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=Abstract=

Evaluation of Lung Preservation by Using of Canine Bilateral Sequential Lung Transplantation

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Background: Numerous studies of safe, long term preservation for lung transplantation have been performed using ex vivo models or in vivo single lung transplantation models. However, a safe preservation time which is applicable for clinical use is difficult to determine. We prepared LPDG solution for lung preservation study. In this study we examined the efficacy of LPDG(low potassium dextran glucose) solution in 24-hour lung preservation by using a sequential bilateral canine lung allotransplant model. **Material and Method:** Seven bilateral lung transplant procedures were performed using weight-matched pairs(24 to 25 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 ventilators for 3 hours: arterial resistance were determined if the recipients hourly after bilateral reperfusion and compared with pretransplant-recipient values, which were used as controls. After 2hours of reperfusion, the chest X-ray, computed tomogram and lung perfusion scan were performed for assessment of early graft lung function. Pathological examinations for ultrastructural findings of alveolar structure and endothelial structure of pulmonary artery were performed. **Result:** Five of seven experiments 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

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10°C
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everting mattress
5-0 Prolene
4-0 Vicryl
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Table 1. Assessment for lung function during experimental period(PaO2, MPAP, PVR)

	PaO2 (mmHg)	MPAP (mmHg)	PVR (dyne.sec.o)
Control	319.4±24	8.8±2.1	160±29
PNEUMONECTO			
MY Right	143±12.5	17±3.2	200±34
Left	110±18.5	21±4.3	369±28
REPERFUSION			
Immediate	64.6±33.3	28±5.2*	576±58*
1hr later	79.6±22.4	24±4.5	457±57
2hr later	159.8±25.7**	22±3.8	43±48
3hr later	155.4±28.3	19±2.9**	375±39**

MPAP; mean pulmonary artery pressure, PVR; pulmonary vascular resistance

* ; p<0.05 versus donor value

** ; p<0.05 versus immediate value

Data represent: mean ± S.D

LPDG 24
10°C
3
24.4±
2.94 kg 24.8 ± 2.87 kg
4±1.2 ,
17±2.1 mmHg 가 23±1.2
가 25.5±1.0
2.5 . 7 5 3
2
100%
PaO2가 319±24.6 mmHg 50%
64±33.3 mmHg
1 , 2 3 79±22.4
가 mmHg, 159±25.7 mmHg(p<0.05), 155±25.3 mmHg
(Table 1)(Fig. 1).

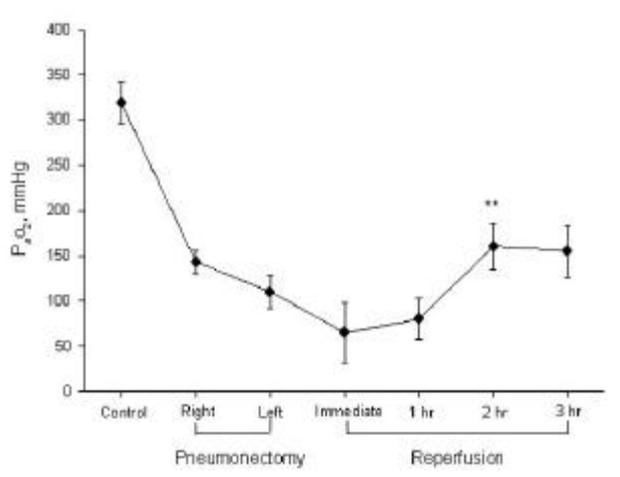


Fig. 1. Change in PaO₂ during sequential bilateral lung transplantation.

