

1

2

:
 : 60W, 60
 :
 : 1.4 cm ± 0.1 1.3 - 1.5 cm
 1.7 cm 1.5 cm ± 0.1 1.3 -
 가 0.58 0.92 shape factor 0.8
 . 가 1 mm
 0.1 mm
 : 가
 ,
 ,

(1-3),

(4).

가

가

가

(5)

가

,

가

가

가.

12

4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

1-2

(6-12)

5 cm

10

1

2

1999 3 30

1999 7 30

가

24 25-30 kg 0.05 mm 가

2 Zoletil 50(125 mg tiletamine and 125 mg zolazepam, Virbac, France) 5 ml 0.2 ml/kg 1 ml 10 %

가 1

cm Hematoxylin-Eosin 가

1 6 가 40

24 12

2 SAS (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, U.S.A.) Wil-

10 5 - 8 mm coxon Rank Sums test Shape factor

가

가 shape factor(shape factor Analysis Pro 2.11 (SIS, Munster, Germany)

1 가 1

[Shape factor = $4 \cdot \frac{\text{area}}{\text{perimeter}^2}$; = , area = , perimeter =] Shape factor

35 1:1

가 25

Shape factor

가 가 1.5 mm (range, 1.3-1.5 cm), 1.4 cm \pm 0.1

Lemons (13) 0.1 mm , 4.6 cm \pm 0.4 (range, 4-5.3 cm)

0.4 mm , , 35 가.

1:1 가 1 mm 10

40 1.5 cm \pm 0.1 (range, 1.3-1.7 cm)

2450MHz Micro-

taze HSE-5M(Nippon Shoji Kaiwa.Ltd, Osaka, Japan)

15 mA, 60 W 60

(needle type electrode)

16 G(1.65 mm) 가

2 mm

(Fig.1). 14 G

2.5 cm

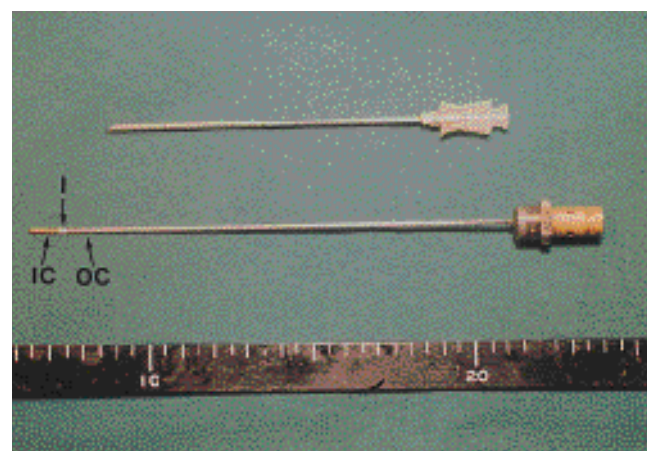


Fig. 1. The microwave electrode(14G) and guiding catheter (16G). OC= outer conductor, IC= inner conductor, I= insulator.

1 cm
가 6
2 mm
1.4 cm \pm 0.1 (range, 1.3-1.6
cm)
(range, 1.5-1.7 cm)
(Wilcoxon Rank Sums test, $p < .05$) (Table 1).

(1)

가 (Fig. 2)
shape factor 0.8
0.58 0.92

가 (Fig. 3).

Table 1. Microwave Coagulation Lesion Size with and Without Nearby Vessels.

With Nearby Vessel	Without Nearby Vessel
1.3 cm	1.7 cm
1.5 cm	1.6 cm
1.3 cm	1.5 cm
1.6 cm	1.5 cm
1.4 cm	
1.5 cm	

(2)

