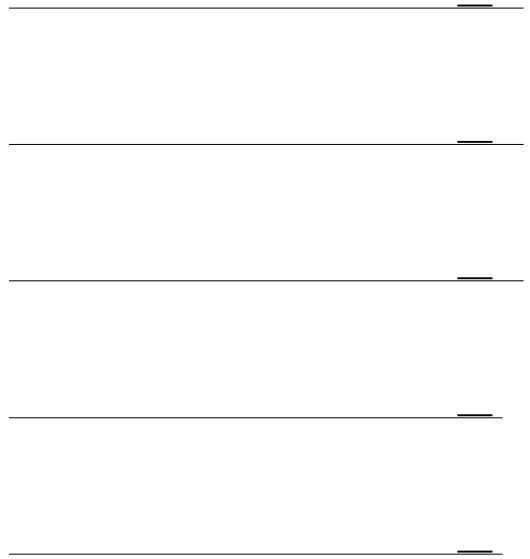


가

가

2000 6



감사의 글

본 논문이 완성될 수 있도록 각별한 지도와 격려를 배풀어 주신
홍영재 교수님께 진심으로 감사를 드리며 논문 준비과정 동안 자상한
충고와 가르침으로 이끌어주신 백남호 교수님, 안영수 교수님,
김원호 교수님, 성공제 교수님께 감사를 드립니다. 그리고 연구
진행과정에 필요할 때마다 도움을 아끼지 않으신 김응권 교수님,
고형준 교수님, 김찬윤 교수님, 김성수 선생님과 안과 의국원들께
감사를 드립니다.

그리고 끝없는 사랑으로 저를 물심양면으로 뒷받침하여 주신 아버님,
어머님과 항상 곁에서 사랑으로 응원해준 아내 혜영이와 딸 지원이와
함께 이 기쁨을 나누고 싶습니다.

저 자 씀

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표 차례

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|--|----|

가

: 가

가

:

가 thermocouple probe

(Balanced salt solution)

26G (),

().

1

1

(), (). 24,

48, 72 7mm

TUNEL(Tdt-mediated fluorescein-dUDP nick-end

labeling)

TUNEL

hematoxylin-eosin stain

: 38.7 , 38.5
 (p>0.05) 1
 37.3 , 32.7 가
 (p<0.05). TUNEL
 24 83.7, 32.3(p<0.05), 48 194.8,
 81.0(p<0.05), 72 359.9, 89.9(, p<0.05)
 24 3.1, 3.6(p>0.05), 48 2.8,
 3.4(p>0.05), 72 2.4, 3.3(p<0.05) 72
 :
 () , 가

: , , TUNEL, , apoptosis

가

< >

I.

1

(retinal ganglion cell death)가

2,3

4

가

. Mechanical hypothesis

rapid-phase axonal transport 가

.⁵ Vascular hypothesis

.^{6,7}

apoptosis

8

,

apoptosis 가 ,^{3,9}

apoptosis 가 .¹⁰

apoptosis orthograde retrograde

,^{2,11-13} neurotrophic factor (neurotrophin) deprivation,¹⁴⁻¹⁷

excitotoxin^{18,19} NO() 20,21

.^{4,22-24}

(hypothermia) /

50 25

가 ²⁶⁻³¹ 가 가 , apoptosis

.^{32,33}

, ,

(glutamate) , calcium mobilization ,

glutamate , superoxide

anion NO , protein kinase , cellular repair

protein ^{34,35} 가 .

Stiehl ,

.³⁶

가 가 .

가

가 .

가

가 .

가

Adachi

.³⁷

³⁸

3,39

가 .

,³⁷

pyknotic nuclei

,³⁸ ERG

40

TUNEL

3,41

apoptosis

가 ,

.

II.

33 2~4kg 가 . 가
(rectal temperature) 38.5 ~ 39.5 22 ± 2 ,
50 ± 10% , 40 ~ 50Phon , 12 /
. 1 1% cyclopentolate
hydrochloride .

1.