*p<0.05 vs. immediate value

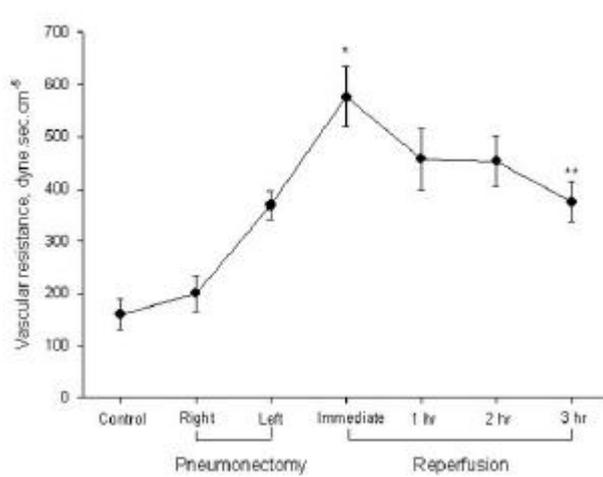


Fig. 3. Change in pulmonary vascular resistance during sequential bilateral lung transplantation. *p<0.05 vs. donor value; **p<0.05 vs. immediate value.

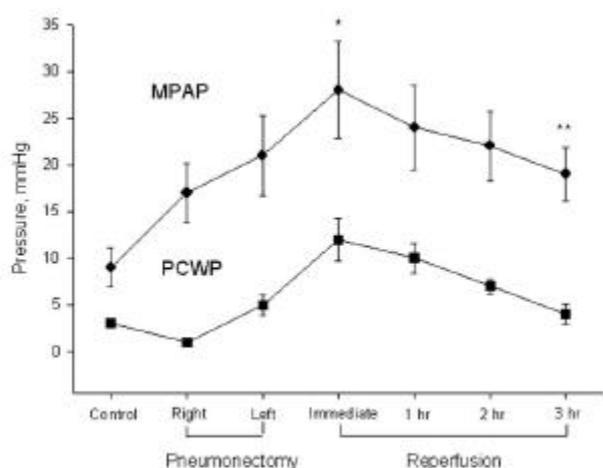


Fig. 2. Changes in mean pulmonary artery pressure(MPAP)and pulmonary capillary wedge pressure(PCWP) during sequential bilateral lung transplantation. *p<0.05 vs. donor value; **p<0.05 vs. immediate value.

Table 2. Accessment for lung function during experimental period(BP, PCWP, CO)

	MAP(mmHg)	PCWP(mmHg)	CO(l/min)
Control	111 ± 12	3 ± 0.4	3.8 ± 0.28
PNEUMONEC			
TOMY Right	89 ± 10	1 ± 0.25	3.1 ± 0.35
Left	93 ± 11	5 ± 1.1	2.9 ± 0.5
REPERFUSION			
Immediate	67 ± 8	12 ± 2.3	2.4 ± 0.25
1hr later	94 ± 9	10 ± 1.6	2.5 ± 0.30
2hr later	95 ± 7	6.8 ± 0.8	3.0 ± 0.24
3hr later	85 ± 9	4 ± 1.1	3.2 ± 0.31

MAP; mean arterial pressure, PCWP; pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, CO; cardiac output.
Data represent: mean ± S.D

8.8 ± 2.1 mmHg
28.0 ± 5.2 mmHg(p<0.05), 1 24 ± 4.5 mmHg, 2
22 ± 3.8 mmHg, 3 19 ± 2.9 mmHg(p<0.05)

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(Table 1)(Fig.

2). 160 ± 29 dyne.sec.cm-5

, 1 , 2 3 576 ± 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
(Table 1)(Fig. 3).

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± 0.7 mmHg, 12 ± 2.3 mmHg, 6.8 ± 0.8 mmHg, 10 ± 1.6 mmHg
4 ± 1.1 mmHg (Table 2)(Fig. 2).

