

Thermal Diffusion Probe

Changes of Hepatic Microcirculation Measured by Thermal Diffusion Probe after Vasopressor Infusion

Jang Yeong Jeon, M.D., Sung Gyu Lee, M.D.¹ and Kyu Taek Choi, M.D.²

Purpose: Various vasopressor agents are used to raise systemic vascular resistance (SVR) during liver transplantation. After grafted liver was reperfused, postreperfusion syndrome could be treated with various vasopressors. However, epinephrine can decrease the splanchnic perfusion and oxygen saturation and then hepatic blood flow would be jeopardized. Decreased hepatic blood flow might result in centrilobular necrosis which contributes to disruption of liver functions. We tried to know the effect of epinephrine on tissue perfusion of the liver.

Methods: In this study, measurement of hepatic microcirculation (HMC) and hemodynamic changes was performed in eight dogs to investigate the effect of vasopressors on hepatic microcirculation. Animals were divided into four groups in which low-dose epinephrine (0.05µg/Kg/min) and high-dose epinephrine (0.5µg/Kg/min) were randomly infused into the systemic vein and portal vein (1/6 of systemic dose) for ten minutes. Hepatic microcirculation was measured by Thermal Diffusion Probe.

Results: At low-dose systemic infusion of epinephrine, mean arterial bloodpressure (MABP), cardiac output (CO), and hepatic microcirculation (HMC) were significantly increased but systemic vascular resistance (SVR) was decreased. On high-dose epinephrine, MABP, CO (P=0.01), and SVR were significantly increased without changes of HMC. Intraportal infusion of low- and high-dose epinephrine increased hepatic vein pressure and SVR, respectively.

Conclusion: These results would provide clues that systemic low-dose epinephrine infusion is enough to raise HMC and

high-dose infusion of epinephrine to raise SVR could be used without jeopardizing HMC. (J Korean Surg Soc 2003;64:312-320)

Key Words: Hemodynamic change, Hepatic microcirculation, Liver transplantation, Thermal diffusion probe

Department of Surgery, Hallym Medical University, Chuncheon, Korea, Departments of ¹Surgery and ²Anesthesiology, University of Ulsan College of Medicine and Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

388-1
☎ 138-736,
Tel: 02-3010-3480, Fax: 02-474-9027
E-mail: sglee2@amc.seoul.kr
:2002 11 28 , :2003 2 5

(3) 가 가 30% 가 1) 17~23 Kg 8 3 24 가 가 가 가 2) Ketamine 5 mg/Kg 3-lead 5 mg/Kg (4) epinephrine 가 epinephrine 가 Ketamine 5 mg/Kg 3-lead 5 mg/Kg MRI, PET laser Doppler (laser Doppler flowmetry, LDF), Doppler 가 (85 Kr, 133 Xe) (H) enflurane 100% pancuronium 0.1 mg/Kg/hour (systemic arterial pressure, SAP) cut-down 20 gauge 3-way stopcock heparin 2,000 units가 1,000 ml cut-down 5 Fr Swan-ganz Hartman 10 ml/Kg thermal diffusion hydrogen clearance . 1999 Klar 가 thermal diffusion probe cut-down 가 Thermal Diffusion Probe 가 110~140 / 가 (SAP) 110~140 mmHg가 . Inverted T shape 18 gauge 3-way stopcock heparin 가 20 gauge stopcock 3-way heparin (tube)

2 dilution tissue perfusion flow

epinephrine (0.05µg/Kg/min),
epinephrine (0.5µg/Kg/min) systemic vein
portal vein 10 infusion
pump (Auto syringe®, Baxter Inc., U.S.A.)

(Q Flow Assistant version 1.1.18, Thermal technologies
Inc, U.S.A) IBM-compatible computer

가 30
3)

4)

0.9 mm Thermal Diffusion electrode
(Thermal Technologies Inc, USA) 가

cardiac
output computer, COM-1™ (American Edwards Laboratories,
U.S.A.)

