

1

1, 2

2, 3

1, 2

: (CT) (MRI)

: 45 250 - 300 g 110

60 가 48

가 2 가 CT

MRI (0.5 cc/kg, 0.2 ml/kg), (2

cc/kg, 0.8 ml/kg) (8 cc/kg, 3.2 ml/kg) 3 6

가 48 48

CT MRI one - way ANOVA

48

: CT MRI 가 가

( $p=0.116$ ).

가 가 CT MRI

: CT MRI 가

CT 가 MRI

(1).

(1). CT MRI CT 가

MRI

(2 - 4). MRI CT

(4 - 5). CT 가 MRI

CT MRI

250 - 300 (Ketamine : 30

mg/kg; , , ) (Roumpun 2% solution for

injection; Xylazine hydrochloride; 5 mg/kg; ,

, ) 9 1 0.1 cc/100 mg

(pedicles)

(homeothermic table)

가 가

가

CT MRI

CT MRI

(Ultravist ; , , ) , MRI  
 (Magnevist ; Gd - DTPA; AG, , )

CT MRI

(0.5 cc/kg, 0.2 ml/ kg; 30  $\mu$ mol),  
 (2 cc/kg, 0.8 ml/kg; 120  $\mu$ mol) (8 cc/kg, 3.2 ml/kg;  
 480  $\mu$ mol) (3).

110 60

가 20 ,

가 10

10 10

48

2 가

, 24

( , , , )

48 , 48

48 CT MRI

48

(Autoanalyzer; Hitachi 747, Tokyo, Japan)

1.0 48

one - way ANOVA

CT (Siemens Somatom plus CT scanner; Siemens  
 Medical System, Erlangen, Germany) 0.75  
 (scan time), 1:1 pitch(2 mm/2 mm), 2 - mm (slice  
 thickness), 130 mA, 120 kVp

48 . 24

60

30 CT  
 (n=10, 0.5 cc/kg), (n=10, 2 cc/kg), (n=10,  
 8 cc/kg)

CT

MRI 1.5T Magnetom Vision(Superconductive magnet  
 VB33D: Siemens Medical System, Erlangen, Germany)

48 . 3 mm

0.75 mm , 10×10 cm FOV T1

T2

T1

60 30

MR (n=10, 0.2 ml/kg; 30  $\mu$   
 mol), (n=10, 0.8 ml/kg; 120  $\mu$ mol), (n=10,  
 3.2 ml/kg; 480  $\mu$ mol)

10

CT

가 48 (2.92  $\pm$  1.63mg/dl)

48 (2.34  $\pm$  1.90 mg/dl)

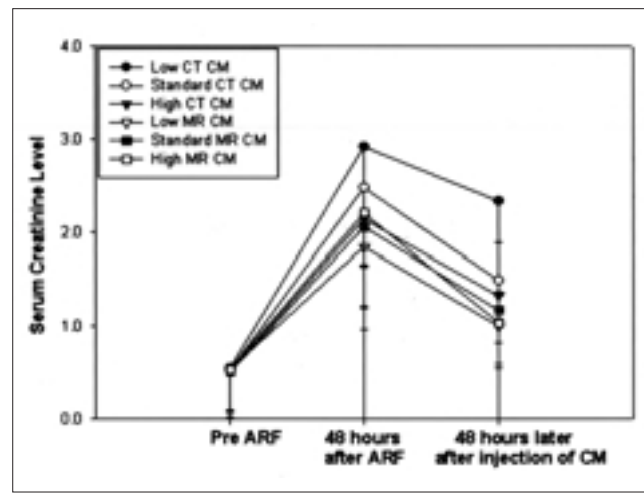
48 (2.48  $\pm$  1.20/2.15  $\pm$  0.96 mg/dl)

48 (1.49  $\pm$  0.82/1.33  $\pm$  0.55 mg/dl)

