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= Abstract =

24-hour Lung Preservation Study in a Canine Sequential Bilateral Lung Transplant Model

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Background: Numerous studies on safe, long term preservation for lung transplantation has been performed for the purpose of developing ideal preservation solution with extracellular type or intracellular type solutions and overcoming the shortage of donors. We prepared LPDG (low potassium dextran glucose)solution for lung preservation study. In this study we examined the efficacy of LPDG solution in 24-hour lung preservation by using of a sequential bilateral canine lung allotransplant model.

Method: Seven bilateral lung transplant procedures were performed using weight-matched pairs (23 to 26 Kg) of adult mongrel dogs. The donor lungs were flushed with LPDG solution and maintained hyperinflated with 100% oxygen at 10°C for a planned ischemic time of 24 hours for the lung implanted first. After sequential bilateral lung transplantation, dogs were maintained on a ventilator for 3 hours: arterial oxygen tension, pulmonary artery pressure, and pulmonary vascular resistance were determined in the recipients hourly after bilateral reperfusion and compared with pretransplant-recipient values, which used as controls. After 2 hours of reperfusion, the chest X-ray, computed tomogram and lung perfusion scan were performed for assessment of early graft lung function. And pathological examinations for ultrastructural findings of alveolar structure and endothelial structure of pulmonary artery were performed.

Results: Five dogs of seven experiments had successfully finished the whole assessments after bilateral reperfusion for three hours. Arterial oxygen tension in the recipients was markedly decreased in immediate reperfusion period but gradually recovered after reperfusion for three hours. The pulmonary artery and pulmonary vascular resistance showed significant elevation ($p < 0.05$ versus control values) but also recovered after reperfusion for three hours ($p < 0.05$ versus immediate period value). The ultrastructural findings of alveolar structure and endothelial structure of pulmonary artery showed reversible mild injury in 24 hours of lung preservation and reperfusion.

Conclusions: The present study suggests that LPDG solution provide excellent preservation and transplanted lung function after 24 hours of preservation in a canine model in which the dog is completely dependent on the function of transplanted lung.

Key Words: Sequential bilateral lung transplantation, Lung preservation, LPDG

1997
1998

Swan-Ganz

가

가

가

7 Silk Vena cava tape
(500 U/Kg)

6 F

40 Cm 4cC LPDG(low potas-
sium dextran glucose)

가 (reservoir)

가

100% 가 (35 ml/Kg)

가 24

3

24 () 3 LPDG 10cC
(2) :

1)

7

1)

20 ml/Kg(
24 25 Kg 14 15 ml/Kg), 12 , O₂ N₂O 50 :
50 Halothane 0.5 1.0%
(Aika Anesthetic gas machine)

7

LPDG

24 가

2)

18 gauge

가

(1) : Swan-

.1) Ganz

7

Ketamine 200 ml

10 15 mg/Kg , Sodium thiopental 10 mg/Kg 5

Atropine 0.6 mg Cefatrex 1.0 g 가

(Aika EUA-900 Venti-
later) 100% , 500 550 ml

12 , ,

18 gauge

가

가

10℃

가

(3)

10℃ (15), 1 , 2 , 3

(Hewlett Packard 78534C Monitor)

가 2

X

5-0 Prolene

everting mattress

가

5-0 3

Prolene -

4-0 Vicryl

10℃

10℃ 14 가 7

LPDG

24

24.4±2.9 Kg 24.8±2.9 Kg

4±1.2 17±2.1 mmHg

가 23±1.2 ,

5 가 25.5±1.0 2.2

7 5

Table 1. Experiments of canine sequential bilateral lung transplantation

Experiment	Weight(D/R) Kg	Ischemic time		Clinical course	Pathologic findings
		Right(h)	Left(h)		
1	30/25	23	25	lung edema	moderate
2	26/26	22	24	sacrificed	mild
3	25/26	22	26	sacrificed	moderate
4	22/23	23	26	sacrificed	moderate
5	23/21	22	25	sacrificed	mild
6	23/30	24	26	sacrificed	moderate
7	22/23	25	27	hypoxia	moderate
Mean±SD	24.4±2.9/24.8±2.9	23±1.2	25.5±1.0		

Fig. 1. Changes in PaO2 during postreperfusionv period.

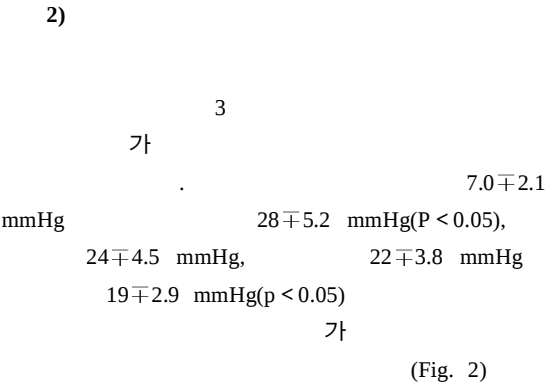
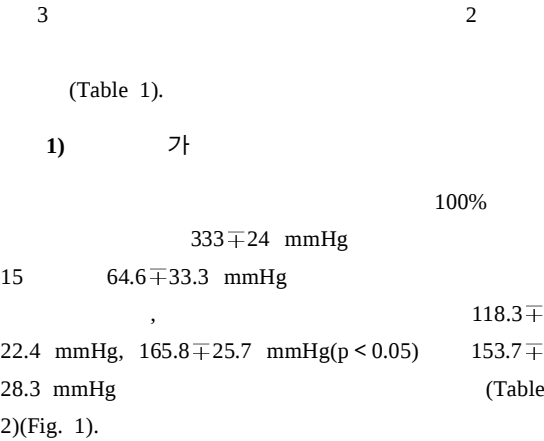
Fig. 3. Changes in pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) during postreperfusion period.

