

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>I</b>	Effect of local normal sterile saline injection (0.1 ml/rat for consecutive 4 days) on different tissues at the injection site	<b>36</b>
<b>II</b>	Effect of local Lipostabil® injection (0.1 ml/rat for consecutive 4 days) on different tissues at the injection site	<b>36</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
<b>1</b>	Photos showing clinical views of some of the sites for the development lipomas.	<b>5</b>
<b>1(A)</b>	Lipoma of the shoulder	<b>5</b>
<b>1(B)</b>	Giant axillary lipoma	<b>5</b>
<b>1(C)</b>	Lipoma in the hand	<b>5</b>
<b>1(D)</b>	Neck lipoma	<b>5</b>
<b>1(E)</b>	Lipoma of the middle finger	<b>5</b>
<b>1(F)</b>	Intra patellar ligament lipoma	<b>5</b>
<b>2</b>	Photos showing compression of the median nerve in the proximal forearm by a giant lipoma.	<b>6</b>
<b>2(A)</b>	A lateral elbow X-ray subtly demonstrates a well circumscribed mass in the anterior proximal forearm	<b>6</b>
<b>2(B)</b>	Intraoperative photo showing the median nerve within the intermuscular lipoma	<b>6</b>
<b>2(C)</b>	Surgical area after lipoma excision: the arrow shows the hour-glass deformation of the nerve at the level of the compression	<b>6</b>
<b>2(D)</b>	The giant lipoma was excised completely and measured 8 cm × 6 cm × 3 cm	<b>6</b>
<b>3</b>	Photos showing lipoma of the index finger.	<b>7</b>
<b>3(A)</b>	MRI T1 sequence, sagittal image of the lipoma and its attachment to the tendon sheath	<b>7</b>
<b>3(B)</b>	Lipoma arises from the subcutaneous tissues of proximal phalanx of the right first digit	<b>7</b>
<b>3(C)</b>	Removal of the tumor including the extensions into the tendon sheath	<b>7</b>
<b>4</b>	Typical case of spinal lipoma undergoing primary surgery	<b>8</b>
<b>4(A)</b>	Preoperative view	<b>8</b>
<b>4(B)</b>	The lipomatous mass is dissected all around	<b>8</b>
<b>4(C)</b>	Interface between the lipoma and spinal cord	<b>8</b>
<b>4(D)</b>	Postoperative view	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	MRI showing spinal cord lipomas	<b>9</b>
<b>5(A)</b>	T1-weighted sagittal image showing well defined ovoid intra-dural lesion at T2/3 level. The high signal intensity is consistent with fat	<b>9</b>
<b>5(B)</b>	T1-weighted noncontrast-enhanced image, sagittal view showing increased signal intensity of intramedullary lipoma extending from C6 to T4	<b>9</b>

<b>5(C)</b>	T1-weighted sagittal image showing massive lipoma extending from the cervicomedullary junction to the C6 level	<b>9</b>
<b>6</b>	Mesotherapy used in aesthetic contouring	<b>14</b>
<b>6(A)</b>	57-year-old woman with local fat deposit because of cortisone use before procedure	<b>14</b>
<b>6(B)</b>	After two applications of phosphatidylcholine (PC; 30 days)	<b>14</b>
<b>6(C)</b>	After two applications of phosphatidylcholine (PC; 30 days)	<b>14</b>
<b>6(D)</b>	After eight applications of phosphatidyl choline (120 days)	<b>14</b>
<b>7</b>	Photos showing injection lipolysis for lipoma at the wrist	<b>15</b>
<b>7(A)</b>	The lesion was cleaned	<b>15</b>
<b>7(B)</b>	The area was divided into small grids (1.5 cm apart)	<b>15</b>
<b>7(C)</b>	In the next 48 h, the lesion shrunk to half of its original size	<b>15</b>
<b>8(A)</b>	A gross well-demarcated area of necrosis in an excised lipoma	<b>17</b>
<b>8(B)</b>	Microscopic findings demonstrating acute inflammation and necrosis	<b>17</b>
<b>9</b>	Surgical procedure of acquiring the femoral nerve	<b>23</b>
<b>9(A)</b>	Anesthetized rat lying on its supine	<b>23</b>
<b>9(B,C)</b>	An incision performed along the groin crease of the right side of the rat to expose the femoral artery, vein and nerve	<b>23</b>
<b>9(D)</b>	An incision performed along the groin crease of the right side of the rat to expose the femoral artery, vein and nerve	<b>23</b>
<b>9(E,F)</b>	About 1 cm of the bundle was excised and flushed with ice cold saline	<b>23</b>
<b>10</b>	Photomicrograph (200 ×) of normal neurovascular bundle stained with H & E stain. The red arrows point to nerves	<b>27</b>
<b>11</b>	Photomicrograph (200 ×) of neurovascular bundle stained with H & E stain from control female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat saline for 4 consecutive days showing minor inflammation and focal hemorrhage at the site of repeated injection	<b>28</b>
<b>12</b>	Photomicrographs (200 ×) of neurovascular bundle stained with H & E stain from control female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat saline for 4 consecutive days showing minor inflammation and focal hemorrhage at the site of repeated injection	<b>28</b>
<b>13</b>	Photomicrographs (200 ×) of neurovascular bundle stained with H & E stain from control female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat saline for 4 consecutive days showing minor inflammation and focal hemorrhage at the site of repeated injection.	<b>29</b>
<b>14</b>	Photomicrographs (100 ×) of adipose tissue from rats injected with Lipostabil® (0.1 ml/day/rat) for 4 consecutive days. The section is stained with H & E stain. The photomicrograph shows ruptured fat globules and fat cysts, an indication of fat necrosis	<b>30</b>
<b>15</b>	Photomicrographs (100 ×) of skeletal muscles stained with H & E	<b>31</b>

stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing marked interstitial inflammation invading the skeletal muscles at the site of injection