가 3
TD electrode 가

5)

TD electrode
80% electrode
80% 가

Statistica version 5.1 (StatSoft Inc., 1996,
OK, U.S.A.) SPSS version 9.0

TD electrode 2 cm 4~0
Vicryl

±
Wilcoxon signed
rank test
Kruskal-Wallis test

15~20
2~4
10 calibration
10

P<0.05

1) epinephrine

epinephrine

105±3.5 mmHg 110±3.4 mmHg

(Fig. 1), 1.73±0.72 L/min 1.98±0.72 L/min

가 (Fig. 2), 6.4±0.3 mmHg 6.8±0.4 mmHg

Thermodiffusion

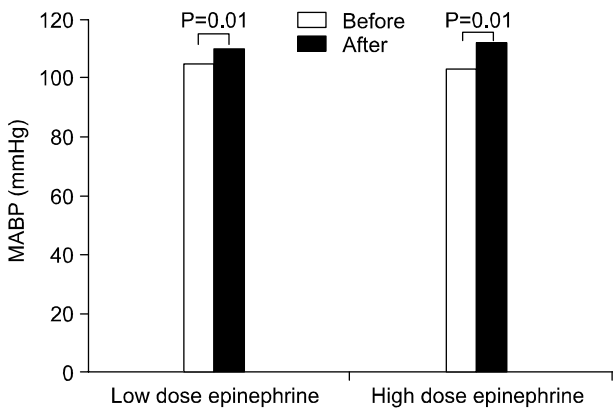


Fig. 1. Changes of mean arterial blood pressure (MABP) before and after low dose and high dose epinephrine infusion via systemic vein in 8 healthy dogs.

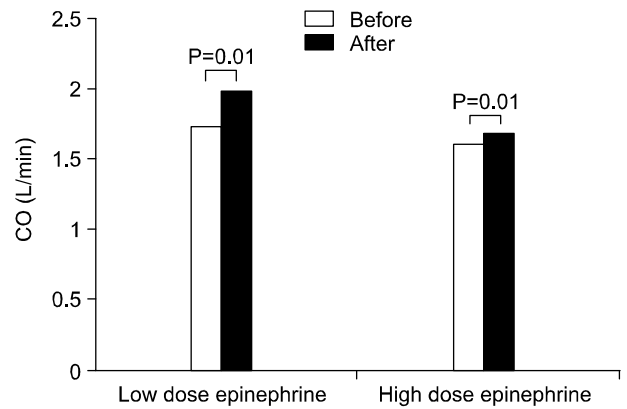


Fig. 2. Changes of cardiac output (CO) before and after low and high dose epinephrine infusion via systemic vein in 8 healthy dogs.

Table 1. Hemodynamic effect of epinephrine

	Systemic vein				Portal vein			
	Low epinephrine		High epinephrine		Low epinephrine		High epinephrine	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
MABP (mmHg)	105± 5	110± 4*	103± 0	112.5± 1*	115.8± 0.7	105.8± 2.1	100.6± 9	105.6± 3
CVP (mmHg)	6.4± 3	6.8± 4	6.1± 4	5.9± 4	6.4± 5	6.2± 7	6.4± 3	5.6± 4
HVP (mmHg)	7.2± 6	7.6± 3	7.6± 4	8± 5	8.1± 2	9.8± 9 [†]	7.1± 4	7.9± 6
PVP (mmHg)	13.9± 7	14.3± 6	13± 5	14.5± 5	14.9± 4	15.1± 9	13.9± 5	13.8± 6
CO (L/min)	1.73± 72	1.98± 72*	1.60± 95	1.68± 10*	1.75± 18	1.66± 99	1.46± 56	1.35± 66
SVR (dyn·cm ⁵)	4753± 72	4235± 11 [†]	4888± 32	5104± 33*	5092± 36	4839± 24	5142± 50	6040± 13 [†]
HMC (ml/100 g/min)	45.8± 1	62.3± 1*	47.2± 5	54.5± 0.3	48.1± 4	54.1± 8	57.6± 1.1	49.1± 4

Data represent mean± SD. * = significantly different from Before data (P=0.01); [†] = P< .05 compared to before data; MABP = mean arterial blood pressure; CVP = central venous pressure; HVP = hepatic venous pressure; PVP = portal vein pressure; CO = cardiac output; SVR = systemic vascular resistance; HMC = hepatic microcirculation.