Table 2. Results of postreperfusion assessments in canine bilateral lung transplantation

Group	PaO2 (mmHg) FiO2=1.0	MPAP (mmHg)	PVR (dyne-s.cm ⁻⁵)
Donors (n=7)	333±24	7.0±2.1	160±29
Recipients (n=5)			
Immediate	64.6±33.3	28±5.2*	576±58*
1 hour	118.3±22.4	24±4.5	457±57
2 hour	165.8±25.7**	22±3.8	453±48
3 hour	153.7±28.3	19±2.9**	375±39**

*p < 0.05 versus donor value
**p < 0.05 versus immediate value

Fig. 2. Changes in mean pulmonary arterial pressure (MPAP) during postreperfusion period.



160±29dyne.sec.cm⁻⁵
 , , 576
 ±58 dyne.sec.cm⁻⁵(P < 0.05), 457±57 dyne.sec.cm⁻⁵,
 453±48 dyne.sec.cm⁻⁵ 375±39 dyne.sec.cm⁻⁵(p <
 0.05) 가

(Fig. 3).
 ±
 Student's t test
 p 가 0.05
 (Table 2).

3) X ,

5
 X ,
 가 . 4
 (Fig. 4)(Fig. 5) 1

5
 (Fig. 6).

. 5
 가 57±5.2%,
 가 43±5.2% 1
 46%, 54%
 (Fig. 7).

Fig. 4. Chest X-ray in postreperfusion 2 hour.

Fig. 5. Chest CT finding in postreperfusion 2 hour, it shows well expanded both upper lung fields.

Fig. 6. Chest CT finding in postreperfusion 2 hour, it shows partial atelectatic view in left lower lobe.

Fig. 8. Moderate alveolar capillary endothelial changes showing cytoplasmic swelling, papillary projection and irregular basal lamina are present. The alveolar epithelial cells show mild to moderate swelling and desquamated cell debris into the alveolar lumina. In LPDG after 24-hour preservation Uranyl acetate and lead citrate, $\times 10,200$.

Fig. 9. Scanning electron micrograph of pulmonary artery following 24 hours preservation using LPDG solution shows partially endothelial cell swelling or focal destruction, and conglomerated endothelial cell lesion. SEM, $\times 2,300$.

low-potassium dextran(LPD)
6 8 4C 8 10C
LPD
가
10 6 8 LPDG 10C 24
가
23) , , ,
9 14)
(cold injury)
homeostasis 2 3
homeostasis
45) Euro-Collins 가 ,

LPDG phosphate buffer

가

가

unphysiologic kas 19) PGE1

가 phosphate buffer

physiologic 가 buffer

.515) 가

.15)

16 18) .20) 가

가 Weder 2) 100%

가 100%

가

가 21,22) 100%

가 35 ml/Kg

24 가 10℃ 45) Date 15)

8℃

3 24

가 7 10℃

5 (71%) 3 8℃

PGE1 8 10℃

가 Nakamoto 23) 8 9℃가

가 Wang

4) 가 , 4℃ 10℃

24 mmHg 333± 12

가 3 64±33.3 mmHg Date 5) 10℃ 4℃ 18

153.7±28.3 mmHg 118.3±22.4 mmHg, 165±25.7 mmHg, 가

Hendry 24) 가

0℃

가

LPDG 100% 가 homeostasis

35 ml/Kg 8 10℃

가

가

Stevens 25) phosphate lactate 가 Sundaresan 27)

.23) , ,

Euro-Collins

. Haverich 28)

Fujimura 7) phosphate buffer가 Veith 29) (heterogeniety) 가

48

LPD

8) 6) Euro-가 Ya-

Collins LPD mazaki 6) LPD

Kimblad 26) 48 buffer mEq/L

phos- phate buffer

Wada 30) ET-Kyto(ET-K) 20 buffer modified ET-Kyto 가 . 44

가

. Keshavjee 20) LPD 가 -40

가 (PVR) 24

가

57±5.2%

43±5.2%

가 , 60%, 40%(1) 가) 8 10℃

. Fujimura 16) 가

가

가

7

LPDG 24 가

- 1) 7 가 5
3
- 2)
3
- 3)
($p < 0.05$) 가 3
($p < 0.05$).
- 4) X
2
- 5)
24
가
LPDG
24
가

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