



서울대학교병원  
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

# Measurement of cardiac function using echocardiography and pressure–volume conductance catheter technique in a new rat model of chronic mitral regurgitation

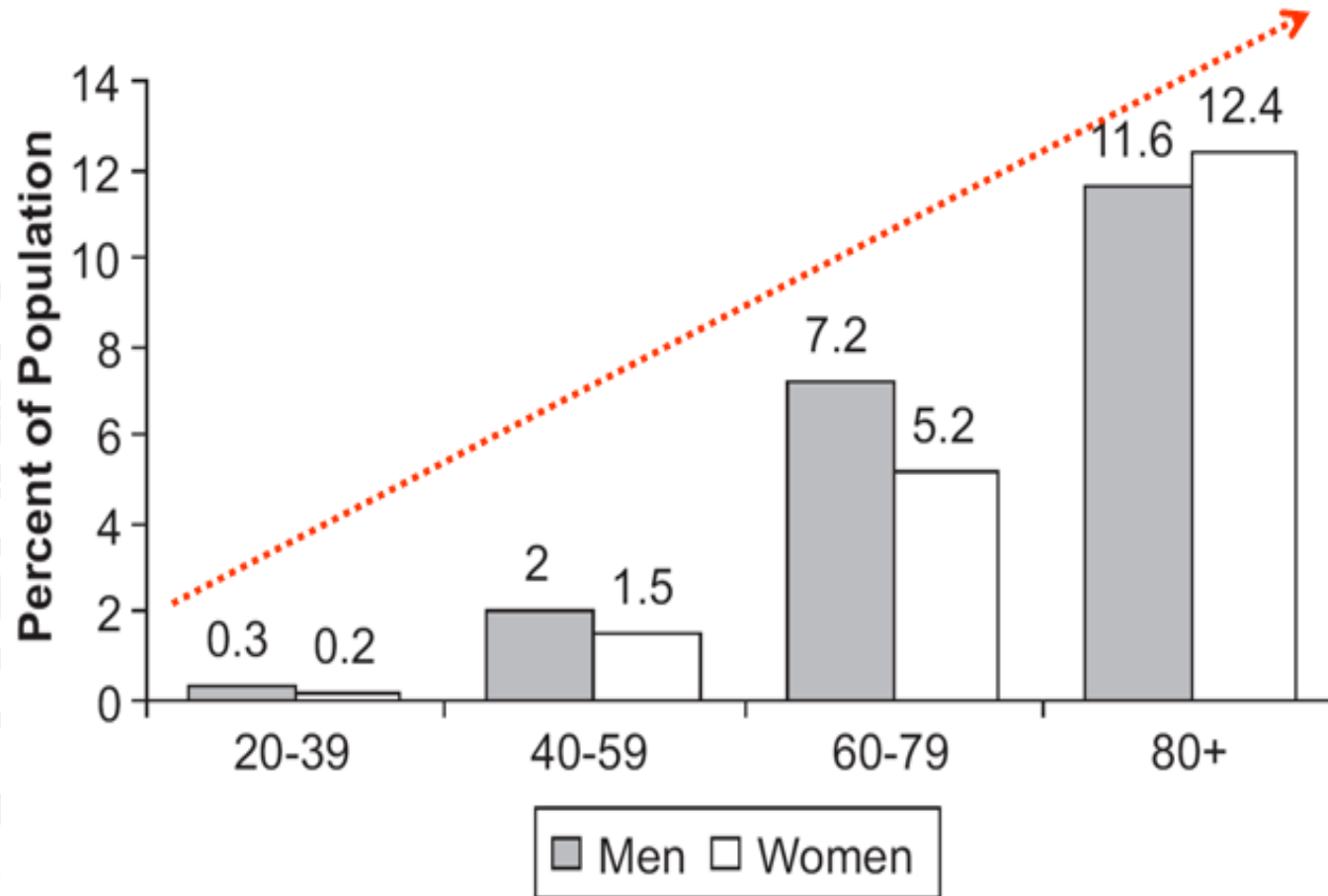
김경희, 김용진\*, 김형관, 손대원, 오병희, 박영배

서울대학교병원 순환기 내과



**Cardiovascular Laboratory, Seoul National University Hospital**

# Background – Prevalence of Heart failure



Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2007 Update, Circulation, 2007



## Background – Medications improving outcomes

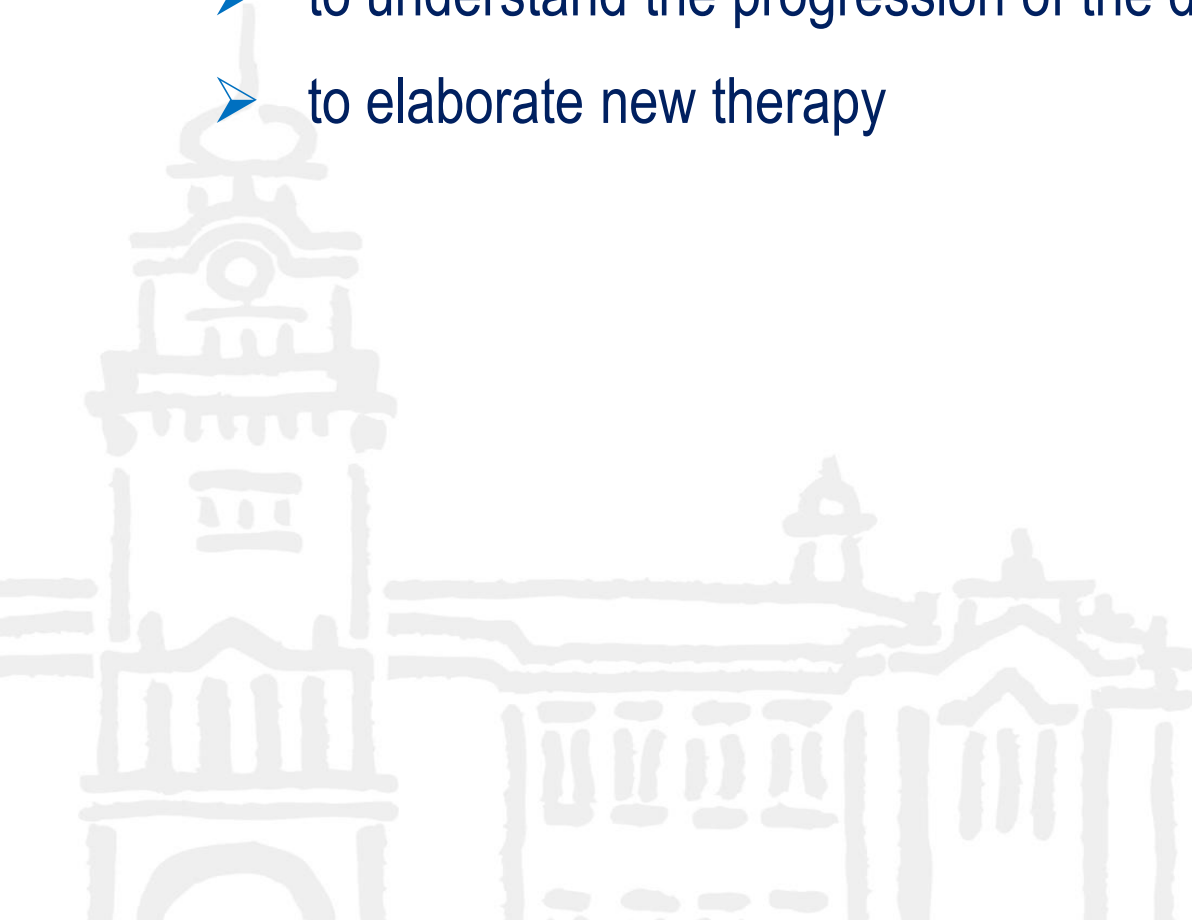
- ACEi  
Risk reduction 35% (mortality and hospitalizations)
- ARB
- $\beta$ -blockers  
Risk reduction 38% (mortality and hospitalizations)
- Oral nitrates and hydralazine  
Benefit vs. placebo; inferior to enalapril (mortality)
- Aldosterone antagonist

**4-year mortality remains ~40%**

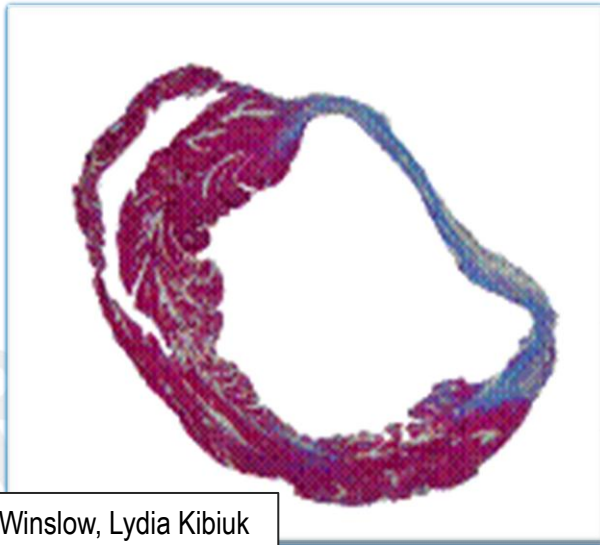


# Background – Heart failure models in Animals

- Experimental models are required
  - to understand the progression of the disease
  - to elaborate new therapy



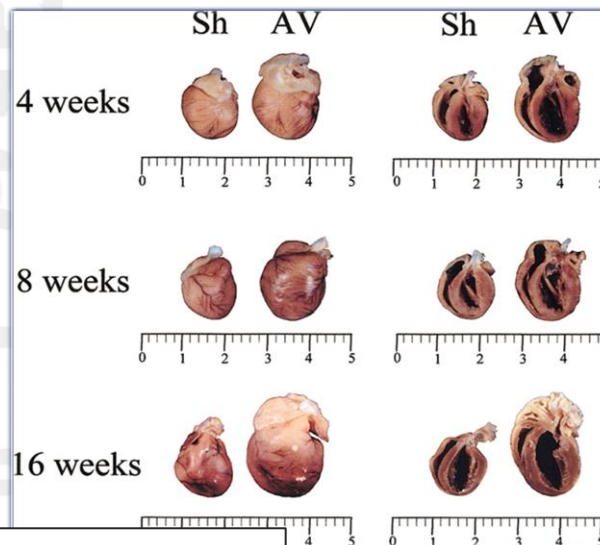
# Background – Heart failure models in Rats



2001 Terese Winslow, Lydia Kibiuk



Takimoto et al. nature medicine



Wang, X. et al. J Appl Physiol 2003

Medication  
(streptozocin..)



