Cerebral Hemodynamic Response to Mental Activation in Normo- and Hypercapnia

V. Alexander Maximilian, Ph.D., Isak Prohovnik, Ph.D., and Jarl Risberg Ph.D.

SUMMARY Changes of regional cerebral blood flow from rest to mental activation by a visually presented spatial reasoning test were measured during normo- and hypercapnia in 10 healthy subjects. Hypercapnia, elicited by inhalation of 6% CO₂, resulted in similar flow increases in all 32 cortical regions measured. Increases of flow during testing were seen in post-central regions of the brain whether the resting level was augmented by hypercapnia or not. The results show that an elevated local functional level in the cortex causes an automatic local vasodilatory response which is totally independent of the basal level of perfusion and availability of metabolic substrates.

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MENTAL WORK leads to regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) increases in specific cortical areas considered to be functionally active during performance of the task.¹² These changes in flow are directly coupled to variations of regional cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen (CMRO₂) indicating a local level of neuronal activity.¹³ Although cerebral circulation increases as a result of a higher CMRO₂, this relationship is not reciprocal. While CBF is globally increased during hypercapnia,¹⁴ hypoxia,¹⁵ CMRO₂ remains constant within Pco₂ levels of 15–80 mm Hg.¹⁶

By superimposing local metabolic activation, by means of a mental task, upon a globally increased cerebral circulation due to hypercapnia, the relationship between these 2 regulatory mechanisms was investigated in the present study. Two possible outcomes were considered: 1) An rCBF increase as a result of mental activation added to the hyperperfusion caused by hypercapnia, or 2) no further increase due to the already high CBF, the tissue being sufficiently supplied.

Another aim of the investigation was to define the lateralizing properties of visual-spatial problem solving (Raven's Matrices) and to test the reliability and reproducibility of the regional activation response.

Material and Methods

Measurements of rCBF were made in 10 righthanded healthy male volunteers (mean age 26 ± 4 years) by the ¹³²Xe inhalation technique¹⁷ as modified by Obrist.¹⁸ Our ¹³²Xe inhalation system (Meditronic-Novio Diagnostic Systems, Denmark) enables simultaneous measurements of 16 homologous regions of both hemispheres by 32 scintillation detectors (¼" X ¼" NaI (Tl) crystals; lead collimators 20 mm deep and 22.5 mm wide) placed in parallel at a right angle to the lateral surfaces of the head. ¹³²Xe mixed with air (2.5 mCi/l) was inhaled by the subjects through a tight-fitting mask and a rebreathing spirometer system for one min followed by 10 min of breathing air.

The first measurement in each subject was preceded by a 30 sec background registration, with a 5 min recording of remaining activity preceding each subsequent measurement (fig. 1). A separate detector continuously recorded radiation in a sample of expired air (via a catheter in the face mask). End tidal values were later used to correct for recirculation.¹⁹ An additional scintillation detector continuously monitored possible leakage of ¹³²Xe from the face mask. A window setting of the pulse-height analyzers was 65–95 KeV. Fourteen bit binary registers integrated counts during 5 sec epochs for the head detectors and during 0.3125 sec periods for the air curve detector. Peak count rates of approximately 500 cps were recorded for the head curves while 1500 cps were obtained for the end-tidal values of the air curve. Using computer programs developed by Obrist and Risberg, the paper tape punched data (Facit, Sweden) were later analyzed by an HP 9825-A desk top computer system, solving, among other variables, for f₁, the flow of rapidly perfused grey matter compartment, and ISI (Initial Slope Index).²⁰ The arterial Pco₂ was estimated from recordings of end-tidal CO₂ concentrations (Beckman LsB analyzer) and blood pressure was measured by auscultation. (For a more detailed description of the ¹³²Xe inhalation technique, see Obrist et al.²¹ and Risberg.²²)

Experimental Design

Each subject had 4 consecutive measurements consisting of counterbalanced rest and problem solving activation during both normal breathing and inhalation of 6% CO₂ mixed with air. The CO₂-air mixture was administered for one min prior to the ¹³²Xe inhalation, discontinued for technical reasons during the one min isotope intake, and recommenced for an additional 8 min (fig. 1).

Before the experiment, each subject was informed in detail about the measurement procedure and the possible discomfort of CO₂ breathing. Each was instructed on the activation test and given at least 3 training items to exercise problem-solving strategy. Subjects were allowed to become accustomed to the experimental situation (breathing in a face mask, supine position with head immobilized by the detec-
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133Xenon inhalation measurement procedure, combined with testing and CO2 inhalation.

XENON INHALATION
MEASUREMENT 1
MEASUREMENT 2
TESTING

tors, etc.) for 5 min preceding the first measurement in an attempt to eliminate any anxiety. Each measurement was made only when the subject showed normal breathing as monitored by the capnograph. During the resting measurements (normal air breathing: R; and CO2 inhalation: RCO2), the subjects were asked to relax with eyes closed and covered. The mental activation (subsequently labelled A and ACO2) consisted of parallel versions of Ravens' Advanced Progressive Matrices which were presented via a slide projector on a screen suspended on the ceiling over the subject's head. This particular test was chosen because previous experience1,14 showing a well-defined posterior activation of cerebral blood flow during the activation session. The testing began 30 sec after the start of 133Xe inhalation (fig. 1) and was continued for the duration of the measurement. An answer (a number between 1–8) given orally via a microphone mounted in the face mask was immediately followed by a new slide which was projected for as long as the subject required.

