

## ガンマナイフ照射がラット総頸動脈の弛緩および収縮反応に及ぼす影響

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Effect of gamma knife radiosurgery on relaxation and contraction responses of the common carotid artery of the rat

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**Abstract :** This report concerns a pilot study of the short- and long-term effects of gamma knife radiosurgery on vascular responses. The investigation was carried out on male Sprague-Dawley rats, and the relaxation and contraction responses of the right common carotid artery (CCA) were assessed following irradiation (100 Gy). The non-treated CCA of the same animals served as internal controls. Non-irradiated rats were used to control the effect of normal aging on vascular function. Isometric tension was determined on in vitro preparations of arterial rings. Acetylcholine-mediated, endothelium-dependent relaxation was impaired one month after radiosurgery, as was endothelium-independent relaxation induced by sodium nitroprusside, but the effect on the latter was minimal. The irradiated CCA was also impaired with respect to contraction responses induced by norepinephrine, endothelin-1 or phorbol dibutyrate. This impairment appeared to be biphasic, as it was evident one day after radiosurgery, followed by a partial recovery one week later, and again manifest after one month. At the light microscope level, the carotid arteries appeared to be well preserved throughout the experiment. However, obvious ultrastructural changes were noted in endothelial and smooth muscle cells of specimens obtained three months after radiosurgery. The present data indicate that high dose gamma knife radiosurgery affects the functions of both, the vascular endothelium and the vascular smooth muscles in an apparent time-dependent fashion. Because of its increasing application to









らかになった。しかしながら、我々は大きな動脈としてラット総頸動脈を用いたため、ガンマナイフ照射が血管反応性に与える影響は幾分小さかつたかもしれない。逆に、脳動脈のような小動脈を照射したら、ガンマナイフ照射後に検出できる機能的变化はより顕著に認めたかもしれない。

Fonkalsrud等<sup>5</sup>は犬大腿動脈に40Gyを照射して48時間から4ヶ月間における短期と長期の放射線による影響に関する研究を報告し、急性期には内皮は照射後48時間以内に中等度から高度の損傷を呈したが、中膜や外膜は影響を受けなかつたことを発見した。それに比べ、慢性期には内皮は異常な内皮細胞に置き代わり、中膜は纖維化や局所の壊死により平滑筋細胞が脱落し、外膜は局所出血や慢性炎症に進展した。彼らはこれら全ての慢性的変化はおそらくvasa vasorumの障害によって起ると結論した<sup>5</sup>。主要動脈を照射の対象とする際には、そのvasa vasorumも照射されることを認識しておくことが重要である<sup>16</sup>。しかしながら、vasa vasorumの放射線生物学的特徴については幾つかの点しか解明されていないが、おそらくかなり放射線感受性が高い<sup>16</sup>、大きな動脈のvasa vasorumの閉塞性変化が動脈壁の虚血とそれに続く損傷を引き起こすように<sup>17</sup>、動脈変化的病因として重要な役割を果たしているかも知れない<sup>13</sup>。

ガンマナイフ照射後の脳動脈の組織学的变化に関しては幾つかの報告がある。例えば、Kondziolka等<sup>9</sup>はラット脳にガンマナイフ照射し、70Gy以下の線量では組織学的变化を認めないが、100Gyを照射すると90日目には毛細血管内皮細胞変性を認めたと報告した。その一方、kihlstrom等<sup>7</sup>はウサギ脳底動脈と中大脳動脈にガンマナイフにて50Gyや100Gyを照射すると、照射後2年目では脳の壊死が存在するにも拘わらず、照射された主要血管は組織学的に正常を保っていたと報告した。しかしながら、そのような効果は10や25Gyの照射線量では認められなかつた<sup>7</sup>。Nilsson等<sup>14</sup>はネコを用いて本質的に同様の結果を報告した。脳実質の小動脈は脳底動脈のような大きい血管より放射線感受性が高いとの見解より<sup>13,17</sup>、我々が頸動脈に用いたのと同線量を脳動脈に照射したら、ここで述べたような機能的障害はより強く引き起こされるものと推論される。

