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(2 - 4). ( 3 , 1 ), 1  
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, 15%  
가 (4). X (Thoramat,  
Siemens Medical Engineering Group. Erlangen, Germany)  
120 KVP 140 KVP, 4 mAs 5 mAs  
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(lung infiltrates)  
(appearance time)  
가  
(peak time) .

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3

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2003 8 13

가

38

12 mmHg

가

3

(2).

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(1).

Table 1

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(100%), 가

(60%). (fine

reticular pattern) (air space consolidation)

(60%) (Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

12.6

(2, 4, 9).

(2).

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16.6

(2003 3 )

4 3 (60%)

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15%

(6).

(7).

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reperfusion injury)

(4, 9),

가

(ischemic

**Table 1.** Serial Chest X ray Findings of Reperfusion Edema

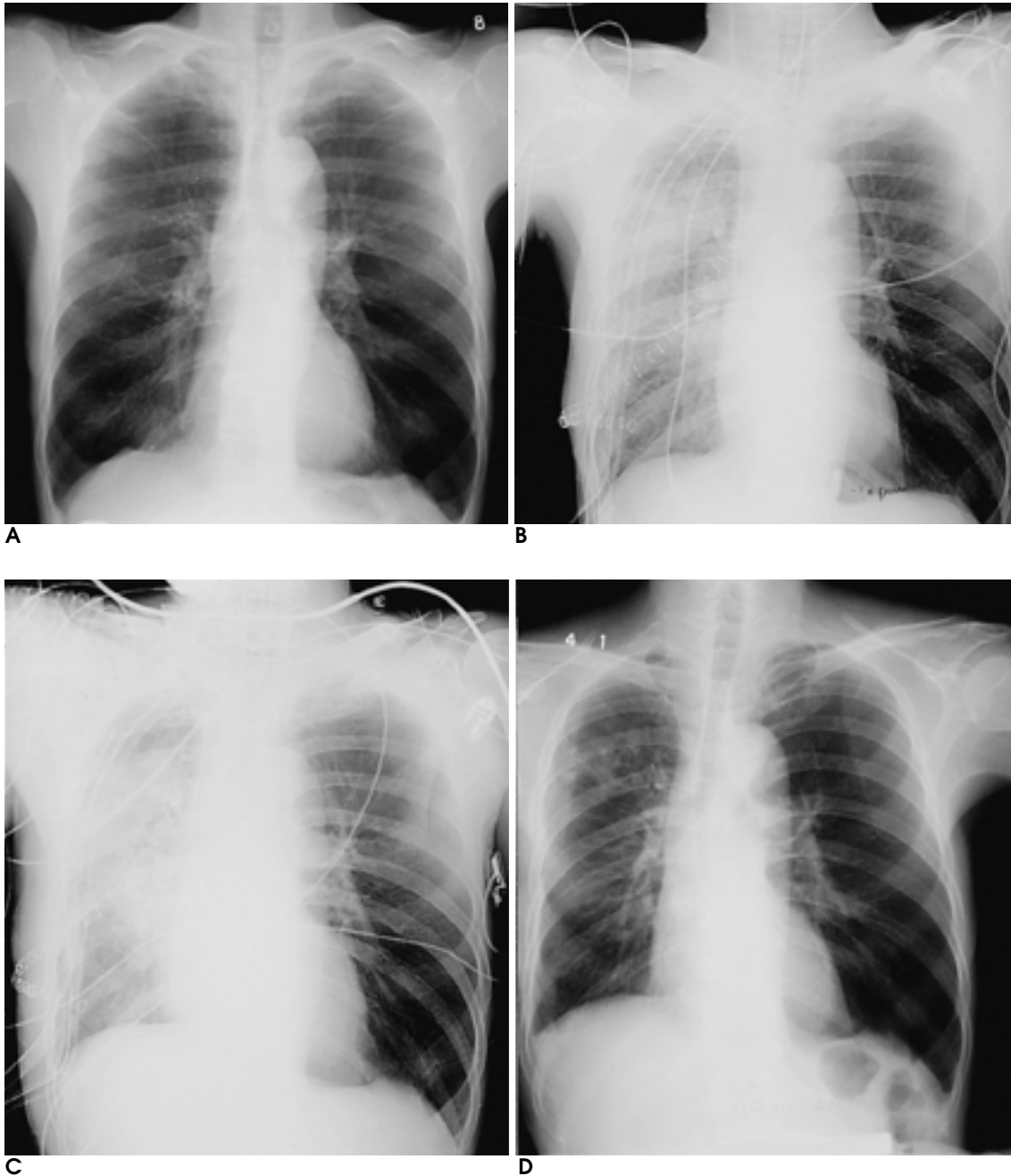
No. (sex/age)	Site	Apperance time		Peak time		Distribution of infiltrates
		Day	CXR	Day	CXR	
1 (M/57)	Right	1	FR and AC	3	AC	Perihilar, upper lung
2 (M/59)	Right	2	AC	3	AC	Perihilar, basal lung
3 (M/52)	Right	1	FR	4	AC	Perihilar, basal lung
4 (F/35)	Left	1	AC	1	AC	Perihilar, upper lung
5 (F/33)	Both	1	FR	5	AC	Perihilar, basal lung

Site: site of operation  
 CXR: chest x ray finding  
 FR: fine reticular pattern  
 AC: air space consolidation pattern

(2).

12.6 가 20 ,  
3 가 3 가

(1, 2, 3).



