

CT ,

12 (n=3)

2 , 24 , 72 3 CT , CT

CT , 2 가 CT 가 .

CT H & E Oil red O

CT (100%) 8 (89%)가

Oil red O

24 CT

CT

90%

3-4%

(1). 가 (2, 3).

가 (3, 4).

가 72 (2).

12 2.5-3.0 Kg 2 , 24

72 3

(5).

CT

CT

¹ Ketamine hydrochloride

² (, ,) 5 mg/Kg

2000 5 15 2000 11 18

(bending force)

2

2, 24, 72

3 3-way 가

Nembutal(pentothal sodium) 20 ml

Webb (6)

CT 2.0 L/min

(20 - 25 cm H₂O)

CT

CT GE

9800 Quick Highlight (General Electric Medical system, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) 140 kVP, 170 mA, scan 5 mm, 1 mm, (field of view) 10 - 16 cm, aquisition matrix 512×512 scan, Window width 1500 HU, window level -700 HU, (bone algorithm) CT (10%

formaldehyde buffer)

24

CT

Hematoxylin & eosin (H & E)

Oil red O

가 Oil red O 15 70%

3 Hematoxylin

30

CT

가 가

2

10%

10%

가

CT

CT

9 (100%)

8 (89%)

7 (78%), 7

(78%), 3 (33%)

7

3

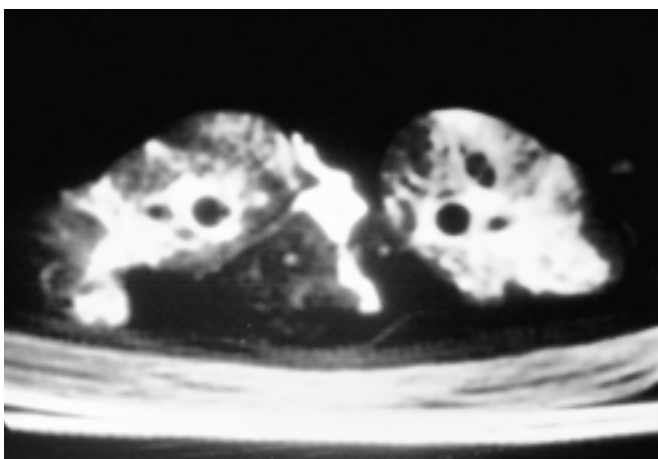
2 CT

30 - 60%(40%) 10%

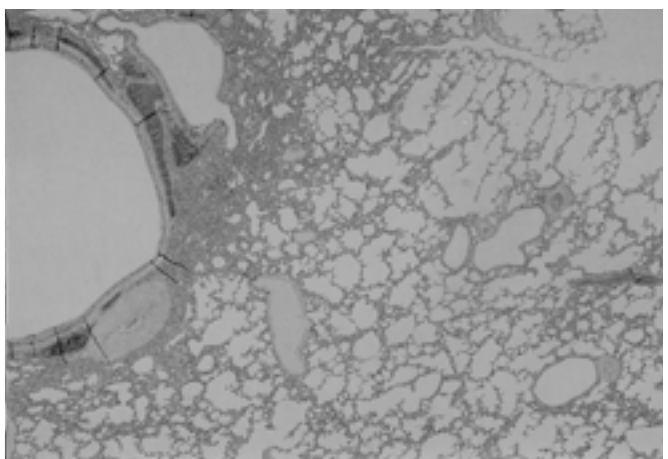
(Fig. 1A).

