Influence of Anatomic Origin on Intracranial Distribution of Micro-Emboli in the Baboon


SUMMARY The purpose of this study was to investigate whether the anatomic origin of micro-emboli influences their intracranial distribution. In twenty-two baboons, we examined the distribution of 99-Technetium labelled albumin aggregates (5 to 40 microns in size) after injection into the circulation at the left atrium (LA), carotid trifurcation (CA), and anterior and posterior common carotid artery (CC1). In a further subgroup, the emboli were introduced at the carotid trifurcation with the contralateral carotid artery ligated (CA + L). The results of this study demonstrated that aggregates introduced at the carotid artery lodged preferentially in the ophthalmic (p = 0.032) and middle cerebral artery territories (p = 0.016). If the contralateral common carotid artery was ligated, however, more aggregates were found in the ipsi- and contralateral anterior cerebral artery territories (p = 0.01, p = 0.003). Aggregates introduced into the cardiac circulation were equally distributed throughout the brain. This experimental model determined patterns of flow that might be analogous to the human situation where unilateral or bilateral carotid stenosis or stenosis with contralateral occlusion has occurred or embolus from cardiac source has occurred. The results do not imply that the 40 micron microaggregates do cause TIA. These experimental findings support clinical observations that cardiac lesions may cause transient ischemic attacks (TIA) anywhere in the brain. In contrast, those of carotid artery origin cause predominantly middle cerebral or ophthalmic artery territory TIAs unless the contralateral carotid artery is severely stenosed or occluded.

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mates have an extra- and intra-cranial blood supply similar to man. The branching pattern of the cervical carotid artery is almost identical to that of man with the exception that two major branches of the external carotid artery arise close to the internal carotid artery origin. Similarly, the branching pattern of the internal carotid artery is identical to man with the sole exception that both anterior cerebral arteries unite to form a single pericallosal artery which enters the interhemispheric fissure, from where it gives off cortical branches to both hemispheres. In dogs and cats the intracranial vascular anatomy differs significantly from man in that an extensive system of anastomoses exists between the carotid artery and the maxillary and anterior cerebral arteries. In addition, the posterior cerebral artery is the major continuation of the internal carotid artery. For these reasons, any conclusions drawn on the basis of experimental work in these species should be viewed with caution when extrapolating results with reference to man. We deemed the baboon an appropriate animal for the study of the pattern of flow of microemboli (5 to 40 microns in size), injected into the left atrium or common carotid, with or without occlusion of the ipsilateral external carotid artery and contralateral carotid artery. This model merely aimed to determine patterns of flow that might be analogous to the human situation. The data does not imply that 40 micron microaggregates cause TIAs.

Twenty-two adult baboons of both sexes and weight 15.6 to 24 kg, were immobilized with ketamine (2-3 mg/kg) and anesthesia was maintained with intermittent pentobarbitone sodium (Sagatal, Maybaker) by intravenous infusion. Four groups of animals were studied. All animals were sacrificed at the completion of the experiments.

Group One

The left atrial group (LA) consisted of six animals. In each of these animals a thoracotomy was performed and a 21G Jelco cannula was inserted into the left atrium. One thousand microcuries of 99-Technetium labelled human albumin aggregates (5—40 microns in size) were introduced into the cardiac circulation over a 10 second interval by injection through the left atrial cannula.

Group Two

The second group of seven animals constituted the carotid artery injection group (CA). In each animal the carotid artery trifurcation was surgically exposed. The lingual branch of the external carotid artery was cannulated with a 21G Jelco cannula and the cannula ligated in place with the tip of the cannula flush with the carotid bulb of the carotid artery. The third branch of the trifurcation, the maxillary artery, was then ligated. Figure 1 demonstrates the method used to prepare the cannula in the external carotid artery. Five hundred microcuries of the same labelled aggregates were then injected into the carotid bulb circulation via the cannula over a period of 10 seconds.

Group Three

In the third group of baboons the same procedure was adopted as in group 2 but, in addition, the contralateral common carotid artery was ligated prior to the injection of the aggregates (CA + L, N = 4).

Group Four

In the fourth group of animals, the aggregates were injected into the common carotid artery through a size 23G needle (CCI; N = 5). The procedure used was the same as in group 2 with the exception that the external carotid artery was not cannulated. Instead, after ligation of all the branches of the external carotid artery (in the same way as the group 2 animals), the aggregates were then injected into the anterior aspect of the common carotid either 2 cm below the external carotid artery (N = 3) or into the posterior aspect of the common carotid 5 cm below the origin of the external carotid artery (N = 2).

In one animal the branches of the common carotid artery, with the exception of the ICA, were ligated and the aggregates injected via the left atrium as described.

