

CT ,
 : 18 95% 3 I
 (n=6) 24 , II (n=6) 48 , III (n=6) 60
 X- CT CT
 (21%) 6

I 가
 II I 가
 III II 가
 II 가 X- CT
 가 , III
 가 CT
 가 CT
 CT가 X-

(anaerobic)

60%

(1).
 가 6

가 60%
 X- (ground
 glass opacity) (consolidation)가
 (pulmonary oxygen toxicity)

48

(diffuse alveo-

(4).

lar damage; DAD)

DAD

(2).

(adult or acute respiratory dis-
 tress syndrome; ARDS) X-
 (capillary permeability edema)

(PaO₂)

60%

(5).

(3).

X-

1
 2
 3
 4

CT)

1999 1 18

1999 9 16

(6-9).

가

CT
thiopental sodium
10%

X-

CT

CT

2

3mm

Hematoxylin-Eosin(HE)

(Sprague-Dawley,

X-

) 24

12

15

250-300gm

6

CT

(ground glass opacity),

6

(patchy consolidation),

(, ,), (,)

(,)

: (21%), 6

I : 24 95% , 6

II : 48 95% , 6

III : 60 95% , 6

CT 11

(carina)

(whole lung field)

2

(peripheral portion)

(central portion)

95%
50 × 40 × 30cm(0.06m³)

(Fig. 1).

2

(soda lime)

(anterior portion)

(posterior portion)

(10),

(Fig. 2).

가

가

Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

10

P value가 0.05

가

(oxygen monitor,W+W electronic AG Base,

Switzenland)

6

95%

가

6

X-

, I , II

pentobarbital(30mg/kg)

III

(Fig. 3).

(GE, Senographe DMR 600T, France)

가

(24KVP,100mA)

CT (Si-mens,

(Fig. 4A) I 6

Somatom plus 4, Erlangen, Germany)

(Fig. 5A), II

6

(supine position)

3mm

1.5mm

가 4

80kvp, 100mA,

3

(anteroperipheral) , 1

2 , FOV 7cm, Reconstruc-tion Algorithm

(posteroperipheral)

Reconstruction Filter Bone,

512 × 512

가

(Fig. 6A). III 가 6

11

window width

, ,

가 4

window level 2000 -450

가 , 1

15

, 1

(Fig. 7A).

30

(Table 1).

CT
 I , II , III (P <0.05)
 가가 . I II 가
 . I , II III 가가
 (Fig. 8). , ,
 , 가 (Table 2). I II
 , , 가
 , 가
 III ,
 가 (P <0.05) (Table 2).

Table 1. High Resolution CT Findings of Rat Lungs Exposed to Hyperoxia

Image Finding	Normal Opacity	Ground Glass	Focal Patchy Infiltration	Consolidation
Control (n= 6)	6	0	0	0
Group I (n= 6)	0	6	0	0
Group II (n= 6)	0	6	4	0
Group III (n= 6)	0	6	6	6

Table 2. Mean Lung Density Changes of Each Group

Region	Control	Group I	Group II	Group III
TUL	-610 ± 10.6	-476 ± 17.0	-490 ± 24.7	-358 ± 48.2
TML	-605 ± 9.4	-474 ± 12.9	-481 ± 13.4	-324 ± 26.5
TLL	-607 ± 5.4	-484 ± 10.3	-470 ± 14.4	-359 ± 28.0
TPP	-636 ± 5.2	-506 ± 8.8	-504 ± 12.6	-364 ± 22.4
TCP	-595 ± 6.8	-456 ± 9.2	-474 ± 12.3	-295 ± 23.3
TAP	-615 ± 6.7	-468 ± 10.0	-467 ± 15.7	-348 ± 22.5
T*PP	-621 ± 5.8	-502 ± 7.8	-506 ± 17.1	-326 ± 23.1
TUA	-628 ± 9.9	-479 ± 19.3	-473 ± 38.4	-359 ± 57.6
TMA	-608 ± 15.7	-449 ± 18.9	-478 ± 19.5	-334 ± 28.8
TLA	-610 ± 8.2	-476 ± 13.6	-452 ± 18.6	-320 ± 25.1
TUP	-629 ± 13.7	-488 ± 19.0	-536 ± 23.9	-371 ± 45.8 [†]
TMP	-627 ± 8.6	-513 ± 9.8	-526 ± 11.4	-318 ± 34.4
TLP	-607 ± 5.6	-506 ± 10.0	-460 ± 39.2	-289 ± 39.0 [†]
TU*P	-656 ± 6.6	-510 ± 16.9	-534 ± 29.1	-398 ± 48.8*
TM*P	-633 ± 11.1	-501 ± 15.6	-506 ± 14.3	-353 ± 32.7
TL*P	-621 ± 5.5	-508 ± 14.5	-471 ± 17.1	-340 ± 34.3*
TUC	-593 ± 16.8	-447 ± 22.6	-486 ± 30.7	-346 ± 48.1 [†]
TMC	-593 ± 10.9	-452 ± 12.0	-464 ± 17.1	-292 ± 31.8
TLC	-598 ± 6.5	-467 ± 10.9	-473 ± 14.0	-265 ± 30.9 [†]

