

: (MRI)
 : 11 triglyceride triolein
 0.1 ml T2(T2WI), T1(T1WI) Gd-enhanced T1(Gd - T1WI)
 MRI 2 , 1 , 4 , 1 , 2 3 .
 MRI
 : 2 T2WI , T1WI
 Gd - T1WI . T2WI
 3 MRI 1 mm 가
 8 , 3 . T1WI
 T2WI
 1 가 3 T1WI
 5 ;
 Hematoxylin - Eosin
 8 3 . Luxol fast blue
 3
 (11), - (4)
 : Triolein 2 T2WI ,
 가 MRI
 가
 가 가 가
 가 (2 - 7).
 T2
 가
 가 (1). (8).

1
 2
 3
 4
 5

kg 11 . 3.0 - 3.5 . ket - amin(2.5 ml/kg)(, ,) xylazine (0.125 mg/kg) (, ,) 가 37 - 37.50 . 18 (Insyte, Becton Dickinson, Utah, U.S.A.) , X - 3.0 F (MicroFerret - 18 Infusion Catheter, William Cook Europe, Bjaeverskov, Denmark) 2 - 3 ml 0.1 ml triolein(1, 2, 3 - tri[cis - 9 - octadecenoyl]glycerol, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.) 3 ml 가 10 . MRI 2 , 1 , 4 , 1 , 2 , 3 MRI 가 MRI 1.5T MR VISION scanner (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) . Surface coil Small FOV RF coil(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) T2(T2WI), T1(T1WI) Gd - enhanced T1(Gd - T1WI) . T2WI : repetition time (TR)=3000 ms, echo time (TE)=96 ms, =4 mm with a 0.1 mm gap, =70 to 75 mm, =2, =210 × 256. T1WI : TR = 320 ms, TE = 20 ms, = 4 mm with a 0.1 mm gap, = 70 to 75 mm, = 2, = 210 × 256. Gd - T1WI 0.2 mmol/kg gadopentetate dimeglumine(Magnevist, Schering, Germany) T1WI . 가

3 MRI MRI 2 T2 1 3 1 mm³ phosphate 2.5% 6 gutaraldehyde(pH 7.2, 1 - 4) 2 1% 1 OsO₄ poly/Bed 812 12 37 resin(Polyscience, PA, U.S.A.) , 12 45 , 24 60 1 - μm toluidine blue . diamond knife ultramicrotome(Leica, Vein, Austria) nickel grids . uranyl acetate lead citrate transmission elec - tron microscope(JEM 1200 EX - II: JEOL, Tokyo, Japan) , MRI 4 mm hematoxylin - eosin(H & E) Luxol fast blue(LFB) MRI MRI 3 가 , , T1 T2 Table 1 2 . 2 MRI 11 9 가 2 T2 (Fig. 1A1). T1 (Fig. 1A2, Fig. 3A). T2WI (Table 1, 2). 1 MRI T2 가 11 가 T1 4 가 9 가