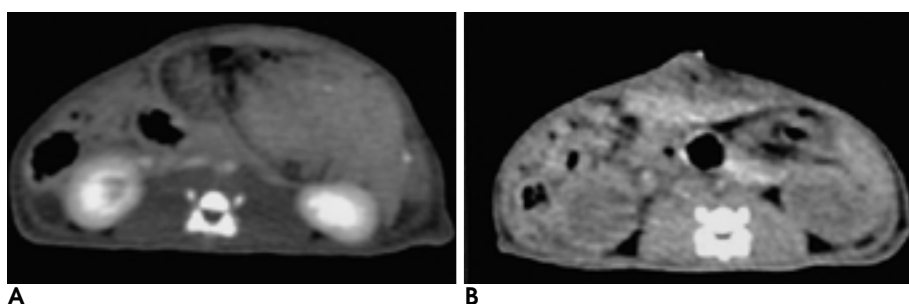
가

(Fig. 1).

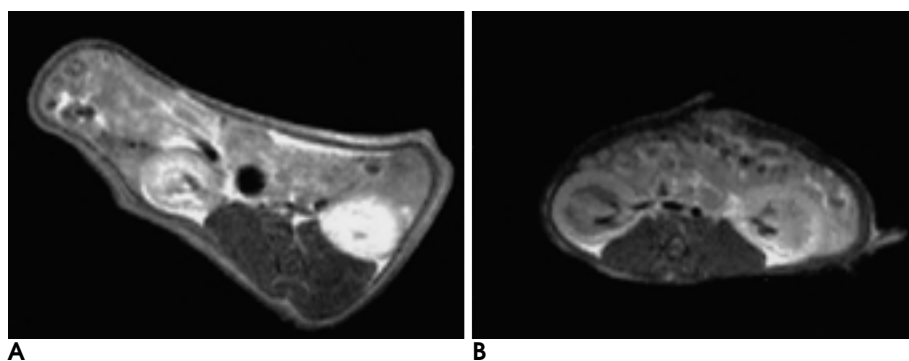
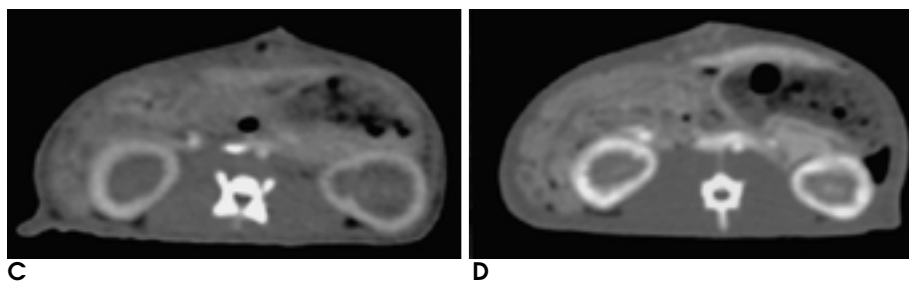
MRI 48 1.86  $\pm$   
 1.21 mg/dl 48 0.99  $\pm$  1.60 mg/dl



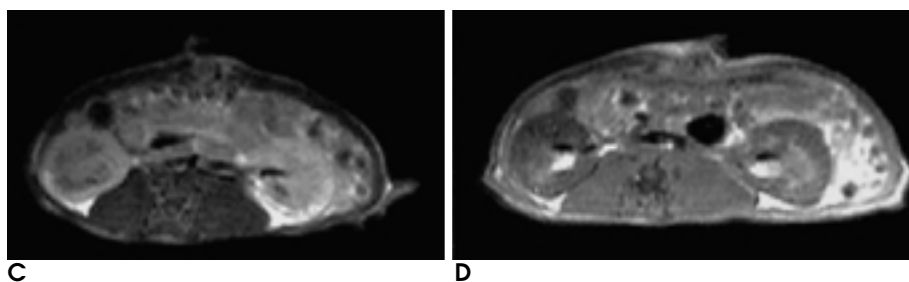
**Fig. 1.** The graph shows that there is no significant difference in the creatinine levels in the CT and MR groups ( $p=0.116$ ). There is no significant difference in creatinine level with different doses of CT and MR contrast medium. CM: Contrast medium, ARF: Acute Renal Failure

[illegible]

**Fig. 2.** Abdominal CT shows good imaging of corticomedullary delineation in normal rats (**A**). The low-dose contrast enhancement CT shows poor delineation of corticomedullary differentiation in ARF rats (**B**). The standard- (**C**) and high-dose (**D**) contrast enhancement CT scans show good delineation of the corticomedullary junction in ARF rats.