## 5. 結 果

今回の我々の研究は、100Gyのガンマナイフ照射はラット総頸動脈の内皮依存性と内皮非依存性弛緩反応のみならず、平滑筋収縮反応にも影響を与えることを示している。これらの機能的变化は、組織学的には明らかな変化は出現しないものの、照射後1ヶ月で顕著となる。今回の結果はガンマナイフ照射によって起こる頸動脈の機能的障害の最初の報告であるが、それを引き起こす正確な機構を明らかにするためには更なる研究が必要である。その上、ガンマナイフ照射は一般的に頭蓋内血管奇形や脳腫瘍などの脳疾患に対して応用されるため、脳底動脈などの脳動脈を用いてここで示したのと同様の手法を用いて研究をすべきであろう。

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FIG. 1.

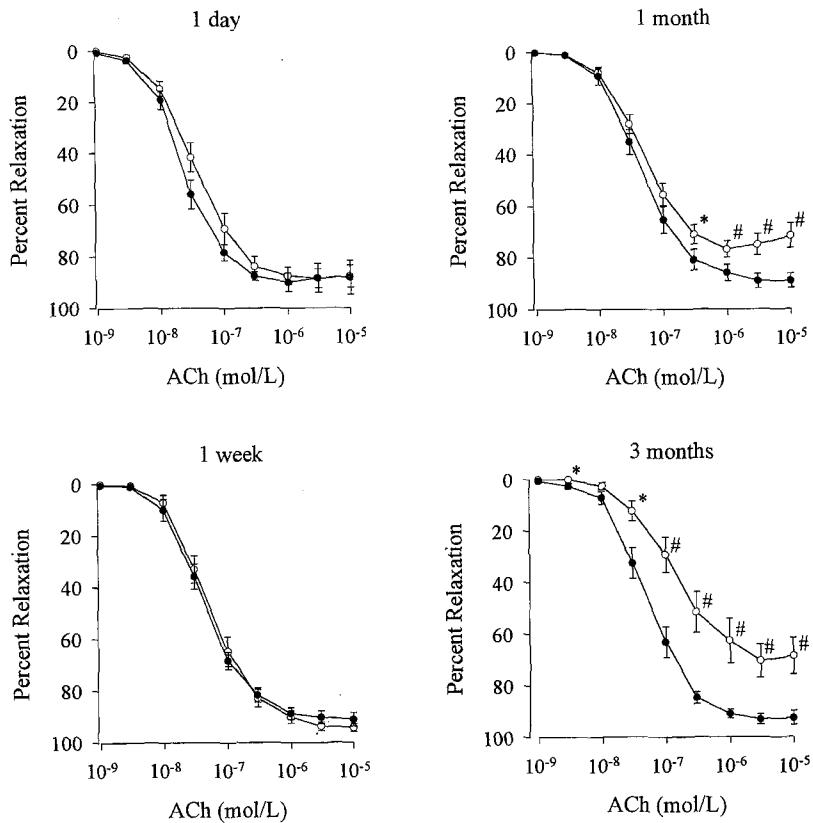


FIG. 2.