In each of the four groups, 10 minutes after the injection, the respective animals were killed with a 400 mg bolus of pentobarbitone sodium (Euthanae, Centaur Lab). The brains and eyes were then removed from the skull by removal of the calvarium. The brain was divided through the corpus callosum and brain stem into two equal halves and each hemisphere was then sectioned in a sagittal plane into two further equally thick portions. The four longitudinal brain sections and eyes were then scanned under a gamma scintillation camera and photographs taken of the distribution of the emission. Thereafter, one specimen of 0.5 g
to 1 g wet weight was taken from each of the following territories on the same side of the injection; the anterior frontal lobe, anterior temporal lobe, medial motor, sensory and parietal cortex, posterior occipital cortex, lateral hemispheric cortex (Broca's speech area), cerebellum, brain stem, thalamus, putamen, insula, operculum, and posterior hemisphere of the eye. Specimens were also taken from the contralateral frontal, temporal, lateral, and occipital cortex, as well as from the cerebellum and brain stem. Each specimen was then weighed and inserted into a capped, polyethylene tube and the emission count was obtained for each specimen in a gamma scintillation counter and expressed as counts per minute/g of tissue. After subtraction of the background counts of each specimen, the count per minute per gram of tissue for each specimen was calculated as a relative percentage of the total count for all the specimens of that animal.

Statistical analyses were performed on the data obtained from the emission counts using the nonparametric Wilcoxin two tailed test for paired comparisons and the Mann-Whitney U test for independent groups. The qualitative data obtained from the scintillation camera photographs was not statistically analyzed but a representative photograph is illustrated in the results.

Results

In group 1, the LA group (fig. 2), the aggregates were equally distributed to all brain specimens studied (range 4.4 to 8.5%, p not significant).

In group 2, the CA group (fig. 3), areas supplied by the MCA alone had uniformly high counts (lateral cortex 11.2%, operculum 9.6%, insula 11% and putamen 12.8%). The watershed areas between the middle cerebral and anterior cerebral artery territory (motor cortex 3.6%, sensory cortex 2.8%), as well as the watershed area between anterior, middle and posterior cerebral artery territory (parietal cortex 3.8%) all had intermediate counts. Posterior cerebral and vertebral artery supplied territories (occipital cortex 0.2%, cerebellum 0.8% and brain stem 0.7%) had low counts, as did the territory purely supplied by the anterior cerebral artery (anterior frontal cortex 2.9%). The posterior eye, supplied by the ophthalmic artery, had a particularly high mean count (23.2%).

When the data obtained in group 2 (CA) were subjected to statistical analyses the following results were found (fig. 4). The middle cerebral artery territory tissue yielded significantly higher counts when compared to the posterior cerebral artery territory tissue (lateral cortex compared to occiput p = 0.016) or the anterior cerebral artery territory (lateral cortex compared to anterior frontal lobe p = 0.016). Ophthalmic artery territory tissue counts were greater than the anterior cerebral artery territory tissue (eye compared to frontal lobe p = 0.032). There was no significant difference between middle cerebral artery and ophthalmic artery territories (lateral cortex compared to posterior eye p = 0.16).

In a comparison between the results obtained in groups 1 and 2 (LA and CA), certain statistical differences were noted. The CA group had a significantly higher count than LA in the middle cerebral artery territory (p = 0.008), significantly lower count in the vertebral artery (p = 0.008) and posterior cerebral artery (p = 0.003) areas and no difference in the ophthalmic artery (p = 0.18) artery territory. Figure 5 shows a gamma-camera photograph of brain slices of groups LA and CA.

In group 3, in those animals which had the contralateral carotid artery ligated, the significant difference

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\text{ACA} = \frac{0.0156}{0.032} \quad \text{MCA} = \frac{0.016}{0.032} \quad \text{PCA} = \frac{0.016}{0.032}
\]
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The finding that aggregates of cardiac origin are distributed evenly in the brain can be expected on anatomical grounds. Radioactive microspheres injected into the left atrium, which then cross two cardiac valves, are well mixed with the ejected blood from the heart, and thus, selective streaming of aggregates to the vertebrobasilar or carotid artery systems is unlikely to occur.

De Bono and Warlow showed that in patients with TIA or amaurosis fugax 32% had cardiac abnormalities, 32% had arrhythmias and only 37% of patients with carotid territory events had significant carotid arterial lesions. Furthermore, structural carotid lesions caused a greater proportion of non-carotid artery territory TIA/amaurosis fugax than carotid territory lesions \( (p < 0.05) \). These observations are in agreement with the results of the present study.

The equal distribution of aggregates of carotid origin within the ophthalmic artery territory and middle cerebral artery territory compares well with the frequently observed clinical association of TIA and amaurosis fugax in patients with carotid artery stenotic lesions. The results of this study are similarly in keeping with the clinically observed occurrences of TIs in patients with carotid artery stenosis. The exact hemodynamic reason for this observation has yet to be elucidated.