2:3:1

3 3



A



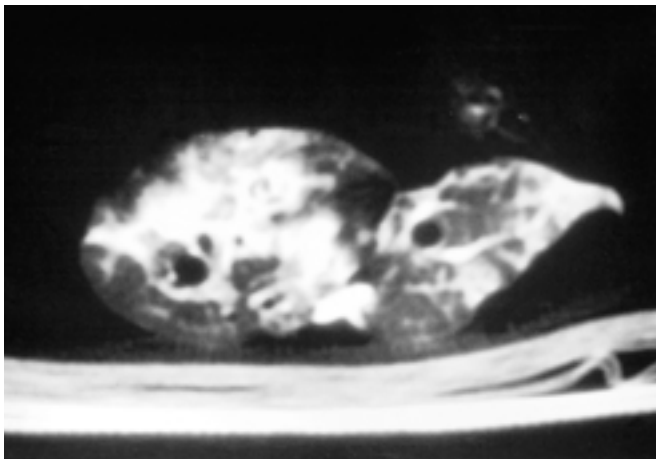
B

Fig. 1. A. High-resolution CT finding of 2-hour group. HRCT scan shows bilateral ground glass opacity, patchy consolidation with air bronchogram, and thickening of bronchovascular bundle.

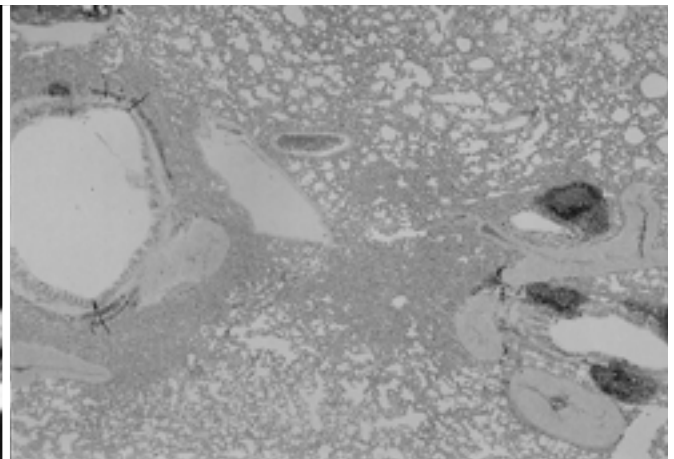
B. Photomicrographic finding of 2-hour group. Peribronchial space and lung parenchyma are mildly infiltrated with inflammatory cells and desquamated pneumocytes. Alveolar airspaces are partially collapsed. Focally extravasated RBCs are also noted (H&E, × 20).

1 . 24 CT
40 - 50% (43%),
10 - 30% (17%) ,
, , 3:3:0 .
3 ,
24 가
(Fig. 2A). 72 CT
10 - 40% (27%) ,
0 - 20% (10%) (Fig. 3A).
, , 2:1:2
3 1 ,
3 2 (Table 1).

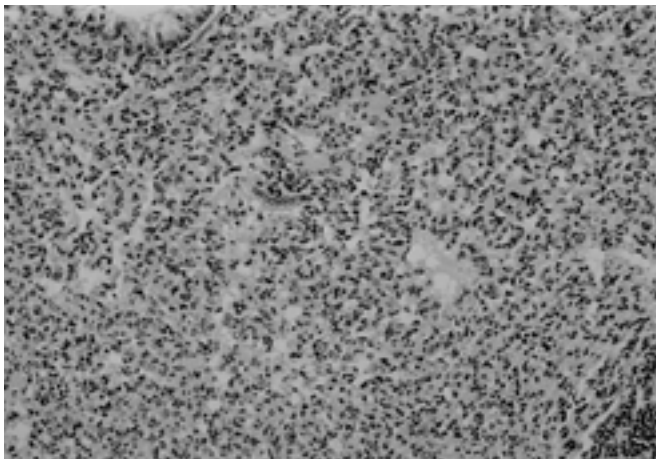
2 , 24
(Fig. 1B).
가 ,
가 , 24
CT
(Fig. 2B, 2C). 72