# Background – Mitral regurgitation

- Representative heart failure due to volume overload
- Rapidly growing
- Unique pathophysiology
- Investigation of pharmacologic treatment of chronic MR

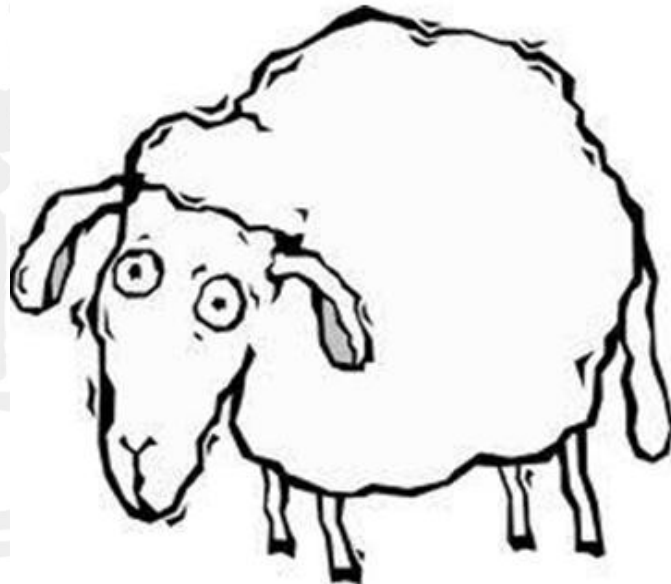


## Background – MR models in Animals

60마리



1마리



1마리



# Goal of this Study

## Making heart failure model in rats with mitral regurgitation

1. Set appropriate small animal model
2. Impact of mitral regurgitation on left ventricular anatomic remodeling and exercise performance



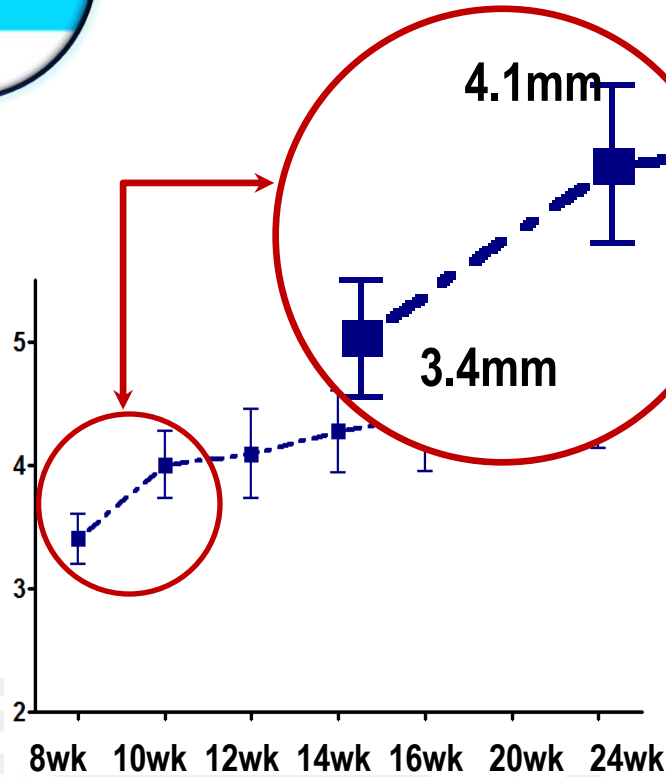


# Method; experimental protocol

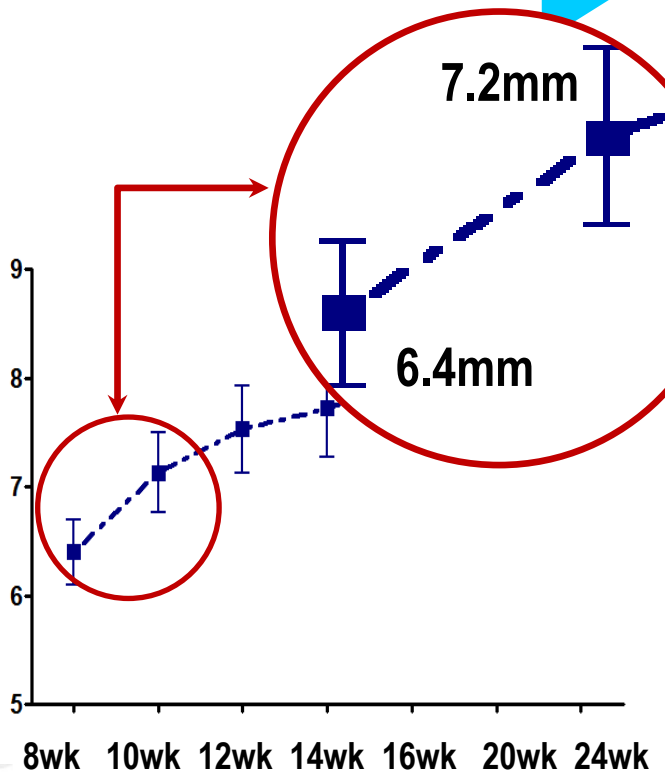
10wk Male Sprague-Dawley rats, 300-350g



End-systolic dimension



End-diastolic dimension



# Method; experimental protocol



10wk Male Sprague-Dawley rats, 350-400g



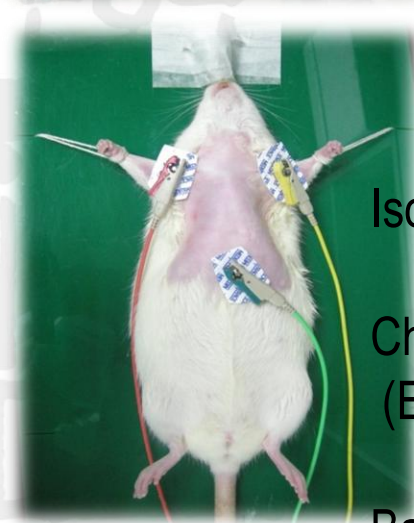
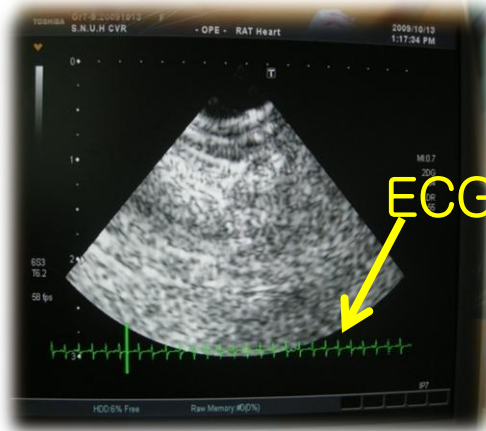
MR  
formation

<u>Baseline</u>	<u>MR 1wk</u>	<u>MR3wk</u>	<u>MR6wk</u>	<u>MR9wk</u>	<u>MR12wk</u>	<u>MR16wk</u>
EchoCG	EchoCG	EchoCG	EchoCG	EchoCG	EchoCG	EchoCG
Exercise	Bwt	Exercise	Exercise	Exercise	Exercise	Exercise
BP		BP	Bwt	BP	Bwt	PV loop
Bwt		Bwt		Bwt		Tissue harvest

Daily monitoring: pain, appetite/drinking, behavior and responsiveness



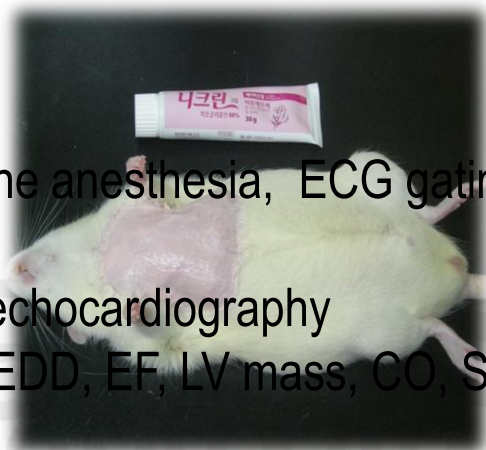
# Method; Echocardiography



Isoflurane anesthesia, ECG gating

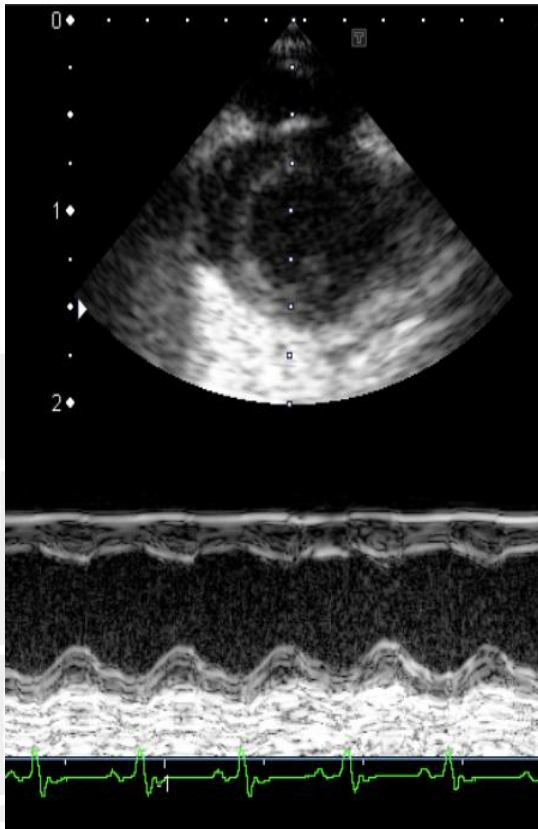
Check echocardiography  
(ESD, EDD, EF, LV mass, CO, SV, ESV, EDV, E/E')

