

emulsion : Triolein  
가  
: 10 triolein 0.1 ml 20 ml  
30 3 10 20 ml  
T1  
: 30 , 3  
30  
3  
( $p < 0.05$ ).  
: Triolein emulsion

(blood - retinal barrier) 가 ,  
(blood - aqueous barrier) 가 (blood - ocular barrier)  
(retinal capillary endothelial cells) 1 - 2  
(retinal pigmented epithelial cells) (5).  
(1). 3 2 triolein emulsion 1 - 3 가  
, 3 1 (6). 가  
(2).  
, . Triolein emulsion  
(3).  
, triolein emulsion 가

---

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>4</sup>가  
2003 (2005 - 43)  
2005 8 2 2005 11 11

3.2 kg

20 (ketamine HCl, (xylazine, ) 2.5 mg/kg ) 0.125 mg/kg

18 - (Insyte: Becken Dickinson Vascular Access, Utah, U.S.A.)

3.0 F (Microferret - 18 Infusion Catheter, William Cook Eroupe, Bjaeverskov, Denmark)

Triolein emulsion triolein (neutral triglyceride triolein) (1, 2, 3 - tri [cis - 9 - octadecenoyl] glycerol, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.) 0.1 ml 1 ml , 20 ml

20 ml 3 - way stopcock

1 ml 2

triolein 가

10 ( ) triolein

emulsion 5

10

triolein emulsion 20 ml

가 34.5 - 36.50

T1

triolein emulsion 30 3

**Table 1.** Mean Contrast Enhancement Ratios

		Normal Eye			Pathologic Eye		
		AC	PC	V	AC	PC	V
Control Gr. (n = 10)	30 m	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00
	3 hr	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.01
Experimental Gr. (n = 10)	30 m	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.18	0.00
	3 hr	0.02	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.37*	0.00

\*: In the experimental group, mean contrast enhancement ratios of the posterior chamber in the embolized eye in 3 hours MR images significantly increase compared with those in 30 minutes MR images by Wilcoxon signed rank test ( $p < 0.05$ ). AC; anterior chamber, PC; posterior chamber, V; vitreus, Gr.; group, m; minutes, hr; hours

1.5T MR 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, 3

, 2, 210 × 256 210 × 180

0.2 mmol/kg

gadopentate dimeglumine (Magnevist, Schering, Germany)

triolein

emulsion (round region of interest)

가 가

0.5 - 0.7 mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.1 - 0.2 mm<sup>2</sup>,

0.25 - 0.30 mm<sup>2</sup>

2

(CER = [SI (signal intensity) on postcontrast - SI on precontrast]/ SI on precontrast) 30 3