- 16** Photomicrographs (200 ×) of skeletal muscles stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing deposition of collagen fibers as an early sign of start of fibrosis (red arrows) along with inflammation at the site of injection **31**
- 17** Photomicrographs (200 ×) of skeletal muscles stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing inflammatory cellular infiltration through pre-existing skeletal muscle fibers (red arrows) at the site of injection **32**
- 18** Photomicrographs (200 ×) of skeletal muscles stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing prominent myofiber necrosis, myophagocytosis, and regeneration at the site of injection **32**
- 19** Photomicrographs (400 ×) of skeletal muscles stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing basophilic sarcoplasm that depicts regenerating skeletal muscle fibers with prominent nuclei & visible nucleoli **33**
- 20** Photomicrographs (400 ×) of skeletal muscles stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing regenerating muscle fiber **33**
- 21** Photomicrographs (200 ×) of neural tissues stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing nerve bundle (red arrow) entrapped within intense inflammation at the site of injection **34**
- 22** Photomicrographs (300 ×) of nerve bundle stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing nerve bundle entrapped within intense inflammation at the site of injection **35**
- 23** Photomicrographs (400 ×) of nerve bundle stained with H & E stain from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing nerve bundle entrapped within intense inflammation at the site of injection **35**
- 24** Bar graphs showing histopathological tissue changes due to local injection of Lipostabil® (0.1 ml/rat) for 4 consecutive days compared to saline (control) **37**
- 25** Photomicrographs (34,400 ×) of normal nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM **38**

- 26 Photomicrographs (41,300 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days. Arrow pointing to intra-neural fibroblast 39
- 27 Photomicrographs (55,000 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing intra-neural fibroblast (red arrow) and intra-neural collagen fibers (asterisks) 39
- 28 Photomicrographs (34,400 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days. The section demonstrates large nerve fiber showing myelin disintegration (asterisks) 40
- 29 Photomicrographs (41,300 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days. The section demonstrates another case with advanced myelin degeneration (asterisk) and intra-neural collagen fiber deposition C 40
- 30 Photomicrographs (55,000 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days. The section demonstrates intra-neural collagen fibers (asterisks) 41
- 31 Photomicrographs (41,300 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days showing degenerated myelin whorls within the cytoplasm of Schwann cells 41
- 32 Photomicrographs (13,700 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days. The section demonstrates intra-neural thick walled blood vessel (central field) and surrounding fibroblast 42
- 33 Photomicrographs (55,000 ×) of nerve ultrastructure (Osmium tetroxide stain) using TEM from female Wistar rats injected with 0.1 ml/day/rat Lipostabil® for 4 consecutive days. The section demonstrates endo-neural inflammation, mast cell with characteristic granules 42

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>3T3-L1</b>	: The '3T3' designation refers to the abbreviation of "3-day transfer, inoculum $3 \times 10^5$ cells." This cell line was originally established from the primary mouse embryonic fibroblast cells that were cultured by the designated protocol, so-called '3T3 protocol'. The primary mouse embryonic fibroblast cells were transferred (the "T") every 3 days (the first "3"), and inoculated at the rigid density of $3 \times 10^5$ cells per 20-cm <sup>2</sup> dish (the second "3") continuously. The spontaneously immortalized cells with stable growth rate were established after 20-30 generations in culture, and then named '3T3' cells. Specifically, "3T3-L1" is one of the current line.
<b>4F<sub>1</sub>G</b>	: 4% Formalin 1%Gluteraldehyde
<b>Bcl-2</b>	: B-cell lymphoma 2 protein
<b>CSF</b>	: Cerebrospinal Fluid
<b>DC</b>	: Deoxy Cholate
<b>EM</b>	: Electron Microscopy
<b>FDA</b>	: Food and Drug Administration
<b>H &amp; E</b>	: Haematoxylin and Eosin
<b>I.V.</b>	: Intra Venous
<b>IL-6,10</b>	: Interleukin 6,10
<b>LDH</b>	: Lactate Dehydrogenase
<b>MRI</b>	: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
<b>PC</b>	: Phosphatidyl Choline
<b>RNA m</b>	: Messemger Ribonucleic Acid
<b>SD</b>	: Standard Deviation
<b>SEM</b>	: Standard Error of the Mean
<b>TEM</b>	: Transmission Electron Microscope
<b>TGF-β1</b>	: Tansforming Gowth Factor- Beta 1
<b>TNF-α</b>	: Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha