

:
 :
 19
 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 3 , 5 mm , 6
 T1 , T2 , T1
 가
 , 3 6
 가
 4
 , 2 3 가 , 1 가,
 4 , 3 6

:
 가
 가 (angular deformity)
 1)
 (osteoprogenitor cell)가
 (bony bridge) , 2)
 (5). 가

2%
 1-
 (1, 2).
 (3, 4).

(in vivo)

1
 2
 3

1-3 (n = 9), 1 (n = 8), 2 (n = 6), 3 (n = 4), 4 (n = 11), 3 (n = 6), 6 (n = 4) (Table 1).

3-5 600-800 mg 1.5 Tesla Signa (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

(New Zealand white rabbit)

가

2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 3, 2, 6, 4 (Table 1).

Ketamine hydrochloride (Ketalar; Yuhan Yanghang, Seoul, Korea) xylazine hydrochloride (Rompun; Bayer Korea, Seoul, Korea) 1:1 1kg 1cc

thiopental sodium (pentothal; Cho-ong Wae Pharmacy, Seoul, Korea) 500 mg 40 ml 1kg 1.5 ml (18.75 mg) (62.5 mg/kg)

(joint capsule) (intercondylar) (flap) 5 mm 2-3 cm 10% 2 4% 5 mm (embedding)

Table 1. Experimental Design

Rabbit	Period after surgery						
	Day1-3	1week	2weeks	3weeks	4weeks	3months	6months
1, 2	M/H						
3, 4		M/H					
5, 6		M	M/H				
7, 8		M	M	M/H			
9, 10		M	M	M	M/H		
11, 12*, 13*	M				M/H		
14, 15					M	M/H	
16*, 17*, 18, 19	M				M	M	M/H

Note - M indicates that MR imaging including gadolinium-enhanced study was performed; H indicates histopathologic examination. Each animal was sacrificed immediately after the final imaging; * indicates that gadolinium-enhanced study was not performed.

(Fig. 1). 3 1, 6
 4 가 4 가
 가 가
 , T2 (3.3)
 (3.2) T1 (2.8)
 T1 (2.4)
 ($p < 0.01$),
 가 T1
 ($p < 0.01$).
 T2
 3.0 가
 2.6, T1 2.2, T1 2
 2.0 T2
 (p
 < 0.05), T1 T1 . 1 , 3 (fibrovascular tissue)
 , T1 가 T1 (new bone formation) 2 3
 -2, 3
 : 가 가 (vascularity) 2 3
 T1 44% 가 6 가 가
 가
 (Table 4).
 1 : 가
 , 3
 . 8 6
 가 T2
 가
 2 : T1 가
 가 (67%), T2 가
 가 (67%). 1
 가 (83%),
 (Fig. 2).
 3 : T1
 가
 가
 (75%) 2 4 3
 (Fig. 3).
 4 : 3
 가 가
 (43%),

Table 4. Histopathologic Findings after Surgery

Period after surgery	Histopathologic findings
1 - 3 days	Red blood cells and fibrin fill the defect Hemorrhage and edematous changes are decreased. Ingrowth of fibrovascular tissue is seen. There are multiple isolated foci of new bone formation in the peripheral portion of the defect.
1 week	Woven bone trabeculae are seen in the peripheral portion of the defect and it is parallel to long axis of the defect. Hemorrhage and edematous change are indistinct. Fibrovascular tissues fill the defect. The vascularity is increased than 1week.
2 weeks	The extent of new bone formation is increased than that of 2 weeks. Multiple vascular structure is seen. Fibrovascular tissue is main component in the defect.
3 weeks	The vascularity in the defect is decreased than 3 weeks follow-up. The defect is filled with fibrovascular tissues. There is still newbone formation in the periphery. Mature bony bridge is not appeared.
4 weeks	Fibrotic tissue band and marrow fat fill the defect. There is no active new bone formation. Some of them show the impending closure of growth plate with fibrotendinous ridge.
3 months	In all cases, the growth plates are closed and the defects are filled with fat.
6 months	