Kruskal Wallist test Dunn's Multiple Comparison test, Wilcoxon signed rank test

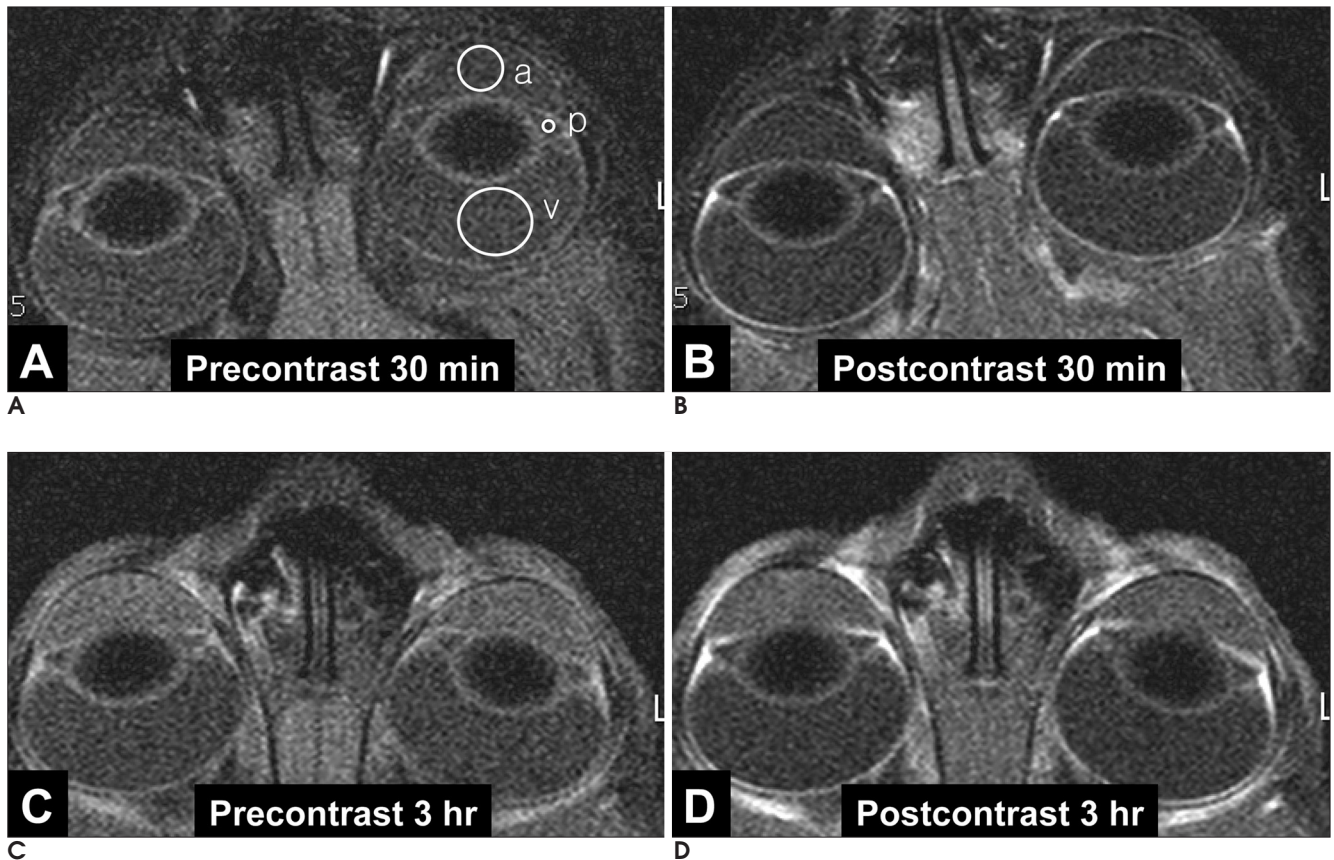
$p$  0.05

**Table 2.** Mean Delayed Contrast Enhancement Ratios

	Normal Eye			Pathologic Eye		
	AC	PC	V	AC	PC	V
Control Gr. (n = 10)	0.84	0.15	0.05	0.79	0.21	0.07
Experimental Gr. (n = 10)	0.88	0.30	0.12	1.11	1.00*	0.17

\*: Mean delayed contrast enhancement ratios (= [signal intensity of postcontrast image of 3 hours - signal intensity of precontrast image of 30 minutes]/signal intensity of precontrast image of 30 minutes) of the posterior chamber in the embolized eye of the experimental group are significantly high compared with those of the embolized eye of the control group, contralateral normal eyes of the control or experimental group by Kruskal Wallis test with Dunn's Multiple Comparison test ( $p < 0.05$ ). AC; anterior chamber, PC; posterior chamber, V; vitreus, Gr.; group

30 T1  
(Figs. 1A and 2A) 30 T1  
(Figs. 1B and 2B). T1  
(Figs. 1C and 2C)  
가  
T1  
(Fig. 2C).  
3 T1  
(Figs. 1D and 2D).  
30 3  
T1  
(Figs. 1D and 2D).



**Fig. 1.** T1-weighted (TR/TE/NEX = 320/20/2) axial images of a cat in the control group. 30 minutes after embolization (A: precontrast, B: postcontrast). The anterior chamber (a), posterior chamber (p) and the vitreous (v) of the embolized eye (right) with normal saline and the contralateral eye (left) show homogenous low signal intensity on precontrast image (A). Three chambers in both eyes reveal no contrast enhancement on postcontrast image (B). 3 hours after embolization (C: precontrast, D: postcontrast). The anterior and posterior chambers demonstrate delayed contrast enhancement on precontrast image (C). No further enhancement in each chamber is seen on postcontrast image (D). Circles on the left eye (A) represent regions of interest where quantitative analysis of signal intensity was performed in the anterior, posterior chambers and the vitreous.

