

CT

1

2

CT

2 : 12 (n=3)

, 24 , 72 3

CT

CT

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 가 (2).

12 2.5-3.0 Kg 2 24

72 3

(5).

CT

CT

¹

²

2000 5 15 2000 11 18

9 Ketamine hydrochloride

(,) 5 mg/Kg

(bending force)

2, 24, 72

3 3-way 가

Nembutal(pentothal sodium) 20 ml

Webb (6)

CT 2.0 L/min

(20 - 25 cm H₂O)

CT 가

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

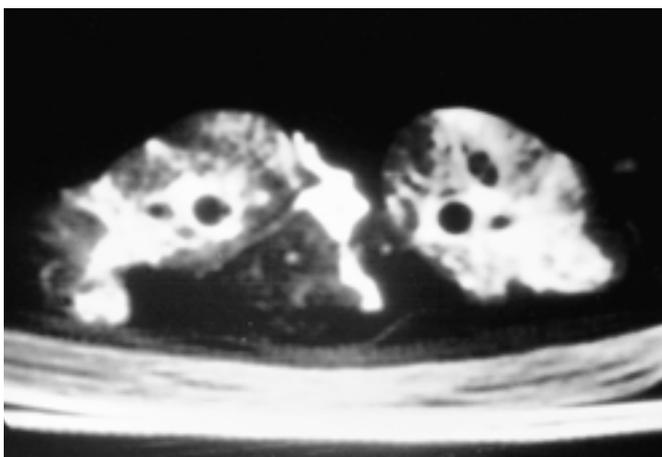
CT

Hematoxylin & eosin (H & E) (78%), 7 (78%), 3 (33%), 7

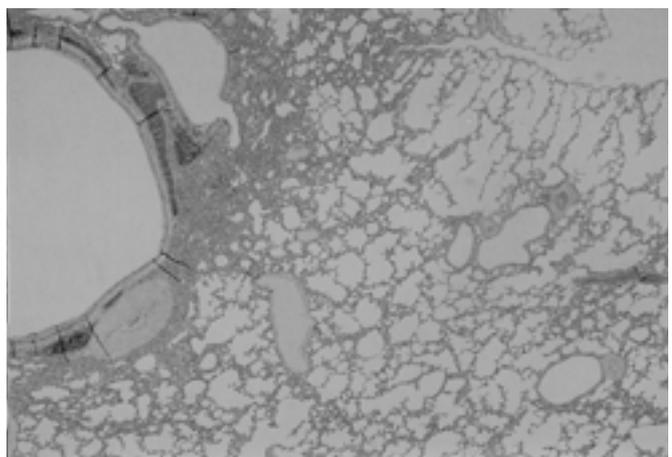
Oil red O 70% 3

가 Oil red O 15 70% Hematoxylin 2 30-60%(40%) 10% (Fig. 1A).

3 2:3:1 3



A

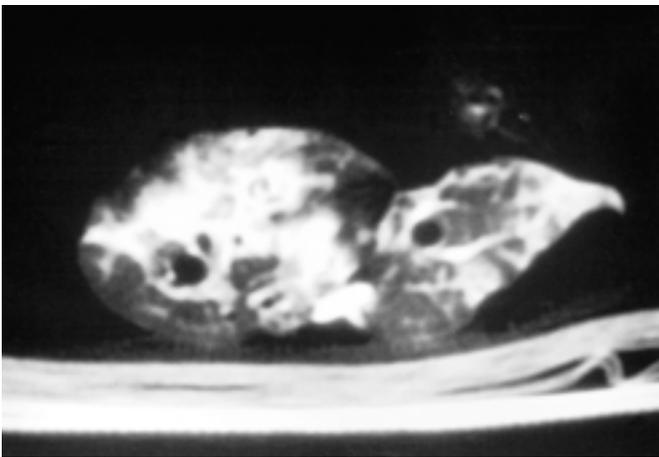


B

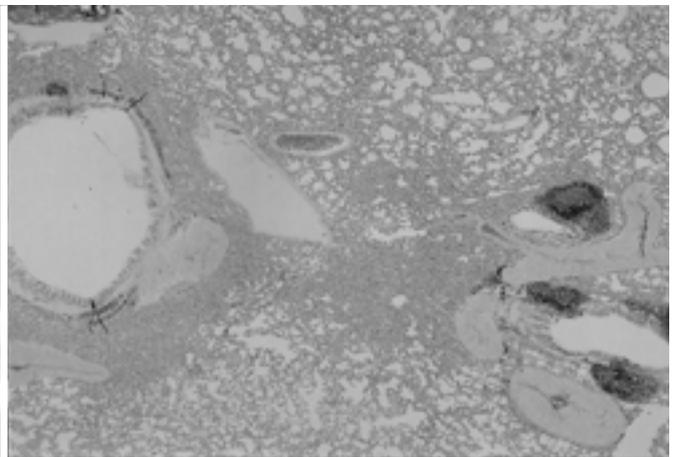
Fig. 1. A. High-resolution CT finding of 2-hour group. HRCT scan shows bilateral ground glass opacity, patchy consolidation with air bronchogram, and thickening of bronchovascular bundle.

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).

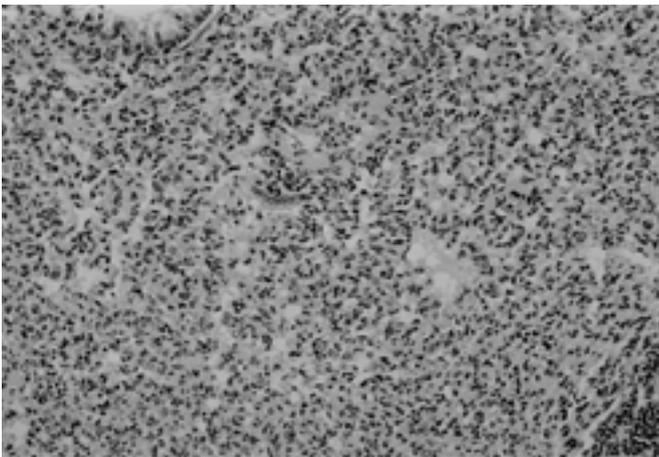
1 . 24 CT
 40 - 50% (43%),
 10 - 30% (17%) ,
 , , 3:3:0 .
 3 , 2
 . 24 가
 (Fig. 2A). 72 CT (Fig. 1B). 24
 10 - 40% (27%) ,
 0 - 20% (10%) (Fig. 3A). 가 ,
 , , 2:1:2 . 24
 . 3 1 , 가 CT
 3 2 (Table 1). (Fig. 2B, 2C). 72



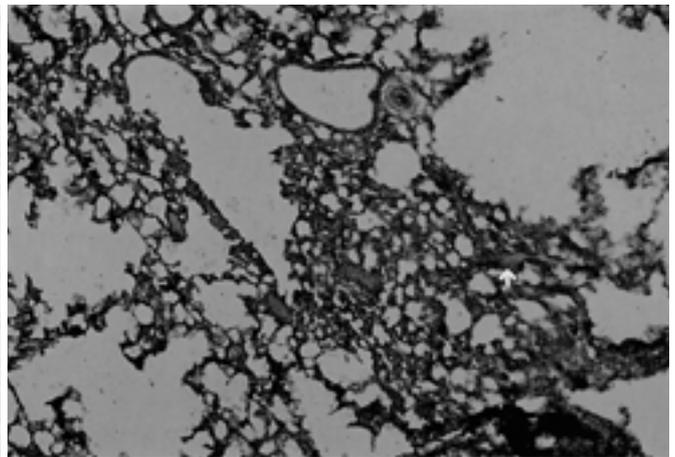
A



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, × 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, × 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, × 40).

