

Warm Ischemic Time

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=Abstract=

Cellular Viability of Cryopreserved Porcine Valve According to Warm Ischemic Time

Young Hwan Park, MD.*, Chee Soon Yoon, MD.*, Chong Eun Lee, Ph.D.**,
Byung Chul Chang, MD. Ph.D.*, Chong Chul Park, Ph.D.***, Su Hwal, Ph.D.**,
Bum Koo Cho, MD. Ph.D.*

Background: Valve replacement using cryopreserved valved homograft is increasing because of resistance of infection and excellent hemodynamics. The viability of fibroblast which is related with warm ischemic time affects the durability of implanted cryopreserved valved homograft. We evaluated how long the warm ischemic time is acceptable by examining the viability of cells depending upon warm ischemic time. **Material and Method:** 1. Retrieval of tissues; Thirty-two slaughtered porcine heart and lung enblocs were stored at refrigerator(4-8 °C) for various time period(Warm Ischemic Time), and the heart was dissected and stored in Hartman solution at 4 °C for 24 hours(Cold Ischemic Time) as the simulation of retrieval and dissection of human heart. The hearts were assigned to groups A(2 hours), B(12 hours), C(24 hours), D(36 hours) depending on warm ischemic time. 2. Sterilization; The valved homografts were sterilized in the RPMI 1640 solution with antibiotics. 3. Freezing and Storage; The homografts were freed by computerized freezer, stored 7 days at liquid nitrogen tank, and thawed. 4. Evaluation of the viability; The viability was evaluated by Triphan blue test after warm ischemic time, after cold ischemic time and after thawing. 5. Analysis; The viability of fibroblast was analysed by pearson correlation test of SAS program. **Result:** 1. The viability between after cold ischemic time and after thawing was not different($p=0.619$) for the adequacy of sterilization, freezing and thawing. 2. The viability which was evaluated after warm ischemic time, cold ischemic time and thawing, and the various warm ischemic times are strongly correlated as R is -0.857, -0.673 and -0.549 respectively. The viability of tricuspid valve is well related with the viability of aortic valve.

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Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Yonsei University, College of Medicine, Cardiovascular Center Research Institute

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Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Yonsei University, College of Medicine, Department of Medical Engineering

† (: HMP-96-G-2-45)

: 2000 10 23 : 2001 2 20

: (120-752) 134 , . (Tel) 02-361-7283

(Fax) 02-313-2992, E-mail: yhpark@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

Conclusion: 1. The longer the warm ischemic time, the lesser the viability of fibroblast. The viability of fibroblast after cryopreservation was decreased less 60% if the warm ischemic time was over 12 hours. 2. The method of cryopreservation is acceptable for maintaining the viability of fibroblast, and the viability of tricuspid valve may be the indicator of the viability of aortic valve. 3. However, the study for the optimal viability which is necessary to the durability of implanted valved homograft is needed.

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Key word: 1. Transplantation, homologous
 2. Viability
 3. Cryopreservation

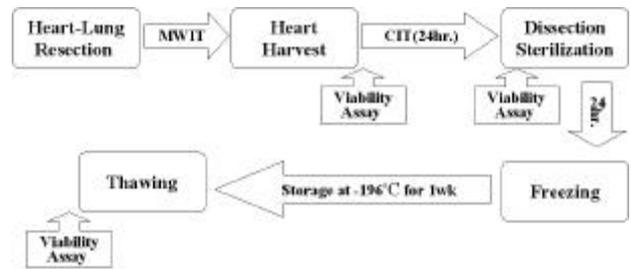


Fig. 1. Study Design

가^{1 3)}
 (extracellular matrix)
 (cellular viability)
⁴⁾

가

(Warm Ischemic Time)

가
 (Fig. 1)
 가 (WIT viability),
 가 (CIT viability)
 가 (Thawing viability)
 가 (Warm Ischemic Time)
 가 (Cold Ischemic Time)

32 kg 1
 en bloc
 4 (Group A), 12 (Group B), 24 (Group C), 36 (Group D)
 가
 24
 가 4
 computerized freezer (-100 가)
 (Cryopreservation) (-196) 1

100 가
 4 가
 가
 Hartman's solution(Choongwae Pharmacies Co. Seoul, Korea)
 가 RPMI 1640 medium
 (cefoxitin 240 µg/ml, lincomycin 120 µg/ml, polymycin 100 µg/ml, vancomycin 50 µg/ml) 24 4

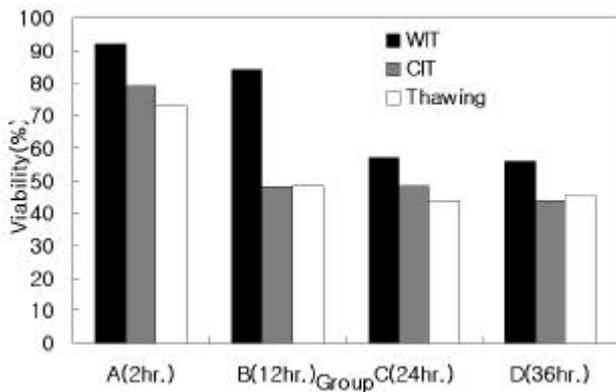


Fig. 2. Viability of aortic valve related with warm ischemic time.

