



가

1

2 3

:

: 0.05 ml

가 가

20 ml

12

1 , 1 , 4 7

: 1

T1

12

5

가

. 1

12

12

9

가

3

3

1 mm

10

5

:

가

1

가

emulsion

가

(2, 3).

(1).

mannitol

(1).

가

가

가

가

가

(4 - 10).

(linoleic

25% mannitol

2

acid)

가

1  
2  
3

2004

(2004 - 01)

2004 7 7

2004 9 30

가

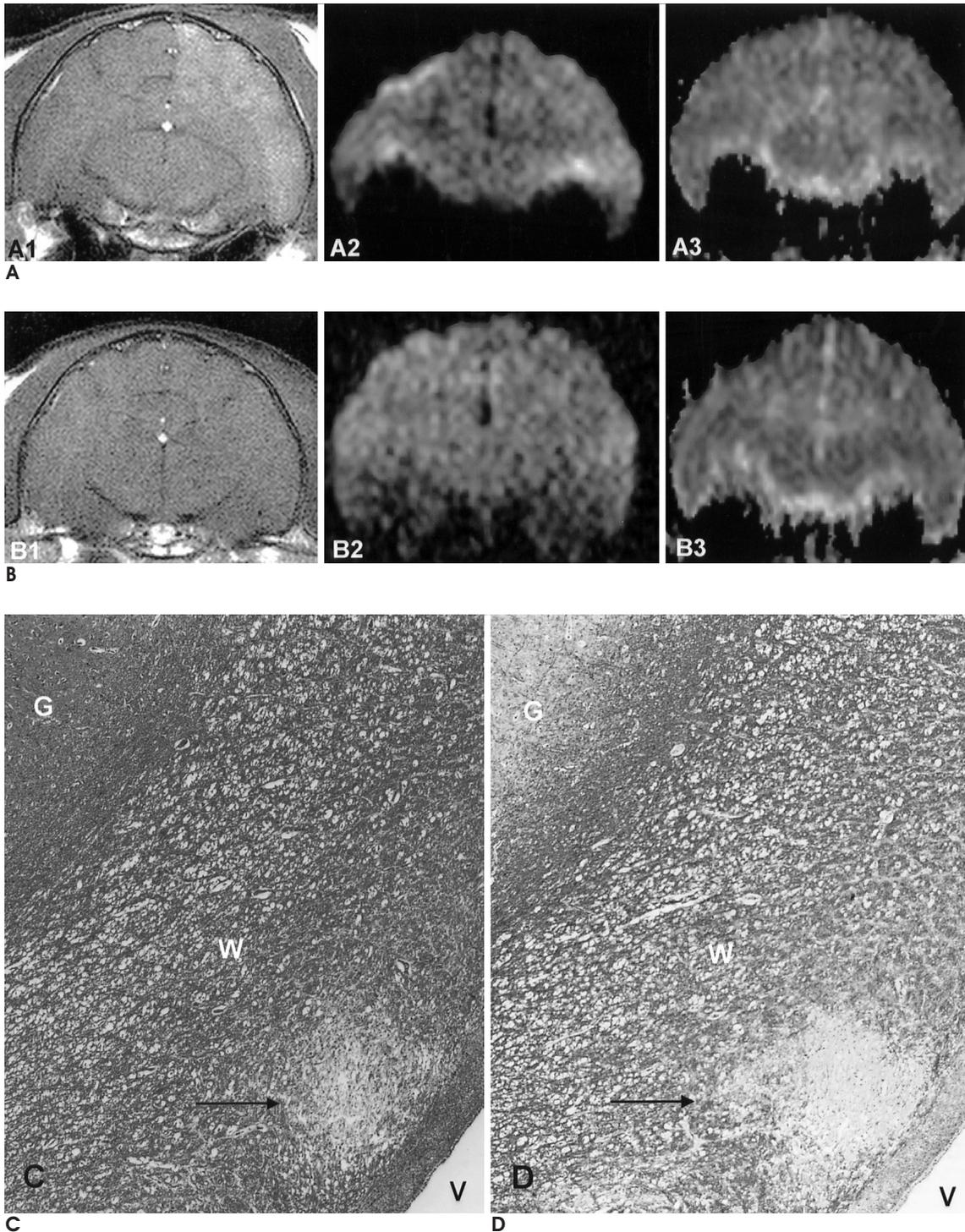
2.98 kg 15  
(ketamine HCl , , ,  
) 2.5 mg/kg (xylazine, , , sodium thiopental  
) 0.125 mg/kg  
18 - (Insyte: Becken Dickinson 4  
Vascular Access, Utah, U.S.A.) 3.0 F mm  
(Microferret - 18 Infusion Catheter, William Cook 1  
Eroupe, Bjaeverskov, Denmark) mm<sup>3</sup>  
(linoleic acid: cis - 9,cis - 12 - octadecadienoid 2.5% (lanthanum nitrate)  
acid, C18H32O2, molecular weight 280.5, Sigma, St. Louis, glutaraldehyde (pH 7.2)  
MO, U.S.A.) 0.05 ml 1 ml , 20 ml  
20 ml 3 - way stopcock Luxol fast blue hematoxylin -  
1 ml 가 2 eosin . Luxol fast blue  
, hematoxylin - eosin  
5  
가 35.5 - 36.5 2 1 - 4  
0.1 mole 1%  
OsO<sub>4</sub> 2 poly/Bed 812 resin  
(Polysciences, PA, U.S.A.) 37  
T1 12 , 45 48 1  
(apparent diffusion coefficient map image) micron toluidine blue  
1 , 1 , 4 7 ultramicrotome (Leica, Vien, Austria)  
uranyl acetate lead citrate  
(JEM 1200 EX - II ; JEOL ,  
1.5 - T MR Tokyo , Japan )  
scanner (Sonata, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
T1  
(repetition time) [TR] = 320 ms,  
(echo time) [TE] = 20 ms, (section thickness)  
4 mm, (gap) 0.1 mm, 70 - 75 mm , 2  
, 210 × 256  
15 1 3  
130 mm, 128 , 4 mm, 12 . 2  
0.1 mm, 96 × 160 1  
x, y z (average image)  
(b value) 0 1,000 sec/mm<sup>2</sup>  
MR  
0.2 mmol/kg 1 T1  
gadopentate dimeglumine (Magnevist, Schering, 12  
Germany) 5 가