8
가 . Xylazine 0.1ml/kg ketamine 1ml/kg
1.5mm sharp
blade 0.8mm 0.8mm
needle microprobe(PGC scientifics, Frederick, MD, USA)

1 .
probe dual input thermocouple thermometer (PGC Scientifics,
Frederick, MD, USA)

. () ()
) 26G

(balanced salt solution, Alcon, Fort Worth, TX,
USA) 100cm

1

5

Tonopen XL(Mentor,Norwell, MA, USA)

10ml

2.

22

가

()

()

, 1

10-0 nylon

1 4

24, 48, 72

가 3 6

(Olympus SZ-ST, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan)

7.0mm

trepine

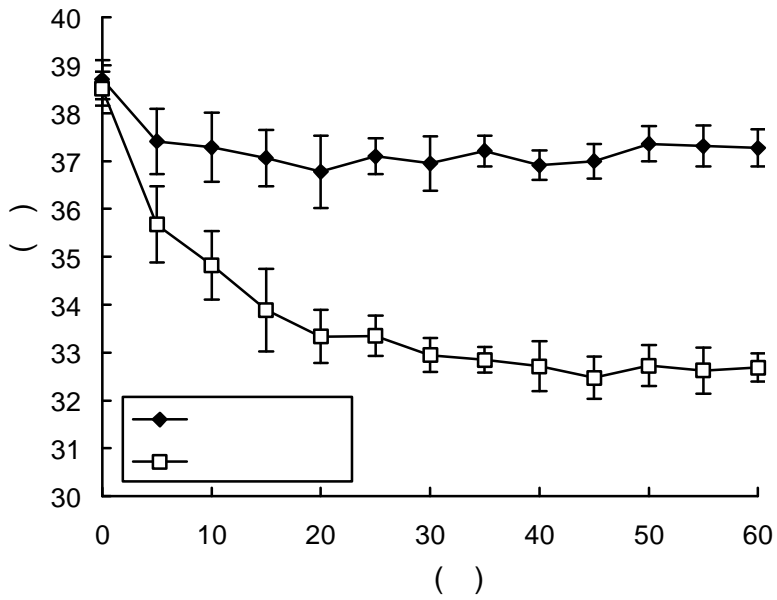
poly-L-lysine 0.01% aqueous

solution (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA)
 . 4% paraformaldehyde(Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA)
 30 0.1M PBS(phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4)
 . DNA nick end labeling TUNEL ^{3,41} .
 Proteinase K 14~20g/ml(Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany)
 1 permeabilization PBS 2 3 . In
 situ cell death detection kit - POD(Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim,
 Germany) 37°C 1 . PBS
 mounting media prolong antifade kit(Molecular
 probes, Eugene, OR, USA) apoptosis
 Olympus BH-2 (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan)
 TUNEL .
 excitation 460~490nm, detection 515nm
 . 10x3mm
 3µm
 hematoxylin-eosin(H-E) stain
 400 10
 1 .

III.

1.

23 ~ 24 13.3 ± 3.5mmHg
53.7 ± 1.7mmHg .
38.7 , 38.5 (p>0.05,
Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test).
() 가 20 36.8 , 60
37.3 가 ()
) 20 33.3 가 60 32.7
가 (p<0.05, Wilcoxon Signed Ranks
Test)(1).



1.

| | | |
|------|----|------|
| . | 5 | ± |
| . | 20 | 36.8 |
| 33.3 | 60 | 37.3 |
| | | 32.7 |

가

($p < 0.05$, Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test).

2.