Baseline HR 280- 330 회/min,

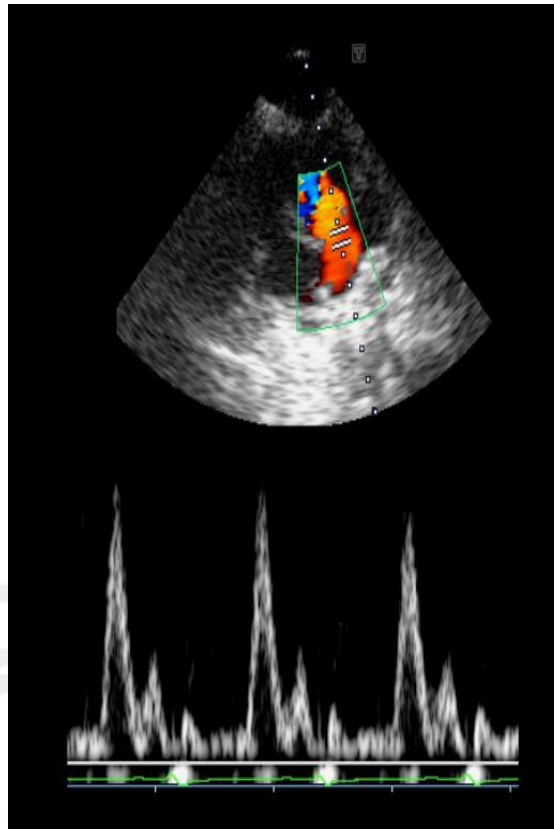


# Method; Echocardiography

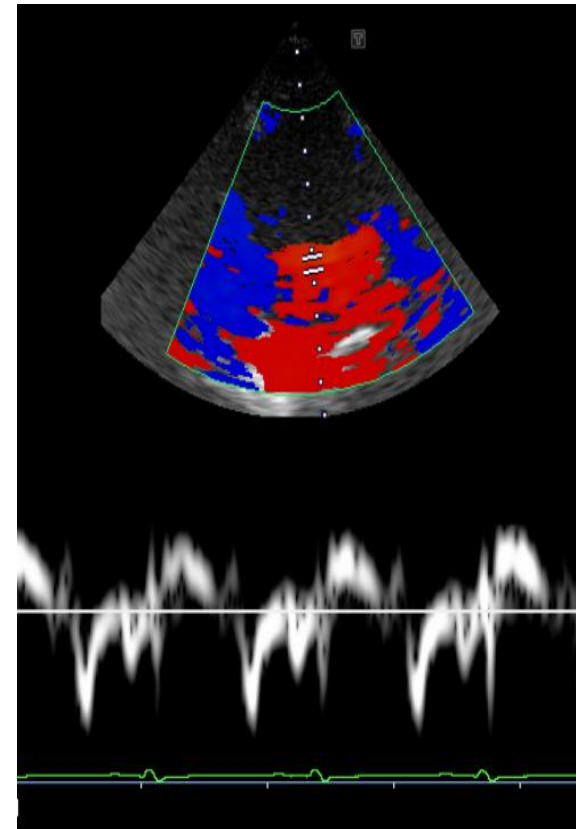
(A) 2D & M-mode  
Color doppler



(B) Spectral doppler  
Mitral inflow



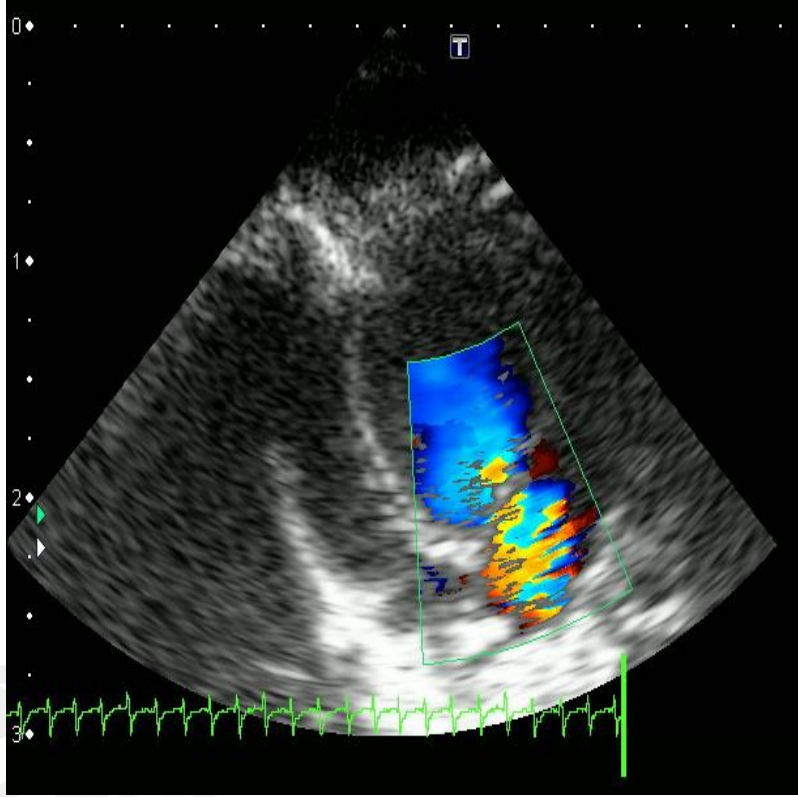
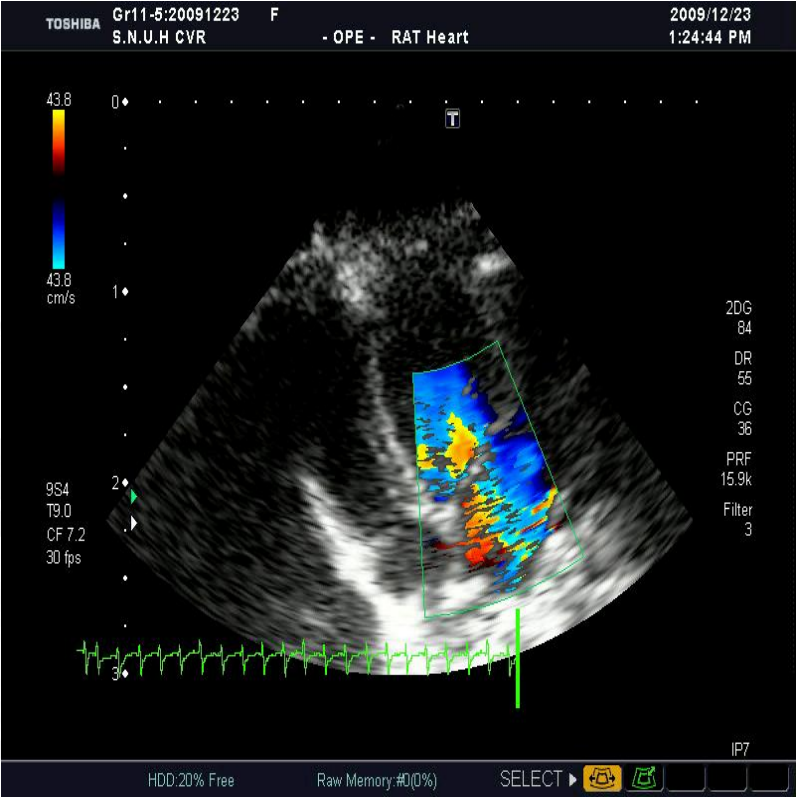
(C) Tissue doppler  
Mitral annulus



