Uncoupling of Oxygen and Glucose Metabolism in Persistent Crossed Cerebellar Diaschisis

Hiroshi Yamauchi, MD, PhD; Hidenao Fukuyama, MD, PhD; Yasuhiro Nagahama, MD, PhD; Sadahiko Nishizawa, MD, PhD; Junji Konishi, MD, PhD

Background and Purpose—The pathophysiology of deafferentation-induced changes after stroke remains unclear. Some supratentorial strokes cause persistent decreases in blood flow and metabolism in the contralateral cerebellum (persistent crossed cerebellar diaschisis[CCD]). Our previous study showed uncoupling of oxygen consumption and blood flow in this condition, which may reflect a characteristic change in brain metabolism caused by deafferentation. This uncoupling might be related to oxidation of some substrates other than blood-borne glucose, which could also lead to the uncoupling of oxygen consumption and glucose utilization. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether oxygen consumption is uncoupled from glucose utilization in persistent CCD.

Methods—Using positron emission tomography in 10 unilateral supratentorial stroke patients, we evaluated regional blood flow, oxygen consumption, and glucose utilization in the cerebellar cortex in the chronic stage. Eight patients with a significant cerebellar blood flow asymmetry, defined as outside the 95% confidence limits predefined in 9 normal subjects, were selected as patients with persistent CCD.

Results—In patients with CCD, the cerebellar cortex contralateral to the stroke showed significant decreases in both oxygen consumption and glucose utilization compared with the ipsilateral cerebellar cortex. The decrease in oxygen consumption was less than the decrease in glucose utilization, resulting in a significant increase in the oxygen consumption/glucose utilization ratio.

Conclusions—Persistent CCD caused by stroke may induce uncoupling of oxygen consumption and glucose utilization, which may reflect a characteristic change in brain metabolism caused by deafferentation. (Stroke. 1999;30:1424-1428.)

Key Words: cerebellum ■ cerebral metabolism ■ diaschisis ■ tomography, emission computed
uncoupling of the CMRO₂ and the CBF in persistent CCD may be related to the oxidation of some substrates other than blood-borne glucose which could also lead to the uncoupling of the CMRO₂ and the cerebral metabolic rate of glucose (CMRglc).

To investigate whether oxygen consumption is uncoupled from glucose utilization in persistent CCD, we measured both the CMRO₂ and CMRglc by using PET in patients with a unilateral supratentorial stroke and CCD in the chronic stage, and analyzed the changes in the calculated CMRO₂/CMRglc ratio in the cerebellar cortex contralateral to the stroke.

Subjects and Methods

Patients

We studied 8 patients with a unilateral supratentorial stroke and persistent crossed cerebellar diaschisis. The subjects were selected from 10 consecutive patients with a unilateral supratentorial stroke in whom CBF, CMRO₂, OEF, cerebral blood volume (CBV), and CMRglc were all measured using PET in the chronic stage. Criteria for selection were (1) satisfactory visualization of the cerebellum on the PET images; (2) significant CBF asymmetry in the cerebellum, which lay outside the 95% confidence limits as defined in 9 normal subjects, as described below (crossed cerebellar diaschisis); (3) absence of clinical symptoms of ischemia in the vertebrobasilar artery territory; (4) absence of gross morphological alterations in the cerebellum and brain stem on MR images; and (5) normal angiographic findings in the vertebrobasilar system, as determined by use of conventional angiography in patients with infarction and MR angiography in patients with hemorrhage. Two of 10 patients were excluded because they did not show significant CBF asymmetry in the cerebellum. The selected patients included 6 men and 2 women, aged 50 to 74 years (mean = ±SD, 63.2 ± 7.7 years). There were 2 patients with superficial middle cerebral artery (MCA) territory infarcts, 5 with deep MCA territory infarcts, and 1 with putaminal hemorrhage. Seven patients had hemiparesis, and 1 had sensory disturbance. The interval between the stroke event and the evaluations with PET ranged from 4 to 46 months (mean = ±SD, 24 ± 13 months). The size of the infarct, defined as a well-demarcated hypointense area on T1-weighted MR images, ranged from 50 to 240 mm² (mean = ±SD, 153 ± 69 mm²). No patient suffered from diabetes mellitus or starvation. They had no specific treatments that affected brain metabolism.

Positron Emission Tomography

The patient was allowed a light breakfast 6 hours before the PET study. Written informed consent was obtained from each patient under the guidance of the Ethics Committee of the Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine. The PCT-3600W system (Hitachi Medical Co) was used for PET scanning. This system acquires 15 slices with light beams to obtain transaxial slices parallel to the orbitomeatal line. As part of the scanning procedure but before the position was used for PET scanning. This system acquires 15 slices with light beams to obtain transaxial slices parallel to the orbitomeatal line. As part of the scanning procedure but before the

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Ipsilateral</th>
<th>Contralateral</th>
<th>% Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBF, ml/100 g/min</td>
<td>41.8 ± 8.6</td>
<td>33.1 ± 6.5*</td>
<td>-20.6 ± 5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRO₂, μmol/100 g/min</td>
<td>109.4 ± 18.8</td>
<td>95.3 ± 16.9*</td>
<td>-12.8 ± 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEF, %</td>
<td>47.1 ± 6.7</td>
<td>51.6 ± 5.9*</td>
<td>9.7 ± 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBV, ml/100 g</td>
<td>3.61 ± 0.68</td>
<td>3.11 ± 0.45*</td>
<td>-13.0 ± 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRglc, μmol/100 g/min</td>
<td>25.5 ± 4.3</td>
<td>20.3 ± 3.4*</td>
<td>-20.0 ± 6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRO₂/CMRglc ratio</td>
<td>4.42 ± 1.4</td>
<td>4.80 ± 1.10*</td>
<td>9.4 ± 7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean ± SD.
*P < 0.05 vs corresponding value in the ipsilateral cortex by the Wilcoxon signed rank test (2-tailed).

We studied the patients using the 15O-gas PET study, performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gallium-68 transmission scanning was performed for 20 minutes for attenuation correction. For the 15O-gas PET study, germanium-68 – gal...
by a significant increase in the OEF and a significant decrease in CBV.

The percent difference of the CBF between the ipsilateral and contralateral cerebellar cortices was significantly correlated with the percent difference of the CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ($\rho=0.76$, $P<0.05$), with the percent difference of the CMRO$_2$ ($\rho=0.90$, $P<0.05$) and with the percent difference of the CBV ($\rho=0.81$, $P<0.05$).

The increase in the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio was present in all individual patients, but the percent difference of the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio had a tendency to decrease with time elapsed since the insult ($\rho=-0.69$, $P=0.067$). The percent difference of the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio was not correlated with lesion size.

The Figure shows the images of the cerebellar blood flow and metabolism in a patient with a left putaminal hemorrhage. An increase in the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio was found in the cerebellar cortex contralateral to the hemorrhage. Among the 8 patients, this patient was studied at the earliest time since the stroke (4 months) and showed the most prominent hemispheric difference of the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio.

Discussion

This study demonstrates that oxygen consumption is uncoupled from glucose utilization in persistent CCD. We found that the cerebellar cortex contralateral to the supratentorial stroke showed a significant decrease in both the CMRO$_2$ and CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ compared with the ipsilateral cerebellar cortex. The CMRO$_2$ decreased less markedly than did CMR$_{\text{glc}}$, which resulted in an increase in the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio. The increase in the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio was accompanied by an increase in the OEF and a decrease in the CBV. Because the increase in OEF is not accompanied by the increase in CBV (as observed in ischemia), persistent CCD may result in increased OEF via a mechanism distinct from that in ischemia. The uncoupling of the CMRO$_2$ from the CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ and CBF may reflect a characteristic change in brain metabolism caused by deafferentation.

