Anesthetic Modulation of Cerebral Hemodynamic and Evoked Responses to Transient Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion in Cats

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We measured cerebral blood flow and somatosensory evoked potentials during transient focal cerebral ischemia in cats to compare the effects of four commonly used anesthetic regimens: ketamine/fentanyl/N₂O (fentanyl), pentobarbital, ketamine/α-chloralose (α-chloralose), and ketamine/halothane/N₂O (halothane). Six cats in each group were subjected to 60 minutes of left middle cerebral artery occlusion followed by 120 minutes of reperfusion. Although the amplitude of the initial somatosensory evoked potential wave complex was highest in the α-chloralose group (58.6±16.5 μV) and smallest in the halothane group (27.5±5.7 μV), amplitude fell by 75% in all groups upon occlusion. Baseline cerebral blood flow varied substantially between groups (e.g., in the right intersylvian gyrus: fentanyl, 96±12; pentobarbital, 30±5; α-chloralose, 24±3; and halothane, 76±11 ml/min/100 g). Occlusion decreased cerebral blood flow to subcortical (e.g., left caudate) structures in all groups (fentanyl, 29±11%; pentobarbital, 45±12%; α-chloralose, 27±13%; and halothane, 18±5% of baseline). Postischemic hyperemia occurred in the cortical regions of cats anesthetized with pentobarbital or α-chloralose that had reduced cerebral blood flows during occlusion but not in cats anesthetized with fentanyl (cerebral blood flow during occlusion not different from that of cats anesthetized with pentobarbital or α-chloralose) or halothane. After 120 minutes of reperfusion, cerebral blood flow had returned to baseline values in all groups. Recovery of cerebral blood flow and somatosensory evoked potential amplitude at that time did not differ among groups. We conclude that anesthetics alter baseline cerebral blood flow and baseline somatosensory evoked potentials as well as the cerebral blood flow pattern during reperfusion after middle cerebral artery occlusion independent of insult severity. (Stroke 1990;21:795-800)

Although the model of focal cerebral ischemia produced by middle cerebral artery (MCA) occlusion has been used by many laboratories, cerebral blood flow (CBF), cerebral metabolic rate for oxygen (CMRO₂), and histologic patterns have been difficult to compare among laboratories. This difficulty results in part from not knowing whether differences in results can be attributed to differences in anesthetics, species, or models.

Anesthetics (e.g., pentobarbital, ketamine/α-chloralose, and ketamine/halothane/N₂O) may themselves affect CBF, CMRO₂, and somatosensory evoked potentials. For example, pentobarbital decreases CBF, CMRO₂ and the amplitude of somatosensory evoked potentials. Ketamine increases CBF, has variable effects on CMRO₂, and increases the amplitude of somatosensory evoked potentials. The effect of α-chloralose upon CMRO₂, CBF, and baseline electrophysiologic parameters has not been well studied. Halothane increases CBF, decreases CMRO₂, decreases the amplitude, and increases the latency of somatosensory evoked potentials. N₂O increases CMRO₂ and CBF and decreases the amplitude of somatosensory evoked potentials. We tested the hypothesis that anesthetics alter CBF and somatosensory evoked potentials in response to transient focal cerebral ischemia produced by MCA occlusion and therefore confound comparisons of the results of laboratories using different anesthetic techniques. We tested all anesthetics in the same model of MCA occlusion in cats. We compared CBF and somatosensory evoked potentials in cats anesthetized with ket-
amine/fentanyl/N₂O (fentanyl) with those of cats anesthetized using other common regimens (e.g., pentobarbital, α-chloralose, and halothane). We anticipated the CBF and somatosensory evoked potentials during ischemia and reperfusion would differ among groups in relation to the intrinsic effects of the anesthetics on blood flow and cerebral electrical activity. Specifically, because of the high baseline CBF expected in cats anesthetized with fentanyl or halothane, we anticipated that such cats also would have a CBF pattern during reperfusion different from that of cats anesthetized with pentobarbital or α-chloralose.

