Cerebral Vasoconstriction in Response to Hypocapnia Is Maintained After Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury in Newborn Pigs

Robert Mirro, MD†; Lisa Lowery-Smith, MD; William M. Armstead, PhD; Masaaki Shibata, PhD; Samuel L. Zuckerman, MD; and Charles W. Leffler, PhD

Background and Purpose: Hypocapnic cerebral vasoconstriction is used therapeutically to reduce elevated intracranial pressure caused by cerebral edema. Because cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury causes a selective loss of prostanoid-dependent responses, including vasodilation to hypercapnia, we designed these experiments to examine the effect of ischemia/reperfusion on hypocapnic cerebral vasoconstriction.

Methods: Microvascular responses were studied in 10 newborn pigs (closed cranial window) in response to hyperventilation-induced hypocapnia (Paco2, 22±2 mm Hg) both before and 45 minutes after 20 minutes of global cerebral ischemia. Responses to hypercapnia (Paco2, 63±3 mm Hg), topical isoproterenol (10^-7 M), and norepinephrine (10^-4 M) were also studied before and after ischemia in the same animals for comparison.

Results: Before ischemia/reperfusion, pial arterioles vasoconstricted to hypocapnia (—17±2%) and norepinephrine (-35±4%) and vasodilated to CO2 (37±7%) and isoproterenol (25±2%). After ischemia/reperfusion, the constriction of pial arterioles to hypocapnia (—19 ±2%) was similar to that before ischemia. This is in contrast to the loss of dilation to hypercapnia. Dilation to isoproterenol and constriction to norepinephrine were not affected by ischemia.

Conclusions: Hypocapnic cerebral vasoconstriction is maintained after ischemia/reperfusion. Since prostanoid-dependent responses, such as hypercapnic dilation, are lost following cerebral ischemia, these data suggest that hypocapnic constriction is not dependent on an intact prostanoid system and that cerebral vascular responses to CO2 involve multiple mechanisms, depending on whether CO2 is increasing or decreasing from baseline. (Stroke 1992;23:1613-1616)

See Editorial Comment, p 1616

Cerebral blood flow decreases in response to hypocapnia.1-3 The mechanism appears to involve changes in extracellular fluid pH,1 which could act directly or by inducing the production of an as yet unidentified vasoconstrictor substance.

In newborn piglets, prostanoids play an important role in the control of the cerebral circulation,4 and hypercapnia-induced vasodilatation is accompanied by an increase in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) prostanoids. Furthermore, hypocapnic cerebral vasodilatation is inhibited by indomethacin,5,6 whereas hypocapnic vasoconstriction is not affected by indomethacin.7

Materials and Methods

All protocols were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of Tennessee, Memphis.

Ten newborn pigs (1–4 days old) were anesthetized with ketamine hydrochloride (33 mg/kg i.m.) and acepromazine (3.3 mg/kg i.m.) and maintained on α-chloralose (50 mg/kg initially followed by 5 mg/kg per hour i.v.). Catheters were placed into a femoral vein and artery. The venous catheter allowed for fluid and drug administration, and the arterial catheter was used for continuous blood pressure monitoring and for withdrawal of arterial blood for measuring gases and pH. The trachea was intubated with a 3.0-mm (i.d.) straight endotracheal tube, and the animals were ventilated with
room air. Body temperature was maintained at 37–38°C with a servo-controlled overhead radiant warmer.

The scalp was removed, and a hole 2 cm in diameter was made in the skull over the parietal cortex. The dura and arachnoid membranes were cut without touching the brain, and all cut edges were reflected over the bone so that the periarachnoid space was not exposed to damaged tissue. A stainless steel and glass cranial window was placed in the hole and cemented into place with bone wax and dental acrylic. After implantation of the window and bolt, at least 20 minutes were allowed to recover (minimum 10 minutes) between tests of vascular reactivity. Tests of vascular reactivity consisted of 1) hyperventilation by increasing the respiratory rate (to 40–70 breaths per minute) to reduce Paco2 to approximately 22 or 15 mm Hg; 2) topical application of isoproterenol (10^{-7} M), and 4) topical application of norepinephrine (10^{-7} to 10^{-4} M). The tests were done in random order, and during each of these tests pial vessels were observed for a 10-minute period. The window was flushed with aCSF after each treatment and the arteriolar constriction before and after ischemia/reperfusion. In addition, greater hypertension (Paco2 = 15 mm Hg) produced similar pial arteriolar constriction before and after ischemia/reperfusion. In contrast, hypercapnia dilation was lost after ischemia, respectively; n=4).