**Fig. 1.** 57- year old male patient of case 1.

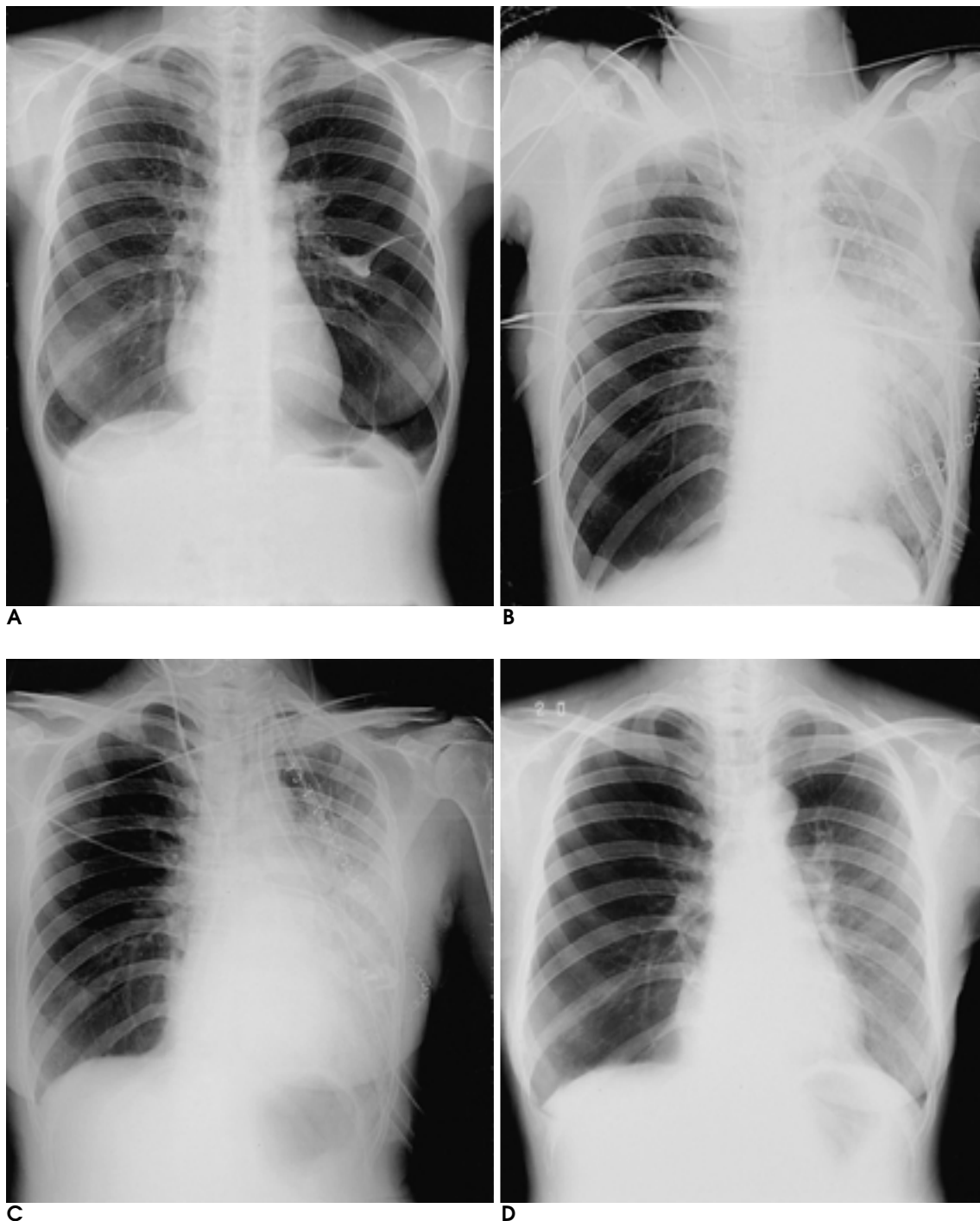
**A.** The radiograph taken on preoperative period shows hyperlucency of both lungs due to emphysema.

**B.** Radiograph obtained on day 1 shows fine reticular pattern and airspace consolidation simultaneously at perihilar and upper lung zone.

**C.** Radiograph obtained on day 3, right lung shows more increased density of airspace consolidation in entire lung, which means peak time of reperfusion edema.

**D.** After two and a half weeks, previously noted air space consolidation is markedly resolved without any special treatment. But some focal consolidation is still visualized.

(2).



**Fig. 2.** 36- year old female patient of case 4.

**A.** The radiograph taken on preoperative period shows hyperlucency of left lung and multiple huge bullae in left lung.

**B.** Left lung transplantation was performed. Radiograph obtained on day 1 shows airspace consolidation in perihilar area and upper lung of left lung.

**C.** Radiograph obtained on same day later shows maximal intensity and distribution of airspace consolidation.

**D.** Nine days after transplantation, radiograph shows disappearance of lung infiltrates in left lung, suggestive of disappearance of reperfusion edema.

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 (uptake) (12), ,  
 (13), , E2 가  
 (14). 48  
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## Radiographic Manifestations of Reperfusion Edema after Transplantation<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To elucidate the sequential radiologic manifestations of reperfusion edema after lung transplantation.

**Materials and Methods:** The study group comprised five consecutive lung transplant recipients (M:F = 3:2; mean age; 47.5 years) who between July 1996 and April 2002 underwent lung transplantation procedures (four, unilateral; one, bilateral) at our institution. We retrospectively reviewed the serial postoperative radiographs obtained and characterized the lung infiltrates.

**Results:** Lung infiltrates compatible with reperfusion edema were present in all patients (5/5). Reperfusion edema appeared on day 1 in four, and by day 2 in the other. In all transplanted lungs, infiltrates were found in the perihilar and basilar regions, and were scored as maximal on day 1 in one, day 3 in two, day 4 in one and day 5 in the other.

**Conclusion:** The recognition of sequential radiological manifestations helps identify recognition of reperfusion edema after lung transplantation.

**Index words :** Lung, transplantation  
Lung, radiography

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