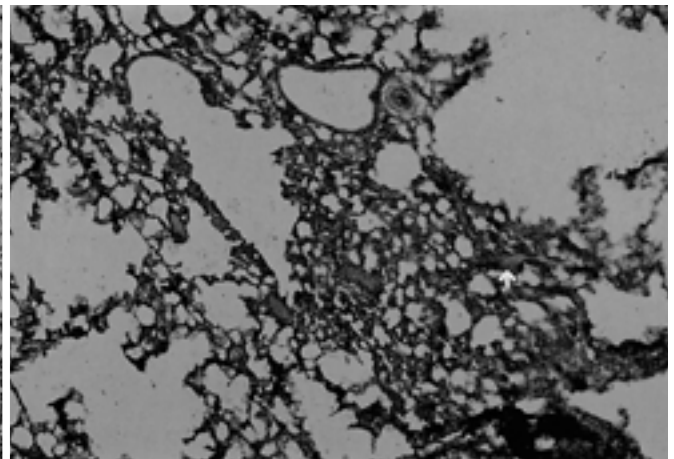
A



B



C



D

Fig. 2. A. High-resolutin CT finding of 24-hour group. HRCT scan shows bilateral multiple consolidations with ground glass opacity. The lesions involve 50 % of lung parenchyma with 10 % grading scale. Thickening of peribronchovascular bundles are also noted.

B. Photomicrographic finding of 24-hour group. Peribronchial space and lung parenchyma are extensively infiltrated with inflammatory cells and desquamated pneumocytes. Alveolar air spaces are nearly completely collapsed. The pathologic change is more severe than those of other groups (H&E, $\times 20$).

C. Higher magnification photomicrographic findings of 24-hour group. Vessels are occluded with blood clots. Multiple foci of hemorrhage and inflammatory cells infiltration are noted as well (H&E, $\times 200$).

D. Oil red O staining of 24-hour group. Vessels are occluded by homogeneous pinkish or red-colored materials positive for Oil red O (arrow) (Oil red O, $\times 40$).

24 가 (Fig. 3B). Oil red O 2 , 24 , 72 (8). (Fig. 2D). 가 가 가 . Zenker가 , Bergmann (2, 9). 가 (3). 90 가 % (1), 1 m

Table 1. Summary of High-resolution CT Findings of Pulmonary Fat Embolism in Nine Rabbits after Tibiofibular Fracture

Group	Lesion extent with 10% scale		Distribution of GGO* and/or consolidation	Peribronchovascular bundle thickening	Focal hyperlucency
	GGO*	Consolidation			
2 hour					
1	60%	10%	upper, middle	+	+
2	30%	10%	upper, middle	+	-
3	30%	10%	middle, lower	+	-
24 hour					
1	40%	30%	upper, middle	+	-
2	50%	10%	upper, middle	+	-
3	40%	10%	upper, middle	+	-
72 hour					
1	40%	20%	upper, middle, lower	+	+
2	10%	0%	lower	-	+
3	30%	10%	upper	-	-

* GGO : ground glass opacity

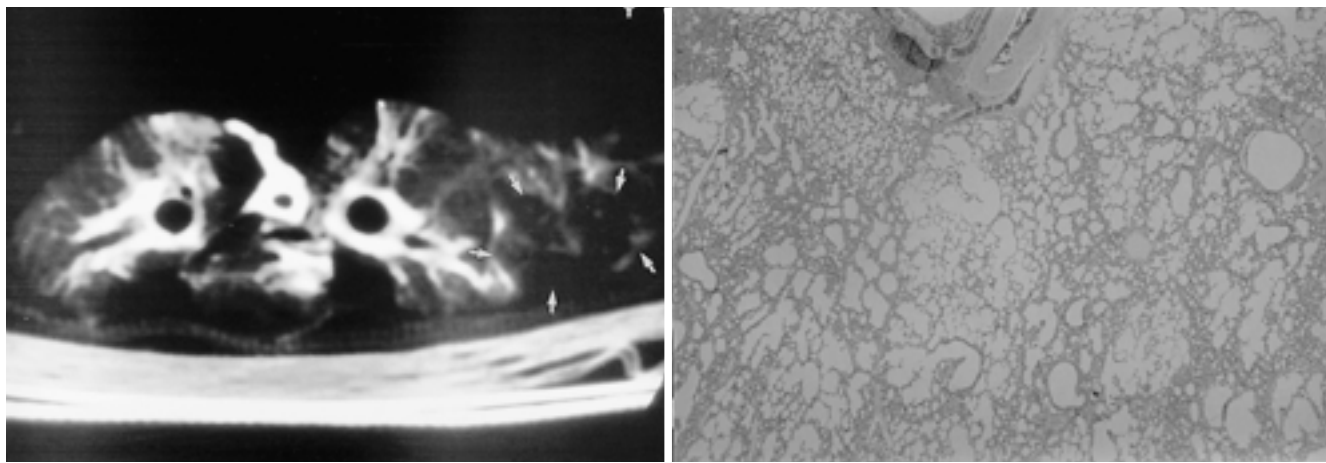
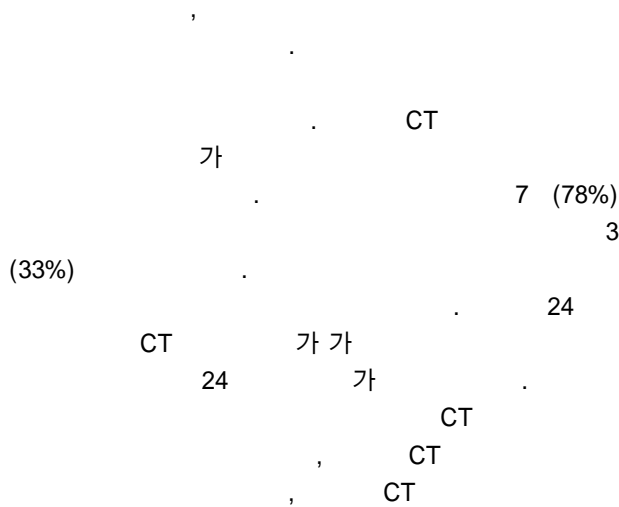