**Table 1. Mean Arterial Blood Pressure, Arterial Blood Gases, and pH During Hyperventilation, Hypercapnia, Isoproterenol, and Norepinephrine Before and After Ischemia/Reperfusion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>HV1</th>
<th>HV2</th>
<th>CO2</th>
<th>ISO</th>
<th>NE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP (mm Hg)</td>
<td>65±5</td>
<td>63±6</td>
<td>64±2</td>
<td>64±5</td>
<td>58±6</td>
<td>62±5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.42±0.04</td>
<td>7.56±0.02*</td>
<td>7.63±0.02*</td>
<td>7.15±0.03*</td>
<td>7.43±0.03</td>
<td>7.43±0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCO2 (mm Hg)</td>
<td>41±3</td>
<td>22±1*</td>
<td>14±1*</td>
<td>63±3*</td>
<td>39±2</td>
<td>40±2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO2 (mm Hg)</td>
<td>92±8</td>
<td>100±7</td>
<td>101±4</td>
<td>87±9</td>
<td>94±6</td>
<td>88±8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After ischemia/reperfusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>70±4</th>
<th>59±6</th>
<th>65±1</th>
<th>68±6</th>
<th>67±3</th>
<th>63±6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.40±0.03</td>
<td>7.50±0.06*</td>
<td>7.64±0.02*</td>
<td>7.16±0.04*</td>
<td>7.43±0.06</td>
<td>7.43±0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCO2 (mm Hg)</td>
<td>38±3</td>
<td>21±2*</td>
<td>14±1*</td>
<td>58±3*</td>
<td>38±1</td>
<td>39±3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO2 (mm Hg)</td>
<td>86±8</td>
<td>97±8</td>
<td>97±3</td>
<td>81±7</td>
<td>92±10</td>
<td>92±8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean±SEM; n=10. HV, hyperventilation (HV1, Paco2=22 mm Hg; HV2, Paco2=15 mm Hg); CO2, hypercapnia; ISO, isoproterenol; NE, norepinephrine; BP, blood pressure.

*p<0.05 different from control.

Data were analyzed using an analysis of variance for repeated measures and Scheffe’s post hoc test. In all cases, a value of p<0.05 was considered significant. Values are reported as mean±SEM.

**Results**

Mean arterial blood pressures, arterial blood gases, and pH values are shown in Table 1. During hyperventilation, pH increased and Paco2 decreased. Conversely, during hypercapnia, pH decreased and Paco2 increased. These changes were not different before and after ischemia. Arterial blood pressure and PO2 were not significantly altered by any intervention.

Table 2 shows the changes in pial arteriolar diameters, and percent change in vessel size is depicted in Figure 1. The most important finding is that pial arterioles constricted similarly in response to hyperventilation (hypocapnia; Paco2 = 22 mm Hg) both before and after ischemia/reperfusion. In addition, greater hyperventilation (Paco2 = 15 mm Hg) produced similar pial arteriolar constriction before and after ischemia/reperfusion (28±2% versus 26±1% constriction before and after ischemia, respectively; n=4). In contrast, hypercapnic dilation was lost after ischemia/reperfusion, and the responses to isoproterenol and norepinephrine were unchanged by ischemia/reperfusion. Figure 1 illustrates constriction in response to 10^{-7} M norepinephrine. The dose–response relation between pial arteriolar diameter and norepinephrine was likewise unchanged by ischemia. Thus, contractions to norepinephrine at 10^{-7},
ischemia.

mean±SEM; n=10. *p<0.05 different from value before
riolar diameter before and after ischemia. Vascular reactivity
tested with hyperventilation (HV, PaCO$_2$=22 mm Hg); CO$_2$, hypercapnia; ISO, isoproterenol; NE, norepinephrine (10$^{-4}$ M).

$^{*}$p<0.05 different from corresponding control value.

10$^{-4}$, and 10$^{-5}$ M were 9±1%, 16±2%, and 24±1% before and 9±1%, 15±1%, and 25±1% after ischemia, respectively (n=4).