(Table 1, Fig. A1 - C1).

(Table 1, Fig. A2 - C2).

1

12



**Fig. 1.** MR imaging findings of one hour (**A**) and one day (**B**) after infusion of linoleic acid emulsion. Gd-enhanced T1-weighted (Gd-T1WI; A1, B1), diffusion-weighted (DWI; A2, B2) and apparent diffusion coefficient map (ADC map; A3, B3). Left cerebral cortex shows mild, diffuse lesional enhancement on Gd-T1WI (A1), mild hyperintensity on DWI (A2) and isointensity on ADC map (A3) at 1 hour. At day 1, all the lesions show isointensity without enhancement (B1 - B3). Light microscopic findings of the same cat show a small focal necrosis (arrow) in hematoxylin-eosin stain (**C**,  $\times 300$ ) and an area of demyelination (arrow) in Luxol-fast blue stain (**D**,  $\times 300$ ). G: gray matter, W: white matter, V: ventricle

(lysosome)

(Fig. 2A). 2

12 9  
3 4 1 mm (0.05 - 1 mm)  
가 (Fig. 1C).

(Fig. 2B).

(Fig. 1D).

10 ( 5

10 , 5 - 6

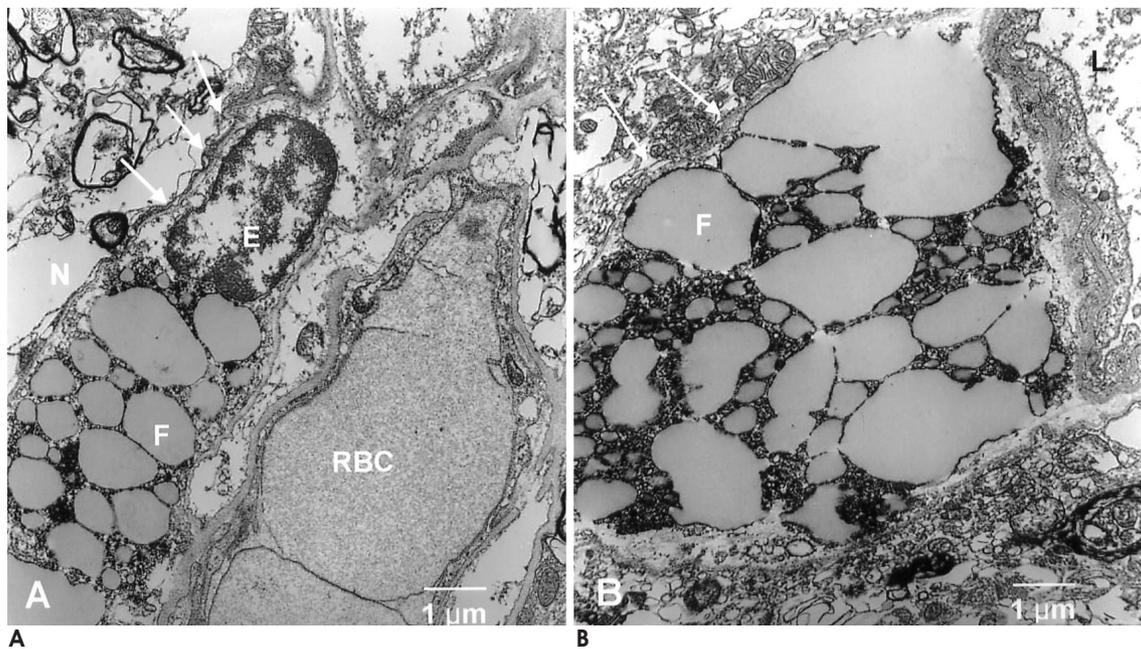
10

3

**Table 1.** Signal Intensities of Magnetic Resonance Images after Infusion of Linoleic Acid Emulsion in 12 Cats

No	1 hour			Day 1		
	Gd-T1WI	DWI	ADC	Gd-T1WI	DWI	ADC
1	present	iso	iso	absent	iso	iso
2	present	iso	iso	absent	iso	iso
3	present	hyper	iso	absent	iso	iso
4	present	hyper	iso	absent	iso	iso
5	present	iso	iso	absent	iso	iso
6	present	hyper	iso	absent	iso	iso
7	present	hyper	iso	absent	iso	iso
8	present	hyper	iso	absent	iso	iso
9	present	iso	iso	absent	iso	iso
10	present	iso	iso	absent	iso	iso
11	present	iso	iso	absent	iso	iso
12	present	iso	iso	absent	iso	iso

No: number of cats, Gd-T1WI: Gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted image, DWI: diffusion-weighted image, ADC: apparent diffusion coefficient map image, hyper: hyperintensity, iso: isointensity, present: yes enhancement, absent: no enhancement



**Fig. 2.** Electron microscopic findings of the gray matter of cats (A: #5, B: #6, ×6,000) show multiple, small (< 3 μm) fat vacuoles surrounded and divided by lysosomes within the cytoplasm of the endothelium. The neuropils are slightly edematous. The basement membranes (arrows) are not destructed. F: fat vacuole, L: endothelial lumen, RBC: red blood cell, N: neuropil

가

(11)

(1).

가 1 mm

가

(12).

가

가

(13)

(20-22).

가

(13-18).

5

10

2, 3

가

(14, 19)

1

가

2, 3

가

3

가

가

가

1

(lipophilic)

(23, 24).

가

1

가 4

(1).

가

(4-10)

T2

T2

(16-18) T2

가 (1)

T2

가

가

가

(11).

가

1

3

1

가가 28%

4

1 mm

( ) .

1 mm

가

3

4

가

가

가

