in six cats, and of slightly high signal intensity in two; in the remaining two, signal intensity was normal. DWI showed lesions of very high intensity in nine animals and of slightly high intensity in one, while Gd-enhanced T1WI showed well-enhanced lesions in nine and a minimally enhanced lesion in one. After 2 hours of embolization, T2WI revealed lesions of very high signal intensity in nine cats, and of slightly high signal intensity in one, while DWI detected lesions of very high signal intensity in all cats. On Gd-enhanced T1WI, lesions in all cats were well enhanced. According to the findings of light microscopic examination, infarcted lesions mainly involved the gray matter, but also some white matter. In the lesions, neurophil matrix edema, neuronal degeneration, perivascular swelling, the widening of extracellular space, extravascular hemorrhage, and fat vacuoles were evident.

**Conclusion:** During the initial two hours following injection, MR imaging of cerebral fat embolism induced by linoleic acid through the internal carotid artery in cats showed high signal intensity on T2WI and DWI, and clear enhancement on Gd-enhanced T1WI. In cases involving cellular edema, cerebrovascular injury and extracellular space widening, the pathologic evidence suggested the coexistence of cytotoxic and vasogenic edema.

**Index words :** Embolism, fat  
Brain, edema  
Embolism, experimental studies  
Brain, MR

Address reprint requests to : Hak Jin Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Pusan National University Hospital.  
1-10, Ami-dong, Seo-ku, Pusan 602-739 Korea.  
Tel. 82-51-240-7371 Fax. 82-51-244-7534