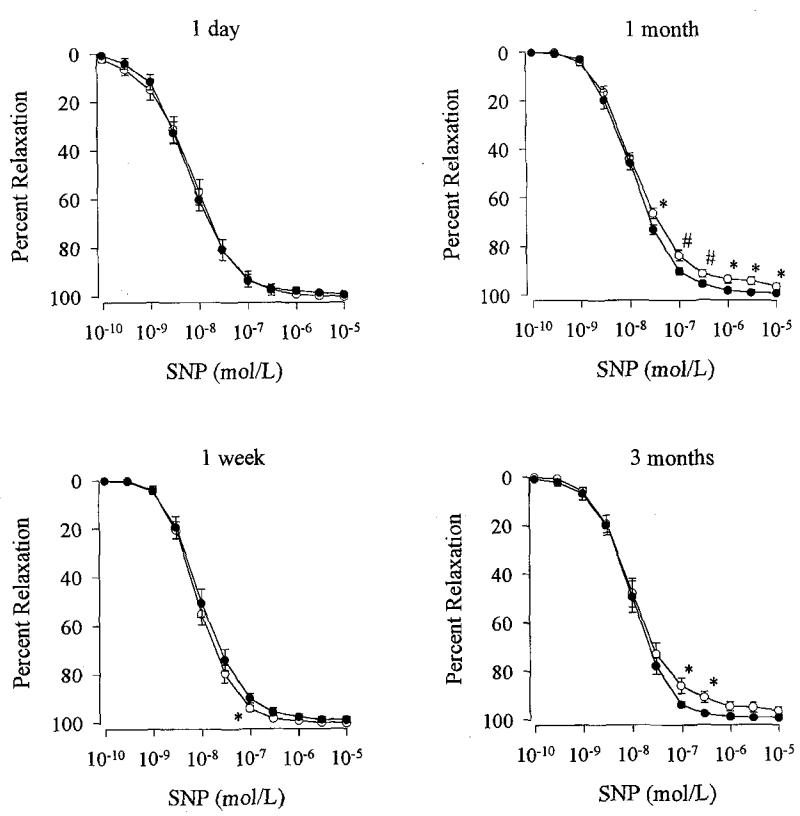


FIG. 3.

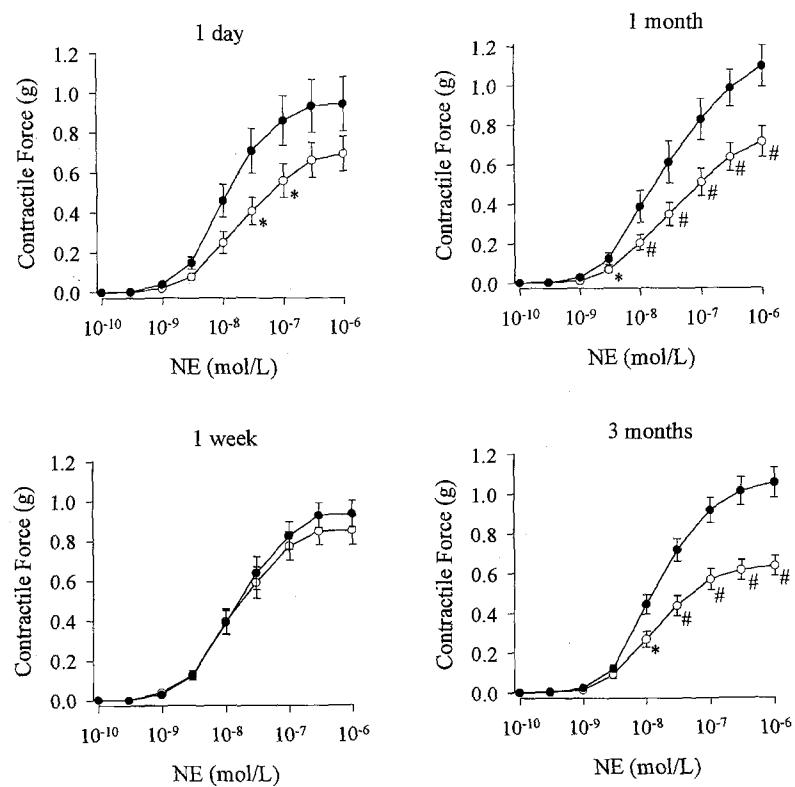


FIG. 4.