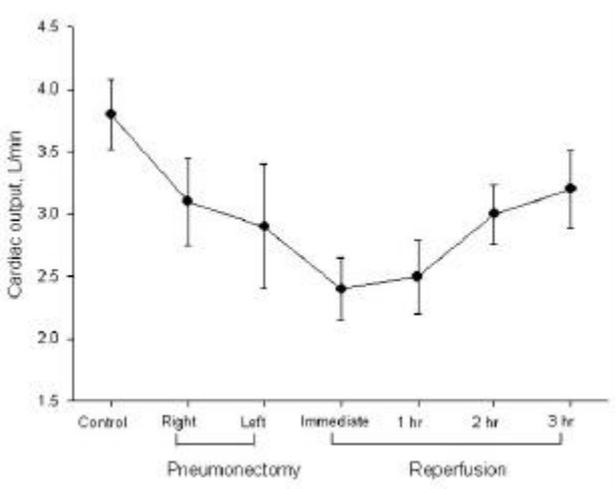


Fig. 4. Change in cardiac output during sequential bilateral lung transplantation.

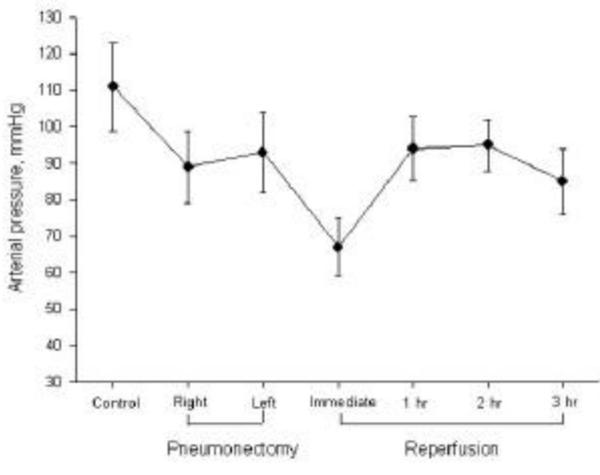


Fig. 5. Change in mean arterial pressure sequential bilateral lung transplantation

3.8±0.2, 2.4±0.3, 2.5±0.3, 3.0±0.2, 3.2±0.3

(Table 2)(Fig. 4).

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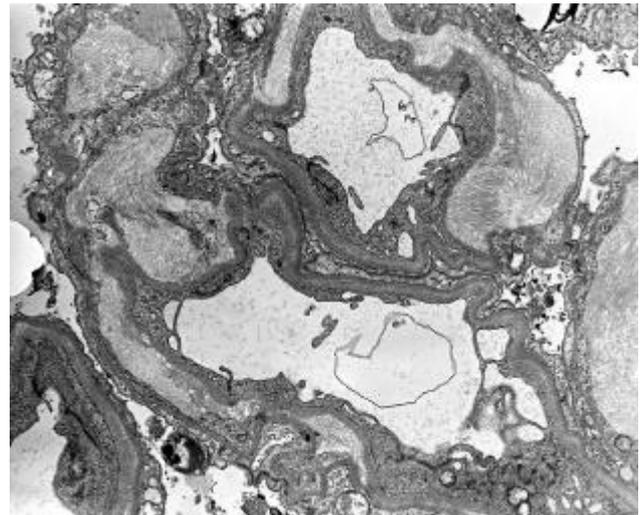


Fig. 6. Transmission electron micrograph of donor lung following 24hours preservation. Moderate alveolar capillary endothelial changes showing cytoplasmic swelling, papillary projection and irregular basal lamina. The alveolar epithelial cells show mild to moderate swelling and desquamated cell debris into the alveolar lumina(TEM, ×10,200).

가 57±5.2%, 가 43±5.2%
1 46%, 54%

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(Fig. 6).

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(Fig 7).