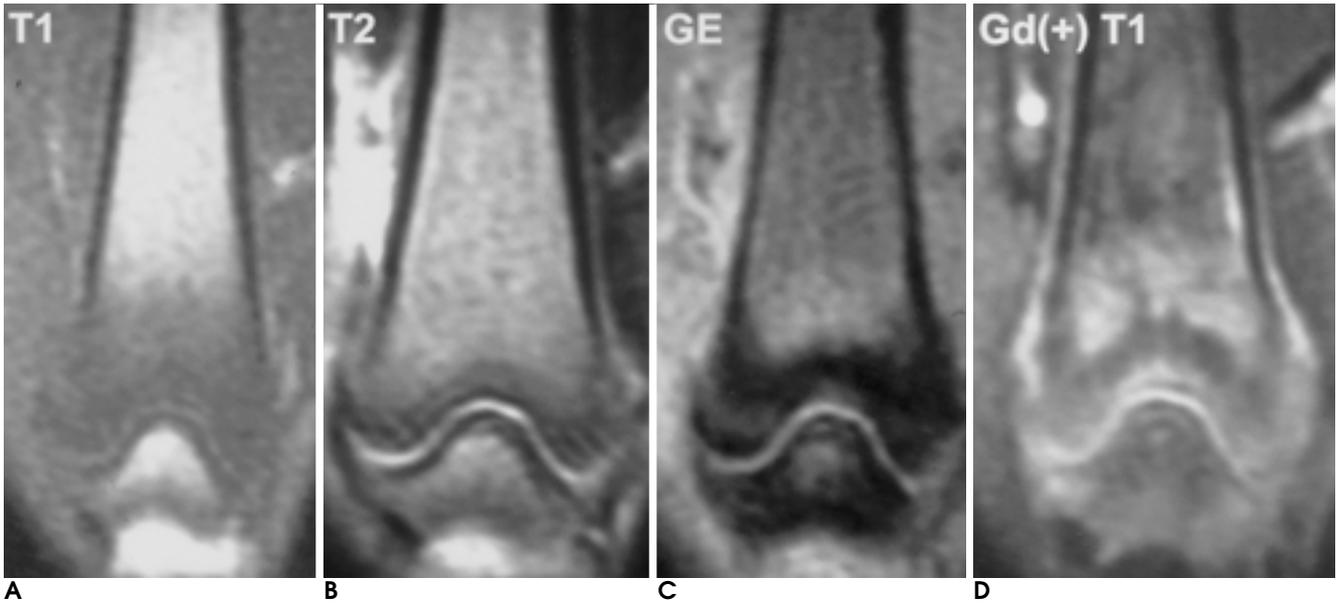
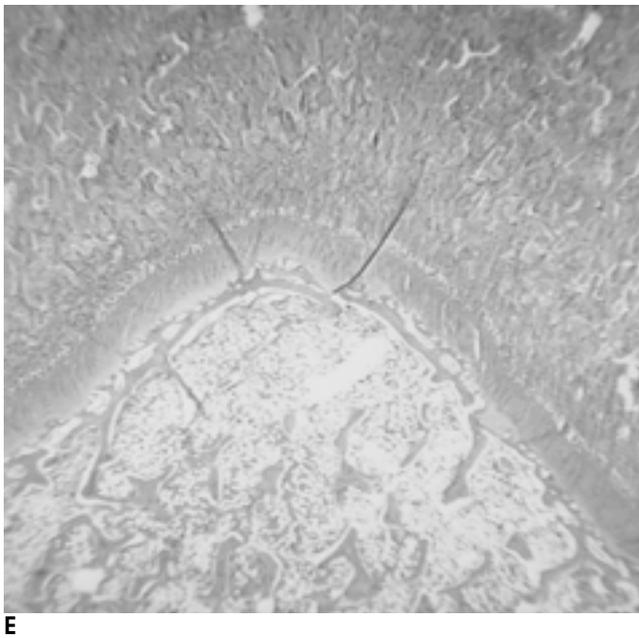