TUL= Total upper lung, TML= Total middle lung,
 TLL= Total lower lung, TPP= Total peripheral portion,
 TCL= Total central portion, TAP= Total anterior portion,
 T*PP= Total posterior portion, TUA= Total upper anterior portion,
 TMA= Total middle anterior portion, TLA= Total lower anterior portion
 TUP= Total upper posterior portion, TMP= Total middle posterior portion,
 TLP= Total lower posterior portion
 TU*P= Total upper peripheral portion, TM*P= Total middle peripheral portion,
 TL*P= Total lower peripheral portion
 TUC= Total upper central portion, TMC= Total middle central portion,
 TLC= Total lower central portion
[†] P < 0.05, * P < 0.05, [‡] P < 0.05



Fig. 1. Mean lung density by whole lung field method at the peripheral portion(1) and central portion(2) was calculated. Care was taken to exclude chest wall and main and lobar pulmonary arteries.



Fig. 2. Mean lung density by whole lung field method at the anterior portion(1) and posterior portion(2) of lower lung was calculated. Care was taken to exclude chest wall and main and lobar pulmonary arteries.



Fig. 3. Chest radiograph of Group III shows lobar consolidation with air-bronchogram in right whole lung field(arrow) and left lower lung field.

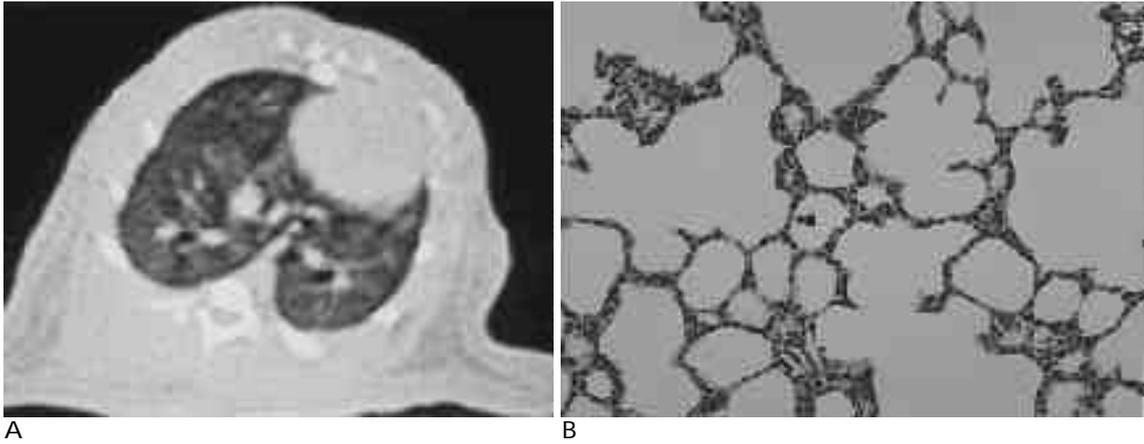


Fig. 4. High resolution CT(A) of control group shows no ground glass opacity, and consolidation. Histopathologic specimen(B) of control group shows that pulmonary alveolar septa are thin(arrow). (Haematoxylin and eosin × 100)