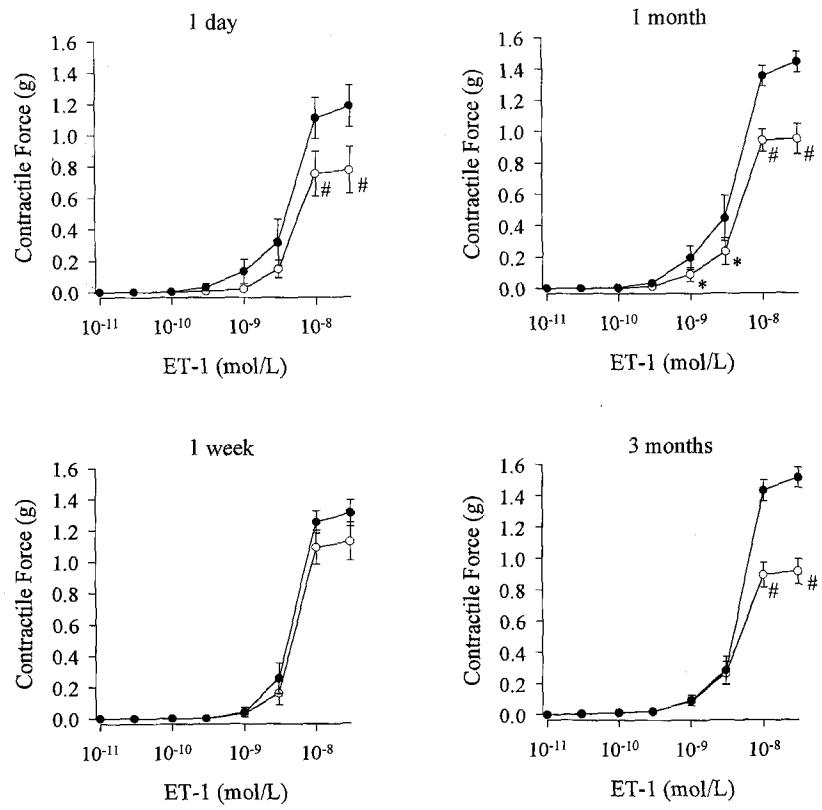


FIG.5.

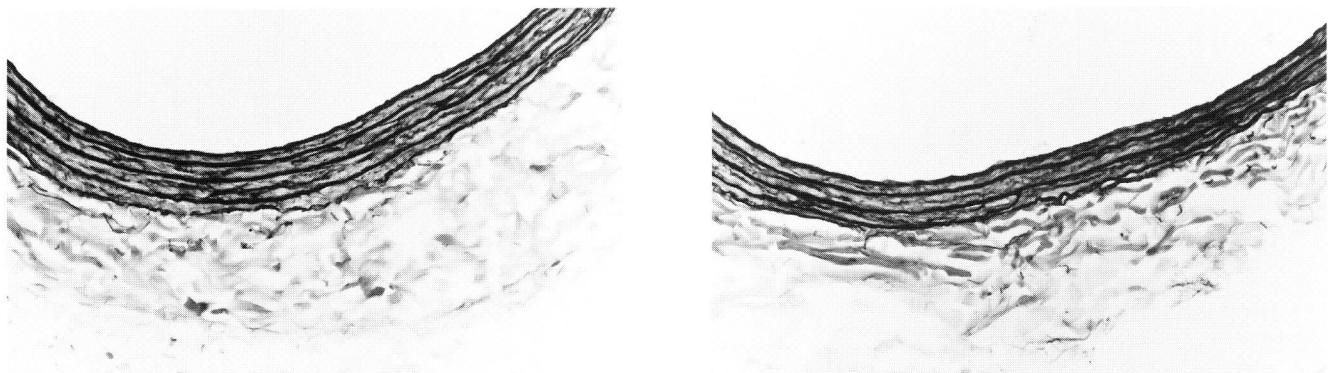
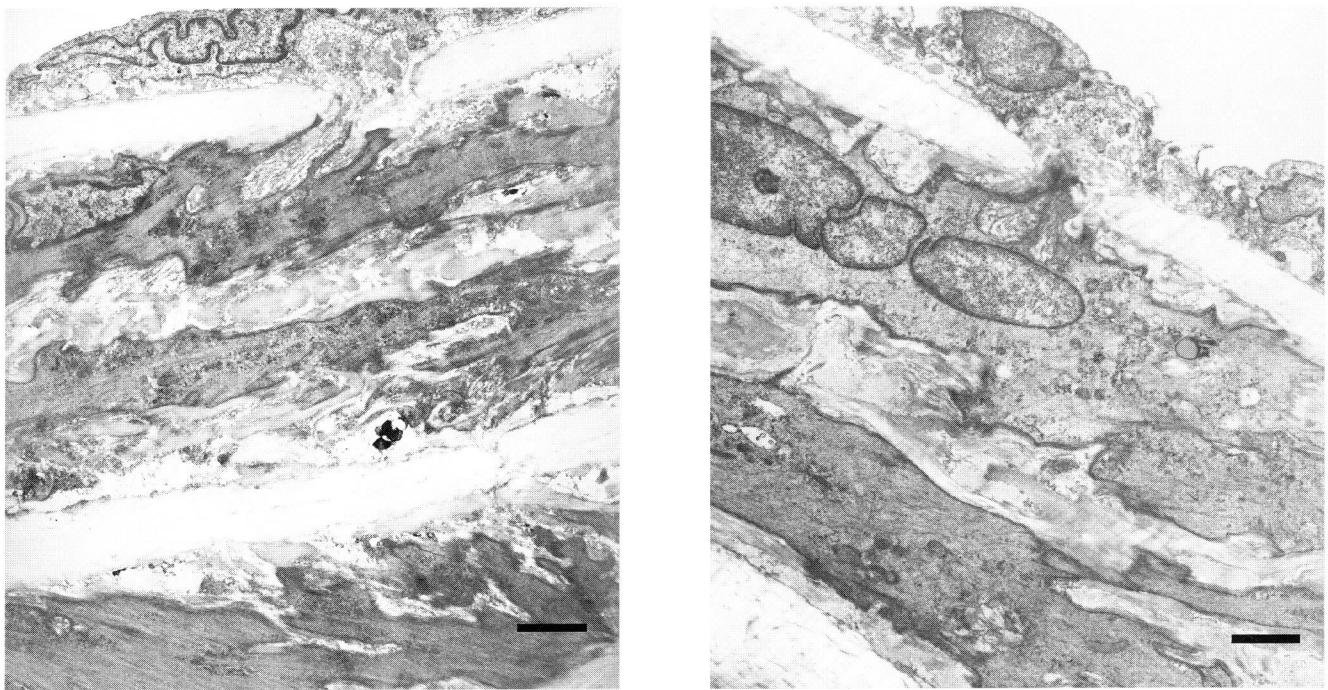