## Method; MR formation



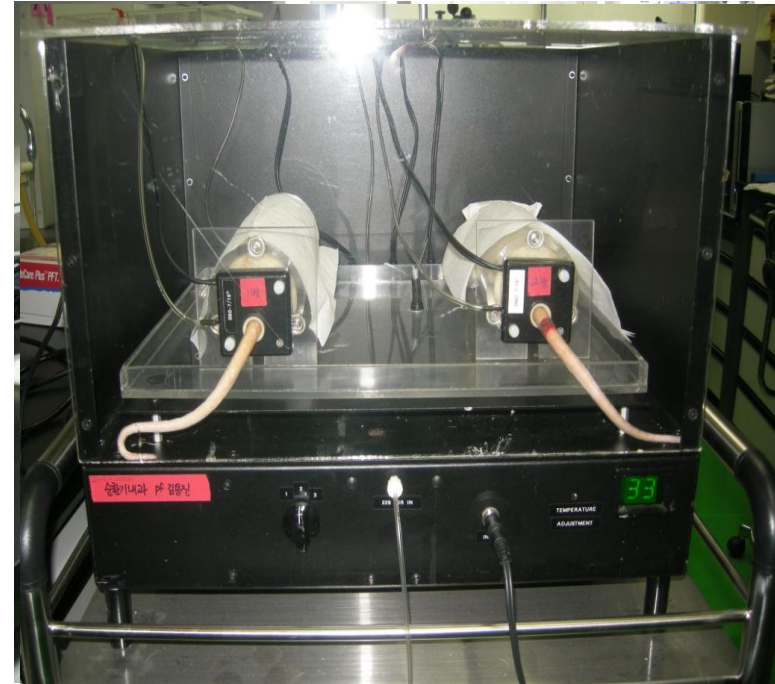
# Method; 1 week after MR formation



# Method; Exercise test and BP monitoring



**Rota – treadmill test**



**Noninvasive BP monitoring  
by tail cuff method**

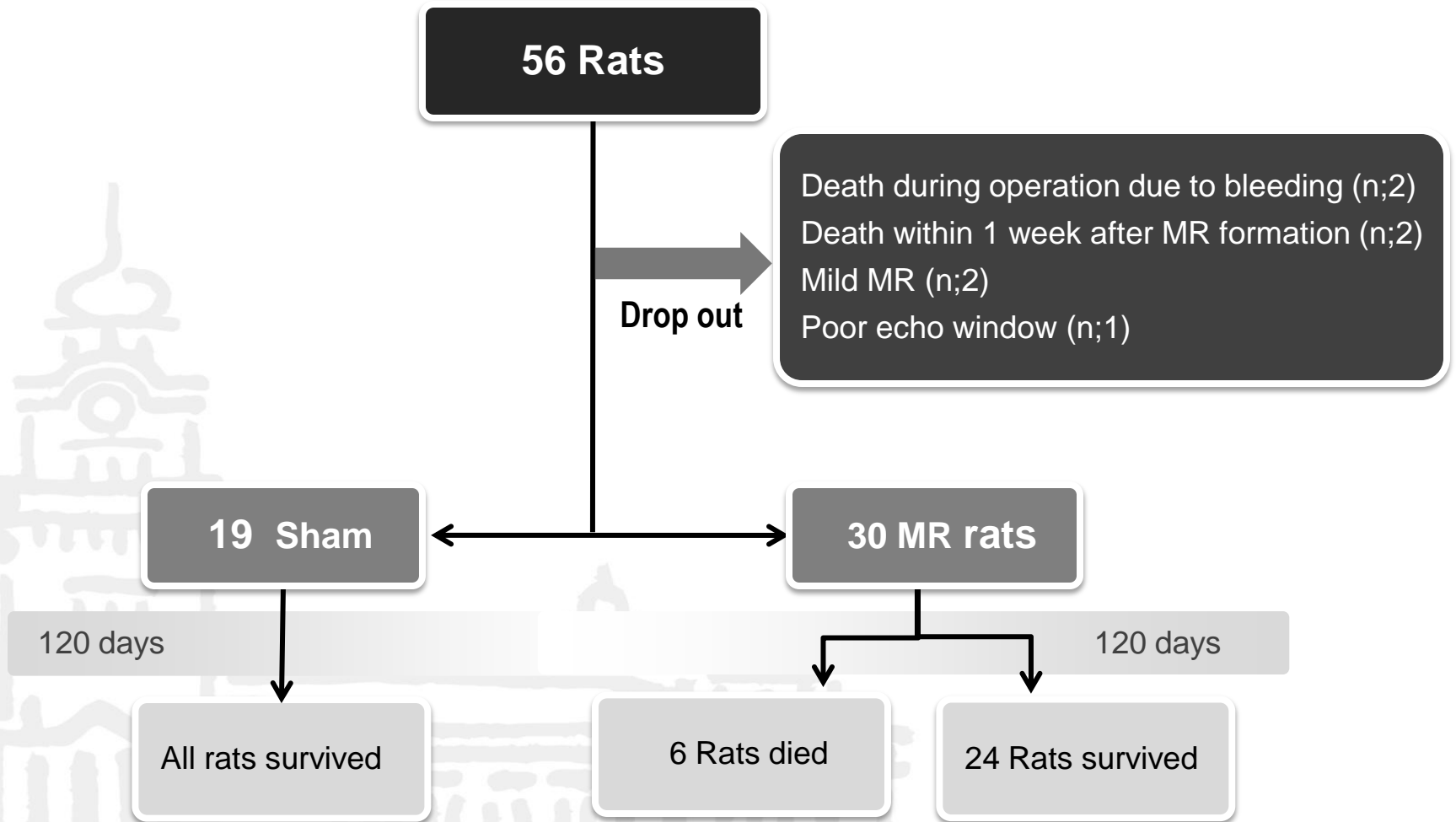


## Method; Pressure-volume conductance catheter technique

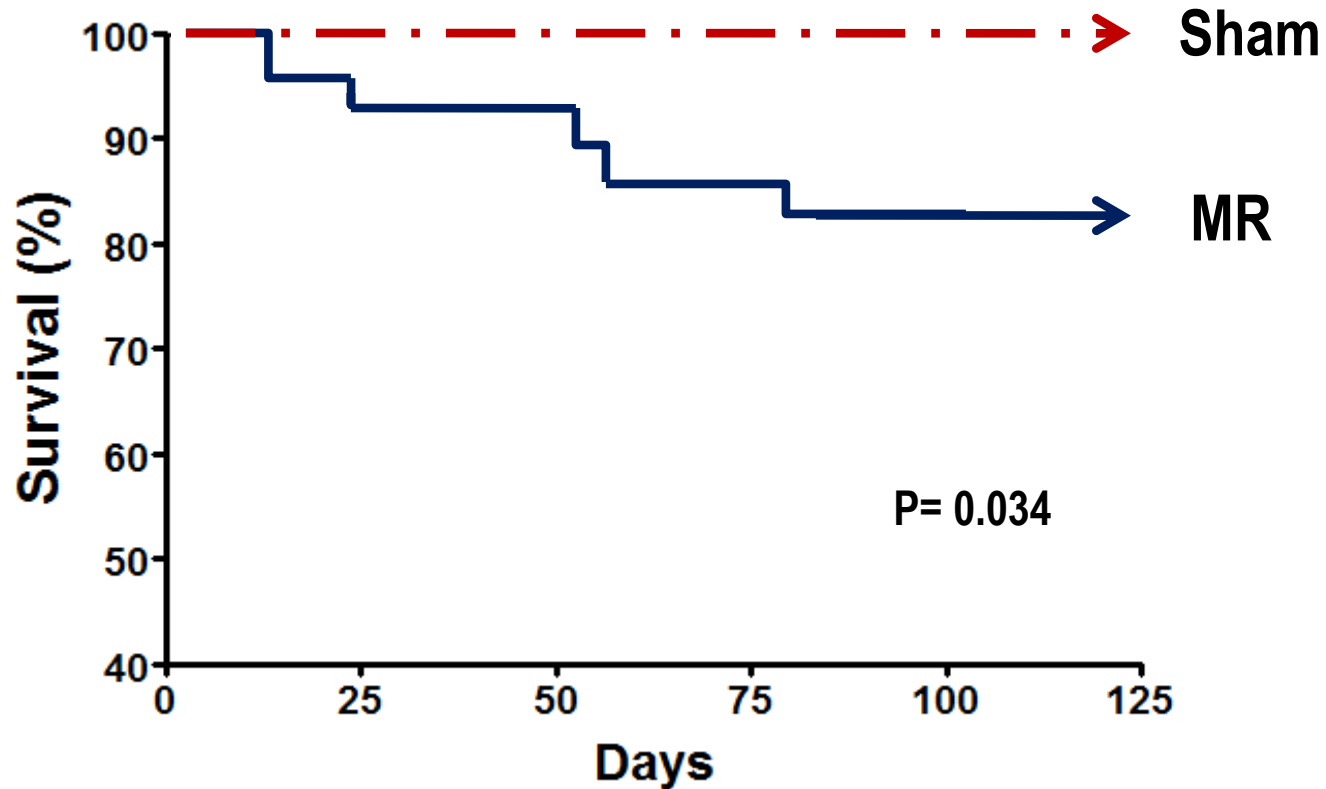




# Results

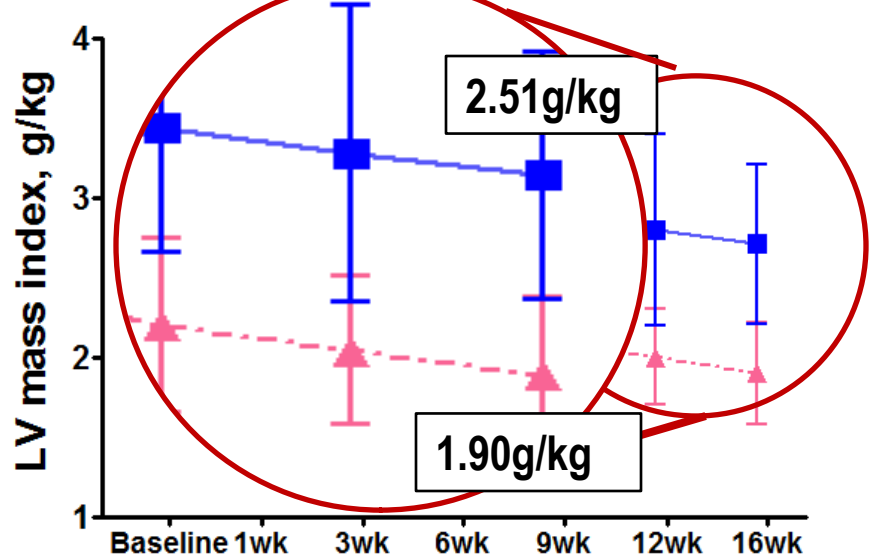
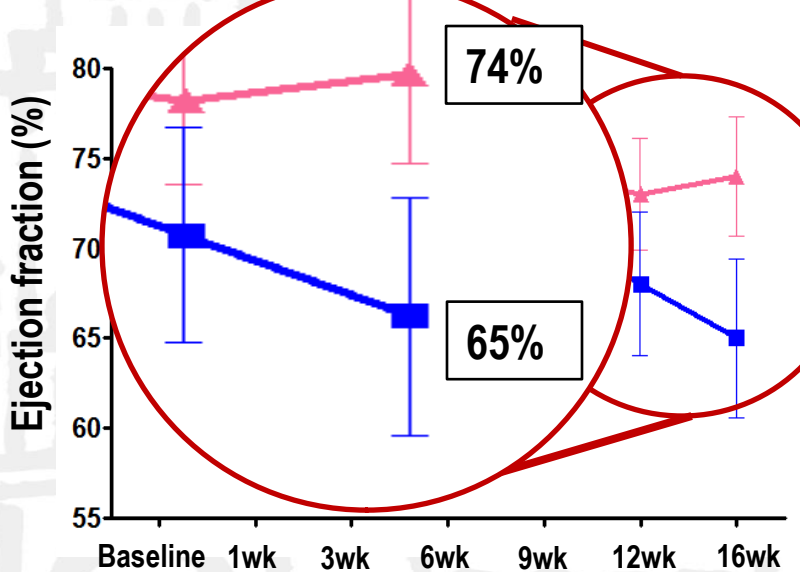
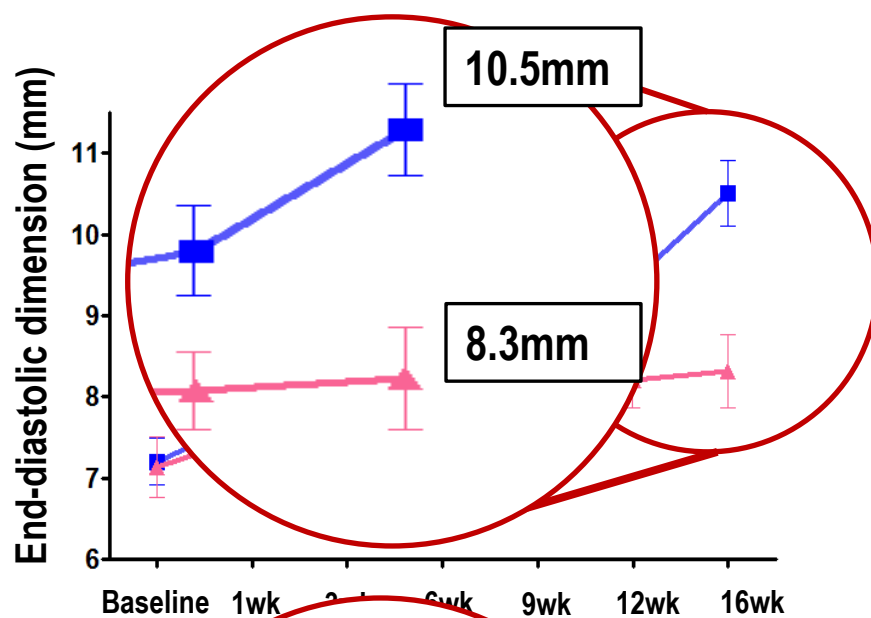
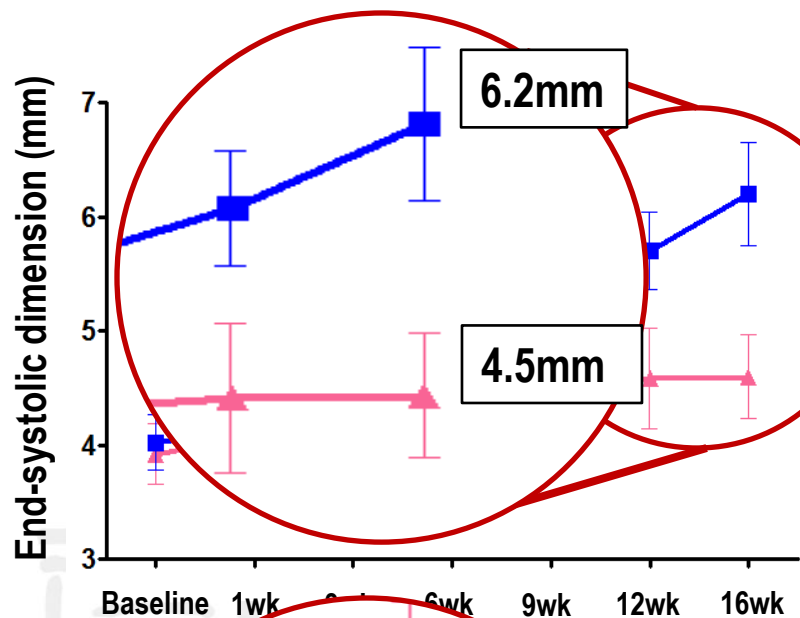