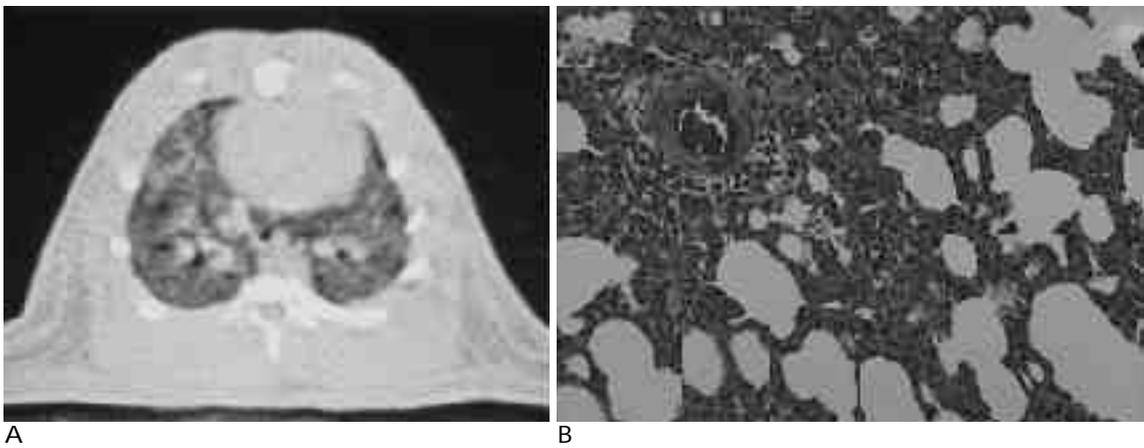


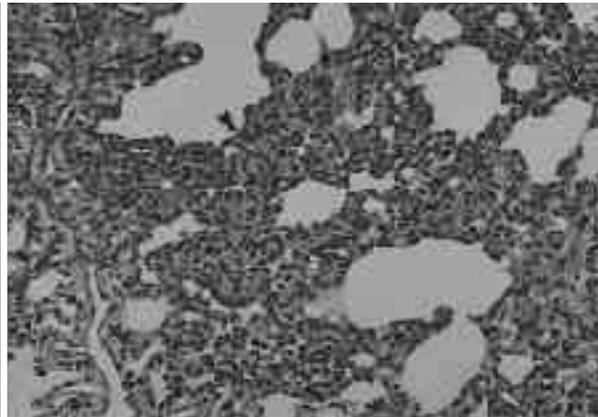
Fig. 5. High resolution CT(A) of group I shows diffuse ground glass opacity in the both lower lungs. Histopathologic specimen(B) of group I shows that there are patchy areas of alveolar septal thickening, type II pneumocyte proliferation, and capillary congestion (arrow). (Haematoxylin and eosin × 100)

CT
 CT 가 (Fig. 5B),
 (Fig. 6B, 7B).
 가 , 가 (11). ARDS 가
 (Fig. 4B) I 6 가 가 (12). 60%
 (Fig. 5B), II 60%
 I 가 (12). 60-100%
 (Fig. 6B). III 6 가 가
 (Fig 7B). 가 가 (oxygen radicals)
 III (superoxide, O₂⁻), (hydrogen peroxide,
 H₂O₂⁻), (hydroxyl radical, OH⁻)
 (endothelial cell) (epithelial cell)
 (lung

macrophage) (chemotaxin release), 6 (granular pneumocyte)
 (PMN recruitment), 10 가
 (PMN release) (septal fibrosis) 6
 (11).
 (14). 48-72 60
 (13), (vital capaci- DAD
 ty) 가 (14-15). X- 가
 가 Joffe (4) X- 3
 (16) Could 가 가
 70 % 14
 (membranous pneumocyte)
 2-6 Hall (17) 6 (embolism)
 (oxygen alveolopathy)



A

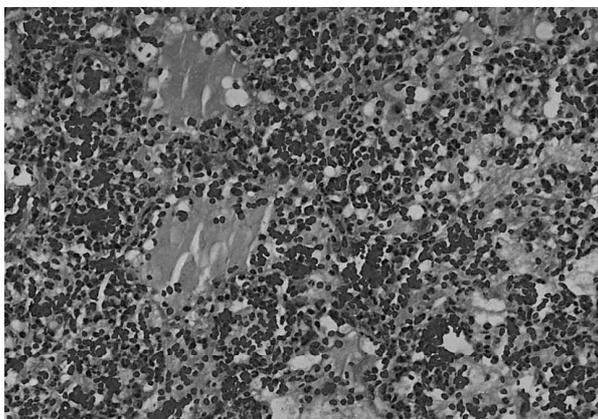


B

Fig. 6. High resolution CT (A) of group II shows patchy increased opacity in the antero-peripheral portion of right lower lung (arrow). Histopathologic specimen (B) of group II shows that there are more severe alveolar thickening, type II pneumocyte proliferation, and capillary congestion (arrow). (Haematoxylin and eosin $\times 100$)