Fig. 1. Normal growth plate

The normal growth plate of distal femur is seen as intermediate or bright signal intensity band between the dark bony plates of the epiphysis and the metaphysis in each sequence. The conspicuity of the growth plate is grade 2 on T1-weighted image (A), grade 4 on T2-weighted (B), gradient echo images (C), and grade 3 on post-contrast T1-weighted images (D). Photomicrograph of histologic specimen from the central portion of the physis shows multilayer of the physis with adjacent metaphysis and epiphysis (E). (Same orientation with the imaging, H&E stain, original magnification, × 20)



(5, 7).
 (antiangiogenic substance)
 가 (8),
 (osteoprogenitor cell)
 가 (germinal zone),
 (proliferating zone), (hypertrophic zone),
 (zone of provisional calcification) 4
 (6).
 가 (fibrovascular bridge) (9),
 3 (10).
 가

(11). Janarv (4) Maleka (9)
 7% 7-9%
 X 가 ,
 가 . CT ,
 MR .
 (6, 12-15). 가
 (6, 12, 14). T1 , T2
 가
 (6, 12).
 T2 3.3 3.2
 가 3.0 2.6 95%
 가 ($p=0.015$).
 susceptibility artifact
 coil

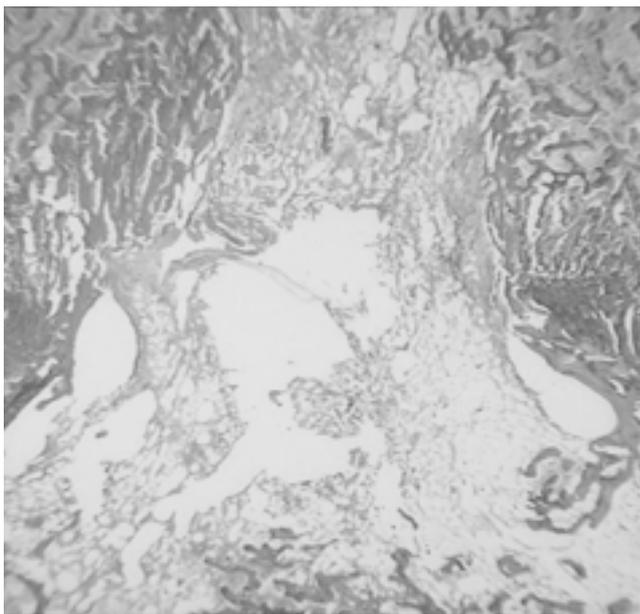
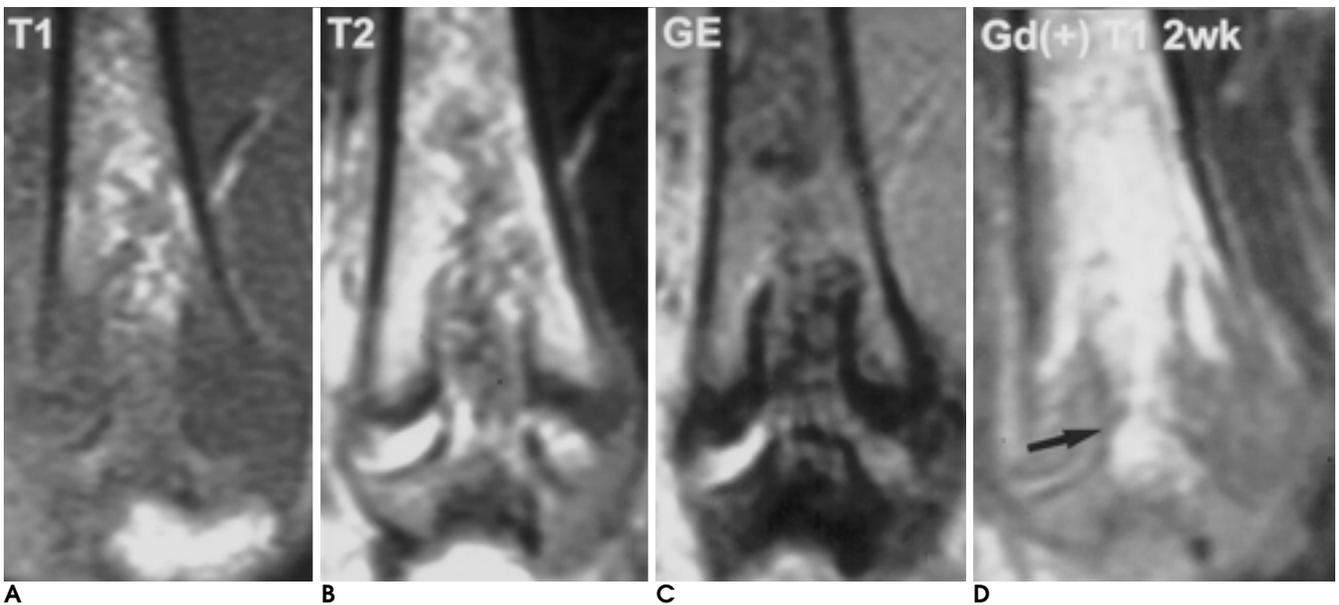