Eisenmenger

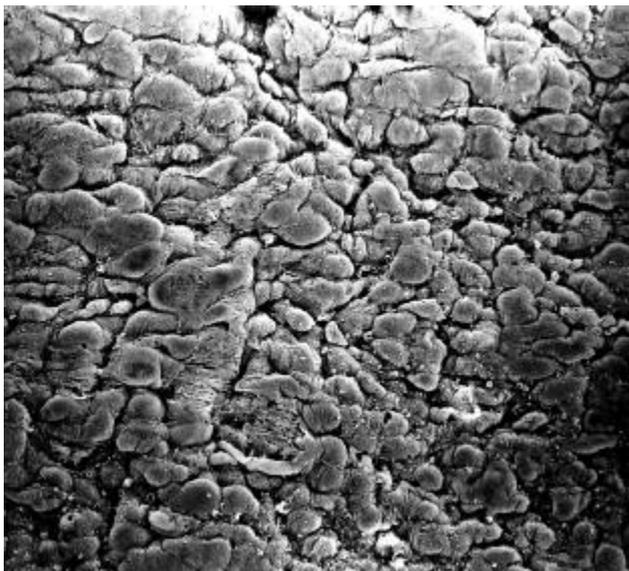


Fig. 7. Scanning electron micrograph of pulmonary artery following 24 hours preservation using LPDG solution shows partially endothelial cell swelling or focal destruction and conglomerated endothelial cell lesion(SEM,×2,300).

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LPDG

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8~10°C가
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PGE1

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12. LPDG

Fusimura

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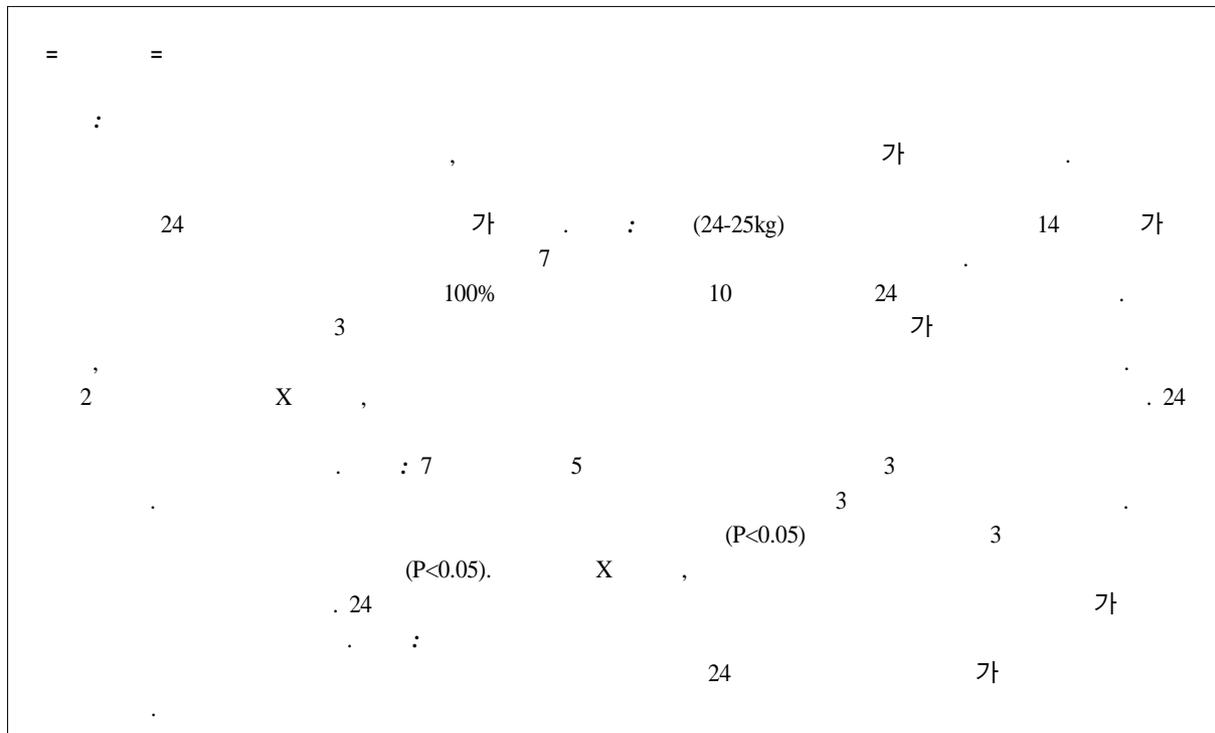
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