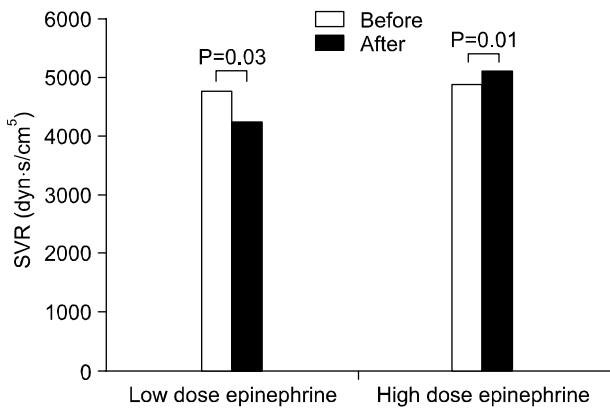


Fig. 3 Changes of systemic vascular resistance (SVR) before and after low dose and high dose epinephrine infusion via systemic vein in healthy 8 dogs.

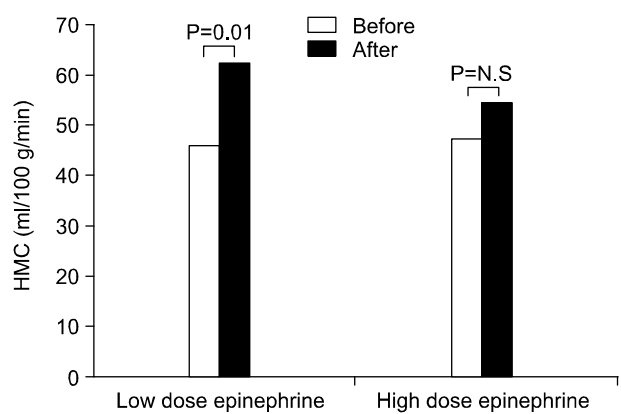


Fig. 4. Changes of Hepatic Microcirculation (HMC) following low dose and high dose epinephrine infusion via systemic vein in 8 healthy dogs.

가 (Table 1). 4753±272 dyn·cm⁵
 4235±191 dyn·cm⁵ (Fig. 3).
 13.9±0.7 mmHg 14.3±0.6 mmHg
 7.2±0.6 mmHg 7.6±0.3 mmHg
 가 . Thermal diffusion probe
 epinephrine
 45.8±6.1 ml/100 g/min 62.3±5.1 ml/100 g/min
 (P=0.01) 가 (Fig. 4).
 epinephrine
 가 (HVP=
 -1.149+1.298×CVP, r=0.766, r²=0.585, P=0.027 : HVP=
 -2.338+0.682×PVP, r=0.82, r²=0.672, P=0.013 : CVP=1.608
 +0.344×PVP, r=0.700, r²=0.49, P=0.053).
 epinephrine

가 (CVP=0.154+0.46×PVP,
 r=0.701, r²=0.491, P=0.053).
 Thermal diffusion probe
 “HMC=23.098+0.411×MABP (r=0.280,
 r²=0.078, P=0.50)”

2) epinephrine

epinephrine
 4,888±182 dyn·cm⁵ 5104±
 183 dyn·cm⁵ , 1.60±0.95 L/min 1.68±
 0.10 L/min 105±3.5 mmHg 110±3.4
 mmHg 가 . 6.4±0.3
 mmHg 6.8±0.4 mmHg
 가 . 13.0±

0.5 mmHg 14.5±0.5 mmHg (P=0.08)
 가
 7.6±0.4 mmHg 8.0±0.5 mmHg
 가
 47.2±7.5 ml/100 g/min
 54.5±10.3 ml/100 g/min (P=0.058)
 가 (Fig. 4).
 epinephrine

epinephrine “HMC=7.398+
 0.419×MABP (r=0.210, r²=0.044, P=0.62)”
 epinephrine epinephrine

0.411 0.419 (Fig. 5).