Materials and Methods

We used 24 adult female cats weighing 2.6–3.6 kg. Each cat was randomly assigned to one of four anesthetic groups. The six cats in the fentanyl group were induced with 50 mg/kg i.m. ketamine and 0.02 mg/kg i.m. acempromazine and maintained on 3–5 μg/kg/min i.v. fentanyl and 70% N₂O in 30% O₂. The six cats in the pentobarbital group were induced with 30 mg/kg i.p. pentobarbital and maintained on 5 mg/kg/hr i.v. pentobarbital. The six cats in the α-chloralose group were induced with 50 mg/kg i.m. ketamine and maintained on α-chloralose (50 mg/kg i.v. bolus and 25 mg/kg/hr i.v. infusion) and 70% N₂O in 30% O₂ until the end of the surgical preparation, when the N₂O was replaced with N₂. The six cats in the halothane group were induced with 50 mg/kg i.m. ketamine and 0.02 mg/kg i.m. acempromazine and maintained on <0.75% halothane in 70% N₂O and 30% O₂.

After induction of anesthesia, all cats were orally intubated and mechanically ventilated with a small animal ventilator (Model 661, Harvard Apparatus, South Natick, Massachusetts) to achieve normocapnia. Supplemental O₂ was administered to avoid hypoxia. Mean±SEM rectal temperature was maintained at 38±0.5°C using a heating pad and heat lamp. A catheter was placed in the femoral vein and advanced into the inferior vena cava for the administration of fluids and drugs. A catheter was inserted into the descending aorta via a femoral artery for monitoring mean arterial blood pressure. A catheter was placed in the left atrium via a left thoracotomy for the injection of radiolabeled microspheres. A catheter was placed in the descending aorta via a femoral artery for withdrawal of the reference blood sample during microsphere injection. After the insertion of all catheters, the cat was turned prone and its head was stabilized so that the external auditory meatus was approximately 5 cm above the level of the heart.

Arterial blood pressure was monitored continuously with a Statham P-23 pressure transducer (Oxnard, California) and recorded on a Gould Brush recorder (Cleveland, Ohio). PaO₂, PaCO₂, and arterial pH were measured with Radiometer BMS3 electrodes and analyzer (Copenhagen, Denmark). Oxygen content and saturation and hemoglobin concentration were determined with a CO-oximeter (model 282, Instrumentation Laboratories, Lexington, Massachusetts).

Regional CBF (rCBF) was measured using the radionuclide microsphere technique.15,17 For each measurement, approximately 10⁴ microspheres (15±1.0 μm in diameter; Du Pont–New England Nuclear Products, Boston, Massachusetts) were injected into the left atrium and the reference blood sample was withdrawn simultaneously at a rate of 1.94 ml/min from the femoral artery. At the end of each experiment, the cat was killed with KCl and the brain was removed for processing. After formalin fixation, the brain was sectioned to determine rCBF to the right and left caudate nucleus, the brainstem, the right and left thalamus, the right and left inter-sylvian and ectosylvian gyri (cortex in the MCA distribution), the right and left lingula gyri (cortex in the posterior cerebral artery distribution), and the right and left precuneate gyri (cortex in the anterior cerebral artery distribution).

Somatosensory evoked potentials and brainstem auditory evoked responses were measured and recorded as previously described.15,17 Briefly, stimulating needle electrodes were placed in each cat percutaneously in the volar surface of both forelegs in a location that caused a distinct digital twitch. The stimulus lasted 200 μsec; 256 stimuli were delivered at a rate of 5.9/sec and averaged. Upper and lower band-pass filters were 5 and 1,500 Hz, respectively. High-amplitude electrical artifacts were automatically rejected by the computer. The peripheral nerve was stimulated only for the purpose of data collection (approximately 45 seconds for each measurement). The active electrode and reference system yields a consistent waveform in cats. The waveform complex consists of a small positive wave (P₁) followed by a large negative wave (N₁) and a large positive wave (P₂). The amplitude of the initial complex (P₁N₁) was measured and recorded for each time. Baseline latencies of N₁ were anesthetic-dependent (for fentanyl 11–15, for pentobarbital 13–18, for α-chloralose 15–19, and for halothane 12–15 msec).

We measured brainstem auditory evoked responses to document that MCA occlusion changed the amplitude of the somatosensory evoked potential independent of changes in electrical transit through the brainstem. A small earpiece connected to an NIC-1007 click stimulus generator (Nicolet Instruments, Madison, Wisconsin) was secured in the auditory canal of each cat. Alternating clicks at a rate of 11.9/sec for 200 msec were used as the sound stimulus. There were 256 measurements lasting 10 msec each. The stimulus intensity was 95 dB for each measurement.