Statistical Analysis
The main statistical methods were one-way analysis of variance, Pearson correlations and t-tests for related samples, constructed and programmed by one of the authors (I.P.) for a Hewlett-Packard 9825-A. All analyses were run for each variable (detector or hemispheric mean) across R, RCO2, A and ACO2 measurements with a simple mixed effects model.

Results
A summary of the data for each of the 32 detectors, hemispheric mean (f1 and ISI) and average Pco2 level for the 4 measurements is given in the table. Detector localization is depicted in figure 2.

Resting Measurements
The resting flow landscape characterized by higher frontal and lower postcentral flows was evident during both R and RCO2 (fig. 3). Mean Pco2 increased significantly by 25%, mean hemispheric flow by 34%, and ISI by 14% (table; F = 6.743, p < 0.001).

The only significant difference in flow distribution between normo- and hypercapnia was located in a midrolandic region of both hemispheres (area 7; F = 2.867, p < 0.05). Inhalation of 6% CO2 resulted

FIGURE 1. The measurement procedure differences between first and subsequent sessions (e.g. measurement 2) during rest and mental activation (testing), CO2 was identically administered during rest and test measurements. The smooth, dotted line represents an extracranially recorded head curve while the sharply oscillating line shows a typical air curve, highest during the one minute 133Xe inhalation. End tidal points, used for estimating arterial concentration of 133Xe are on the trough during inhalation and on the peak afterwards.

FIGURE 2. Average localization of homologous detectors over the cerebral hemisphere. Detectors are referred to by number.
in significant flow increases in all cortical regions (F = 6.743, p < 0.001). Flow values as a function of Pco₂ are shown in figure 4. The CBF increases during hypercapnia were uniform among the subjects. Average breathing rate per min was 11.8 (± 2.44) and 12.5 (± 3.37) during normo- and hypercapnia respectively.

Mental Activation Measurements

Differences in rCBF between resting and problem solving consisted of significant posterior flow increases in the right hemisphere in areas 12 (F = 4.377, p < 0.01), 14, 16 (F = 6.743, p < 0.001) and in the left hemisphere in areas 14 (F = 6.743, p < 0.001), 15 (F = 2.867, p < 0.05) and 16 (F = 6.743, p < 0.001). As can be seen in figure 5 there is no marked right-left asymmetry in response to mental activation. Hypercapnia did not change the posterior cerebral blood flow increases during problem solving. These are in the right hemisphere in areas 13 (F = 4.377, p < 0.01), 14 (F = 2.867, p < 0.05), 15, 16 (F = 6.743, p < 0.001), and in the left hemisphere in 14 (F = 4.377, p < 0.01) and 15, 16 (F = 6.743, p < 0.001). Mean hemispheric increases were approximately 7% and 4% in A and ACO₂ respectively. Test performance (number of correct items divided by the total number of items presented) was 64% during A and 52% during ACO₂.

**Figure 3.** Resting flow distribution during normo- and hypercapnia. The clock symbols within each hemisphere are related to the hemispheric mean in the box. Variations to the right from 12 o’clock (black shadowing) denote flow values above, while variations to the left (striped field) represent value below the hemispheric mean. Note that the hyperperfusion during RCO₂ has not altered the resting landscape.

**Figure 4.** The CBF reactivity to 6% CO₂. Flow is on the ordinate and CO₂ level on the abscissa. Note the larger response of f₁ and the inter-individual consistency. Product moment correlations between flow and CO₂ increases are shown with their significance level.
MENTAL ACTIVATION IN NORMO- AND HYPERCAPNIA

The activation response to problem solving, consisting of significant posterior cerebral blood flow increases, has been replicated. No significant frontal increases were observed during activation or activation and CO₂, confirming earlier observations about the lack of specific frontal involvement in visual-spatial problem solving. The results suggest that Raven's Matrices may be clinically useful for determination of post central cerebral dysfunction.

