

Gd-DTPA

: 가 가¹

: , 가 , 가 가

: 15 Sprague - Dawley . 1

, 2 , 3 1 , 4

12 90 30 30 5

1

: 2 가 가

($p < 0.01$). 1 3 , 1

3 2

가가 , 4 2 가 가

: Gd - DTPA 가

Gd - DTPA (Extracel -

lular Fluid Space, EFS) (3). 가

(Magnetic Reso - nance

Imaging, MRI) EFS 가

EFS 가

Gd - DTPA

1991 Fraghali (1) Gd - DTPA (3) 가

30 가가 , -

(blood - testicular barrier)

가가 , 100% Gd - DTPA MRI

가

가

Gd - DTPA 가 가

가 (2).

200 500 g 가 15 Sprague -

가 Dawley . 1 ($n=2$)

2 ($n=3$)

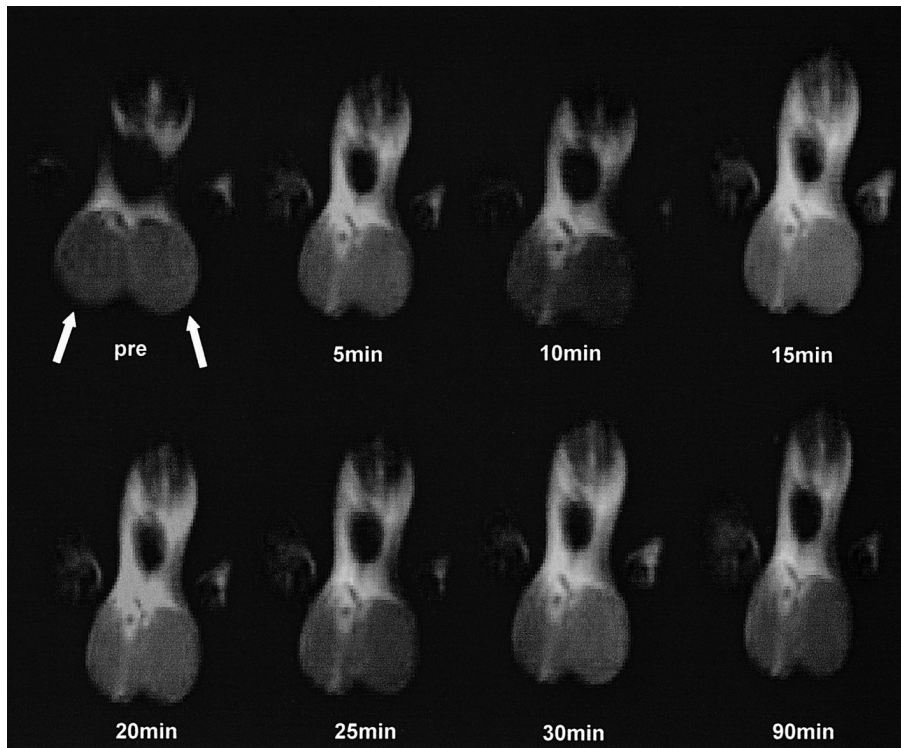
3 ($n=5$)

4 ($n=5$) 12

3
가

4
가

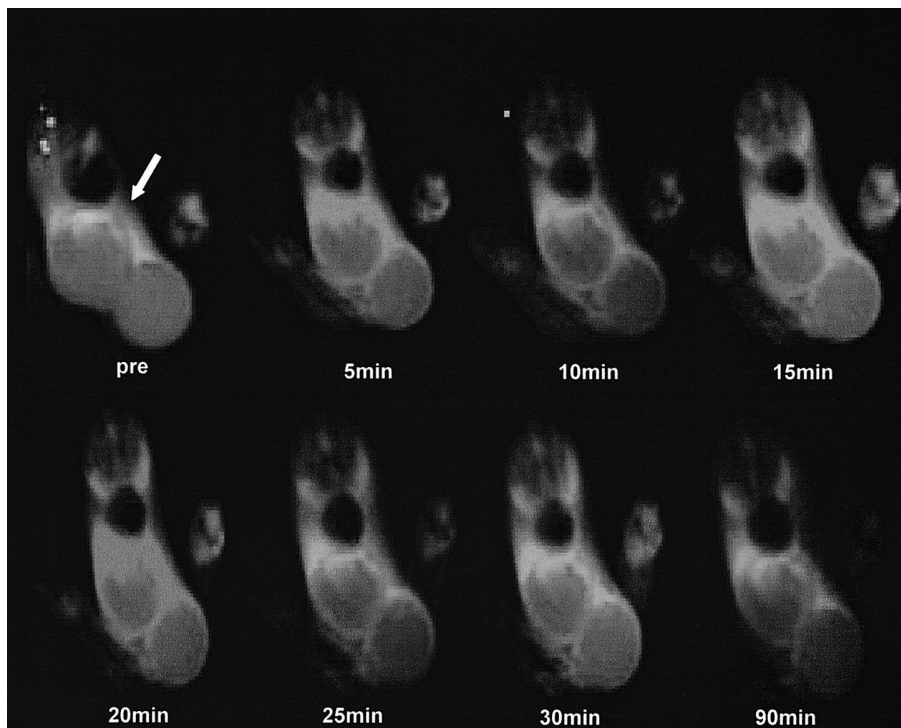
가



A

Fig. 3. A. Group I, 1-week follow-up. Normal testis showed mild enhancement then gradually washed out. It's normal enhancement pattern of testis (arrows).

B. Group III, 1-week follow-up. Group III showed constantly strong enhancement at focal affected area from 5 minutes to 90 minutes probably due to hyperemia by inflammation (arrow).



B

•

(18 - 20).



720



The infarcted testis showed subtle marginal enhancement at first then gradual centripetal enhancement. Around 90 minutes, the infarcted testis showed homogeneous enhancement. The infarcted testis is shrunken (arrow).

(3). 1

1 3 MRI

, 3 30

2 3 1

가 2 30

가 가 30

4 60

가 2 가 가 4

1

가

3

가

4

가

Gd - DTPA

MRI

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MR Imaging with Gd-DTPA Enhancement in the Testicular Ischemia in Rat Model: Evaluation of Testicular Viability¹

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Purpose: To find the magnetic resonance (MR) imaging patterns and to determine the viability in normal, infarcted and reversible ischemic testis of the rat.

Materials and Methods: Fifteen Sprague-Dawley rats were examined and they were divided into four groups. Group 1 was the control group, group 2 had a complete testicular artery ligation, group 3 had a complete ligation with reperfusion after 1 hour and group 4 had a complete ligation with reperfusion after 12 hours. All four groups were imaged every 5 minutes for 30 minutes. Delayed MR imaging was obtained every 30 minutes for 90 minutes. Two follow-up MR images were performed in all groups at a one-week interval. The signal intensity was measured in the normal testis, ischemic testis, and in muscle, water and fat in every rat at each time, with the phantom attached near the scrotum during the scanning. The signal intensities were analyzed statistically.

Results: On initial and 2-week follow-up examinations, the pattern of change differed among four groups ($p < 0.001$). Group 1 and Group 3 did not show any marked change over time at each examination. Group 3 showed strong enhancement at the first week follow-up. Group 2 showed steadily delayed enhancement at each examination. Group 4 had same pattern with the Group 2 with higher enhancement intensity in parallel.

Conclusion: MR images with Gd-DTPA could be useful for the diagnosis of damaged testicular tissue and for the determination of testicular viability.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR), contrast enhancement

Testis, infarction

Testis, torsion

Testis, abnormalities

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