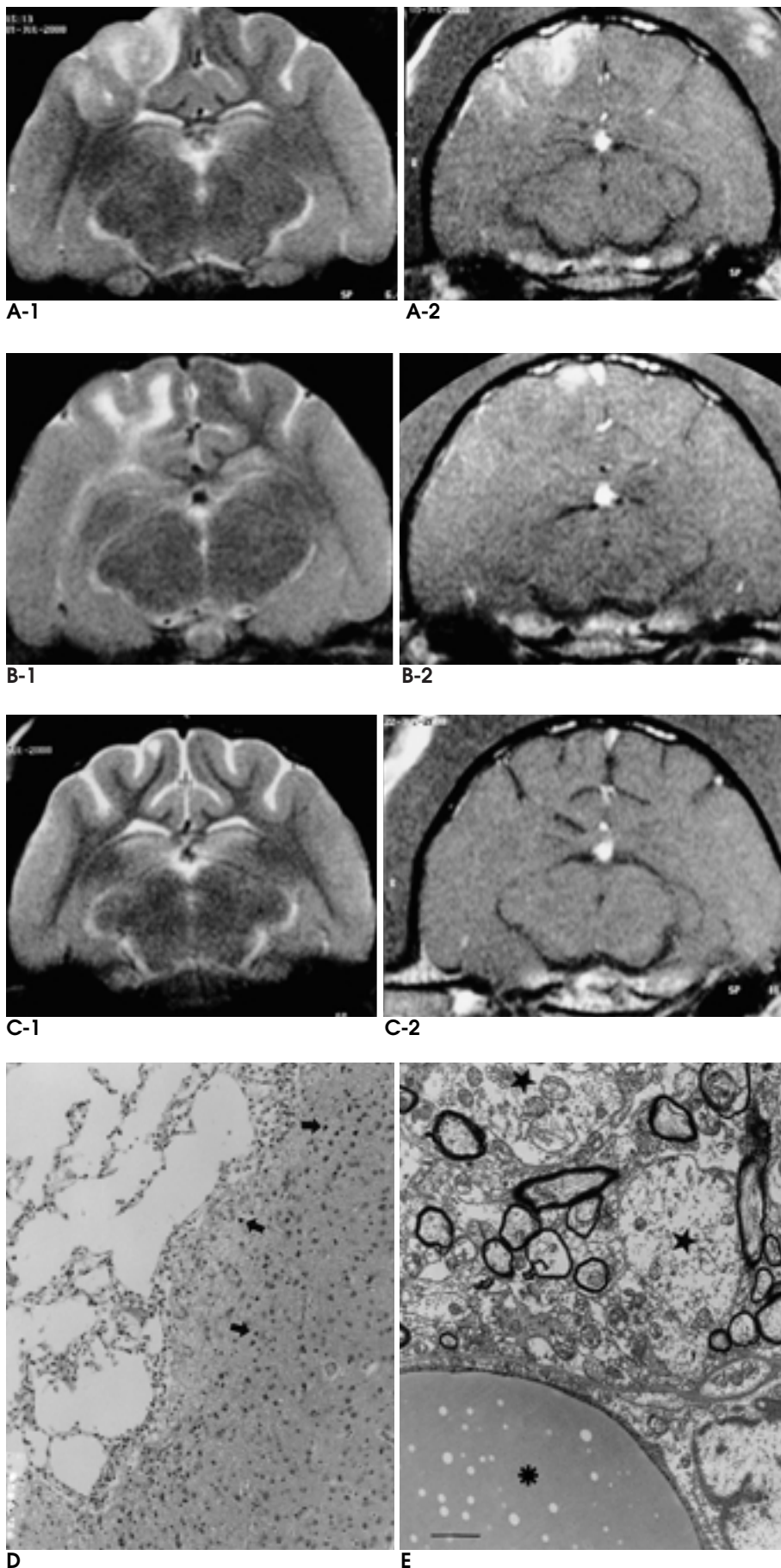


Fig. 1. Serial MRI (**A-C**), light (**D**) and electron (**E**) microscopic findings of cat #2. (**A1-A2**) MRI of 2 hours. T2WI (**A1**, TR/TE = 3000/96) shows high signal intensity (SI) at the superficial gray and white matter of the right medial hemisphere. (**A2**) Gd-T1WI (TR/TE = 320/20) shows parenchymal enhancement of the lesion, especially at the gray matter. (**B1-B2**) MRI of day 4. (**B1**) T2WI reveals that the most portion of gray matter lesion becomes isointense. The white matter lesion is still hyperintense. (**B2**) Gd-T1WI shows decrease of the parenchymal enhancement of the lesion. (**C1-C2**) MRI of week 3. (**C1**) T2WI reveals that a well-defined focal low SI is remained at the gray matter. (**C2**) Gd-T1WI reveals no evidence of parenchymal enhancement. bar: 1 cm (**D**) Light microscopic finding with hematoxylin-eosin stain. Cystic change is seen at the right side. Dense nuclei (arrows) surround the cystic change. ($\times 200$) (**E**) Electron microscopic finding of the same cat. A large fat vacuole (asterisk) is seen within the capillary lumen. The endothelial wall is intact. Neuropil swelling (stars) is a few and mild. Perivascular fluid collection or widening of the interstitial space is not seen. bar: 1 μm ($\times 6,000$).