FIG.6.



## 図の説明

Fig.1. Effect of gamma knife radiosurgery on relaxation responses of the rat common carotid artery (CCA) to ACh. The relaxation effect of ACh was measured as described in the text. Data are expressed as percentages of the tonic phase of the contraction induced by 10-7 mol/L NE. The values shown are the mean  $\pm$  SEM. The number of experimental animals in each group is 10. Symbols: Open circle, treated CCA, closed circle; untreated CCA. \* indicates  $P < 0.05$  and #  $P < 0.01$  (treated vs. untreated CCAs).

Fig. 2. Effect of gamma knife radiosurgery on relaxation responses of rat CCA to SNP. The relaxation effect of SNP was measured as described in the text. Other details as in Fig 1.

Fig. 3. Effect of gamma knife radiosurgery on contraction responses of rat CCA to NE. The contraction effect of NE was measured as described in the text. Data are expressed as contractile force (g). Other details as in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4. Effect of gamma knife radiosurgery on contraction responses of rat CCA to ET-1. The contraction effect of ET-1 was measured as described in the text. Other details as in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5. Photomicrograph of the carotid artery three months after gamma knife radiosurgery. There are no significant differences between the non-irradiated (upper) and the irradiated arteries (lower). Elastica van Gieson, original magnification  $\times 84$ .

Fig. 6. Electron micrograph of the carotid artery three months after gamma knife radiosurgery. The endothelial and smooth muscle cells of the non-irradiated artery have irregular shaped nuclei with the chromatin marginally arranged (left). The cells of the irradiated artery have round or oval nuclei with the chromatin being diffusely distributed (right). Note that the elastic laminae of the treated arteries are thicker than those of the non-irradiated control. Original magnification  $\times 6000$ . Bars = 2  $\mu$ m.

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