# Results; Survival analysis



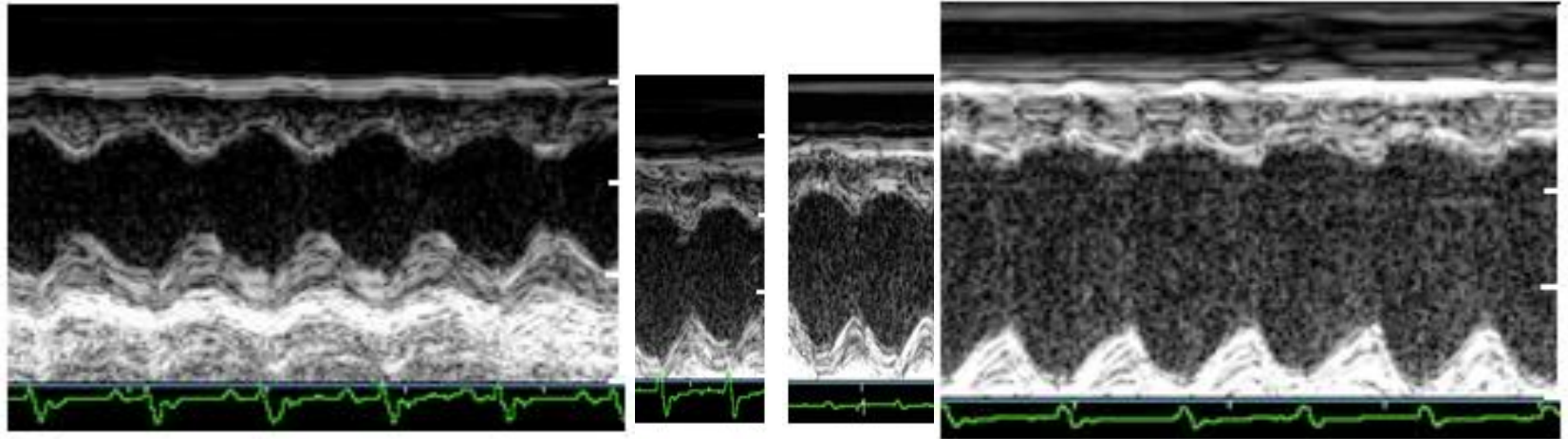
# Results; Serial Echocardiography

■ MR group    ▲ Sham group

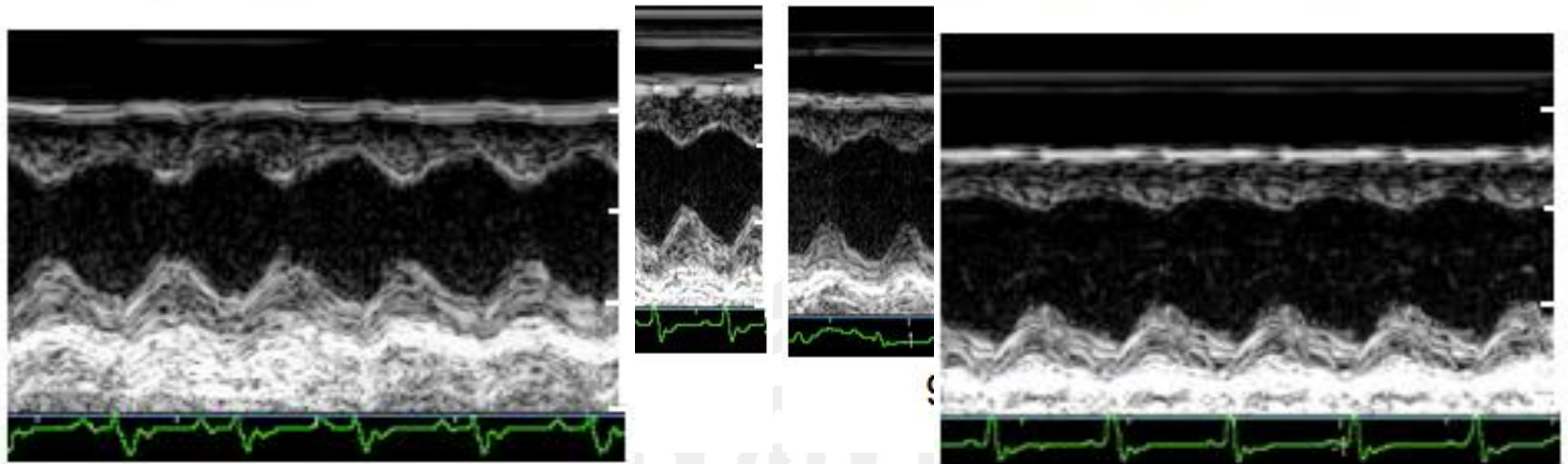


# Results; Serial Echocardiography

MR



Sham



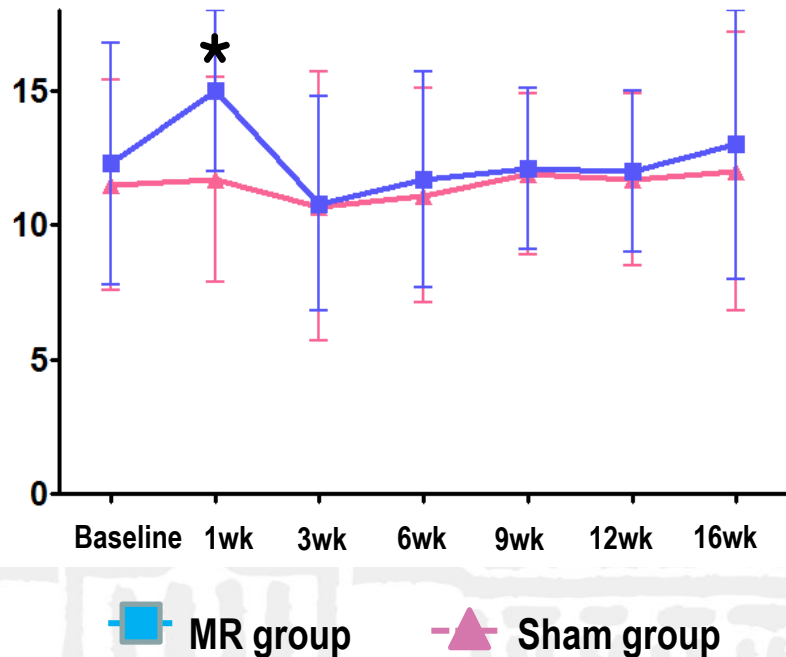
baseline

16wks



# Results; Serial Echocardiography

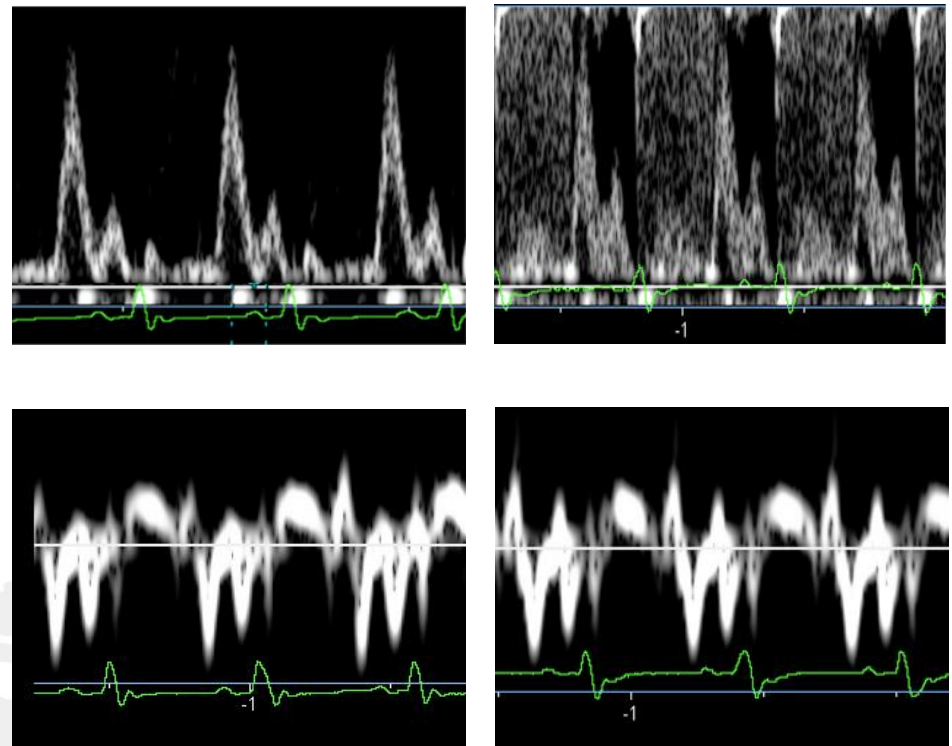
Mitral inflow E-septal tissue Doppler velocity  
E' ratio (E/E')