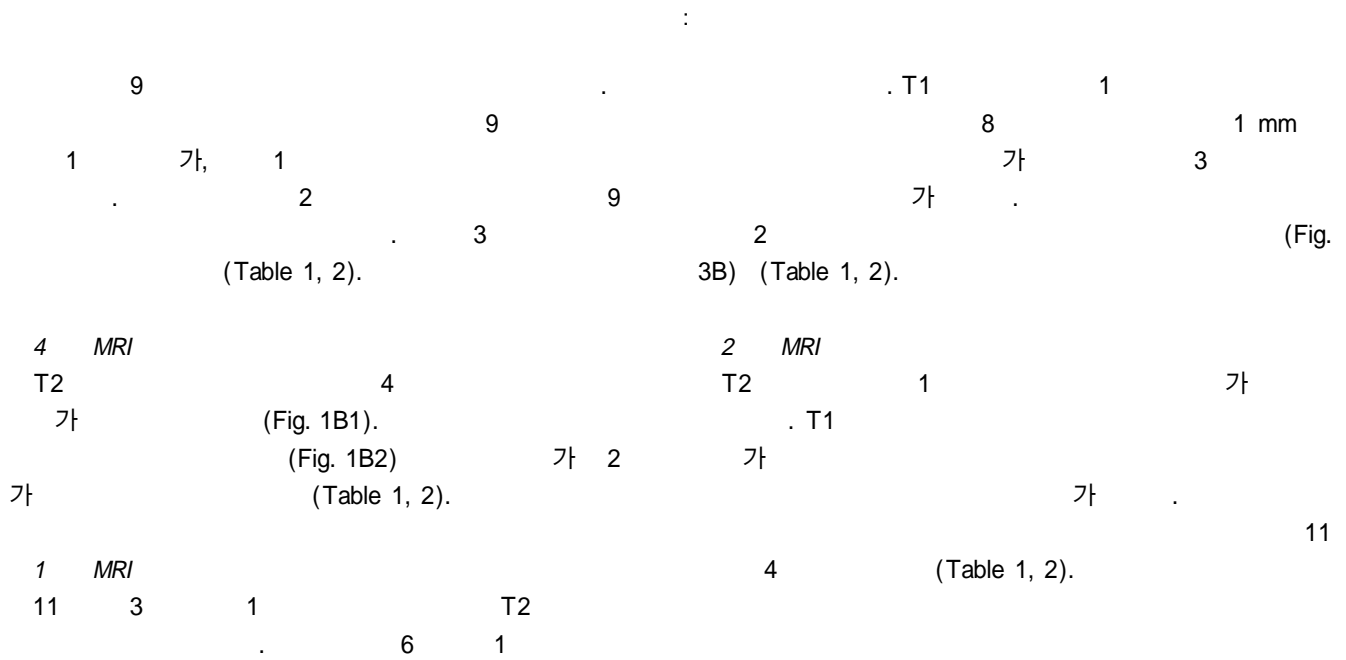


Table 1. Signal Intensities at the Gray Matters on Magnetic Resonance Images in Time Course

n	2 hr			1 d			4 d			1 w			2 w			3 w		
	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E
1	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	fh	fl	+	fh	flh	-	fh	flh	-
2	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	fh	fl	+	fh	flh	f+	fh	flh	f+
3	h	i	+	h	i	+	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
4	h	i	+	i	i	+	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
5	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	fl	+	fh	flh	f+	fh	flh	f+
6	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	fh	fl	+	fh	flh	+	fh	flh	f+
7	h	i	+	h	l	+	i	i	+	i	i	+	i	i	-	i	i	-
8	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	fh	flh	+	fh	flh	+	fh	flh	-
9	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	fh	fl	+	fh	flh	+	fh	flh	f+
10	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	fl	+	fh	fl	+	fh	flh	f+	fh	flh	-
11	h	l	+	h	l	+	i	i	+	fh	fl	+	fh	flh	f+	fh	flh	f+

n; number of cats, hr; hours, d; day(s), w; week(s), T2; T2-weighted images, T1; T1-weighted images, E; Gd-enhanced T1-weighted images, h; hyperintensity, i; isointensity, l; hypointensity, h; increase of hyperintensity, h; decrease of hyperintensity, +; enhancement, -; no enhancement, +; decrease of enhancement, f+; focal enhancement, fl; focal hypointensity, fh; focal hyperintensity, flh; central focal hypointensity with marginal hyperintensity