The hemodynamic response to activation showed no hemispheric asymmetry (fig. 5). Task components known to be lateralized are visual-spatial relationships (right hemisphere) and analytical (verbal) solutions of problems (left hemisphere). It is thus likely that both hemispheres are involved to an equal extent in this complex task. The magnitude of activation response in flow units was shown to be fairly constant among highly variable resting flow levels: testing increased mean flows (f₁) by 4.8 and 4.0 ml/100g/min in normo- and hypercapnia. This additive effect of hypercapnic vasodilation and mental activation indicates that the activation response within an individual — and probably also among individuals — can be compared with different resting flow levels. The validity of this reasoning holds as long as the flow differences are mainly caused by arterial P CO₂ differences or other predominantly vasoactive agents, and not because of differences in metabolic rates. In an earlier publication we suggested that task performance in healthy brain tissue is associated with a typical flow level, and, consequently, CBF increases during testing will be inversely related to resting flow levels when they reflect different metabolic states. The present results show that the magnitude of flow increases (in absolute units) is constant across different resting levels when these differences are vascular in origin. The CBF reactivity to arterial P CO₂ changes showed, as expected, no significant regional differences. A P CO₂ increase of 10.55 mm Hg caused an f₁ increase of 34% (25 ml/100g/min) during rest, i.e. a correction factor of 3.2% or 2.3 ml/mm Hg, which compared with what has been reported by other groups. During activation the correction factors were slightly lower: 2.9% and 2.3 ml/mm Hg. The corresponding corrections for ISI were considerably lower: 1.4% or 0.75 ml during rest and 1.3% or 0.75 during activation, demonstrating the limited sensitivity of this flow parameter in hyperemic situations. The difference between our rest and activation studies is in flow levels, and this creates different correction factors by percent but not by flow. To support this point, we have checked the inter-individual variance of correction factors during rest. For both f₁ and ISI, variance of percent corrections is more than twice as high as the variance of correction by ml/100 g/min. We suggest, thus, that the vasodilatory effect of P CO₂ is not dependent on baseline flow levels (at least within the range studied here), and, therefore, corrections should be made by flow units and not percentages.

The most important finding in the present study was that hypercapnia, while causing a large global CBF increase, did not affect the mental activation flow response. The fact that the comparatively small regional flow changes during testing are clearly detectable on top of the pronounced hyperemia induced by hypercapnia is a further evidence of the reliability of our rCBF technique. rCBF changes caused by mental work were very similar during normo- and hypercapnia (fig. 5). This was confirmed by a 1-way-ANOVA comparing the differences in increases from rest to test during normo- and hypercapnia, resulting in a difference only in area 15 of the right hemisphere. The similarity of the activation responses suggests that hypercapnic and metabolic flow increases do not interact but are additive (at least in the P CO₂ range of 35 to 55 mm Hg).

The present findings raise the question of what causes the local hemodynamic response to mental...
work. In addition to producing hyperemia, hypercapnia also increases the arterial Po2 level. It is thus highly unlikely that activation-induced flow increases during hypercapnia are caused by any chemical changes related to lack of metabolic substrates. Animal studies have demonstrated a poor coupling between CBF and tissue pH where it was shown that during bicuculline-induced seizures, net tissue acidosis did not occur until after maximal vasodilatation. This would suggest that the local effects of elevated H+ concentrations are not the immediate precursor of augmented CBF. The rise of cerebral perfusion through local vasodilatation seems to occur automatically and obligatorily in parallel with increased neural metabolism and is mediated by yet unknown chemical agents and/or neurogenic control.

### Acknowledgment

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### References


### Table: Averaged Group Values: Flows and Po2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Flow (ml/m2 sec)</th>
<th>Po2 (mm Hg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42.10 ± 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51.45 ± 2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each measurement the f and ISI group means are given for each detector location followed by their respective standard deviations. R denotes right-hemispheric detectors (1-16) and L the homologous areas of the left hemisphere. MR and ML indicate the right and left hemispheric means. Po2 values are in mm Hg.
Deleterious Effect of Glucose Pretreatment on Recovery from Diffuse Cerebral Ischemia in the Cat

I. Local Cerebral Blood Flow and Glucose Utilization

MYRON D. GINSBERG, M.D., FRANK A. WELSH, PH.D., AND WILLIAM W. BUDD, B.S.

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OUR UNDERSTANDING of the factors which prevent the brain from recovering from episodes of ischemia remains incomplete. Myers and coworkers have provided evidence that the fed or fasted condition of an animal may dramatically affect its response to cerebral ischemia: Food-deprived juvenile rhesus monkeys subjected to 14-min periods of cardiac arrest characteristically showed good neurological recovery and preserved ability to perform visual discrimination tasks; at neuropathological examination, their brains were either intact or exhibited injury restricted to brain stem nuclei, Purkinje cells, and hippocampus. By contrast, 2 animals which had received glucose injections immediately prior to cardiac arrest developed fasciculations, myoclonic activity, decerebrate rigidity and fixed, dilated pupils; their brains showed cerebellar tonsillar herniation and microscopic evidence of widespread necrosis involving cerebral cortex and basal ganglia. These findings were subsequently confirmed in a larger series. In a similar study, Siemkowicz and Hansen examined the effect of varying blood glucose levels on clinical survival in rats exposed to 10 min of complete brain ischemia by compression of neck vessels with a pneumatic cuff. Normoglycemic animals survived chronically with minor neurologic deficits, whereas hyperglycemic rats remained comatose and died within 24 h. Because of the potentially important implications of these observations, we were prompted to investigate this phenomenon in a standardized experimental model of global cerebral ischemia developed in our laboratory, in which the hemodynamic, metabolic, and neuropathological consequences of graded cerebral ischemia have already been extensively documented. Preliminary findings have been reported in abstract form.
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