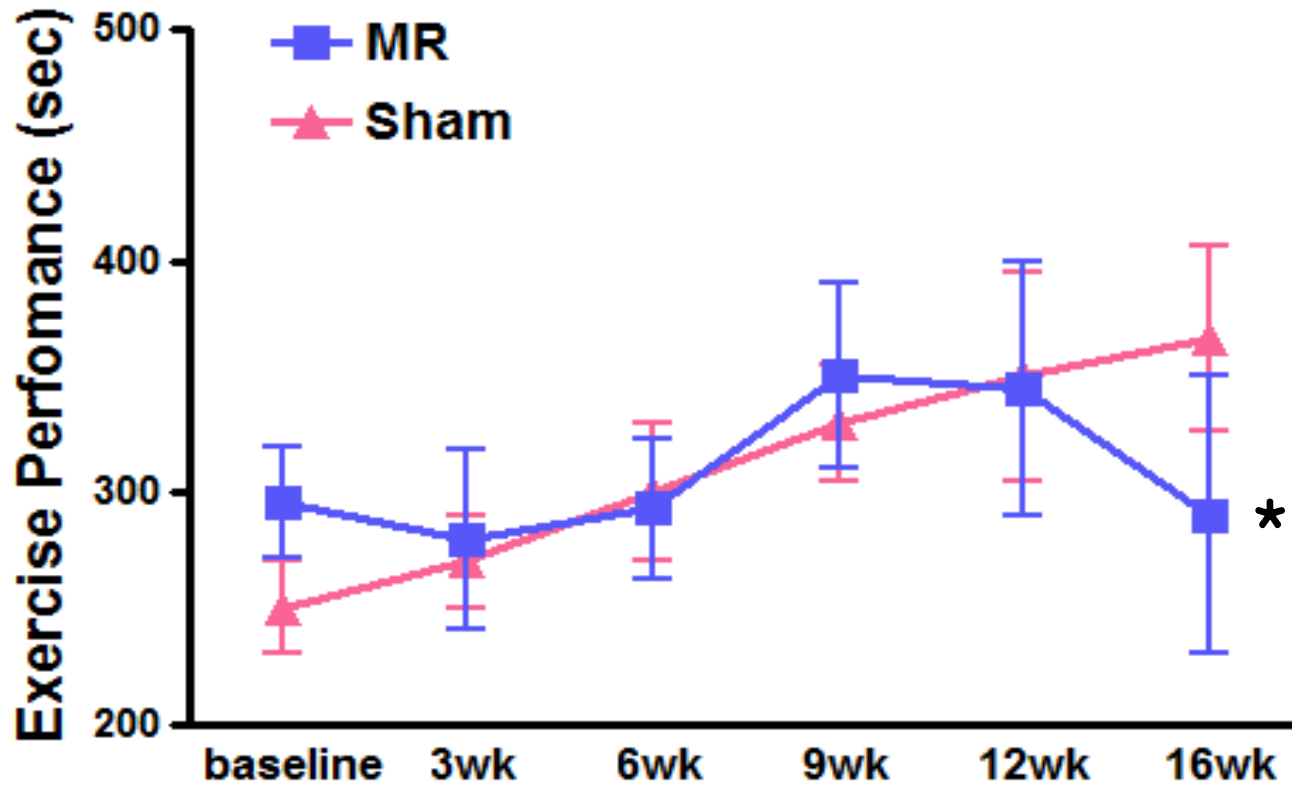
9 weeks after operation

Sham

MR



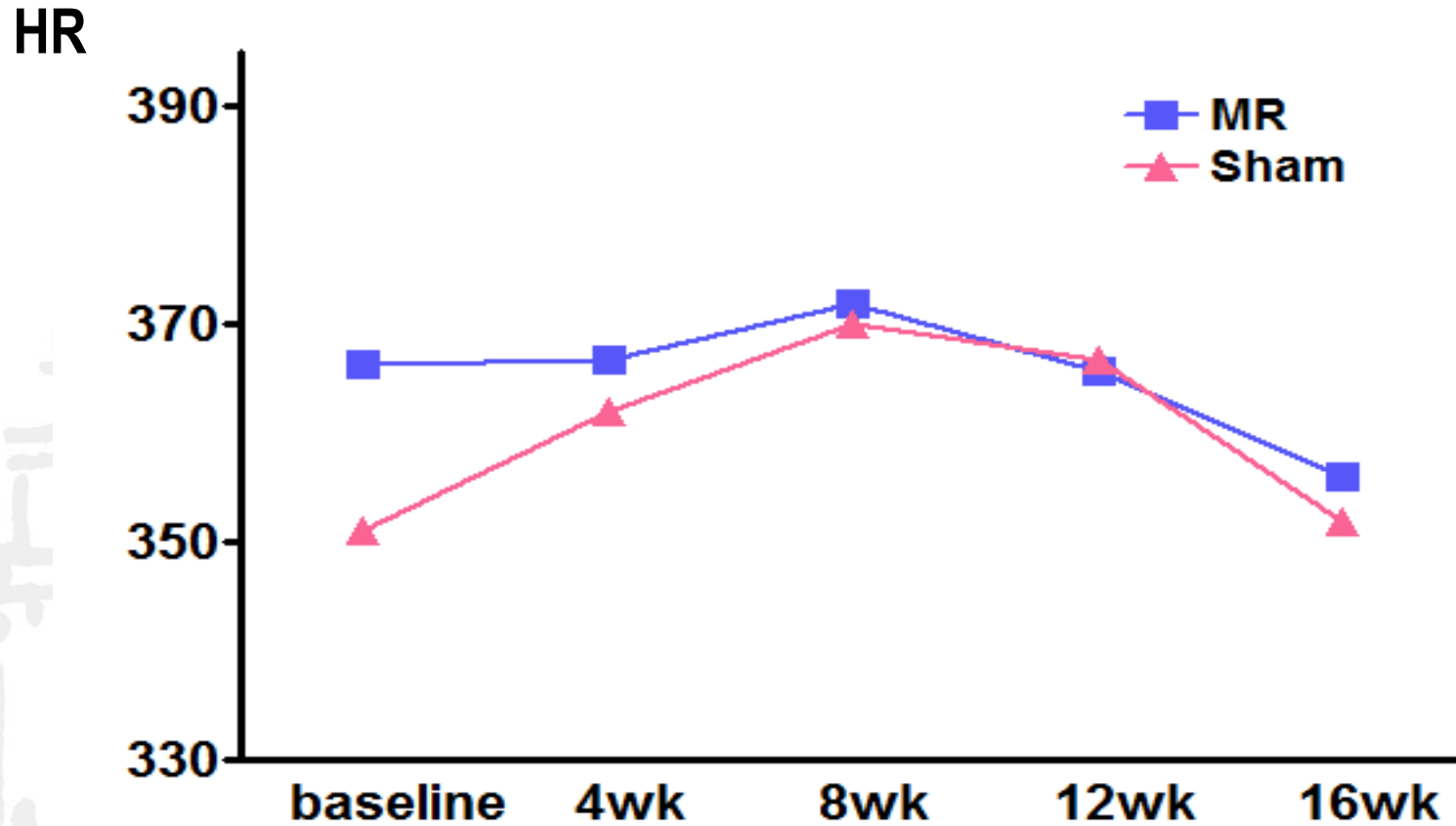
# Results; Exercise test



\*  $p < 0.05$ , compared with sham



# Results; Non invasive BP monitoring



# Results; Hemodynamic parameters measured by the Pressure-Volume conductance catheter system

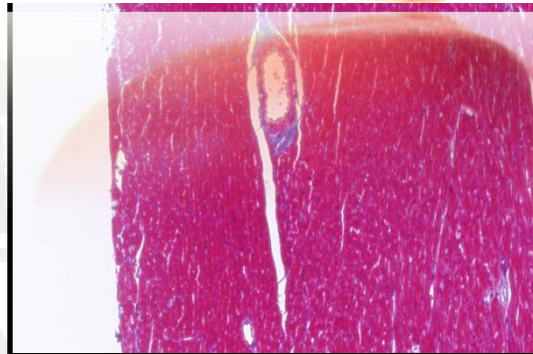
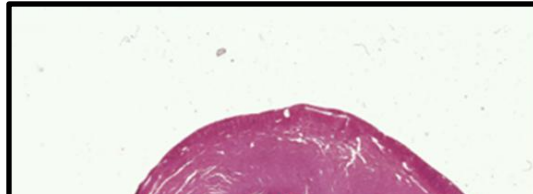
	Sham	MR	P value
HR, beats/min	333±42	342±51	0.93
EDV, $\mu$ l	730.2±38.2	1210±64.3	< 0.01
ESV, $\mu$ l	227.5±22.6	472.0±77.0	< 0.01
EF, %	69.5±4.0	61.7±3.5	< 0.01
SV, $\mu$ l	503.4±38.1	738.0±107.4	< 0.01
LV ESP, mmHg	103.3±6.5	105.4±6.3	0.78
LV EDP, mmHg	8.2±2.0	13.5±3.3	0.03
+dP/dt, mmHg/s	5124.0±557	3967.2±335	0.02
-dP/dt, mmHg/s	-3781.3±722.0	-3542.9±631.9	0.07
ESPVR, mmHg/dl	36.1±13.3	29.1±10.9	0.03
EDPVR, mmHg/dl	0.4±0.4	0.6±0.5	0.06



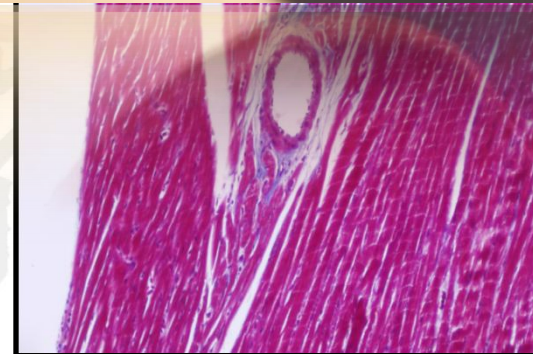
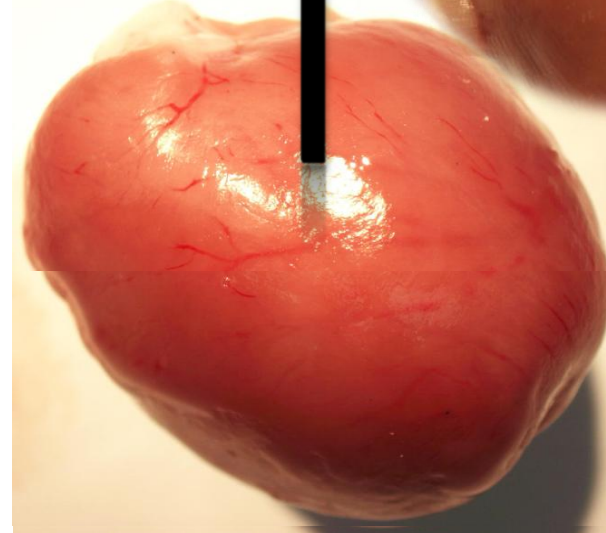
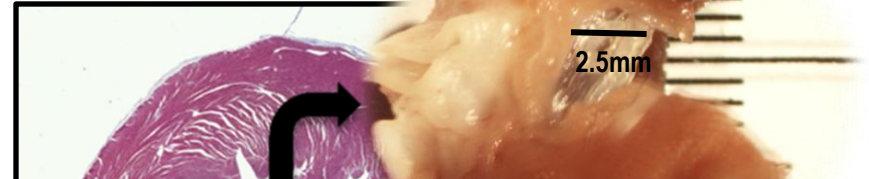


# Results; Pathologic results

Sham



MR



# Conclusion

- Successful development a rat model of chronic MR
- Evaluating cardiac function using serial echocardiography and pressure–volume analysis
- Furthermore, evaluation of exercise performance and tissue finding



