

1

2 2 3 3

2002 3 4 5 1996 7 47.5 1 2 3 4 5 3

(1). (2, 1996 7 2002 3 5 가 37-59 47.2 4 (3, 1), 1 4 (3). 1 15% 가 (4). X (Thoramat, Siemens Medical Engineering Group. Erlangen, Germany) 120 KVP 140 KVP, 4 mAs 5 mAs (lung infiltrates) (appearance time) 가 (peak time)

1  
2  
3

2003 6 19

2003 8 13

가

38

12 mmHg

가

3

(2).

가

(1).

Table 1

1.2

3.2

가

(100%), 가

(60%). (fine

reticular pattern) (air space consolidation)

(60%) (Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

12.6

(2, 4, 9).

(2).

가

16.6

(2003 3 )

4 3 (60%)

1

B

1.2 3

가

가

가

15%

(ischemic

reperfusion injury)

(4, 9),

가

(6).

(7).

가

**Table 1.** Serial Chest X ray Findings of Reperfusion Edema

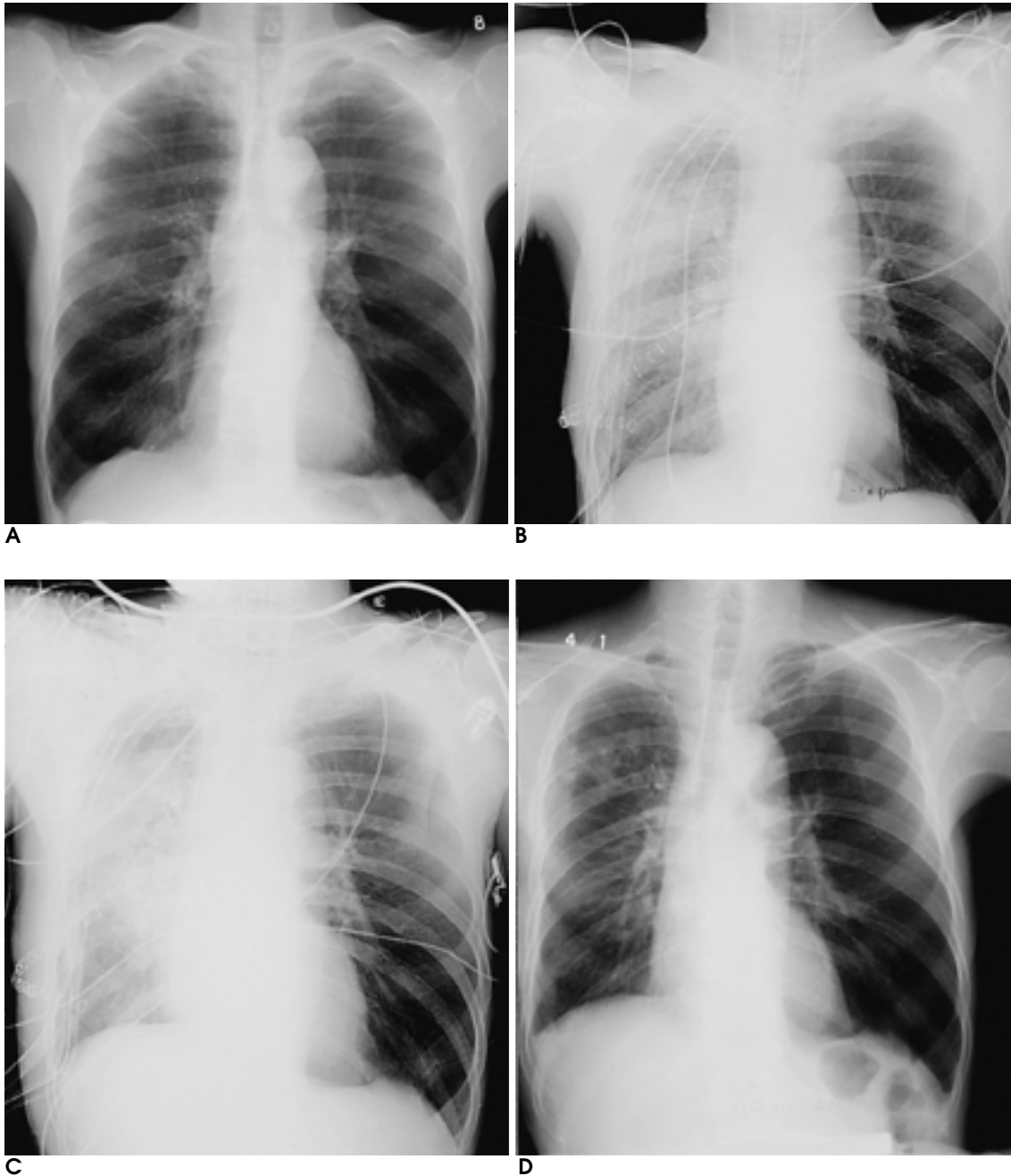
No. (sex/age)	Site	Apperance time		Peak time		Distribution of infiltrates
		Day	CXR	Day	CXR	
1 (M/57)	Right	1	FR and AC	3	AC	Perihilar, upper lung
2 (M/59)	Right	2	AC	3	AC	Perihilar, basal lung
3 (M/52)	Right	1	FR	4	AC	Perihilar, basal lung
4 (F/35)	Left	1	AC	1	AC	Perihilar, upper lung
5 (F/33)	Both	1	FR	5	AC	Perihilar, basal lung

Site: site of operation  
 CXR: chest x ray finding  
 FR: fine reticular pattern  
 AC: air space consolidation pattern

(2).