24 가 (Fig. 3B). Oil red O 2, 24, 72 (8). (7). (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

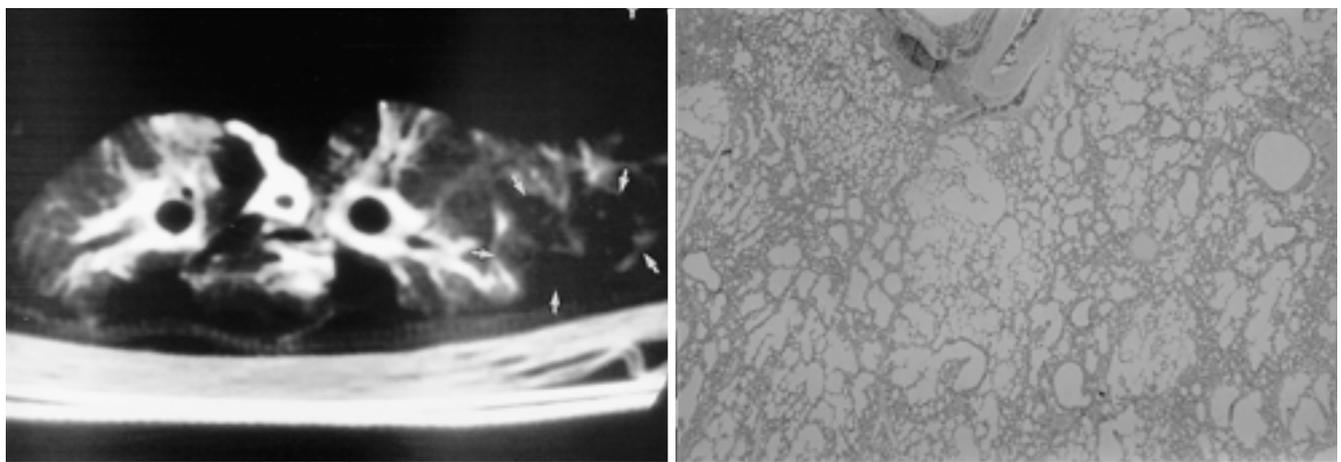
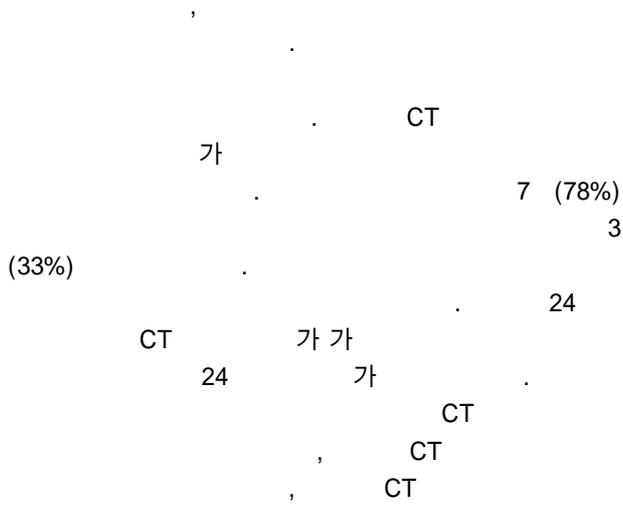


Fig. 3. A. High-resolution CT finding of 72-hour group. HRCT scan shows consolidation with ground glass opacity. Areas of hyperlucency (arrows) are also noted.
B. Photomicrographic finding of 72-hour group. In peribronchial, interstitial, and alveolar spaces, less infiltration of inflammatory cells comparing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