T1

(Figs. 1 and 2).

30 3

Table 1

가 37% 가

3

0 - 18%

(p &gt; 0.05).

가

가

가 (p &gt; 0.05) 30

3

가 (p = 0.0371 by

Wilcoxon signed rank test)

(p &gt; 0.05).

(p &lt; 0.05).

가

가

가

30

T1

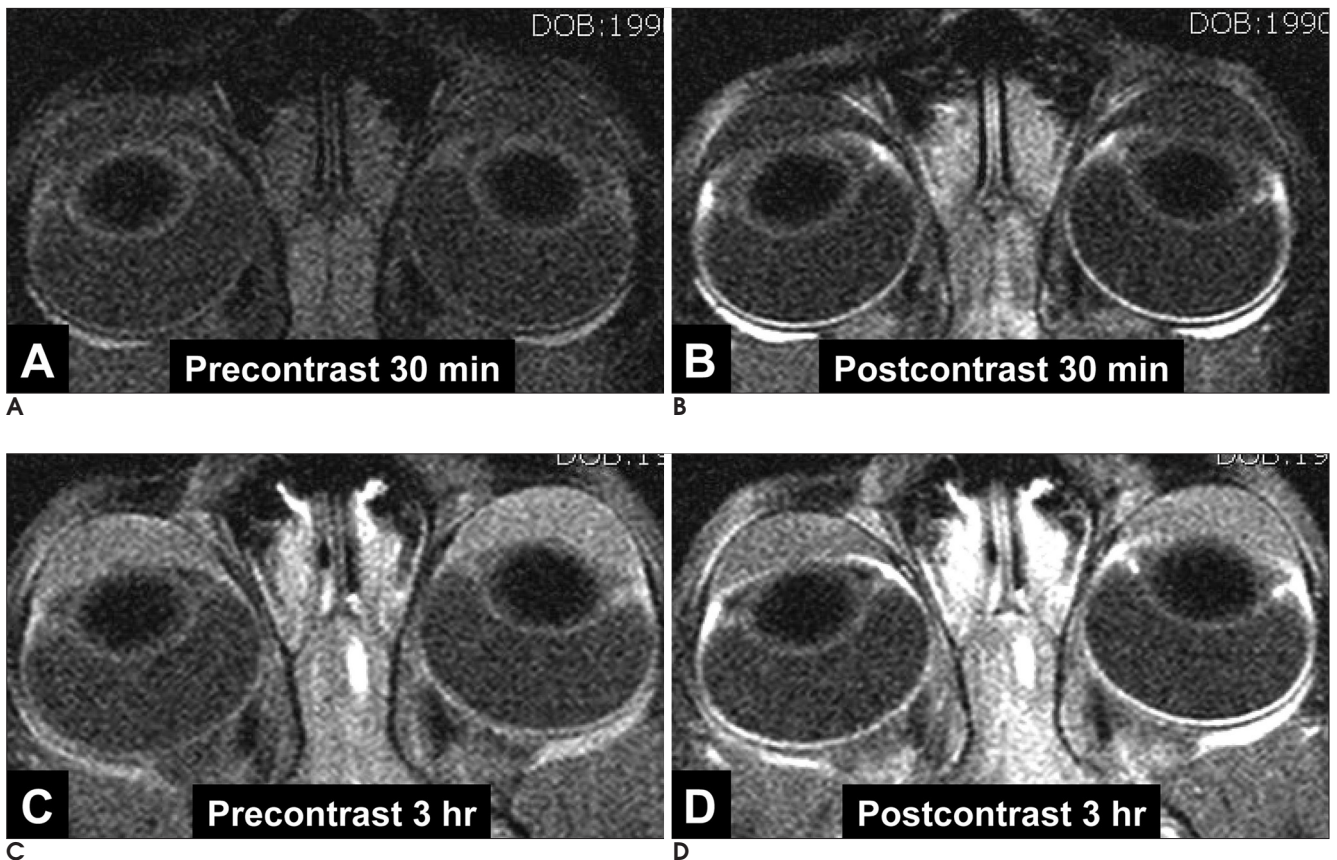
3

T1

가

(p &gt; 0.05).

가



**Fig. 2.** T1-weighted (320/20/2) axial images of a cat in the experimental group. 30 minutes after embolization (A: precontrast, B: postcontrast). The anterior, posterior chambers and the vitreus of the embolized eye (left) with triolein emulsion and the contralateral eye (right) show homogenous low signal intensity on precontrast image (A). Three chambers in both eyes reveal no contrast enhancement on postcontrast image (B). 3 hours after embolization (C: precontrast, D: postcontrast). The anterior and posterior chambers of the embolized eye reveal stronger delayed contrast enhancement than those of the contralateral eye on precontrast image (C). The vitreus shows no delayed contrast enhancement. Postcontrast enhancement (D) demonstrates no further enhancement in either chamber.

(7 - 9).  
 laser flowmetry  
 가 가 (10).  
 Manfre (11).  
 Gadolinium 590  
 가  
 가 (12)  
 triolein emulsion  
 가 가  
 가 triolein emulsion  
 (6, 13) (14)  
 가 1980  
 (7 - 9,11,15 - 19).  
 (integrity)  
 triolein emulsion 가  
 (20)  
 triolein emulsion  
 triolein emulsion  
 가 가

1. Stewart PA, Tuor UI. Blood-eye barriers in the rat: correlation of ultrastructure with function. *J Comp Neurol* 1994;340:566-576
2. Harris A, Bingaman DP, Ciulla TA, Martin BJ. *Retinal and choroidal blood flow in health and disease*. In Ryan SJ. Retina 3rd ed. St. Louis : Mosby, 2001:68-88
3. Cunha-Vaz J. The blood-ocular barriers. *Surv Ophthalmol* 1979;23: 279-296
4. Munzenrider JE. Uveal melanomas. Conservation treatment. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am* 2001;15:389-402
5. Kroll RA, Neuwelt EA. Outwitting the blood-brain barrier for therapeutic purposes: osmotic opening and other means. *Neurosurgery* 1998;42:1083-1099
6. Kim HJ, Lee CH, Kim HG, Lee SD, Son SM, Kim YW, et al. Reversible MR changes in the cat brain after cerebral fat embolism induced by triolein emulsion. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2004;25:958-63 Erratum in: *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2004;25:1301
7. Kolodny NH, Goode ST, Ryan W, Freddo TF. Evaluation of therapeutic effectiveness using MR imaging in a rabbit model of anterior uveitis. *Exp Eye Res* 2002;74:483-491
8. Sen HA, Berkowitz BA, Ando N, de Juan E Jr. In vivo imaging of breakdown of the inner and outer blood-retinal barriers. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1992;33:3507-3512
9. Berkowitz BA, Tofts PS, Sen HA, Ando N, de Juan E Jr. Accurate and precise measurement of blood-retinal barrier breakdown using dynamic Gd-DTPA MRI. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1992;33: 3500-3506
10. Rankin AJ, Krohne SG, Glickman NW, Glickman LT, Stiles J. Laser flaremetric evaluation of experimentally induced blood-aqueous barrier disruption in cats. *Am J Vet Res* 2002;63:750-756
11. Manfre L, Midiri M, Giuffre G, Mangiameli A, Cardella G, Ponte F, et al. Blood-ocular barrier damage: use of contrast-enhanced MRI. *Eur Radiol* 1997;7:110-114
12. Kolodny NH, Freddo TF, Lawrence BA, Suarez C, Bartels SP. Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging confirmation of an anterior protein pathway in normal rabbit eyes. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1996;37:1602-1607
13. Kim HJ, Pyeun YS, Kim YW, Cho BM, Lee TH, Moon TY, et al. A model for research on the blood-brain barrier disruption induced by unsaturated fatty acid emulsion. *Invest Radiol* 2005;40:270-6
14. Kim KN, Kim HJ, Lee SD, Moon TY, Lee SH, Lee JW, et al. Effect of triolein emulsion on the blood-testis barrier in cats. *Invest Radiol* 2004;39:445-9
15. Frank JA, Dwyer AJ, Girton M, Knop RH, Sank VJ, Gansow OA, et al. Opening the blood-ocular barrier demonstrated by contrast-enhanced MR imaging. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1986;10:912-916
16. Plehwe WE, McRobbie DW, Lerski RA, Kohner EM. Quantitative magnetic resonance imaging in assessment of the blood-retinal barrier. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1988;29:663-670
17. Berkowitz BA, Sato Y, Wilson CA, de Juan E. Blood-retinal barrier breakdown investigated by real-time magnetic resonance imaging after gadolinium-diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid injection. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1991;32:2854-2860
18. Arrindell EL, Wu JC, Wolf MD, Nanda S, Han DP, Wong EC, et al. High-resolution magnetic resonance imaging evaluation of blood-retinal barrier integrity following transscleral diode laser treatment. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1995;113:96-102
19. Trick GL, Liggett J, Levy J, Adamsons I, Edwards P, Desai U, et al. Dynamic contrast enhanced MRI in patients with diabetic macular