In each group CBF, somatosensory evoked potentials, brainstem auditory evoked responses, and blood gases were measured before MCA occlusion (baseline, at least 30 minutes after the end of surgery), after 30 and 60 minutes of ischemia, and after 15, 60, and 120 minutes of reperfusion. To initiate focal cerebral ischemia, a Week micro–cerebral...
FIGURE 1. Graph of regional cerebral blood flow to left (L) caudate nucleus of cats before, during, and after L middle cerebral artery occlusion (LMCAO). Cats were anesthetized with fentanyl (○, n=6), pentobarbital (□, n=6), α-chloralose (△, n=6), or halothane (○, n=6). *p<0.05 different from time 0 for all groups at 30 minutes and for fentanyl, α-chloralose, and halothane groups at 60 minutes.

Figure 2. Graph of regional cerebral blood flow to left (L) intersylvian gyrus of cats before, during, and after L middle cerebral artery occlusion (LMCAO). Cats were anesthetized with fentanyl (○, n=6), pentobarbital (□, n=6), α-chloralose (△, n=6), or halothane (○, n=6). *p<0.05 different from time 0 for fentanyl, pentobarbital, and halothane groups at 30 and 60 minutes.

Results

Although there were small changes in PaCO₂ (for fentanyl), PaO₂ (for pentobarbital and α-chloralose), and hemoglobin concentration (for fentanyl and pentobarbital) during the experiment, there were no differences among groups at any time for arterial pH (7.32–7.36), PaCO₂ (32–35 mm Hg), PaO₂ (115–135 mm Hg), hemoglobin concentration (9.5–11.3 g/dl), or mean arterial blood pressure (80–107 mm Hg).

Anesthetics affected baseline CBF. Global CBF was higher for the fentanyl (66±5 ml/min/100 g) and halothane (63±6 ml/min/100 g) groups than for the pentobarbital (27±4 ml/min/100 g) and α-chloralose (28±1 ml/min/100 g) groups.

MCA occlusion reduced CBF variably, depending on the anesthetic used. rCBF to the left caudate nucleus decreased significantly for all four groups (Figure 1). On the contrary, rCBF to the intersylvian gyrus decreased significantly only in the fentanyl, pentobarbital, and halothane groups (Figure 2). Absolute rCBF to the intersylvian gyrus during occlusion was higher for the halothane group than for the other groups, but there was no difference among the fentanyl, α-chloralose, and pentobarbital groups. MCA occlusion also significantly decreased rCBF to the left ectosylvian gyrus for the fentanyl, α-chloralose, and halothane groups (Figure 3), the left lingula gyrus for all four groups (data not shown), the left precruciate gyrus for the pentobarbital, α-chloralose, and halothane groups (data not shown), and the left thalamus for the fentanyl and halothane groups (data not shown). rCBF to the brainstem and the right-sided brain regions were not decreased by MCA occlusion (data not shown).

Five of six cats in the pentobarbital group and four of six in the α-chloralose group had reduced rCBF to the intersylvian gyrus during MCA occlusion (for...
Discussion

There are a number of models of focal cerebral ischemia that differ in the physiologic and electro-
physiologic variables measured, the extent and length of ischemia produced, and the anesthetics used. We
found that anesthetics affect baseline CBF (fentanyl and halothane blood flows were greater than those of
pentobarbital and α-chloralose) and amplitude of the somatosensory evoked potential (highest with α-
chloralose). In all groups MCA occlusion reduced ipsilateral subcortical (e.g., caudate nucleus) rCBF,
which was associated with a decrease in the amplitude of the somatosensory evoked potential but had a
variable effect on the distribution of the reductions in cortical rCBF. The fentanyl and halothane groups
had the most regions with decreased rCBF during MCA occlusion. Occlusion did not affect rCBF to the
brainstem or to contralateral (i.e., right-sided) regions. Reactive hyperemia was observed in cats
anesthetized with pentobarbital or α-chloralose that demonstrated reduced cortical rCBF during MCA
occlusion but not in cats anesthetized with fentanyl or halothane. The presence of hyperemia did not
 correlate with the severity of ischemia since cats anesthetized with fentanyl had CBF reduced to the
same extent as cats anesthetized with pentobarbital or α-chloralose but did not exhibit hyperemia. No
group demonstrated delayed hypoperfusion after 120 minutes of reperfusion. There were no differences in
the recovery of somatosensory evoked potential amplitude among the groups.

Somatosensory evoked potentials have been used both clinically and experimentally to noninvasively
measure the adequacy of CBF.19 We used the fore-
paw somatosensory evoked potential as a noninvasive
indicator that MCA occlusion reduced CBF. The
extent of CBF diminution with MCA occlusion and the exact distribution of ischemia is the
subject of considerable disagreement. Important
potential modulators of the CBF response to MCA
occlusion and reperfusion are systemic factors, dif-
f erences in anesthetics, and differences in location of the MCA clip. For example, it is likely that a clip on
the distal MCA1 will not occlude the lenticulostriate perforators and thus will not produce the same
distribution of ischemia as would a more proximal
occlusion. In our study, physiologic parameters were
well controlled, and MCA occlusion was proximal to
the lenticulostriate arteries in all cats so that we
could evaluate the role of anesthetics alone.

In spite of reduced amplitudes of the somatosensory
evoked potential during reperfusion, latencies of the
brainstem auditory evoked responses were unchanged from baseline. This suggests that the
etiology of somatosensory evoked potential amplitude
reduction results from higher brain structures. Cortical (gray matter) rCBFs below which amplitude
is substantially (>25%) reduced have been reported to be in the range of 6–16 ml/min/100 g120; we
achieved such values in the cortex supplied by the
MCA with all anesthetics except halothane. Several
investigators6,21,22 have suggested that the loss of
somatosensory evoked potentials during MCA occlusion correlates better with subcortical (thalic,
white matter) than with cortical ischemia. Likewise, in our studies, a reduction in somatosensory evoked potential amplitude to 25% of baseline was closely associated with a reduction in subcortical (i.e., caudate nucleus) but not cortical rCBF. rCBF to the thalamus was reduced during MCA occlusion in cats anesthetized with fentanyl or halothane but not pentobarbital or α-chloralose.

Isolated MCA occlusion causes partial focal cerebral ischemia because collateral vessels continue to provide blood flow. The fact that MCA occlusion caused larger reductions in subcortical than in cortical rCBFs may indicate a more extensive collateral circulation in the cortex rather than a decreased vulnerability to ischemia of gray than white matter.23 Other physiologic variables that may affect this model (such as PaCO₂, hemoglobin concentration, and body temperature24) were well controlled.

We chose a model of transient focal ischemia with reperfusion over one of permanent ischemia so that we could evaluate the pattern of reperfusion with different anesthetics. We did not consistently observe reactive hyperemia followed by hypoperfusion, which has been reported in models of transient global ischemia.23 Some investigators have demonstrated reactive hyperemia after 1 hour of MCA occlusion in animals anesthetized with pentobarbital23 or α-chloralose2 but not with different durations of ischemia.26 Other investigators, however, have been unable to demonstrate hyperemia following any duration of focal ischemia.22,27 In our study, five of six cats anesthetized with pentobarbital and four of six anesthetized with α-chloralose had reduced cortical rCBF after 60 minutes of ischemia; all nine cats demonstrated hyperemia during reperfusion. It is possible that our inability to demonstrate reactive hyperemia in cats anesthetized with fentanyl or halothane relates to the times we chose to measure CBF. Specifically, reactive hyperemia may occur before 15 minutes of reperfusion and, therefore, we may have missed it. As in our study, others have demonstrated that in cats, reactive hyperemia (when present) is sustained for at least 15 minutes of reperfusion following either global28 or focal26 ischemia.

One possible explanation for the lack of hyperemia in cats anesthetized with fentanyl or halothane is their high baseline CBF. One proposed mechanism for hyperemia after focal ischemia is an alteration in the ratio of blood pressure to hematocrit. This explanation is supported by Coyer et al,4 who demonstrated that volume expansion and hemodilution provided a means of significantly elevating rCBF in the gray matter. However, this explanation cannot account for our data, for we maintained blood pressure and hemoglobin concentration constant in all groups. Delayed hypoperfusion did not occur with any of our anesthetics and has not been demonstrated by other experimenters after transient focal ischemia.3,22,26 Likewise, when CBF was expressed as a percentage of baseline values, there was no difference in recovery among groups. Differences among groups in absolute CBF values during reperfusion can be accounted for by previously described effects of anesthetics on CBF. For example, animals anesthetized with halothane have greater CBFs than animals anesthetized with pentobarbital.7,11

In summary, our data suggest that monitoring somatosensory evoked potentials is more useful in diagnosing subcortical than cortical ischemia in the distribution of the MCA. It is clear from our data that the regional cerebrovascular response to transient MCA occlusion depends on the anesthetics used. This may make it difficult to compare studies from different laboratories unless the studies were done in an identical fashion. Differences in the exact distribution of CBF reductions during MCA occlusion (more regions have decreased rCBFs with fentanyl and halothane) and the presence of hyperemia during reperfusion may be due to different baseline CBFs but does not appear to be due to differences in the intensity of the ischemic insult among groups.

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