Table 1. Viability of aortic valve related with warm ischemic time

Group	Viability(%) (Mean ± SD)		
	Warm ischemic period	Cold ischemic period	Thawing
A(2 hrs.)	92.1 ± 2.9	78.5 ± 8.4	72.9 ± 14.2
B(12 hrs.)	84.9 ± 7.2	48.1 ± 16.1	50.4 ± 22.7
C(24 hrs.)	57.0 ± 10.9	48.4 ± 6.8	44.0 ± 5.9
D(36 hrs.)	55.9 ± 8.4	43.7 ± 6.8	45.6 ± 6.0

Table 2. Correlation warm ischemia time with viability after WIT, CIT and Thawing.

Viability	Correlation with WIT	
	R	P
after WIT	-0.857	0.0001
after CIT	-0.673	0.0001
after Thawing	-0.54	0.0001

WIT, warm ischemic time; CIT, cold ischemic time

(RPMI 1540 medium, 10% fetal bovine serum, 10% Dimethylsulfoxide) Programmed Computer Freezer(IceCube 1810, Sy-Lab, Purkersdorf, Austria) -100 (MVE, Cryogenics, Minneapolis, MI, USA) 1 5,6) 1 40 warm bath Dimethylsulfoxide(DMSO)

Eagle's minimum essential medium(Eagle's MEM, Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY, USA) 0.5% type II collagenase(350 units/mg solid, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) 3 7 5 가 (endothelial layer) cell scraper 가 PBS solution(phosphate buffered saline) 0.5% type II collagenase가 Eagle's MEM 37 30 shaking incubator Eagle's MEM 300 rpm 5 1000 rpm 5 Eagle's MEM Trypan blue solution(Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY, USA) 0.4% 50 µl 50 µl 가 ml 2 ×10⁵ 106 가 Trypan blue Hematocytometer

One-way analysis of variance(ANOVA)

test p 0.05 Pearson correlation 가 (Fig. 2). 2 36 92.15 ±2.67% 가 55.88 ±7.88% (Table 1). 가 (r=-0.857), (r=-0.673), (r=-0.54) 가 (p=0.001)(Table 2). 24 (p=0.05) (p=0.656)(Fig. 3). 가 (Fig. 4)(Y=0.708X+8.85, R²=0.292, p=0.001).

7,8) SAS

program

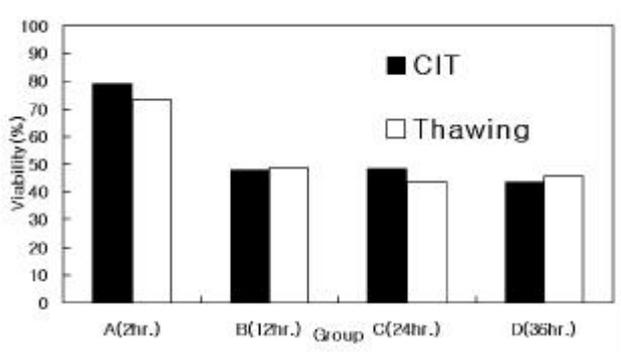


Fig. 3. Viability before and after cryopreservation processing.

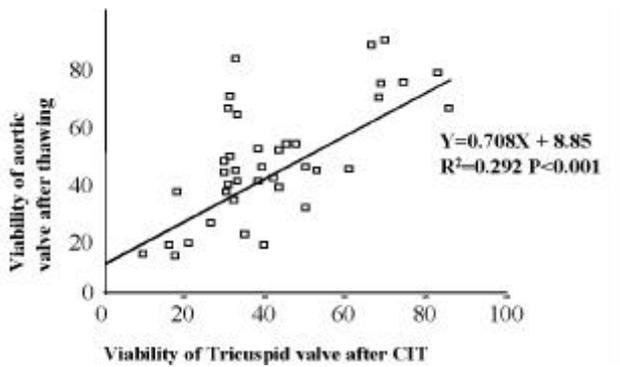


Fig. 4. Relation between the viability of aortic valve and the viability of tricuspid valve.

(IH) Phosphorous(³²P) magnetic resonance spectroscopy

2 ATP
가 lactate 가 24
가 가
17) 가
가
가
12 가
50% 12
24
가 24
가
가
가 가
4 24
(12
50%),
12 12

9 12)

가 hybridization
가
가
가
가
Hazekamp in situ yxin 가
13)
5,14,15)

Amphotericin B

Polym-

18)

trypan blue

trypan blue

가
가

-196

가 가
glass transition period -120

10

16) St. Louis

Proton

19,20)

sulfoxide(DMSO)

5

(cryoprotectant)

Dimethyl-

DMSO		DMSO	
1/2	DMSO	DMSO가	
DMSO		1	30
			15

가 (Table 1).

가

1.

2.

3.

12

가

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warm ischemic time Warm

ischemic time , warm ischemic time .

: 1. ;

4 8 (warm ischemic time) ,

4 24 (cold ischemic time). Warm ischemic time 2 , 12 ,

24 , 36 4 , 8 . 2. ; RPMI 1640

, 3. ; American tissue bank

, 7 . 4. ; Triphan

blue test , warm ischemic period , cold ischemic period , . 5. ;

SAS program pearson correlation . : 1. ,

, Cold ischemic period

, 가 (p=0.619). 2. Warm ischemic time warm ischemic period , Cold ischemic period

correlation R = -0.857, -0.673 -0.549 ,

가 . : 1. , 12

1. Warm ischemic time , 50% . 2. , 3. ,

가 .

- : 1.
- 2.
- 3.