Fig. 2. Growth plate defect, 2 weeks after drilling in a 2-week group rabbit
 The conspicuity of the lesion is excellent (grade 4) on T2-weighted (B) and gradient echo images (C). T1-weighted (A), and post-contrast T1-weighted images (D) are relatively poor in the conspicuity of the lesion. The low signal intensity rims in the periphery of the defect are distinct on T2-weighted and gradient echo images, which is corresponded to the new bone formation pathologically. The defect is filled with fibrovascular tissue (i.e., fibrovascular bridge) (E). Note the inhomogeneous enhancement in the defect on postcontrast T1-weighted images at second week follow-up (arrow). (H&E stain, original magnification, $\times 20$)

가
 2, 3 가
 가
 가
 2, 3 가 가
 4
 1

T1

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MR Imaging of Growth Plate Injury in Rabbit: Development of Bony Bridge and Pathologic Correlation¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the MR findings of a development of bony bridge within tunnels drilled across growth plates after injury in immature rabbits, and to correlate the MR and pathological findings.

Materials and Methods: In 19 young rabbits, a growth-plate injury model was constructed in the distal femur by longitudinal drilling with a 5-mm drill. Coronal scans with T1-weighted, T2-weighted fast spin-echo, gradient echo, and gadolinium enhanced T1-weighted sequences were obtained immediately, and at 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks, and 3, 6 months, postoperatively. Each group underwent pathologic examination, and the signal intensity, shape, and enhancement pattern of the drill holes were assessed. All results were correlated with pathologic findings.

Results: During the early period, the signal intensity of the defect site varied due to hemorrhage and inflammatory reaction in the lesion, becoming isointense to that of metaphyseal marrow on all sequences during the late period (3 and 6 months). Pathologically, it corresponded to replacement of the osseous bridge with fatty marrow. The new bone formation shown by pathologic examination to be present in the periphery of the defect during the first week corresponded to the vertical dark rim seen on MR images. It appeared during that week and became more distinct, thickening gradually until the fourth week. Enhancement was absent or faint on follow-up immediately after surgery, inhomogenous and seen in half the rabbits at week 1, and maximal and homogenous at weeks 2 and 3. It had decreased by week 4, and was absent at months 3 and 6. These findings corresponded to the changes in transphyseal vascularity across the drill hole revealed by pathologic examination.

Conclusion: The contrast enhancement demonstrated by defective growth plate may indicate the development of vascularity throughout the plate, a phenomenon which precedes the formation of a bony bridge after trauma.

Index words : Bones, growth and development

Bones, injuries

Knee, MR

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