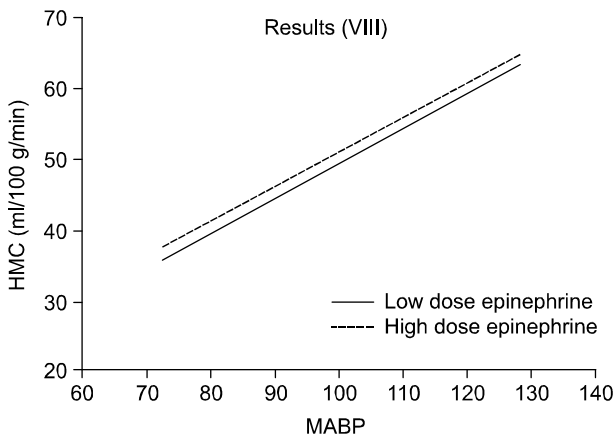


Fig. 5. Effect of epinephrine on MABP and HMC in healthy 8 dogs.

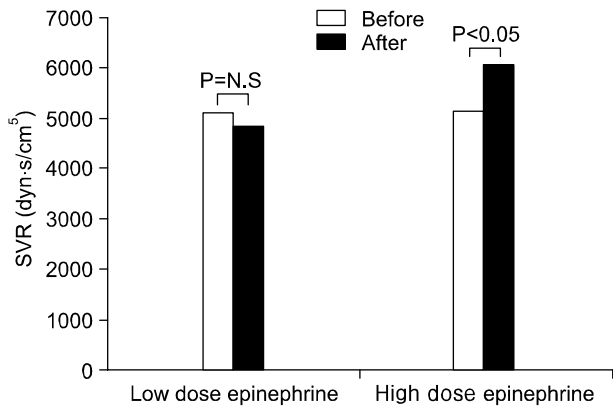


Fig. 6. Changes of systemic vascular resistance (SVR) before and after low dose and high dose epinephrine infusion via portal vein in healthy 8 dogs.

3) epinephrine

epinephrine
 8.1±1.2 mmHg 9.8±0.9 mmHg (P=0.04) 가
 , 48.1±5.4 ml/100 g/min
 54.1±5.8 ml/100 g/min (P=0.06) 가
 epinephrine
 가
 (HVP=3.0+0.452×PVP, r=0.910, r²=0.829, P=0.03).

4) epinephrine

epinephrine
 5,142±260 dyn·s/cm⁵ 6040±413 dyn·s/cm⁵ (P=0.04)
 가 (Fig. 6). 57.6±11.1
 ml/100 g/min 49.1±6.4 ml/100 g/min (P=0.21)
 (Fig. 7).

epinephrine 가 (HVP =
 0.929+1.246×CVP, r=0.808, r²=0.653, P=0.02).

5)

65% 35%

6)

epinephrine
 30% 가

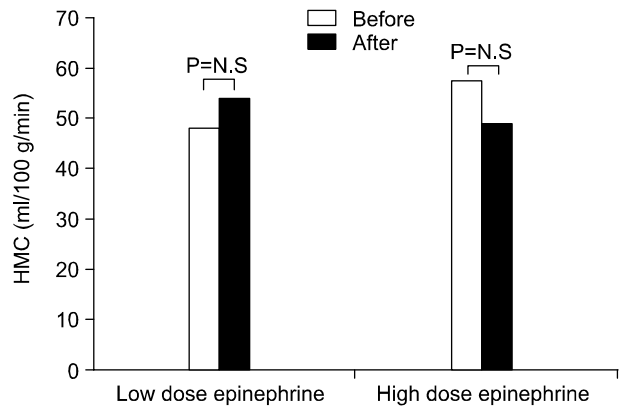


Fig. 7. Changes of Hepatic Microcirculation (HMC) following low dose and high dose epinephrine infusion via portal vein in 8 healthy dogs.