Table 2. Signal Intensities at the White Matters on Magnetic Resonance Images in Time Course

n	2 hr			1 d			4 d			1 w			2 w			3 w		
	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E	T2	T1	E
1	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
2	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	fl	-	h	fl	-	fh	fl	-
3	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
4	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
5	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	l	-	h	fl	-	h	fl	-	fh	fl	-
6	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	l	-	h	i	-	h	i	-	i	i	-
7	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
8	h	i	+	h	l	+	h	i	-	h	fl	-	fh	fl	-	fh	fl	-
9	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
10	h	i	+	h	l	-	h	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-
11	h	l	+	h	l	+	h	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-	i	i	-

n; numbers of cats, hr; hours, d; day(s), w; week(s), T2; T2-weighted images, T1; T1-weighted images, E; Gd-enhanced T1-weighted images, h; hyperintensity, i; isointensity, l; hypointensity, h; increase of hyperintensity, h; decrease of hyperintensity, h; similar hyperintensity, +; enhancement, -; no enhancement, +; decrease of enhancement, fl; focal hypointensity, fh; focal hyperintensity

3 MRI
T2
8 (Fig. 1C1) 8 3
1 mm 가 (Fig. 2A).
T1 2 MRI 2
(Fig. 1C2). 11 5 가 3
(Table 1, 2).
(Fig. 1E). 6
5 45 μ m
H & E 11 8 3
1 mm (Fig. 1D) 7 4
3 가 (Fig. 2B). (0.05 - 5 μ m)
LFB 11 3 0.5 5 μ m 1 50 μ m
(Fig. 2B) 7

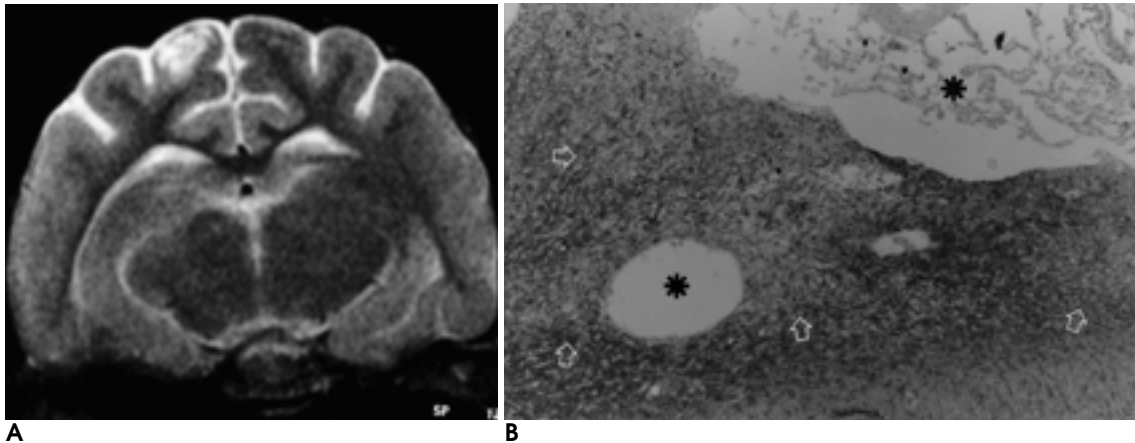


Fig. 2. MRI (**A**) and light microscopic finding with Luxol fast blue stain (**B**) at week 3 of cat #5. The lesion is located at the gray and white matters, and is hyperintense on T2WI (**A**) (TR/TE = 3000/96). (**B**) Cystic changes (asterisks) are noted at the gray (left upper corner) and white (right lower corner) matters. The nerve fibers are dissociated and the interfiber spaces are enlarged around the cystic changes of the white matter (open arrows). (\times 400).

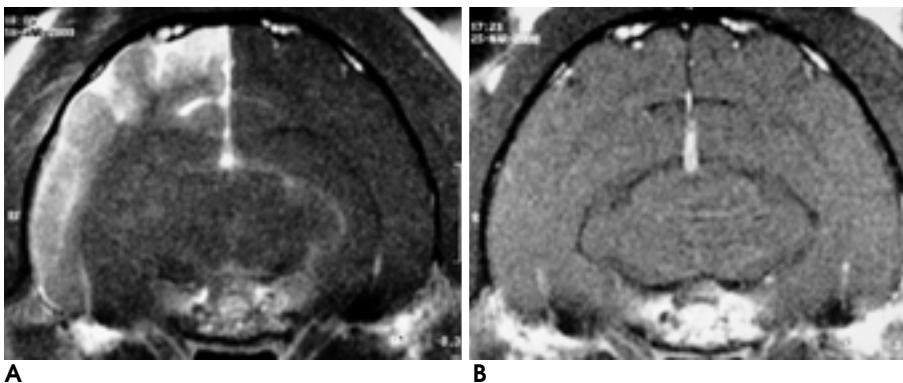


Fig. 3. Gd-T1WI of 2 hours (**A**) and week 1 (**B**) and light microscopic finding with hematoxylin-eosin stain (**C**) of 3 weeks after fat embolization of cat #3. The prominent parenchymal enhancement of the gray and white matter of right hemisphere at 2 hours (**A**) is not seen at week 1 (**B**). Light microscopic finding is normal (**C**) (\times 40).