**Fig. 3.** Magnetic resonance imaging of the abdomen shows good imaging of the corticomedullary delineation in normal rats **(A)**. The low-dose contrast enhancement MRI shows poor delineation of corticomedullary differentiation in the ARF rat **(B)**. The standard-dose contrast enhancement MRI shows good imaging of corticomedullary delineation in the ARF rat **(C)**. The high-dose contrast enhancement MRI shows good delineation of corticomedullary differentiation and contrast excretion into renal pelvis in the ARF rat **(D)**.



:

T1 953, 933, 798 ,  
가 T1 1844, 2167, (vacuoles)가 (9).  
1225 . T1 980,  
959, 847, 가 T1  
1458, 1945, 1188 (Fig. 3). 가  
(1 - 6).  
가 ,  
가 (1, 7, 8). 가 MRI  
가 가 CT  
가 MRI  
(6, 7). 가 (10).  
(11).  
CT , 가 60  
가 MRI , 가 50%가 (12).  
가 가 (11).  
가 CT 가  
MRI 가  
가 가 45  
가 가  
45  
1 mg/dl HgCl<sub>2</sub>  
(3), 50% glyc-  
erol 2 mg/kg (10 ml/kg) (2), 가  
Antioxidant acetylcystein  
(7).  
(verapamil)  
0% 90% (7 - 9). (13).  
(9). 가 가  
가 DTPA(Gadolinium DTPA) 가 48  
(iodine) 가 MRI (3). 가 1.0 mg/dl가 가  
가 , (14). 1.5 mg/dl 1.0 mg/dl  
CT . 25%가 가 72  
가 1.5mg/dl 가 (1). MRI  
(3). 가 가 CT  
가 MRI CT  
(9, 10). 가

가 MRI  
MRI  
CT  
MRI  
CT  
MRI  
CT  
MRI

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## Comparison of Renal Toxicity after Injection of CT Contrast Medium and MR Contrast Medium: Change of Renal Function in Acute Renal Failure Rat Models<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To determine renal toxicity through changes in renal function after the injection of CT and MRI contrast media into rats in which acute renal failure (ARF) was induced.

**Materials and Methods:** To cause acute renal failure, the abdominal cavity of 110 male rats each weighing 250 - 300 gm was opened via a midline incision under anesthesia. Microvascular clamps were placed on both renal arteries and veins to completely block renal blood flow for 45 minutes, and were then removed, allowing blood flow to return to the kidneys. ARF, defined as a two-fold difference in the creatinine level before ARF and 48 hours after, was successfully induced in 60 of the rats. These were divided into two groups: one was injected with CT contrast medium and the other with MRI contrast medium. Each CT and MRI group was divided into a low dose (0.5 cc/kg, 0.2 ml/kg), standard dose (2 cc/kg, 0.8 ml/kg), and high dose (8 cc/kg, 3.2 ml/kg) sub-group; thus, there was a total of six groups with ten rats in each. Blood samples were obtained before ARF, 48 hours after, and 48 hours after contrast injection, and CT scanning and MRI were performed after blood sampling at 48 hours. In each group, creatinine levels 48 hours after contrast injection were compared by means of the ANOVA test.

**Results:** There were no significant differences in creatinine levels between the CT and MRI contrast medium groups ( $p=0.116$ ), nor between the animals to which different doses of CT and MRI contrast medium, were administered. After both standard and high doses, CT and MRI provided good images.

**Conclusion:** In rats in which acute renal failure was induced, renal function did not change according to whether CT or MRI contrast medium was injected. Thus, the two media induce similar levels of toxicity.

**Index words :** Kidney, failure  
Kidney, function  
Kidney, experimental studies  
Kidney, CT  
Kidney, MR

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