**Discussion**

The new finding from the present experiment is that ischemia/reperfusion does not alter the cerebral vasoconstriction induced by hypocapnia, in contrast to complete inhibition of hypercapnic cerebral vasodilation.$^{5,6}$ In addition, the dose–response relation between pial arteriolar diameter and norepinephrine was likewise unchanged by ischemia. The present study, therefore, extends the previous observation that pial arteriolar constriction in response to serotonin and angiotensin II was similarly unchanged after ischemia/reperfusion in cats.$^{9}$ Impairment of cerebral vasodilation and preservation of cerebral vasoconstriction could contribute to blunted reperfusion of the cerebral circulation after cerebral ischemia.$^{9}$

Control of regional perfusion by lowering PaCO$_2$ is a therapeutic approach used to vasoconstrict the cerebral circulation, thus attenuating the elevated intracranial pressure caused by cerebral edema,$^{10}$ and to vasodilate the pulmonary circulation in persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn.$^{11}$ In both settings, hyperventilation decreases PaCO$_2$ to levels at which cerebral blood flow is significantly decreased. In addition, others have observed that hyperventilation results in elevated cerebral lactate production indicating a cerebral blood flow insufficient to maintain the same level of aerobic metabolism.$^{12}$ Because hyperventilation has been reported to adversely affect the outcome of patients with severe head injury, this therapeutic approach remains controversial.$^{13}$

Prostanoids play an important role in control of the cerebral circulation during the perinatal period.$^{4}$ Dilator responses to hypercapnia$^{4}$ and histamine$^{14}$ seem to be dependent on prostanooid production. Constrictor responses can also be dependent on prostanooids, as observed with acetylcholine and endothelin.$^{15,16}$ Alternatively, prostanooids can also attenuate constriction, as seen with norepinephrine.$^{17}$ The present findings require that we consider different mechanisms for dilation and constriction in response to changes in PaCO$_2$ from baseline in the newborn period.

The cellular mechanism by which PaCO$_2$ influences the cerebral circulation remains unclear, especially in light of the apparently different mechanisms involved in vascular responses seen when CO$_2$ is increased or decreased from baseline. With the dilator response that accompanies hypercapnia, prostanooids increase and participate in dilation.$^{4}$ A similar response is seen when acid is used to lower the pH of CSF.$^{5}$ A possible hypothesis is that the intracellular acidosis that accompanies hypercapnia causes an increase in prostanooids, which act through an adenylate cyclase mechanism in smooth muscle, causing vasodilation.$^{18}$ An alternate mechanism, however, must be suggested to account for the vasoconstriction seen with hypocapnia. We speculate that hypocapnia (increased pH) may act directly on vascular smooth muscle via alternate second messengers, such as inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, which have the capability of increasing cytosolic calcium concentration to induce vasoconstriction.

In summary, the present study shows that ischemia/reperfusion does not alter newborn cerebral vasoconstriction in response to hypocapnia. These data support the hypothesis that prostanooids are not involved in hypocapnic cerebral vasoconstriction and further the hypothesis that at least two mechanisms must be involved in PaCO$_2$ influences on the newborn cerebral circulation. We suggest that prostanooids are required for vasodilation, and an as yet unidentified vasoconstrictor mechanism is invoked during hypocapnic vasoconstriction.

**Acknowledgments**

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**References**

Although the role of prostanoids in the regulation of the cerebral circulation in adult animals may be controversial, investigators have shown that prostanoids are important in the regulation of the cerebral circulation in newborns. Synthesis of prostanoids appears to be important in the maintenance of basal cerebral blood flow, autoregulation of cerebral blood flow during decreases in cerebrovascular perfusion pressure, and vasodilator responses of the cerebral circulation to hypercapnia, hypoxia, and vasoactive agonists.1-7

Cerebral ischemia followed by reperfusion produces a dramatic and selective inhibition of prostanoid-dependent dilatation of the cerebral circulation in newborns.8,9 The mechanism by which ischemia/reperfusion inhibits prostanoid-dependent dilatation is not clear but may be related to alterations in the synthesis, metabolism, and release of reactive oxygen radicals and arachidonic acid, and/or effects on cellular membranes/metabolism to inhibit the release of prostanoids.9

The goal of the present study by Mirro et al was to determine whether ischemia/reperfusion, in addition to altering prostanoid-dependent dilatation, affects cerebral vasoconstrictor responses of newborns to hypocapnia. Ischemia/reperfusion did not alter constrictor responses of the cerebral circulation in newborns to hypocapnia. The authors suggest that hypocapnia may affect vascular muscle via inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, thereby increasing intracellular calcium to induce vasoconstriction. This mechanism of hypocapnic-induced vasoconstriction presumably would be independent of the synthesis and release of prostanoids. Thus, the findings of Mirro et al in the accompanying article suggest distinct mechanisms for the effects of carbon dioxide on the cerebral circulation in newborn piglets following ischemia/reperfusion.

William G. Mayhan, PhD, Guest Editor
Department of Physiology and Biophysics
University of Nebraska Medical Center
Omaha, Neb.

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