Fig. 3. A. High-resolution CT finding of 72-hour group. HRCT scan shows consolidation with ground glass opacity. Areas of hyperlucency (arrows) are also noted.
B. Photomicrographic finding of 72-hour group. In peribronchial, interstitial, and alveolar spaces, less infiltration of inflammatory cells comparing with other groups are noted (H&E, × 20).

10 - 40 m
가
(10, 11).
가
20 m
가
가
(78%), 7 (78%), 3 (33%)
(12)
(2).
(12) CT 가
CT Gossing (15)
3 mm
가 (three point , Batra (2)
bending zig) Oil
red O
, CT
1 mm
12 - 72
72 가 12
24 가 90%
(16).
(12) 가 1 , 3 CT
가 7
CT 24
72
24 72
(2). CT (13)
, 1
CT Arakawa (14)
(12) 가
CT Webb (6)
가
가(,) 3 가
CT CT 9 (100%)
, 8 (89%) (17).
, 24 가
Batra (2)



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An Experimentally Induced Fat Embolism in the Rabbit Lung: High-resolution CT and Pathologic Findings¹

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Purpose: To assess the high-resolution CT and pathologic findings of fat embolism experimentally induced in rabbit lung.

Materials and Methods: Twelve rabbits were divided into four groups, namely control, 2-hour, 24-hour, and 72-hour, with three rabbits in each, and closed tibiofibular fractures were induced. After the rabbits were sacrificed, high-resolution CT scanning of the artificially inflated lungs was performed, and the CT findings were analyzed by two radiologists. They determined the presence or absence of ground glass opacity or consolidation, the extent of the lesions (using a 10% grading scale), and their distribution, reaching a consensus. The pathologic findings were analyzed using the specimens prepared by H & E and Oil-red O staining.

Results: Although the high-resolution CT findings of pulmonary fat embolism were nonspecific, bilateral patchy ground glass opacity (100%), and focal air-space consolidation surrounding the bronchovascular bundle (89%) were most common. In all groups, the occlusion of vessels by fat globules was confirmed by Oil-red O staining. The microscopic findings included focal pulmonary hemorrhage, edema, alveolar collapse, and extensive infiltration of inflammatory cells in the lung parenchyma. The 24-hour group showed more extensive change in high-resolution CT and pathologic findings than did the others.

Conclusion: Fat embolism in rabbit lung may occur after closed tibio-fibular fracture. The extent of the lesion revealed by high-resolution CT correlated closely with the pathologic findings. High-resolution CT may thus be helpful for the detection of pulmonary fat embolism and evaluation of its extent.

Index words : Lung, CT
Lung, disease
Embolism, oil
Embolism, pulmonary

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