A



B

Fig. 7. High resolution CT (A) of group III shows diffuse consolidation in the both lower lungs. Histopathologic specimen (B) of group III shows that there are extensive intraalveolar edema, intraalveolar hemorrhage, alveolar septal thickening and mild polymorphonuclear leukocytic infiltration. (Haematoxylin and eosin $\times 100$)

tion) 가 (exudative alveolar reac- (transit time) 가 (23),
phase) 가 (proliferative 가 2 가
and nodular opacity) (linear 가

II X- III 가 I 가 (hydro-
X- static pulmonary edema)
CT (24). (decubitus radiograph)
CT I 가 20%
II 가 III
4 III
X- CT Forster (25) CT (cortex) (medulla)
I II CT 2cm 2cm
(25). Miller (26) Miller(26)
, III
X- CT
가 가
ARDS
ARDS DAD 가 (region of in-
ARDS (oleic acid)(18-20), terest,ROI) (sector method)
endotoxin(21) Murata (19) Im(20) (w-
2 (22) hole lung field method) 가
CT (27). 8mm³
가 8mm³
2 가 가
toxin) Muller-Leisse (21) (endo- 가 I
ARDS CT II 가 , II III
(interlobular septal thickening) 가 III 가
(peribronchovascular thickening) 가 가 가
가 II CT 가 가
(20) III Im 가 가 가
II ARDS 가
ARDS
가 가 가
가 가 가
가 가 가

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Acute Pulmonary Oxygen Toxicity in Rats : Findings and Lung Density Changes in High Resolution Computed Tomography¹

Dae Sik Ryu, M.D., Kun Sang Kim, M.D.², Kil Hyen Kang, M.D.³, Haingsup R Chung, M.D.³, Bung Wok Lee, M.D.⁴, Young Ki Kim, M.D.⁴, Tae Keun Lee, B.S., Nam Hyeon Kim, M.D., Seung Mun Jung, M.D., Man Soo Park, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kangnung Hospital, Asan Foundation

²Department of Diagnostic Radiology, School of Medicine, Chung-Ang University

³Department of Diagnostic Pathology, Kangung Hospital, Asan Foundation

⁴Department of Anesthesia, Kangung Hospital, Asan Foundation

Purpose : To evaluate imaging findings and lung density changes after 95 % oxygen inhalation in rat.

Materials and Methods : A total of 18 rats were divided into three groups on the basis of inhalation time: group I(n= 6) inhaled 95 % oxygen for 24 hours, and group II(n= 6) for 48 hours, group III(n= 6) for 60 hours. A control group(n= 6) inhaled room air(21 % oxygen). Chest radiograph and high resolution computed tomography were performed, and pathologic and imaging findings were compared.

Results : Chest radiograph showed abnormality only in group III. High resolution CT, however, revealed abnormal findings in all three groups : diffuse ground glass opacity in groups I, II and III, additional focal patchy consolidation at the peripheral portion in group II, and diffuse consolidation in group III. Lung density was significantly higher in group I than in controls($p < 0.05$), while density in group II was not significantly different from that in group I($p > 0.05$). In group III, density was significantly higher than in group II. The lung density changes seen in all groups showed a bilateral diffuse increased pattern. but, in group III, changes were more severe in the central, peripheral and posterior portion of the lower lung. Ground glass opacity and focal patchy consolidaton seen on HRCT were found on pathologic examination to be due to alveolar cell hyperplasia and septal thickening. Consolidation was caused by alveolar edema and hemorrhage. Pathologic lesions were randomly distributed in both lungs.

Conclusion : One HRCT images, rat exposed to hyperoxia showed ground glass opacity, patchy consolidation and diffuse consolidation. Depending on exposure time, the pathologic findings also indicated increased lung density and a bilateral, diffuse distribution pattern, as well as alveolar cell hyperplasia and septal thickening, alveolar edema and hemorrhage. HRCT may be more helpful than simple X-rays for the early detection of pulmonary oxygen toxicity.

Index words : Lung, CT
Lung, density
Lung, disease
Animals

Address reprint requests to : Dae Sik Ryu, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kangnung Hospital, #415, Bangdong-Ri, Sacheon-Myon, Kangung-Si, Kangwon-Do, 210-850, Korea.
Tel. 82-391-610-3483 Fax. 82-391-610-3010