13.2mmHg, 13.6mmHg

53.9mmHg, 54.1mmHg

4.4mmHg, 4.0mmHg

(

1). 1 가

1. 가 1

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| 2 | 13.2 ± 4.0 | 13.6 ± 3.9 |
| 2 | 53.9 ± 1.9 | 54.1 ± 2.0 |
| 2 | 4.4 ± 2.4 | 4.0 ± 2.1 |

¹ mmHg ±

² p > 0.05 (Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test)

TUNEL

. Apoptotic cell

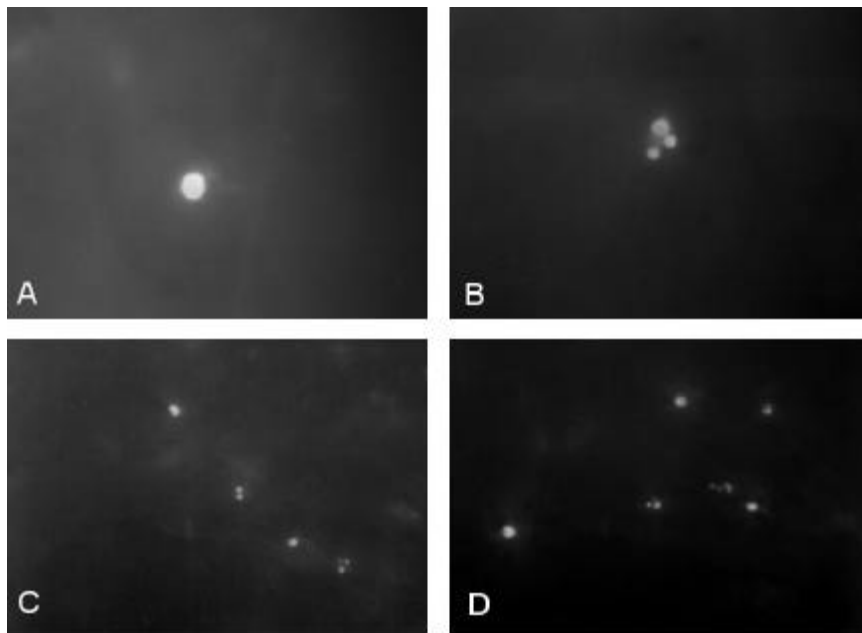
DNA fragmentation

apoptosis 가

granular bodies (2). TUNEL

400

1000



2. TUNEL

body 가 TUNEL x1000 (A, x1000) apoptotic (B, x1000).
TUNEL x400 (C,D, x400).

3 6 TUNEL 가 0~6 (2.0)가

TUNEL

24 83.7, 32.3 (p<0.05), 48 194.8,
81.0(p<0.05), 72 359.9, 89.9(, p<0.05)

(Wilcoxon signed ranks

test)(3).

TUNEL

가 48 가 가 72

dense pyknotic cell
 24 72
 (4).
 pyknotic
 가 .