1
가
3
가

Table 2. Shape Factors and Diameter of Vessels

SF	Vessel Diameter(mm) at Margin	Vessel Diameter(mm) Within 1.5mm Radius
0.82		p0.6, p0.1, p0.7, p0.5, pt0.8
0.77	p 0.4, p 0.3, pt 0.3	p 2, p 0.4
0.76	pt 1.6, p 0.4, h 0.6, h 0.5, ht0.7	
0.79	pt 1.1, pt 0.3, h 1.0, h 0.6, ht 0.5, ht 0.6	
0.66	p 3, p 0.6, p 0.5, h 0.6, h 0.4, ht 1	
0.72	pt 0.5, pt 2.5, h3	
0.75	p 0.4, p 0.1,	p 0.3
0.73	p 0.3, pt 1,	h 0.4
0.71	p 0.3, p 0.1, p 0.4, p 0.5	h 1, h 0.4
0.73	p 0.3, p 0.5	p 9
0.65	p 0.3, p 0.3, pt 0.9, h 0.6	h 0.7
0.80	pt 0.1, p 0.3, h 1.8	p 2
0.75	p 0.3, p 0.2, p 0.2, h 0.5, h 0.4, h 0.4	
0.76	p 0.3, p 0.2, p 0.2, pt 0.5, h 1.5	h 0.7
0.87	p 0.3, ht 1.8, ht 2	
0.87	p 0.1, h 0.5	
0.89	p 0.9, p 0.5, h 0.6, h 1.1	p 0.5, p 0.3
0.92	ht 0.9, ht 0.3	
0.86	pt 0.1, h 0.6, h 1, h 2.3	
0.8	p 0.1, h 1.1, h2	p 0.1
0.86		
0.86	pt 0.5, pt 0.3, pt 0.3, h 1.6, h 0.4	p 0.5
0.58	p 0.4, h1	
0.9	h 0.6	h 1.2
0.85	p 0.1, p 0.3, h 0.7	

SF= shape factor, p = portal vein, pt = portal vein thrombosis, h = hepatic vein, ht = hepatic vein thrombosis

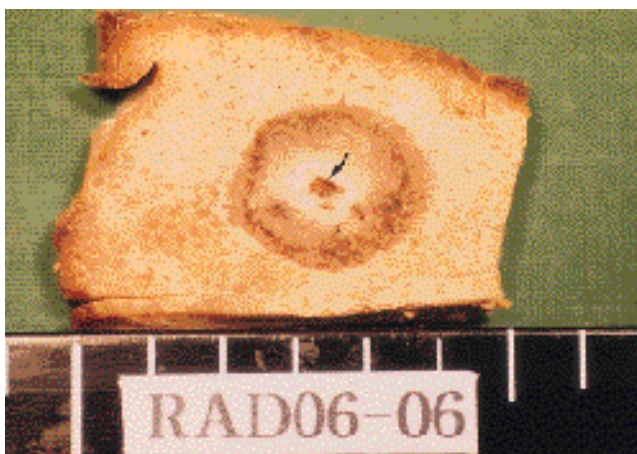


Fig. 2. Bisected gross specimen of 1-day-old lesion. Gross pathology of typically well-demarcated, round coagulation lesion in normal porcine liver. Arrow= Electrode path.

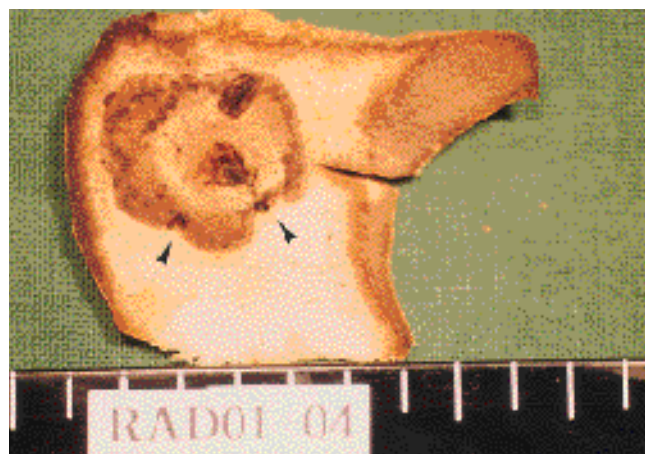


Fig. 3. Bisected gross specimen of 1-day-old lesion. Two small portal vein-hepatic artery complexes (arrowheads) run through parallel to the electrode at the margin of lesion limit the damage and cause focal dimples.