The frequently tendered explanation is that of streaming of particulate material in the carotid circulation. However, in this experimental model, as well as in man, due to the presence of the anterior communicating artery, a possible explanation is that competitive blood flow from the contralateral internal carotid artery mixing with the ipsilateral anterior cerebral artery blood supply dilutes the number of aggregates in the blood supplied to the anterior cerebral artery territory. This concept of blood from the contralateral anterior cerebral artery diluting the number of emboli is supported by the finding that when an atheromatous lesion occludes the anterior cerebral artery proximal to the anterior communicating artery (if the anterior communicating cerebral artery is patent), continued flow is maintained by crossover from the contralateral anterior cerebral artery. Similarly, if there is a pressure discrepancy at the level of the carotid siphon between the two internal carotid artery systems because of a proximal carotid artery stenosis or occlusion, this crossover flow from the opposite carotid would occur. The finding of a greater number of aggregates in group 3 \((CA + L)\) in the ipsilateral and contralateral anterior cerebral artery territories when the contralateral carotid artery was ligated, may therefore be due to the existence of crossover flow from the ipsilateral anterior cerebral artery, resulting in the absence of dilution of the blood carrying the aggregates. This finding corroborates the clinical observation by Gacs et al. in patients with anterior cerebral artery and contralateral internal carotid artery occlusion who were presumed to have embolized their anterior cerebral arteries because of an increased flow via the anterior communicating artery to the opposite hemisphere. A possible explanation for the rarity of symptomatic anterior cerebral artery occlusion and infarction is that brain tissue in

**Discussion**

This study in the baboon supports the hypothesis that microaggregates of cardiac origin are distributed equally throughout the brain. Secondly, microaggregates originating from the common carotid or its bifurcation of the carotid artery have been noted to lodge selectively in the territory of the middle cerebral and ophthalmic arteries. However, if the contralateral carotid artery is occluded, although the number of emboli occurring to the eye will remain high, the difference between the middle cerebral artery and anterior cerebral artery territories tends to be lost. Under such circumstances, a greater number of emboli will lodge in the contralateral frontal cortex.

The finding that aggregates of cardiac origin are distributed evenly in the brain can be expected on
this area may derive collateral blood flow from the opposite internal carotid circulation.

In patients with carotid artery disease, TIAs do not usually occur in the vertebrobasilar territory. Similarly, in this experiment, a minimal number of aggregates were noted in the vertebrobasilar territory after carotid artery injection. The explanation for these observations is on a simple anatomic basis.

We chose direct exposure of the heart as the means of injecting the cardiac embolii as this ensures complete mixing with the blood which would not be achieved with retrograde catheterization and obviates the possibility of the injection catheter interfering with transvalvular blood flow and subsequent blood streaming.18

The possibility does exist that ligation of the branches of the external carotid artery may have influenced the hemodynamics of carotid artery blood flow and hence disturbed carotid artery streaming. This was examined in one animal in which ligation of the external carotid artery branches had no influence on the distribution of aggregates injected into the left atrium.

The aggregates of 5 to 40 microns in size were chosen because we had previously shown that microemboli, containing the constituents of platelets, cause EEG detectable changes.14 These are probably smaller than atherothrombotic material, but of the same size as platelet aggregates. The number and size of the aggregates may have influenced the final flow pattern and thus these results may only be applicable to platelet aggregates and not to the distribution pattern of atherothrombotic material in human beings. However, these results do not imply that 5 to 40 micron microaggregates cause TIAs. We speculate that larger embolic clots originating from the heart or bifurcation of the common carotid artery might travel in a similar manner.

Although the embolic theory of etiology of TIA was initially opposed because TIA occurred at the same point in the arterial tree each time, this argument failed to take into account the phenomenon of streaming.19 Gacs et al20 have shown in human beings that balloon catheters will preferentially follow the same pathway as emboli that have caused spontaneous vascular occlusion. This could account for recurrent, stereotype, repetitive TIAs. Furthermore, as Pickering31 suggested, we have previously shown that emboli cause EEG changes which then go on to histologically detectable cerebral lesions commensurate with stroke.32 In the present study we found aggregates of carotid artery origin selectively lodged in the middle cerebral artery territory (lateral cortex, putamen, operculum and insula). Selective streaming of aggregates of carotid artery origin to the middle cerebral artery territory, and particularly to the lateral hemisphere cortex and putamen, appears to be the reason for the greater frequency of middle cerebral artery territory motor, sensory and speech dysfunction with TIA of carotid origin. A similar explanation appears to be operative in the case of amaurosis fugax occurring as a result of microemboli to the ophthalmic artery territory in carotid artery disease.

In conclusion, our results support the theory that emboli arising from carotid artery lesions, either ulcers or stenosis, tend to cause selective middle cerebral artery territory TIA, particularly in Broca's speech area and lateral hemisphere cortex and/or amaurosis fugax. However, if the contralateral carotid artery is stenosed or occluded, a greater number of emboli can be expected in the ipsi- or contralateral cerebral arterial territories although these may be asymptomatic. Emboli arising from cardiac lesions may cause TIA anywhere in the brain.

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