10-40 m
가 (10, 11).
가 Arakawa (14) 6 5
20 m , 1 7
가 가 (78%), 7 (78%), 3 (33%) (12)
가 , , (2).
(12) CT 가
CT Gossing (15)
3 mm 가 (three point , Batra (2) Oil
bending zig) red O
, CT
1 mm 가 , 12
12-72 , , 72 가 , 90%
, , 24 (16).
, 가, 가 (5). 가 1 , 3 CT
가 가 7
, CT 24
, 72 가 가 24 72
(2). CT , (13)
, 1 가 ,
, Arakawa (14) CT 가 ,
6 CT (12) 가 CT CT
, CT Webb (6)
, 가 ,
, 가(,) 3 가 ,
CT 가
CT 9 (100%)
, 8 (89%) (17).
, 24 가
Batra (2)



1. Palmovic V, McCarroll JR. Fat embolism in the trauma. *Arch Pathol* 1965;80:630-635
2. Batra P. The fat embolism syndrome. *J Thorac Imaging* 1987;2:12-17
3. Peltier LF. Fat embolism: basic science and pathology. *Clin Orthop* 1988;232:263-270
4. Feldman F, Ellis K, Green WM. The fat embolism syndrome. *Radiology* 1975;114:535-542

5. Johnson MJ and Lucas GL. Review of fat embolism syndrome. *Orthopedics* 1996;19:41-48
6. Webb WR, Stein MG, Finkbeiner WE, Im JG, Lynch D, Gamsu G. Normal and diseased isolated lungs: high-resolution CT. *Radiology* 1988;166:81-87
7. Peltier LF, Collins JA, Evarts CM. Fat embolism. *Arch Surg* 1974; 109:12-16
8. Fabian TC, Hoots AV, Stanford DS. Fat embolism syndrome: prospective evaluation in 32 fracture patients. *Crit Care Med* 1990; 18:42-46
9. Riska EB, Myelinen P. Fat embolism in patients with multiple injuries. *J Trauma* 1982;22:891-894
10. Johnson SR, Svanborg A. Investigation with regard to the pathogenesis of so-called fat embolism. *Ann Surg* 1956;144:145-151
11. Baker PL, Pazell JA, Peltier LF. Free fatty acids, catecholamines, and arterial hypoxia in patients with fat embolism. *J Trauma* 1971; 12:1026-1030
12. 가 가
1999;41:303-311
13. CT : 1
1997;36:999-1001
14. Arakawa H, Kurihara Y, Nakajima Y. Pulmonary fat embolism syndrome: CT findings in six patients. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 2000; 24:24-29
15. Gossing HR, Vincent D, Pellegrini JR. Fat embolism syndrome, a review of the pathophysiology and physical basis of treatment. *Clin Orthop* 1982;65:68-81
16. Lahiri B, ZuWallack R. The early diagnosis and treatment of fat embolism syndrome: a preliminary report. *J Trauma* 1977;17:956-959
17. Gurd AR. Fat embolism: an aid to diagnosis. *J Bone Joint Surg* 1970; 52:732-737

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

Dong-Ho Ha, M.D., Ki-Nam Lee, M.D., Jin Sook Jeong, M.D.²

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Dong-A University

²Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, Dong-A University

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

Address reprint requests to : Ki-Nam Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Dong-A University College of Medicine,
1, 3-Ga, Dongdaesin-dong, Seo-gu, Pusan 602-103, Korea.
Tel. 82-51-240-5375 Fax. 82-51-253-4931

2001

()

2002	, 2002	01. 9. 29()	
57	57	01. 10. 17() - 19()	
	가	01. 7. 31() 01. 7. 31() 01. 9. 15()	
		01. 11. 3()	
87th RSNA	87th RSNA()	01. 11. 25() - 30()	Chicago USA
Imaging Conference		01. 1. 17() 18:00 -	()
		01. 2. 21() "	"
		01. 3. 21() "	"
		01. 4. 18() "	"
		01. 5. 16() "	"
		01. 6. 20() "	"
		01. 7. 18() "	"
		01. 8. 29() "	"
		01. 9. 19() "	"
		01. 10. 10() "	"
		01. 11. 14() "	"
		01. 12. 19() "	"