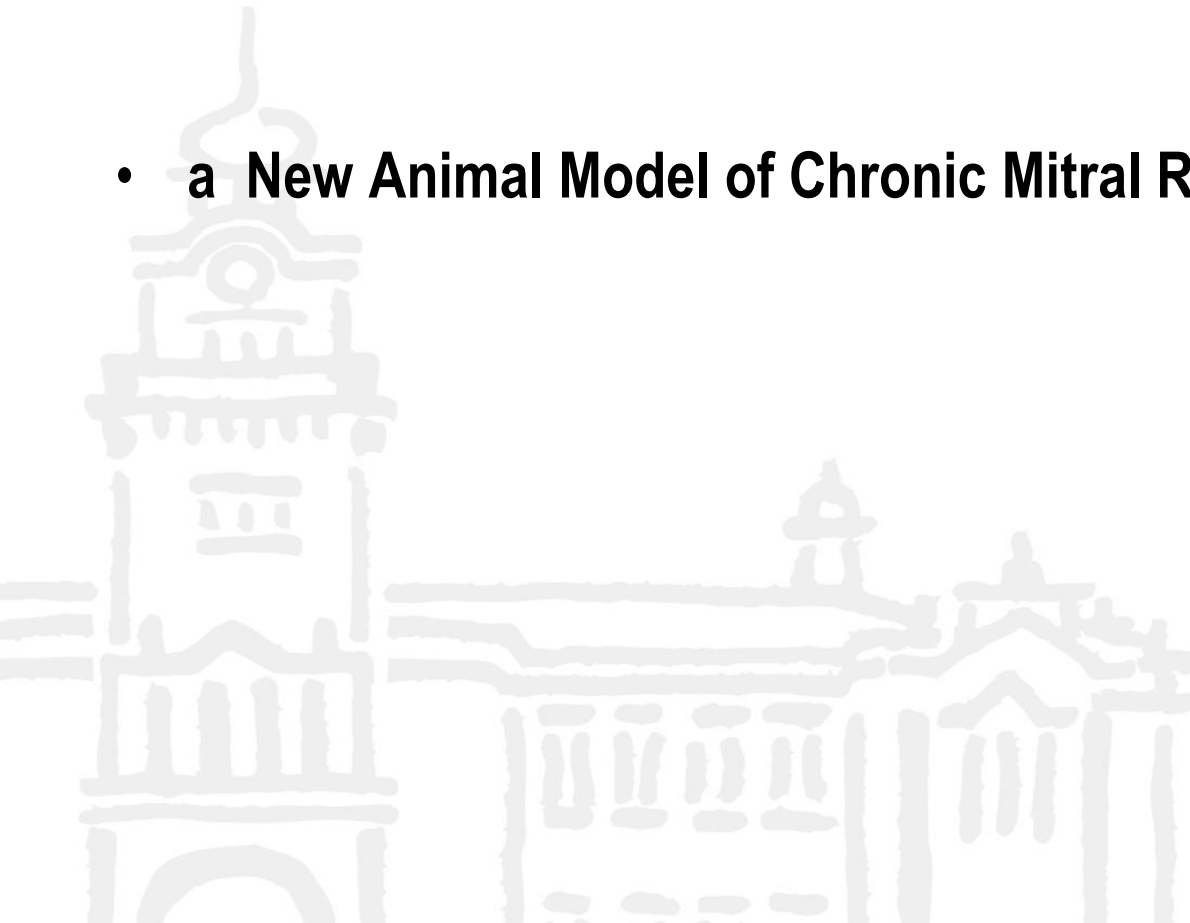
# Conclusion

- It could be used
  - for investigating potential biological treatment target of chronic MR
  - for understanding this distinctive pathophysiology of MR
  - for heart failure model due to volume overload



# Conclusion

- **a New Animal Model of Chronic Mitral Regurgitation in Rats.**





**THANK YOU**

**THANK YOU**







•MR 성공률과 단기 생존률 95%

•Echocardiography; 1000회 이상

•Pressure-volume loop; 200마리 이상

→ consistency

## Animal model

MR model

\*\* model

\*\* model

1

## Hemodynamic evaluation

BP monitoring

Exercise

Echo

P-V loop

2

## Next..

3

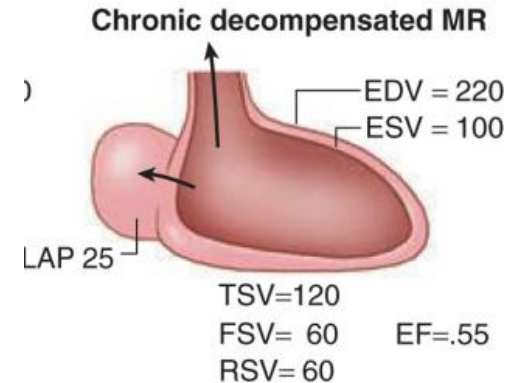
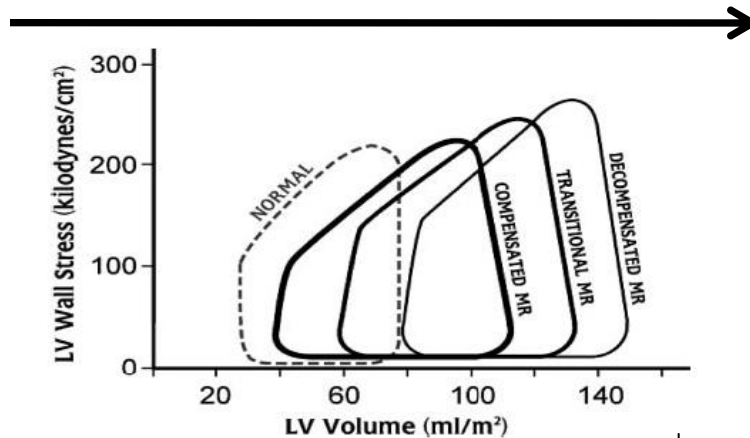
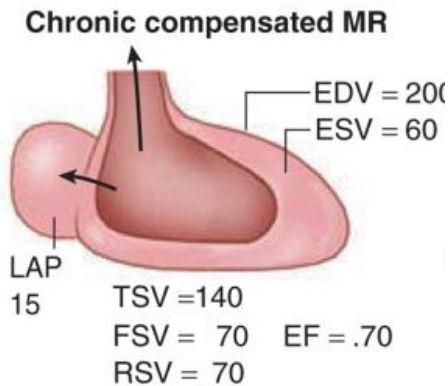
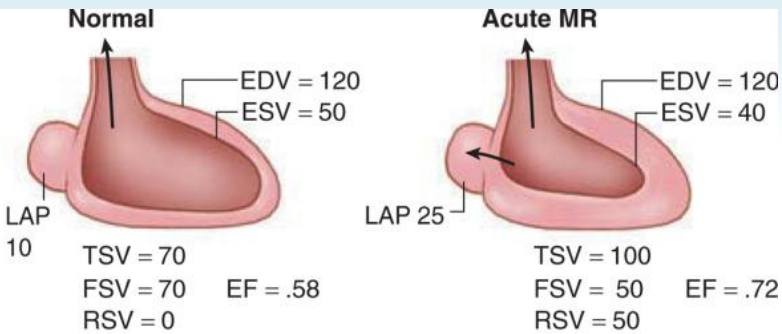




- Cardiac output, ml/min
- control  $167.4 \pm 6.3$  MR  $252.3 \pm 24$



# Pathophysiology of chronic MR

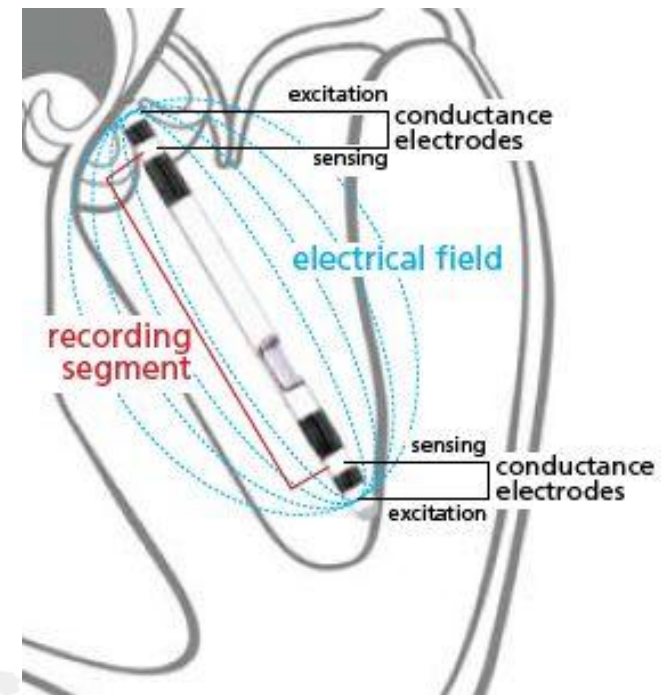


Increased end diastolic and end-systolic volume

New sarcomere are added in series  
Eccentric LVH develops  
Cardiomyocytes: increase in length  
Preload at the sarcomere level: not increased → enhanced  
stroke volume is mediated through a normal performance of  
each unit of an enlarged circumference

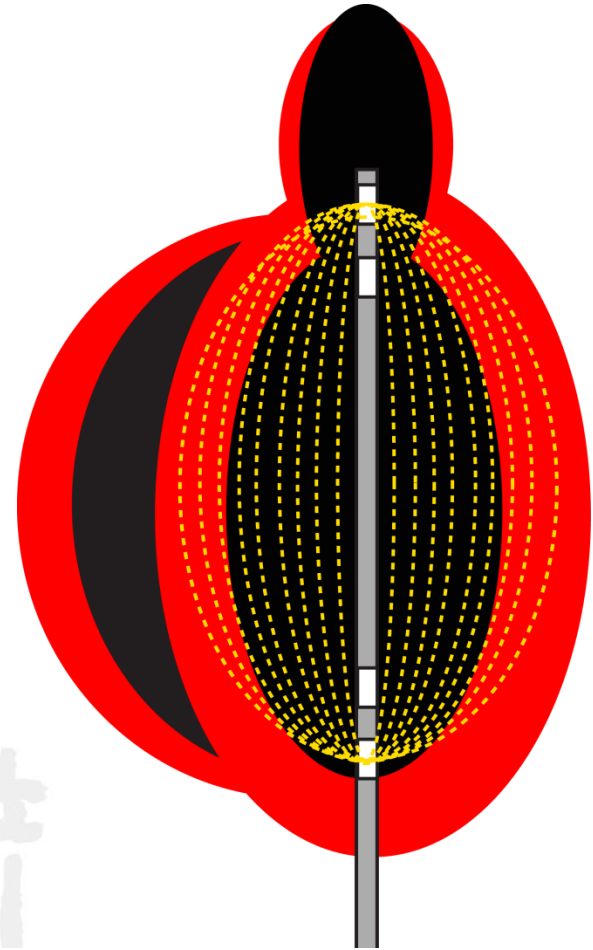
# PV loop Measurement Technique

- Miniature catheter advanced through the carotid artery into the Ventricle.
- Four metal rings on the catheter used for volume measurement
  - Constant current applied across outside 2 electrodes
  - Voltage change across inside electrodes corresponds to conductance change
- Baan's equation (1980's) used to calculate volume