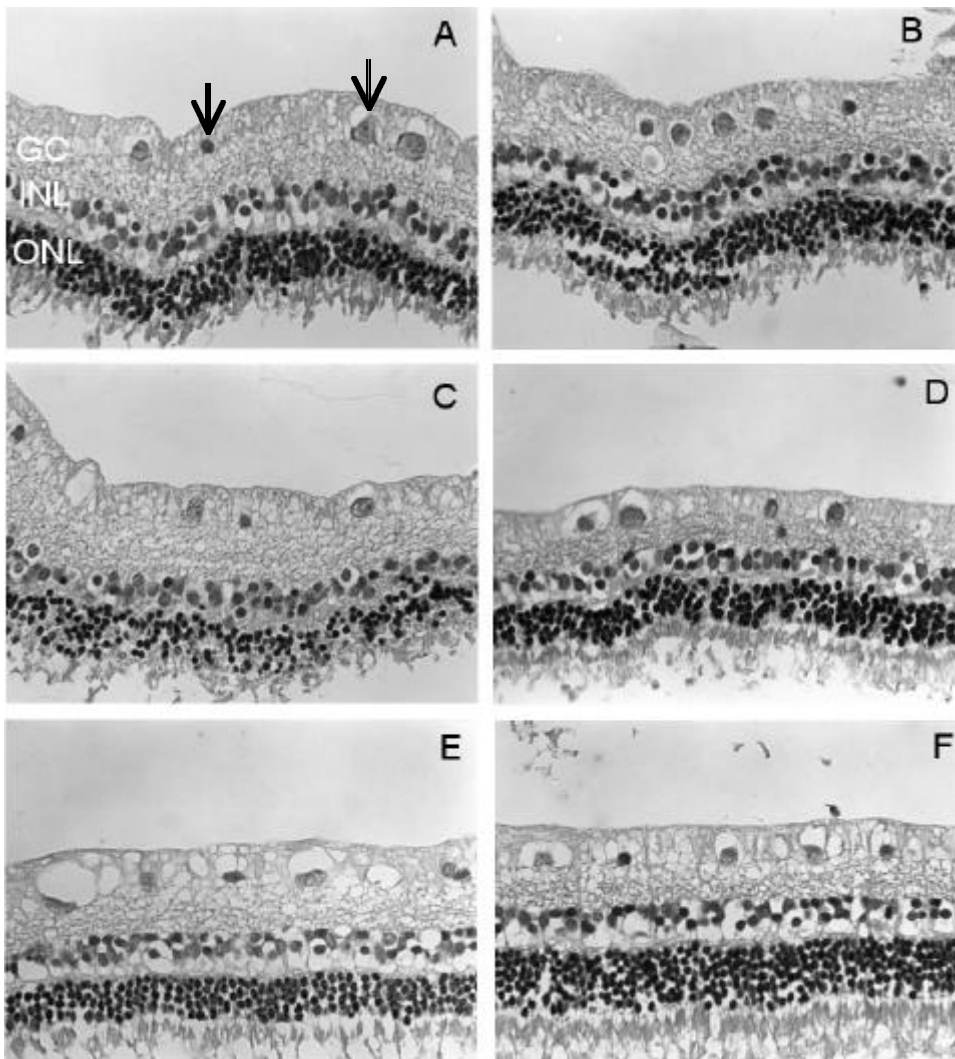
400 10 6
 60
 . 3 6
 (5).

24 3.1, 3.6 ($p>0.05$), 48 2.8, 3.4 ($p>0.05$), 72 2.4,
 3.3 ($p<0.05$) 72 (Wilcoxon signed ranks
 test).

가 ($p=0.479$, Kruskal-Wallis Test)

24 72 ($p=0.013$, Mann-
 Whitney test). 가

($p>0.05$) ($p<0.05$, Mann-Whitney
 Test).



4 . 가

(↓) pyknotic(↓)

가

. (A) 24

. (B) 24

. (C) 48

. (D) 48

. (E) 72

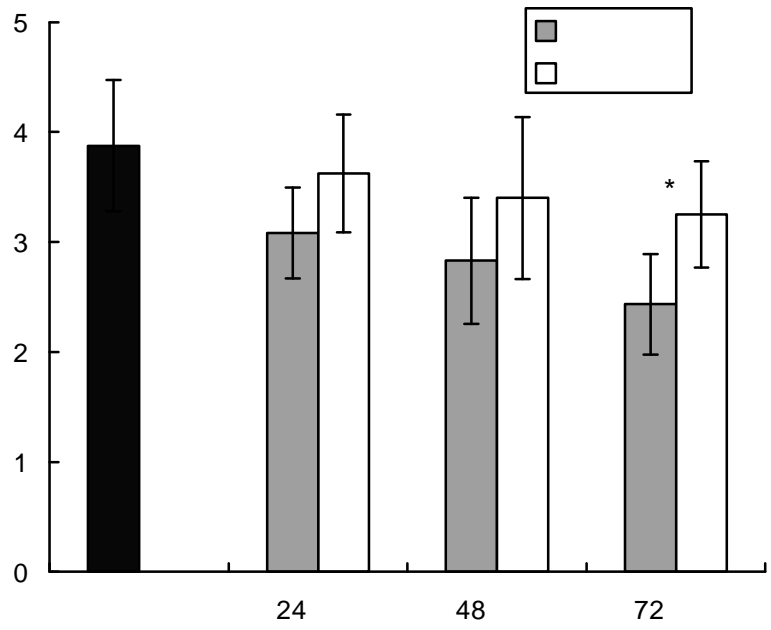
. (F) 72

(GC:

, INL:

, ONL:

) (x400)



5. 가

± (400) . 72
 가 (*p=0.013, Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test).