edema: initial results. *Exp Eye Res* 2005;81:97-102  
 20. Kim HJ, Lee JH, Lee CH, Lee SH, Moon TY, Cho BM, et al.  
 Experimental cerebral fat embolism: embolic effects of triolein and

oleic acid depicted by MR imaging and electron microscopy. *AJNR*  
*Am J Neuroradiol* 2002;23:1516-1523

J Korean Radiol Soc 2006;54:155 - 160

## Experimental Model for Research on the Blood-Ocular Barrier<sup>1</sup>

Hak Jin Kim, M.D., Seung Youn Jea, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Jae Sung Park, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Yong Woo Kim, M.D.<sup>3</sup>,  
 Byung Rae Park, M.D.<sup>4</sup>, Yeon Joo Jung, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Medical Research Institute and <sup>2</sup>Ophthalmology, Pusan National University,

<sup>3</sup>Department of Radiology, Inje University,

<sup>4</sup>Department of Radiology, Catholic University

**Purpose:** The eyeball has 2 blood-ocular barriers, i.e., the blood-retinal and blood-aqueous barriers. The purpose of this study was to evaluate if triolein emulsion could disrupt the barriers, and we wanted to suggest as an experimental model for future blood-ocular barrier studies.

**Materials and Methods:** The triolein emulsion was made of 0.1 ml triolein and 20 ml normal saline, and this was infused into the carotid artery of ten cats (the experimental group). As a control group, only normal saline was infused in another ten cats. Precontrast and postcontrast T1-weighted MR images were obtained at 30 minutes and 3 hours after embolization in both groups. The signal intensities were evaluated qualitatively and quantitatively in the anterior and posterior chambers and also in the vitreous fluid. Statistical analysis was performed by employing the Kruskal Wallist test, Dunn's Multiple Comparison test and the Wilcoxon signed rank test.

**Results:** In the control group, no contrast enhancement was demonstrated in the anterior or posterior chamber or in the vitreous fluid of the ipsilateral or contralateral eyeball on the 30 minutes MR images. The anterior chambers of the ipsilateral and contralateral eyeballs revealed delayed contrast enhancement on the 3 hour MR images. In the experimental group, the 30 minute-postembolization MR images were not different from those of the control group. The 30 minute-postembolization MR images demonstrated delayed contrast enhancement in the anterior chamber of the ipsilateral and contralateral eyeballs and in the posterior chamber of the ipsilateral eyeball. The delayed contrast enhancement of the posterior chamber of the ipsilateral eyeball was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The present study demonstrated significant contrast enhancement in the posterior chamber with infusion of the triolein emulsion, and this can serve as a model for blood-aqueous barrier studies.

**Index words :** Embolism, experimental studies

Orbit, MR

Embolism, fat

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