:

laminar necrosis

(18)가

7

T1WI

cortical laminar necrosis

8

3

T2WI

, T1WI
1 mm

Triolein

가

가

. 3

MRI

가

가

,

(1, 19, 20).

MRI

(2 -

가
necrosis

cortical laminar

6).

2

8

3

T2WI

, Gd - T1WI

. MRI

(8)

LFB

8

(8, 9).

Elster 3
가

(10),

3

3

MRI

(2, 4, 5, 20).

T2WI

(8)

1 T2WI

(1, 2, 21, 22).

가

가

,

가

T2WI

가

(11 - 13).

1

MRI

가

3

MRI

6

(1).

6

3

(14 - 16).

1

7

3

7

. Seivitt (1)

가

가

,

가

3

,

,

triolein

T2
가

가

가

가

8

2

T1WI

가

가

cortical laminar necrosis

MRI

(17).

cortical

1. Sevitt S. The significance and pathology of fat embolism. *Ann Clin Research* 1977;9:173-180
2. Chrysikopoulos H, Maniatis V, Pappas J, Filalithis P, Gogali C, Sfyras D. Case report: post-traumatic cerebral fat embolism: CT and MR findings. Report of two cases and review of the literature. *Clin Radiol* 1996;51:728-732
3. Saito A, Meguro K, Matsumura A, Komatsu Y, Oohashi N. Magnetic resonance imaging of a fat embolism of the brain: case report. *Neurosurgery* 1990;26:882-885
4. Finlay ME, Benson MD. Case report: magnetic resonance imaging in cerebral fat embolism. *Clin Radiol* 1996;51:445-446
5. Wegener K, Bolgert F, Pierrot-Deseilligny C. A case of cerebral fat embolism demonstrating no pathophysiological involvement of lung dysfunction. *Eur Neurol* 1999;42:65-66
6. Yoshida A, Okada Y, Nagata Y, Hanaguri K, Morio M. Assessment of cerebral fat embolism by MRI in the acute stage. *J Trauma* 1996;40:437-440
7. di Summa A, Beltramello A, Fratucello GB, Bongiovanni LG, Zanette G, Polo A. Cerebral fat embolism: debated acute posttraumatic encephalography. *Eur Neurol* 1998 Jul;40:55-56
8. Kim HJ, Lee CH, Lee SH, et al. Early development of vasogenic edema in experimental cerebral fat embolism in cat. *Invest Radiol* 2001;36:460-469
9. Young SW, Fan Q, Kunis DM, Steinberg GK. Experimental acute cerebral ischemia with reperfusion evaluation with gadolinium-texaphyrin. *Invest Radiol* 1996;31:353-358
10. Elster AD. Magnetic resonance contrast enhancement in cerebral infarction. *Neuroimaging Clin N Am* 1994 Feb;4:89-100
11. Quast MJ, Huang NC, Hillman GR, Kent TA. The evolution of acute stroke recorded by multimodal magnetic resonance imaging. *Magn Reson Imaging* 1993;11:465-471
12. Matsumoto K, Lo EH, Pierce AR, Wei H, Garrido L, Kowall NW. Role of vasogenic edema and tissue cavitation in ischemic evolution on diffusion-weighted imaging: comparison with multiplanar MR and immunohistochemistry. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1995;16:1107-1115
13. Olsson Y, Crowell RM, Klatzo I. The blood-brain barrier to protein tracers in focal cerebral ischemia and infarction caused by occlusion of the middle cerebral artery. *Acta Neuropathol* 1971;18:89-102
14. Takahashi M, Suzuki R, Osakabe Y, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging findings in cerebral fat embolism: correlation with clinical manifestations. *J Trauma* 1999;46:324-327
15. Brown WR, Moody DM, Challa VR. Cerebral fat embolism from cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB). *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol* 1999;58:109-119
16. Patterson RH Jr, Rosenfeld L, Porro RS. Transitory cerebral microvascular blockade after cardiopulmonary bypass. *Thorax* 1976;31:736-741
17. Boyko OB, Burger PC, Shelburne JD, Ingram P. Non-heme mechanisms for T1 shortening: pathologic, CT, and MR elucidation. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1992;13:1439-1445
18. Takahashi S, Higano S, Ishii K, et al. Hypoxic brain damage: cortical laminar necrosis and delayed changes in white matter at sequential MR imaging. *Radiology* 1993;189:449-456
19. Kamenar E, Burger PC. Cerebral fat embolism: a neuropathological study of a microembolic state. *Stroke* 1980;11:477-484
20. von Hochstetter AR, Friede RL. Residual lesions of cerebral fat embolism. *J Neurol* 1977;216:227-233
21. Jacobovitz-Derks D, Derks CM. Pulmonary neutral fat embolism in dogs. *Am J Pathol* 1979;95:29-42
22. Herndon JH. The syndrome of fat embolism. *South Med J* 1975;68:1577-1584

Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Histologic Findings of Acute and Subacute Stage of Experimental Cerebral Fat Embolism in Cats¹

Hak Jin Kim, M.D., Chang Hun Lee, M.D.², Suk Hong Lee, M.D.,
Byung Rae Rark, M.D.³, Sang Sik Kim, Ph.D.⁴, Yong Woo Kim, M.D.⁵

¹The Department of Radiology, Pusan National University College of Medicine

²Pathology, Pusan National University College of Medicine

³Interdisciplinary Program in the Department of Biomedical Engineering, Pusan National University College of Medicine

⁴The Electron Microscopic Lab, Pusan National University Hospital

⁵The Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

Purpose: To determine the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings and natural history of cerebral fat embolism in a cat model, and to correlate the MRI and histologic findings.

Materials and Methods: Using the femoral arterial approach, the internal carotid artery of 11 cats was injected with 0.1 ml of triolein. T2-weighted (T2WI), T1-weighted (T1WI) and Gd-enhanced T1-weighted (Gd-T1WI) images were obtained serially at 2 hours, 1 and 4 days and 1, 2 and 3 weeks after embolization. Any abnormal signal intensity (SI) was evaluated. After MR imaging at 3 weeks, brain tissue was obtained for light microscopic (LM) examination using hematoxylin-eosin and Luxol fast blue staining, and for electron microscopic (EM) examination. The histologic and MRI findings were correlated.

Results: At 2 hours, lesions showed high SI at T2WI, iso- or low SI at T1WI, and strong enhancement at Gd-T1WI. The high SI seen at T2WI decreased thereafter, and most lesions became iso-intense. At week 3, however, small focal areas of high SI were seen in the grey matter of eight cats and in the white matter of three. The low SI noted at acute-stage T1WI subsequently became normal, though in the areas in which T2WI had depicted high SI, focal areas of low SI remained. Lesion enhancement demonstrated by Gd-T1WI decreased continuously from day 1, and at week 3, weak enhancement was seen at the margin of the remained hypointense lesions in the gray matter in five cats. At LM examination with hematoxylin-eosin staining revealed normal histologic findings in the greater part of an embolized lesion. Cystic change was observed in the gray matter of eight cats, and in the gray and white matter of three of the eight. At LM examination, Luxol fast blue, staining demonstrated demyelination around the cystic change occurring in the white matter, and EM examination of the embolized cortex revealed sporadic intracapillary fat vacuoles ($n=11$) and disruption of the blood-brain barrier ($n=4$). Most lesions were normal, however, and perivascular interstitial edema and cellular swelling were mild compared with the control side.

Conclusion: Experimental cerebral fat embolism was clearly demonstrated by T2WI and Gd-T1WI images obtained at all time points. The greater part of an embolized lesion showed reversible findings at MR and histologic examination; irreversible focal necrosis was, however, observed in gray and white matter at week 3.

Index words : Embolism, experimental
Embolism, fat
Magnetic resonance (MR), experimental
Brain, MR

Address reprint requests to : Hak Jin Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology, Pusan National University Hospital,
10, 1-Ga, Ami-dong Seo-gu, Pusan 602-739, Korea.
Tel. 82-51-240-7371 Fax. 82-51-244-7534 E-mail: hakjink@hyowon.pusan.ac.kr