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## The Effect of Micro-Particles of Linoleic Acid Emulsion on the Blood-Brain Barrier in Cats<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Department of Radiology, Daedong Hospital

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the permeability change of the blood-brain barrier and the reversibility of the embolized lesions induced with a fat-emulsion technique by using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and we also wished to evaluate the resultant histologic findings in cat brains.

**Materials and Methods:** MR imaging was scheduled serially at 1 hour, day 1, day 4 and day 7 after infusion of linoleic acid-emulsion (0.05 ml linoleic acid + 20 ml saline) to the internal carotid artery in 12 cats. Abnormal signal intensity or contrast enhancement was evaluated on diffusion-weighted images (DWIs), the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps, and gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted images (Gd-T1WIs) at the stated times. MR imaging was stopped if the lesion shows isointensity and no contrast enhancement was observed at the acquisition time, and then brain tissue was harvested and examined. Light microscopic (LM) and electron microscopic (EM) examinations were performed.

**Results:** The embolized lesions appeared as isointensities ( $n=7$ ) or mild hyperintensities ( $n=5$ ) on DWIs, as isointensities ( $n=12$ ) on the ADC maps, and as contrast enhancements ( $n=12$ ) on Gd-T1WIs at 1 hour. The lesions showed isointensity on DWIs and the ADC maps, and as no contrast enhancement for all cats at day 1. The LM findings revealed small ( $< 1$  cm) focal necrosis and demyelination in three cats. EM examinations showed minimal findings of small ( $< 3 \mu\text{m}$ ) fat globules within the endothelial wall ( $n=10$ ) and mild swelling of the neuropils ( $< 5 \mu\text{m}$ ). Widening of the interstitium or morphologic disruption of the endothelial wall was not seen.

**Conclusion:** Cerebral fat embolism induced by linoleic acid emulsion revealed vasogenic edema and reversible changes as depicted on the MR images. These results might help us to understand the mechanisms of fat on the blood-brain barrier, and this technique could be used as a basic model for research of the effects of drugs on the disrupted blood-brain barrier, and also as a research model for the chemotherapeutic effects of drugs of the brain tumors.

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

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