Letter to the Editor

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In Vivo Regional Neurochemistry in Stroke: Clinical Applications, Limitations, and Future Directions

To the Editor:

I read with interest the article by Bosche et al and the accompanying editorial comment in the last issue of Stroke.¹ The authors should be commended on their elegant work with multi-modality monitoring in predicting “malignant” infarction with large middle cerebral artery ischemia. However, the technique of in vivo cerebral microdialysis utilized in this study deserves several comments that are generally applicable to similar studies.

In vivo cerebral microdialysis is a powerful research technique that has been rapidly adapted in clinical and experimental neurosciences for purposes of analyzing neurochemical dynamics of brain injury. This has resulted in abundant literature from studies in carefully controlled animal models that quantitates neurochemical changes in focal cerebral ischemia. Over the last few years, extension of laboratory-based studies have been reported²–⁵ in patients with large hemispheric infarctions, traumatic brain injury,⁶ global cerebral ischemia⁷ and subarachnoid hemorrhage⁸.⁹ Neuroprotective strategies,¹⁰ including hypothermia,¹¹–¹³ and their effects on neurotransmitter release have been well-described using this technique. However, this technique has significant limitations for facilitating new discoveries in the clinical setting that include (a) small sampling volume of brain tissue around the microdialysis probe (at best, a radial distance of a few millimeters around the probe); (b) poor time resolution (collection time of 120 minutes in the study by Bosche et al); (c) the presence of reactive gliosis around the probe with chronic indwelling probes, with subsequent poor recovery of the molecules of interest; (d) a wide intersubject variability in basal neurochemical values and following tissue perturbations; and (e) difficulties in data interpretation as a consequence of tissue trauma following probe placement. Further, large dialysate volumes are often required to optimize neurochemical recovery when slow flow rates of perfusate are used. In the study by Bosche et al, probe positions were accurately localized in relation to infarcted tissue by utilizing CT scan, a confirmation that is frequently lacking in other reports. While some experimental studies have suggested¹⁴ that neuropathological changes that occur around the catheter following prolonged (up to 7 days) microdialysis probe placement should not interfere with local brain metabolism, controversy remains concerning this issue.

In addition, a number of issues arise pertaining to data presentation when utilizing microdialysate measurements. First, data generated from microdialysis can be voluminous and many studies present results at selected or “time-averaged values.” One of the distinct advantages of the technique is the ability to follow changes over time. These repeated measurements can be correlated with pathophysiological systemic processes as well as local neurochemical derangements in the injured brain. Thus, it is extremely important to examine individual sample values before subjecting them to averaging and statistical analysis. Second, the data are frequently presented as “trends” of neurochemical change or percentage change from baseline values, in part because of the large sample variability within treatment groups. Furthermore, baseline neurochemical values reported in most studies are from an anatomical area of brain that is already “injured,” and comparison sampling from a distant site or contralateral “uninjured” area is lacking. Third, most studies perform dialysate collections over 60 to 120 minutes and report them as such. However, such time periods are too long if one wishes to initiate therapeutic maneuvers to ameliorate secondary brain injury. Consequently, the majority of reports that utilize microdialysis in clinical paradigms provide data that describes “phenomenology” on injury (eg, excitatory amino acid release in ischemic brain tissue and amelioration with therapeutic maneuver, such as hypothermia¹¹–¹³). Unfortunately, this descriptive approach provides limited new information and can be repetitive of other published work.

As noted in the accompanying editorial comment, the study by Bosche et al provides newer insights into regional neurochemistry underlying “malignant” cerebral infarction. However, these results must be validated by other investigators. Furthermore, newer methods must be developed that circumvent current important limitations, including time resolution of regional microchemistry, and that will allow reasonable study of the effect of therapeutic intervention, not just the disease course. Recent technological advances, comprising continuous neuromonitoring¹⁵ of parameters such as brain oxygen, CO₂, pH, and temperature and “online” display of relative changes, in conjunction with local neurochemical measures, could prove to be invaluable in the future care of critically ill stroke patients.

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