IV.

2000
가 6670 670
. ⁴² Caucasians 75 ~ 95%
80 ~ 90%

⁴³
,
가 .
가 가
.
.
가 가
가
.
가 100cm
74mmHg
52 ~ 56mmHg .
Tonopen

44

45

46

가 1.5~2

가

6

36

가

가

가

3~6

가

32,33,37,47

38,40

6

가

NMDA receptor activity

,⁴⁸ glutamate

,⁴⁹⁻⁵⁴ ,⁵⁵ NO 가
,^{50,56-58} Nitrite, cGMP, NOS(Nitric oxide synthase) 가 59

TUNEL 가

apoptosis .

TUNEL 가 가 48

가 72

가 .

가

apoptosis 가

necrosis apoptosis 가 33

apoptosis 가

가 72

apoptosis

V.

가

TUNEL

6

가

가

apoptosis

가

가 가

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Abstract

The effect of local hypothermia on retinal ganglion cell death
in experimental glaucoma

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(Directed by Professor Young Jae Hong)

Purpose : The objects of this study are to determine the influence of local ocular surface cooling on the temperature of retina surface and to access the neuroprotective effect of hypothermia on retinal ganglion cell death in a transient acute glaucoma model of a rabbit.

Methods : To determine the influence of local cooling we inserted thermocouple probes through the pars plana of albino rabbit eyes and tips were placed at the retinal surface. The intraocular pressure(IOP) of one eye in each rabbit was elevated by anterior chamber paracentesis with a 26G needle connected to a balanced salt solution(high IOP eye) and no IOP elevation to the other eye(normal IOP eye). Both eyes of each rabbits were cooled locally by direct contact of ice to the corneal surface and retinal temperature of both eyes were monitored for 1 hour.

With the result of above study, we examined the neuroprotective effect of hypothermia from acute IOP elevation. IOP of both eyes were elevated with the same procedure as above. One eye in each rabbit was cooled locally (Cooling eye) and the other eye was not cooled (Noncooling eye). The procedure lasted 1 hour and eyes were enucleated after 24, 48 and 72 hours. To obtain equal amount of retina area we used a 7mm trephine to punch out the retina specimen. Specimens were flat mounted and TUNEL (Tdt-mediated fluorescein-dUDP nick-end labeling) was performed. The results were examined with fluorescent microscope. We also performed Hematoxylin-Eosin stain and retinal ganglion cell count was done under light microscope.

Results : Initial retinal temperature of normal and high IOP eye was 38.7 and 38.5 , respectively ($p > 0.05$). After 1 hour of local cooling the mean retinal temperature of normal and high IOP eye decreased to 37.3 and 32.7 , respectively ($p < 0.05$). In the glaucoma model with high IOP the cooling eye showed significantly lower positive TUNEL counts. Positive tunnel count of noncooling and cooling eye were 83.7, 32.3 at 24 hours ($p < 0.05$), 194.8, 81.0 at 48 hours ($p < 0.05$), and 359.9, 89.9 at 72 hours ($p < 0.05$), respectively. Normal retinal ganglion cell count per high power field in noncooling and cooling eye were 3.1, 3.6 at 24 hours ($p > 0.05$), 2.8, 3.4 at 48 hours ($p > 0.05$), 2.4, 3.3 at 72 hours ($p < 0.05$), respectively. Normal retinal ganglion cell count was significantly higher in the cooling eye at 72hr.

Conclusion : Local cooling of the eye can effectively lower the retinal surface temperature to the mild hypothermic range in conditions of high IOP. Mild hypothermia induced by topical cooling reduces ganglion cell deaths in acute glaucoma model with transient IOP elevation.

Key Words : glaucoma, hypothermia, TUNEL, neuroprotection, apoptosis