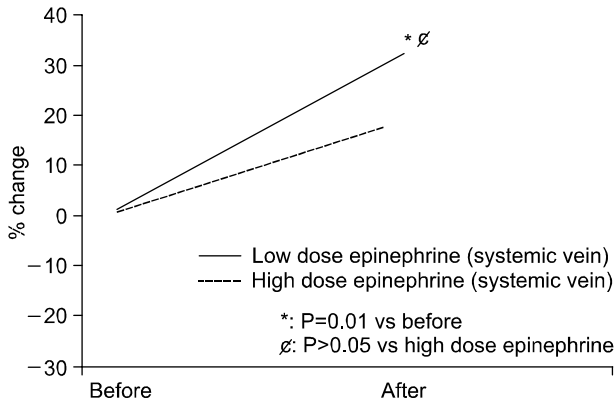


Fig. 8. Changes of hepatic microcirculation. Hepatic microcirculation increased significantly in low dose and increased in high dose epinephrine infusion (systemic vein).

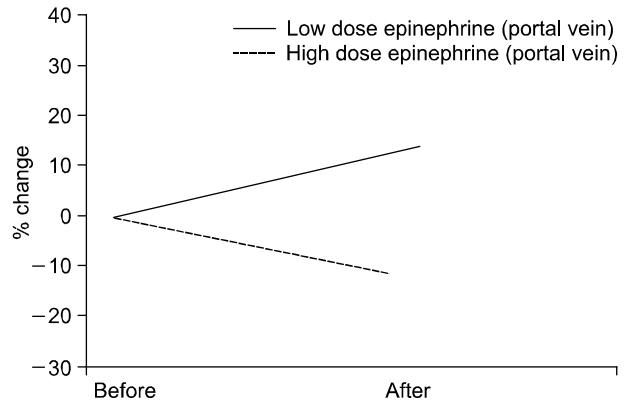


Fig. 9. Changes of hepatic microcirculation. Hepatic microcirculation increased in low dose epinephrine (portal vein), whereas decreased in high dose epinephrine (portal vein).

epinephrine 17% 가 (Fig. 8).
 epinephrine 13% 가 epinephrine
 phrine 10% (Fig. 9).

2 dilution tissue
 perfusion flow
 0.9 mm probe medical grade polyurethane
 catheter thermistor가 Active heating
 thermistor 2°C
 5 mm passive thermistor가
 Active heating thermistor가
 (5~10 mW) 가
 mechanism probe
 (heat conduction)
 (heat convection)
 (tissue thermal conductivity-K value)
 heating thermistor가 probe
 (heat transfer)
 , probe probe
 (heat conduction)
 (heat convection)
 (thermal measurement field) (tissue
 thermal properties) perfusion (8)
 perfusion
 perfusion
 4 mm Thermal Diffusion Probe
 1999 Klar (9) thermal diffusion
 hydrogen clearance
 가 Thermal diffusion probe

가 , 가 3 가 , 가 (15)

TD electrode 가 epinephrine

TD electrode epinephrine

80% electrode 가

80% 가

TD electrode 2 cm 가

4-0 vicryl ,

(16) (intrahepatic

epinephrine vascular resistance) portal venule (pre-sinusoidal) sinu-

soids ,

epinephrine (0.05µg/kg/min) hepatic venule (post-sinusoidal)

(17) pre-sinusoid

epinephrine (0.5µg/kg/min) sinusoid hepatic stellate cells (HSC)

(18)

g/kg/min) 10 (NO, CO, ET, thrombin and prostaglandin)

(10) HSC sinusoidal level

25% (19)

25~30%, 70~75%

45~50%,

50~55% (11) Laser

Doppler Flowmetry 2 ,

Duplex scan

3.5 ml/min/kg (20%)

13.5 ml/min/kg (80%) (12)

가 가 가

1/6 (1/4× 2/3). 가

enflurane (20,21)

autoregulatory escape가

가

가 (22) , Mathie

(13) enflurane (23)

35%, 30%

10% Richardson

(24) In

(14) vivo noradrenaline

isoflurane . Isoflurane , adrenaline

가 , 가

(hepatic perfusion pressure; HPP) . Andrew , epinephrine

(splanchnic vascular resistance) epinephrine

가 , PaCO₂ 32~48 mmHg , PaO₂ 100 mmHg이
 가 . pH가 7.25
 가 가 .
 Lutt (vasoactive agents)
 .(30)
 가 epinephrine (arteriole)
 . 10 (venule)
 , , 가 (P=0.058)
 가 epinephrine
 가 . P=0.06 가 (arteriole)
 10 가 (venule)
 , 가 , , transvascular route 가
 가 epinephrine 가 .(30)
 epinephrine epinephrine
 Thermal Diffusion Probe
 가 .
 .(9)
 epinephrine
 .(10) 가 가
 가 epinephrine , epinephrine
 가 .
 가 epinephrine
 가 , ,
 가 가
 (hepatic , epinephrine
 arterial buffer response) 가 . 가
 .(25) 30~)% epinephrine
 가 가 .
 .
 epinephrine
 가
 가 epinephrine
 .(26) Adenosine , 0.5µg/kg/
 min epinephrine 가
 , Mathie Adenosine
 .(27)
 (hypercarbia, PaCO₂>70 mmHg) , - 가
 가
 (hypocarbia, PaCO₂<30 mmHg) 가
 .(28) (PaO₂<70 mmHg)
 가 .
 .(29)