The increase in the CMRO$_2$/CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ ratio in persistent CCD may be a time-dependent process that occurs in the subacute or chronic stage after stroke. We have no acute versus chronic longitudinal data from the same patients. However, an earlier study of the relationship between the CMRO$_2$ and CMR$_{\text{glc}}$ in
patients with CCD due to acute stroke showed no difference between the decrease in the CMRO₂ and CMR_gluc. Thus, the increase in the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio in persistent CCD may not be explained by the simple decrease in physiological neural input that may occur in CCD in the acute stage, although an increase in physiological neural activity in the normal brain may be associated with an increase in the CMR_gluc/CMRO₂ ratio. The decrease in the CBF was correlated with that in the CMR_gluc, suggesting that the decrease in CBF may result from the decrease in glucose demand. Thus, the CMRO₂ may have been increased on the top of the normal metabolic loss after a decrease in physiological neural input. The increase in the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio had a tendency to decrease with time elapsed since the insult, suggesting that the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio increases in the relatively early phase after deafferentation and then returns to normal gradually. Therefore, the increase in the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio might be related to certain processes occurring after deafferentation, which may include transneuronal degeneration of postsynaptic neurons or some adaptive responses for neuronal survival and synaptic reorganization.17,18

At present, we have no convincing explanation of the mechanism of the increase in the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio in persistent CCD. One possibility is that oxygen is being used to metabolize energy-producing moieties other than glucose (eg, glycogen stores, ketone bodies, amino acids, and lipids). However, supplemental energy production from other substrates may not be needed, because the blood supply of glucose is not primarily disturbed in persistent CCD and the energy production via oxidative metabolism of glucose may be matched to demand. In addition, oxygen metabolism for energy production may not induce the uncoupling of CMRO₂ and CBF. Another possibility is that oxygen is being used to oxidize some substrates for purposes other than energy production. One possible candidate of the substrate may be arachidonic acid. In the infarcted human brain, delayed induction of COX-2 (the inducible form of cyclooxygenase) in remote brain areas has been demonstrated.10 COX-2 is the rate-limiting enzyme in prostanoid synthesis, and it mediates the formation of prostaglandin G2 from 1 molecule of arachidonic acid and 2 molecules of oxygen.19 Its expression is regulated by physiological synaptic activity or growth factors, suggesting a role for COX-2 and its prostanoid products in neuronal plasticity or survival.19,20 Therefore, activation of arachidonic acid metabolic pathways, including an induction of COX-2, may increase the oxygen consumption uncoupled from glucose use in relation to transneuronal degeneration of postsynaptic neurons or remodeling of the surviving neural networks.

The major problems of the ¹⁵O steady-state method are the underestimation of CBF and CMRO₂,21 which might lead to a low CMRO₂ and a low CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio in our patients, as previously discussed.22 The ipsilateral cerebellar CMRO₂ and CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio were 109.4 μmol/100 g/min and 4.42, whereas the expected value from the literature would be in the range of 150 μmol/100 g/min and 5 to 6, respectively. Although this method may also underestimate the hemispheric differences of both the CBF and CMRO₂, the degree of the effect is the same for both the CBF and CMRO₂, with no effect on the hemispheric difference of OEF. In addition, the degree of the hemispheric difference of the CBF was similar to that of the CMR_gluc in this study. Thus, the increases in the OEF and in the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio may not result from measurement errors of CBF and CMRO₂. The measurement of the CMR_gluc by Phelps's autoradiographic method is affected if changes in the rate constants and lumped constant values occur in persistent CCD.23 In our preliminary analysis of the rate constants24 in persistent CCD in some patients included in this study, the cerebellar CMR_gluc values obtained by the kinetic method had a tendency to be lower than those obtained by the autoradiographic method, which might lead to a further increase in the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio (data not shown).

In conclusion, persistent CCD induces uncoupling of oxygen consumption and glucose utilization. The CMRO₂ is decreased less than the CMR_gluc, which results in the increased CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio. The increase in the CMRO₂/CMR_gluc ratio may indicate the occurrence of some qualitative changes in brain metabolism in response to deafferentation. Further investigation is needed to clarify the cellular mechanisms underlying the effects of deafferentation and their relationship to neuronal death and anatomic reorganization.

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References
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