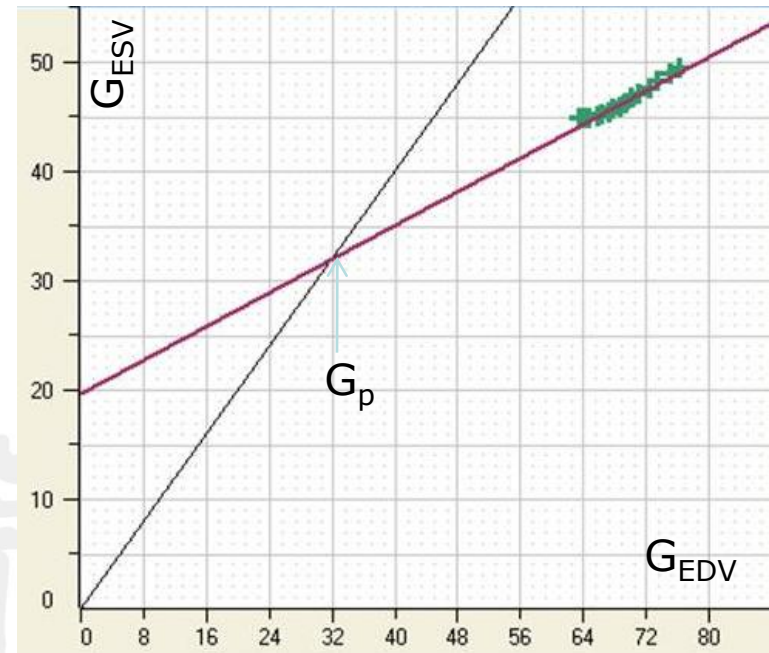
# Volume Measurement – Theory

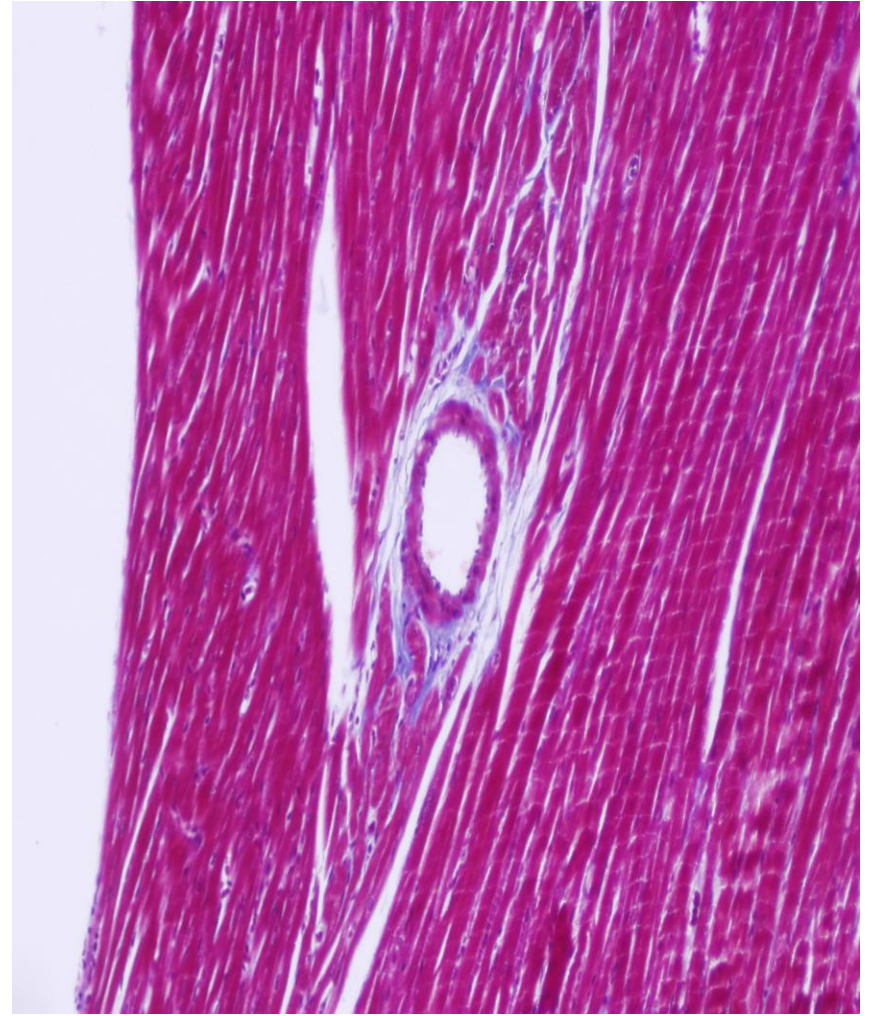
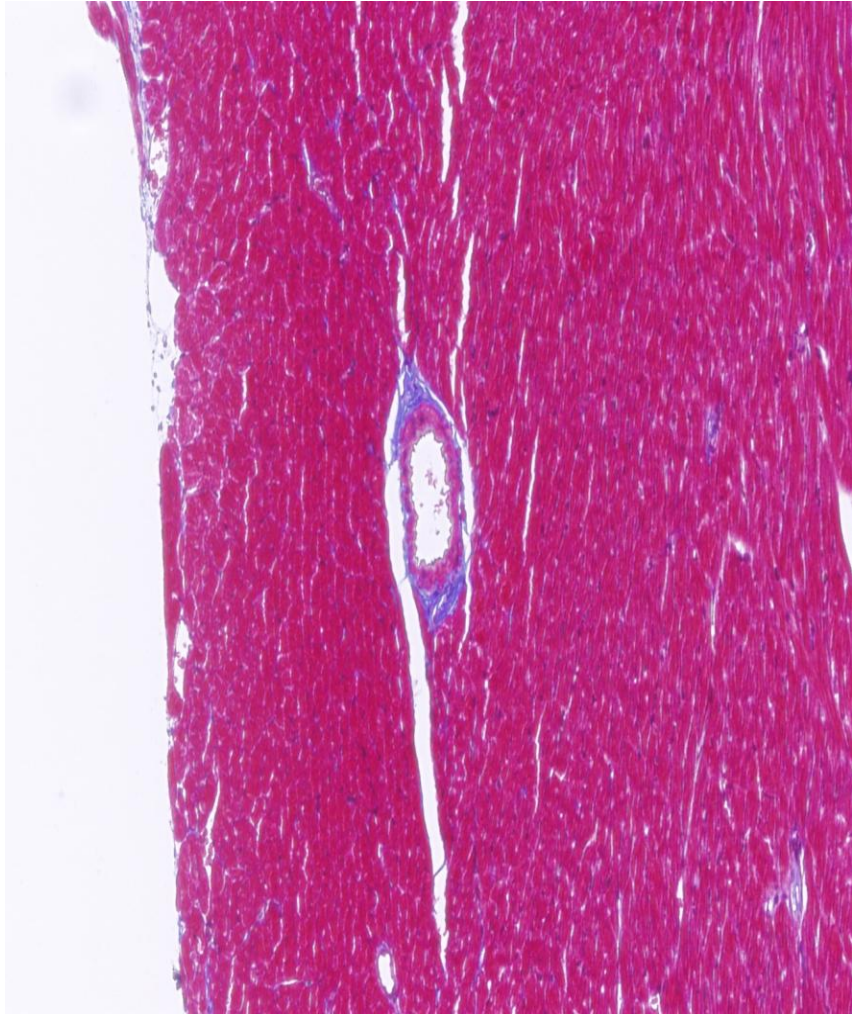
- $G_{\text{meas}} = G_{\text{blood}} + G_{\text{p}}$
- $G_{\text{p}}$  is parallel conductance of muscle and must be removed to estimate volume
- Hypertonic saline bolus injection
  - Conductance signal increases
  - $G_{\text{b-ED}}$  &  $G_{\text{b-ES}}$  both increase
- Conductivity of blood changes but not the conductivity of the muscle

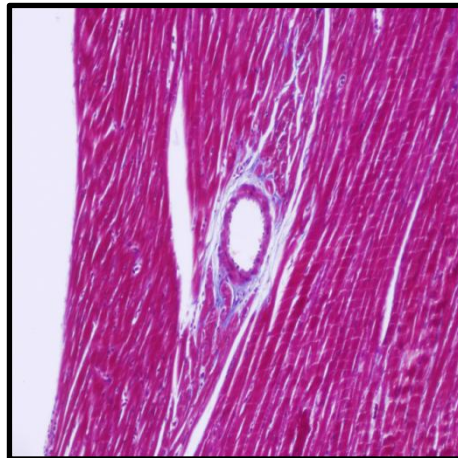
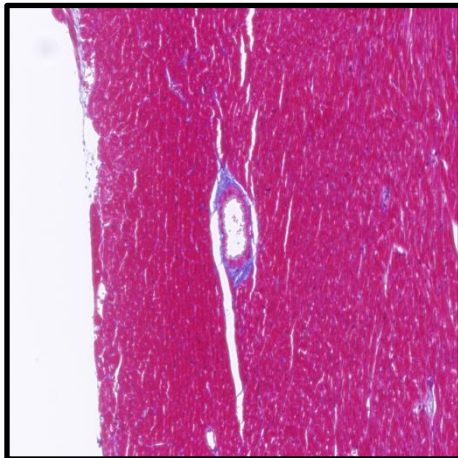
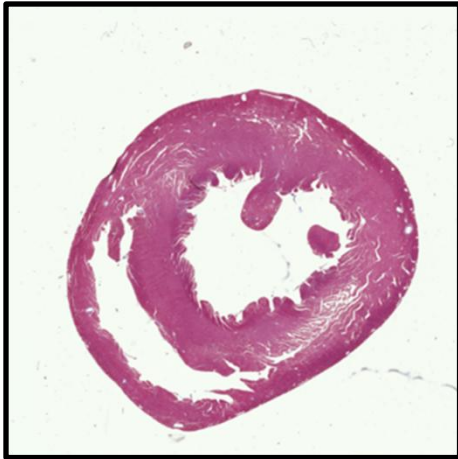


# Hypertonic Saline Injection

- $G_{EDV}$  &  $G_{ESV}$  graphed on X-Y scatter plot
- Slope line superimposed on line of identity
- Point of intersection of both lines indicates parallel conductance ( $G_p$ )
- This technique can be difficult in small animals like mice and rats









# Acknowledgement



박영배 선생님



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손대원 선생님



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