REFERENCES

- 1) Gelman S. General anesthesia and hepatic circulation. *Can J Physio Pharmacol* 1987;65:762-79.
- 2) Bennett T, Macanespie C, Rothe C. Active hepatic capacitance responses to neural and humoral stimuli in dog. *Am Physiol Soc* 1982;242:H1000-9.
- 3) Aggarwal S, Kang Y, Freeman JA, Fortunato FJ, Pinsky MR. Postreperfusion syndrome: hypotension after reperfusion of the transplanted liver. *J Crit Care* 1993;8:154-60.
- 4) Meier-Hellmann A, Reinhart K. Effects of catecholamines on regional perfusion and oxygenation in critically ill patients. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand* 1995;39:239-48.
- 5) Almond NE, Wheatley AM. Measurement of hepatic perfusion in the rat by laser Doppler flowmetry. *Am J Physiol* 1992; 262:G203-9.
- 6) Dazat M, Layargues GP. Portal vein blood flow measurements using pulsed Doppler and electromagnetic flowmetry in dogs. A comparative study. *Gastroenterology* 1989;96:913-9.
- 7) Lieberman DP, Mathie RT, Harper AM, Blumgart LH. An isotope clearance method for measurement of liver blood flow during portasystemic shunt in man. *Br J Surg* 1978;65:578-80.
- 8) Martin GT, Bowman HF. Validation of real-time continuous perfusion measurement. *Medical & Biological Engineering & Computing* 2000;38:319-25.
- 9) Klar E, Kraus T, Bleyl J, Newman WH, Bowman HF, Hofmann WJ, et al. Thermodiffusion for continuous quantification of hepatic microcirculation-validation and potential in liver transplantation. *Microvascular Research* 1999;58:156-66.
- 10) Choi KT, Park KM, Sung KW, Lee JH, Ahn MY, Kim KH, et al. A study for pressure-flow relationship and oxygenation in the denervated canine liver. *Korean J Anesthesiol* 2000;39: 423-31.
- 11) Gelman S. Anesthesia and the liver. *Clinical anesthesia*, 2nd ed. Edited by Barash PG, Cullen BF, Stoelting RK. Philadelphia. J.B. Lippincott 1992. p.1185-214.
- 12) Carlisle KM, Halliwell M, Read AE, Wells PNT. Estimation of total hepatic blood flow by Duplex ultrasound. *Gut* 1992; 33:92-7.
- 13) Lauth WW. Hepatic vasculature: a conceptual review. *Gastroenterology* 1977;73:1163-9.
- 14) Hughes RL, Campbell D, Fitch W. Effects of enflurane and halothane on liver blood flow and oxygen consumption in the greyhound. *Br J Anesth* 1980;52:1079-86.
- 15) Faust RJ. *Anesthesiology review*. 2nd ed., Churchill Living-stone, New York 1994;100-101,521-2.
- 16) Parks DA, Gelman S. Normal liver function and the hepatic circulation. *Anesthesia and intensive care for patients with liver disease*, Edited by Park GR, Y. Boston. Butterworth-Heinemann. 1995. p.6-8.
- 17) Lauth WW, Greenway CV, Legare DJ, Weisman H. Localization of intrahepatic portal vascular resistance. *Am J Physiol* 1986;251:G375-81.
- 18) Zhang JX, Pegoli W Jr, Clemens MG. Endothelin-1 induces direct constriction of hepatic sinusoids. *Am J Physiol* 1994; 266:G624-32.
- 19) Pannen BH, Bauer M, Zhang JX, Robotham JL, Clemens MG. Endotoxin pretreatment enhances portal venous contractile response to endothelin-1. *Am J Physiol* 1996;270:H7-15.
- 20) Hwang S, Lee SG. Response of hepatic microcirculation following hemodynamic changes: An experimental study using laser Doppler flowmetry in dog. *J Korean Surg Soc* 1999;57: 771-81.
- 21) Bennet T, Macanespie C, Rothe C. Active hepatic capacitance responses to neural and humoral stimuli in dogs. *Am Physiol Soc* 1982;242:H1000-9.
- 22) Greenway CV, Stark RD. Hepatic vascular bed. *Physiological Reviews* 1971;51:23-65.
- 23) Mathie RT, Blumgart LH. Effect of denervation on the hepatic hemodynamic response to hypercapnia and hypoxia in the dog. *Pflügers Archiv* 1983;397:152-7.
- 24) Richardson PDI, Withrington PG. Liver blood flow. II. Effects of drugs and hormones on liver blood flow. *Gastroenterology* 1981;81:356-75.
- 25) Lauth WW. Mechanism and role of intrinsic regulation of hepatic arterial blood flow. Hepatic arterial buffer response. *Am J Physiol* 1985;249:G549-56.
- 26) Lauth WW, Legare DJ, Ezzat WR. Quantitation of the hepatic arterial buffer response to graded changes in portal blood flow. *Gastroenterology* 1990;98:1024-8.
- 27) Mathie RT, Alexander B. The role of adenosine in the hyperemic response of the hepatic artery to portal venous occlusion (the 'buffer response'). *Br J Pharmacol* 1990;100:626-30.
- 28) Hughes RL, Mathie RT, Campbell D, Fitch W. The effect of hypercarbia on hepatic blood flow and oxygen consumption in the greyhound. *British Journal of Anesthesia* 1979;51:289-96.
- 29) Hughes RL, Mathie RT, Campbell D, Fitch. Liver blood flow and oxygen consumption during metabolic acidosis and alkalosis in the greyhound. *Clinical Science* 1980;60:355-61.
- 30) Lauth WW, Legare DJ, Daniels TR. The comparative effects of substances via the hepatic artery or portal vein on hepatic arterial resistance, liver blood volume and hepatic extraction in cats. *Hepatology* 1984;4:927-32.