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=Abstract=

The Effects of Steroid on Acute Lung Injury in the Mouse Induced by Whole Lung Irradiation

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<u>**Purpose**</u>: To investigate ultrastructural changes of the mouse lung induced by whole lung gamma irradiation and to evaluate the effect of prophylactic administration of steroid against acute lung injury.

<u>Materials and Methods : One</u> hundred and twenty ICR mice were used and whole lung was irradiated with telecobalt machine. Whole lung doses were 8 and 12Gy, and 10mg of methyl prednisolone was administrated intraperitoneally for two and four weeks. At the end of the observation period, mice were sacrificed by cervical dislocation. The lungs were removed and fixed inflated. Histopathological examination of acute radiation injuries were performed by light microscopic and transmission electron microscopic examination.

Results: Control group with 8Gy is characterized by damage to the type I pneumocyte and the endothelial cell of the capillary, edema of alveolar wall and interstitium, and fibroblast proliferation. Control group with 12Gy is characterized by more severe degree of type I pneumocyte damage and more prominant inflammatory cell infiltration. Destructed cell debris within the alveolar space were also noted. After steroid administration, 8Gy experimental group showed decreased degree of inflammatory reactions but fibroblast proliferation and basal lamina damages were unchanged. Experimental group with 12Gy showed lesser degree of inflammatory reactions similar to changes of 8Gy experimental group.

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<u>Conclusion:</u> These studies suggest that the degree of interstitial edema and inflammatory changes were related to radiation dose but proliferation of the fibroblast and structural changes of basal lamina were not related to radiation dose. Experimental administration of steroid for 2 to 4 weeks after whole lung irradiation suggest that steroid can suppress alveolar and endothelial damages induced by whole lung irradiation but proliferation of the fibroblast and structural changes of basal lamina were not related to administration of steroid for 2 to 4 weeks after whole lung irradiation suggest that steroid can suppress alveolar and endothelial damages induced by whole lung irradiation but proliferation of the fibroblast and structural changes of basal lamina were not related to administration of steroid.

Key Words : Whole lung irradiation, Acute radiation injury, Steroid



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Table 1. Specification of Control Groups (Number of mouse)

Groups	8Gy	12Gy	8Gy + N/S*	12Gy + N/S [*]
2week	4	4	4	4
4week	4	4	4	4

N/S^{*} : normal saline 0.2ml

(Table 1), 4 2 4 .

12Gy (Table 2), 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 6 LD_{10/30} 30

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6cm . 3×4cm

7] (6,000 Ci, ATC, Canada)

0.5cm

(,) 25g 0.2ml 2 2 4

(Solu-Medrol, Upjohn, U.S.A.) kg 10mg 0.2mワト

4 2 .

Table	2.	Specification of Experimental Groups
		(Number of mouse)

Groups	8Gy + PDS	12Gy + PDS	
2week	6	6	
4week	6	6	

PDS : prednisolone 0.2ml (10mg/kg B.W.)



2 4 hematoxylin eosin

2.5% gluta ra kle hyde 2 1% O_s O₄ 2 propyle ne

. 가 oxide epon 1 µ m to luid ine blue diatome (MT-5000 Sorvall Co. Uknife SA) 40-60nm ura ny lead citrate acetate (TEM Hitachi-600, Japan) 가 75 kV

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Fig. 1. Light micrograph shows minimal parenchymal changes, inflammatory cell infiltration and capillary congestion of the mouse lung at 4 weeks postradiation in 8Gy control group (H&E, × 40).



Fig. 3. Light micrograph shows minimal parenchymal hemorrhage and collapse of the mouse lung at 4 weeks postradiation in 12Gy control group. The edema of alveolar wall and inflammatory cell infiltration are more prominant than those of 8 Gycontrol Abundant macrophages are seen in alveolar space (H&E, × 40).



Fig. 2. Light micrograph shows slightly decreased inflammatory cell infiltration and capillary congestion of the mouse lung at 4 weeks postradiation in 8Gy experimental group (H&E, × 40).





Fig. 4. Light micrograph shows diminution of alveolar collapse, alveolar wall edema and inflammatory cell infiltration at 4 weeks postradiation in 12Gy experimental group. Destoyed cell debris are seen within alveolar space (H&E, × 40).



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Fig. 5. Electron micrograph of part of a capillary and a type 1 pneumocyte shows partially papillary protruding cytoplasm (arrows) and swelling of endothelial cell and intraluminal protrusion of endothelial cell cytoplasm (arrow heads) at 4 weeks postradiation in 8Gy control group (TEM, Uranyl acetate and lead citrate, × 17,000). AC : Alveolar capillary, AS : Alveolar space.



Fig. 7. Electron micrograph of an alveolar space and part of a capillary shows markedly disarrayed and collapsed alveolar structures with focal bleb formation and protrusion of capillary endothelial cytoplasm(arrows) at 4 weeks postradiation in 12Gy control group (TEM, Uranyl acetate and lead citrate, × 17,000). AC : Alveolar capillary, AS : Alveolar space, IS : Interstitium.



- AC AS
- Fig. 6. Electron micrograph of part of a capillary shows a prominant cytoplasmic vacuole (asterisk) in endothelial cell at 4 weeks postradiation in 8Gy experimental group (TEM, Uranyl acetate and lead citrate, × 13,600). AC : Alveolar capillary, AS : Alveolar space.



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Fig. 8. Electron micrograph of part of alveolar capillaries and an alveolar spaces shows mild swanes and an aveolar spaces shows mid sw-elling of type 1 pneumocytes (arrows) and intr-aluminal projection of endothelial cell cytop-lasm (arrow heads) at 4 weeks postradiation in 12Gy experimental group(TEM, Uranyl ace-tate and lead cirrate, \times 10,200). AC : Alveolar capillary, AS : Alveolar space.



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