PV= portal vein, HV= hepatic vein

PV(n= 11)	HV(n= 12)
4.3	1.9
7.0	0.5
3.0	1.3
7.3	0.5
16.0	0.2
5.5	3.1
0.8	0.3
3.9	1.6
11.5	1.0
2.2	0.9
13.3	1.2
	0.7

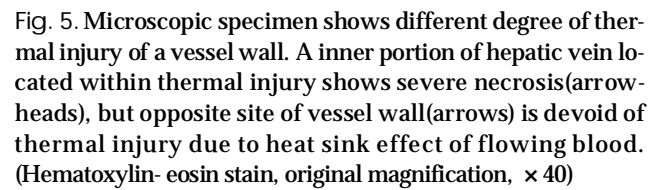


Fig. 5. Microscopic specimen shows different degree of thermal injury of a vessel wall. A inner portion of hepatic vein located within thermal injury shows severe necrosis (arrow-heads), but opposite site of vessel wall (arrows) is devoid of thermal injury due to heat sink effect of flowing blood. (Hematoxylin- eosin stain, original magnification, $\times 40$)

(Fig. 5).

30%

0.1 mm
가

0.75 mm

가 1 mm

가 34

가 11 ,

가 12

가 4 ,
3 ,

가 3 ,

가 1

(Table 3).

가

10 GHz

433, 915, 2450 MHz

가

(14).

(6),

Goldberg (16)

$$(15),$$

가

58.5 °C

가

가

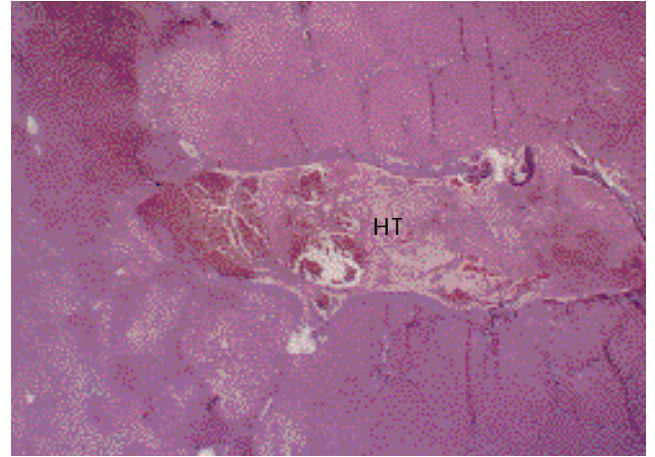
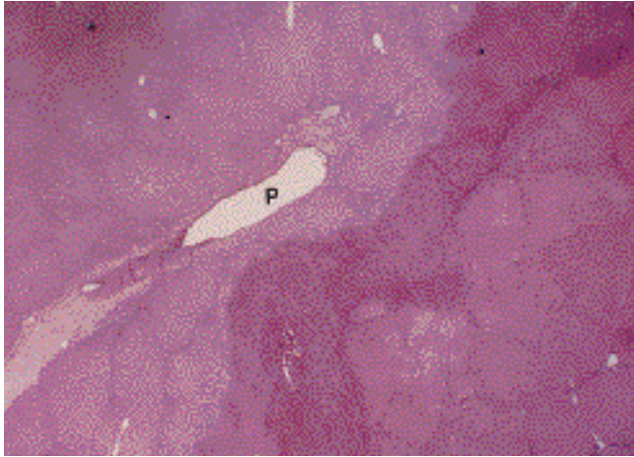
가

가

(17).

가

Shape factor

[illegible]

가

가

가

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Effects of Intrahepatic Blood Vessels on Size and Shape of Microwave Coagulation¹

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Purpose : To determine the effects of blood vessels on the size and shape of microwave coagulation.

Materials and Methods : Microwave coagulation was performed with 60 W output and 60 second duration. In the first experiment five ex-vivo porcine livers were used to determine the size of the coagulation area and its reproducibility. The second experiment involved the used of two in-vivo porcine livers to determine how adjacent vessels affect the size and shape of coagulation.

Results : The result of the first experiment was that the maximum mean diameter of lesions was 1.4 cm \pm 0.1, reproducible in the range of 1.3 cm-1.5 cm. In the second experiment, maximum mean diameter was found to be 1.5 cm \pm 0.1, reproducible in the range of 1.3 cm-1.7 cm, and the size and shape of the lesion was affected by nearby blood vessels. The shape factor of the lesion, defined as roundness of sphere, was 0.8, but the range(0.58-0.92) was wide due to the effect of vascular cooling. This was more prominent in the portal vein than in the hepatic vein, and the minimum diameter of the portal vein which deformed the lesion by more than 1 mm was 0.1 mm.

Conclusion : Microwave coagulation gives a well-defined lesion, the size of which can be reproduced, but size variation and nonuniformity can be caused by nearby blood vessels.

Index words : Animals

Microwaves

Blood vessels

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