12.6 가 20 ,  
3 가 3 가

(1, 2, 3).



**Fig. 1.** 57- year old male patient of case 1.

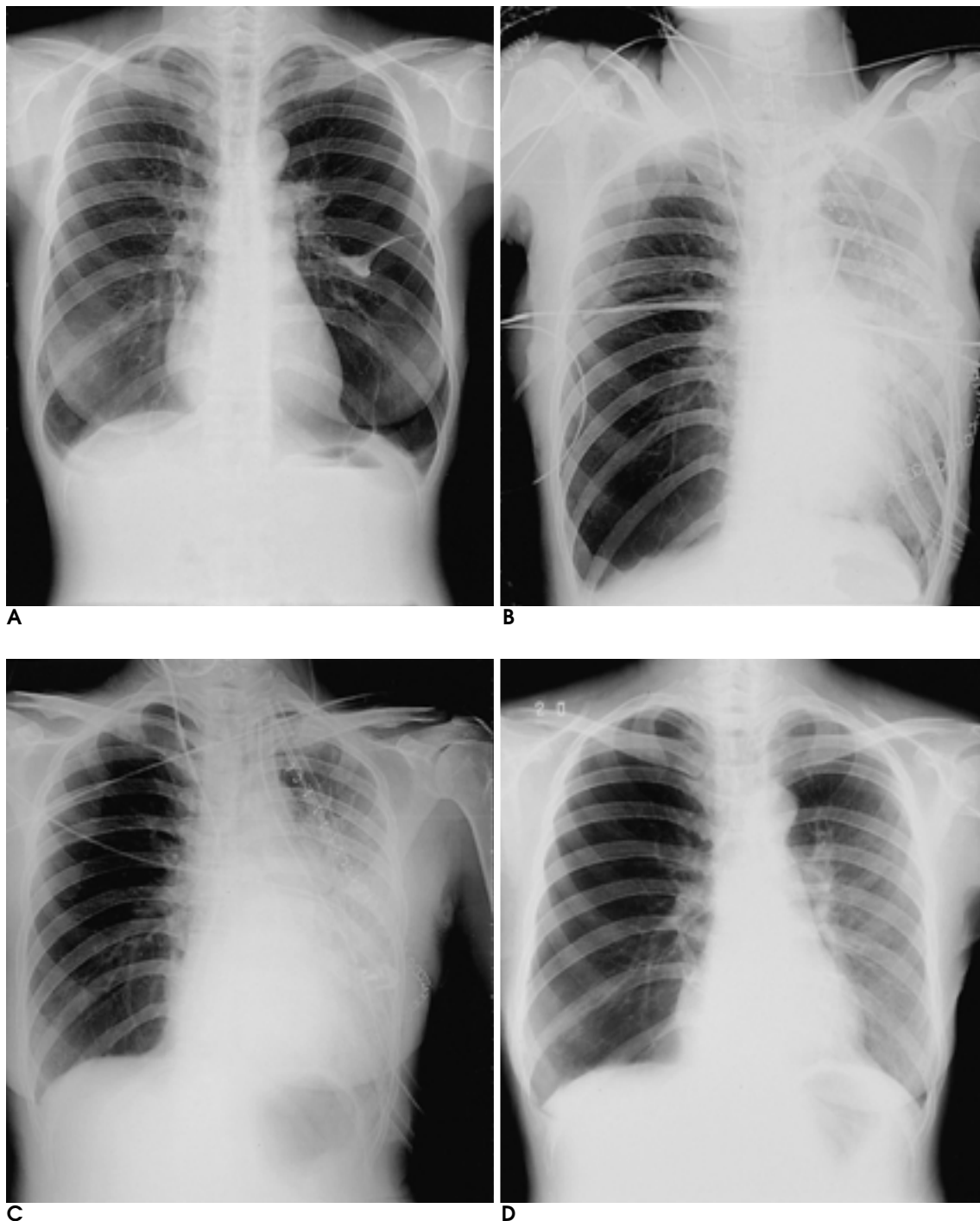
**A.** The radiograph taken on preoperative period shows hyperlucency of both lungs due to emphysema.

**B.** Radiograph obtained on day 1 shows fine reticular pattern and airspace consolidation simultaneously at perihilar and upper lung zone.

**C.** Radiograph obtained on day 3, right lung shows more increased density of airspace consolidation in entire lung, which means peak time of reperfusion edema.

**D.** After two and a half weeks, previously noted air space consolidation is markedly resolved without any special treatment. But some focal consolidation is still visualized.

(2).



**Fig. 2.** 36- year old female patient of case 4.

**A.** The radiograph taken on preoperative period shows hyperlucency of left lung and multiple huge bullae in left lung.

**B.** Left lung transplantation was performed. Radiograph obtained on day 1 shows airspace consolidation in perihilar area and upper lung of left lung.

**C.** Radiograph obtained on same day later shows maximal intensity and distribution of airspace consolidation.

**D.** Nine days after transplantation, radiograph shows disappearance of lung infiltrates in left lung, suggestive of disappearance of reperfusion edema.

가 .  
 , , ,  
 , , .  
 , , .  
 가 .  
 가(10), , ,  
 (surfactant) , , (11),  
 (uptake) (12), ,  
 (13), , E2 가  
 (14).  
 , 48  
 ,  
 , 5 3  
 .  
 ,  
 .

1. Montefusco CM, Veith FJ. Lung transplantation. *Surg Clin North Am* 1986; 66:503-515
2. Kundu S, Herman SJ, Winton TL. Reperfusion edema after lung

transplantation: radiologic manifestations. *Radiology* 1998;206:75-80

3. Anderson DC, Glazer HS, Semenkovich JW, et al. Lung transplant edema: chest radiography after lung transplantation-the first 10 days. *Radiology* 1995;195:275-281
4. Khan SU, Salloum J, O'Donovan PB, et al. Acute pulmonary edema after lung transplantation: the pulmonary reimplantation response. *Chest* 1999;116:187-194
5. Trulock EP. Lung transplantation. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997; 155:789-818
6. Kaiser LR, Cooper JD. The current status of lung transplantation. *Adv Surg* 1992;25:259-307
7. de Hoyos AL, Patterson GA, Maurer JR, Ramirez JC, Miller JD, Winton TL. Pulmonary transplantation. Early and late results. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1992;103:295-306
8. Halazs NA, Cantazaso A, Trumer MJ. Transplantation of the lung. *J Thorac Surg* 1973;65:581-587
9. King RC, Binns OA, Rodriguez F, et al. Reperfusion injury significantly impacts clinical outcome after pulmonary transplantation. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2000;69:1681-1685
10. Kaplan JD, Trulock EP, Cooper JD, Schuster DP. Pulmonary vascular permeability after lung transplantation. A positron emission tomographic study. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1992;145:954-957
11. Ochs M, Nenadic I, Fehrenbach A, et al. Ultrastructural alterations in intraalveolar surfactant subtypes after experimental ischemia and reperfusion. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1999;160:718-724
12. Karck M, Haverich A. Nifedipine and diltiazem reduce pulmonary edema formation during postischemic reperfusion of the rabbit lung. *Res Exp Med* 1992;192:137-144
13. Green CJ, Healing G, Lunec J, Fuller BJ, Simpkin S. Evidence of free-radical-induced damage in rabbit kidneys after simple hypothermic preservation and autotransplantation. *Transplantation* 1986;41:161-165
14. Bryan CL, Cohen DJ, Dew JA, Trinkle JK, Jenkinson SG. Glutathione decreases the pulmonary reimplantation response in canine lung autotransplants. *Chest* 1991;100:1694-1702

## Radiographic Manifestations of Reperfusion Edema after Transplantation<sup>1</sup>

Se Young Park, M.D., Tae Hoon Kim, M.D., Young Hoon Ryu, M.D., Sung Wook Moon, M.D.,  
Hyung Joong Kim, M.D.c, Chul Min Ahn, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Hyo Chae Paik, M.D.,  
Doo Yun Lee, M.D.<sup>3</sup>, Sang Jin Kim, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Research Institute of Radiological Science, Yonsei University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Yongdong Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine

<sup>3</sup>Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Yongdong Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine

**Purpose:** To elucidate the sequential radiologic manifestations of reperfusion edema after lung transplantation.

**Materials and Methods:** The study group comprised five consecutive lung transplant recipients (M:F = 3:2; mean age; 47.5 years) who between July 1996 and April 2002 underwent lung transplantation procedures (four, unilateral; one, bilateral) at our institution. We retrospectively reviewed the serial postoperative radiographs obtained and characterized the lung infiltrates.

**Results:** Lung infiltrates compatible with reperfusion edema were present in all patients (5/5). Reperfusion edema appeared on day 1 in four, and by day 2 in the other. In all transplanted lungs, infiltrates were found in the perihilar and basilar regions, and were scored as maximal on day 1 in one, day 3 in two, day 4 in one and day 5 in the other.

**Conclusion:** The recognition of sequential radiological manifestations helps identify recognition of reperfusion edema after lung transplantation.

**Index words :** Lung, transplantation  
Lung, radiography

Address reprint requests to : Sang Jin Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine,  
Research Institute of Radiological Science, Yonsei University, 146-92 Dogok-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul 135-270, Korea  
Tel. 82-2-3497-3513 Fax. 82-2-3462-5472 E-mail: kimydr@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr