

흰쥐에서 허혈조건 부여가 허혈후 심근기능과 관상 혈류에 미치는 영향에 관한 실험적 연구

송우혁 · 이승진 · 김병회 · 이은미 · 황교승 · 안정천
임도선 · 박창규 · 서홍석 · 심완주 · 오동주 · 노영무

= Abstract =

Effects of Ischemic Preconditioning on the Post-ischemic Myocardial Dysfunction and Coronary Flow in the Isolated Rat Hearts

Woo Hyuk Song, M.D., Seung Jin Lee, M.D., Byung Hoe Kim, M.D.,
Eun Mi Lee, M.D., Kyo Seung Hwang, M.D., Jung Chun Ahn, M.D.,
Do Sun Lim, M.D., Chang Kyu Park, M.D., Hong Seok Seo, M.D.,
Wan Joo Shim, M.D., Dong Joo Oh, M.D., Young Moo Ro, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Korea University, Seoul, Korea

Background : Brief episodic ischemias prior to subsequent prolonged ischemia limit infarct size and attenuate the reperfusion arrhythmia. But the effect of ischemic preconditioning on post-ischemic myocardial dysfunction, coronary flow and nitric oxide(NO) remains unclear.

Method : To investigate the effect of ischemic preconditioning on myocardial function and coronary flow during reperfusion after 15 minutes of global myocardial ischemia, 30 isolated hearts of Sprague-Dowley rats were perfused under constant pressure. Two episodes of three minute global ischemia followed by 12 minutes of reflow were employed to precondition the hearts. The hearts were randomized to one of three groups : group had no preconditioning, group had preconditioning, and group had preconditioning as well as L-arginine pretreatment. Left ventricular developed pressure(LVDP), LV dp/dt, perfused coronary flow, concentration of NO and heart rate were continuously measured.

Result : In preconditioned groups(Group , Group), LVDP decreased during reflow and was lower than that of the control group. LV dp/dt decreased after reflow and gradually recovered with time, but recovery was less in preconditioning groups. Coronary flow increased in the first few minutes after reflow in all groups, but decreased gradually. The decrease of coronary flow was greater in preconditioning groups. NO increased during the first 10 minutes after reflow and then decreased. In preconditioned groups, NO tended to be lower than that in the non-preconditioned group.

Conclusion : Ischemic preconditioning was not beneficial to post-ischemic myocardial dysfunction, coronary flow and NO concentration in the flow. Cumulative effect of stunning due to repetitive ischemia for preconditioning may be an explanation for worse post-ischemic myocardial dysfunction and coronary flow in preconditioned groups.

KEY WORDS : Isolated rat heart, ischemic preconditioning, myocardial stunning.

서 론

연구 방법

가 260 300gm Sprague - Dawley
30 L -
가 arginine 1 :
(myocardial stunning) 15 90
1,2). (10), 2 : 15 2 3
12 15
3) 90 (10), 3 : 2
3 12 15
가 90 1 3
L - arginine 가
(10) (Fig. 1). Lang -
4). endorff (Hugo Sachs Electronic
(precon - type 818) (LH - CP Re -
ditioning) trograde Perfusion) phenobarbital
가 5) (10mg/100gm) heparin
가 6,7) (500IU/100g)
가 8,9) 100%
가 . -
Lang -
endorff (Jeio Tech,
model WBC 1520a)
37
(ischemic pre - Krebs - Henseleite
conditioning)가 가
가 () carbogen(95% , 5%)
600mmHg 90cmH₂O
가 NaCl
가 118.0mMol/L, KCl 4.7mMol/L, CaCl₂ 2.52 mMol/L,
() MgSO₄ 1.64mMol/L, NaHCO₃ 24.88mMol/L, KH₂PO₄
L - arginine 1.18mMol/L, glucose 5.55mMol/L 3
1 3 L - arginine
1mMol/L 가 . 0.45 μm

가 latex balloon latex balloon Polygraph(Glass, model 79) (heart rate, HR), (left ventricular developed pressure, LVDP), (LV dp/dt) 10mmHg (perfused coronary flow) (NO) Precision Instruments, ISO - NO - type C)

p - 0.05 p - 0.06 0.09

결 과

1. 각 군의 몸무게 및 기본 측정치

1 가 (Table 1).

2. 각 군간의 좌심실 수축기능 지표, 관상 관류량, 관류액내 일산화 질소 농도, 심 박동수 및 재관류 부정맥의 비교

1) 좌심 수축기능 지표의 비교

가 1 2 3

가 (Table 2, Fig. 2).

15 5 1 10 10 90 2 3 1 5 10 15 1 10 10 90

(LV dp/dt)

1 2 3

가

5

Langendorff

±

One way repeated measure ANOVA

ANOVA

One way p - 0.05

Table 1. 각 군간의 몸무게 및 기본 측정치

	1	2	3
(gm)	279.0 ± 12.0	281.0 ± 11.0	279 ± 16.0
(beat/min)	247.4 ± 26.2	241.4 ± 23.2	244.8 ± 20.8
(mmHg)	117.8 ± 23.8	122.2 ± 18.9	119.45 ± 18.5
(mmHg/sec)	4525.5 ± 712.4	4120.0 ± 650.5	4700.0 ± 638.5
¹ (ml/min)	10.5 ± 3.1	11.1 ± 3.7	12.75 ± 2.7
(nM/L)	312.3 ± 60.0	359.5 ± 117.5	321.5 ± 112.8

Table 2. 기본측정치의 백분율로 표시한 각 군의 좌심실 수축기능 지표의 변화

	1	2	3	1	2	3
	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0	100 ± 0
1	109.3 ± 29.7	86.5 ± 20.6	69.5 ± 17.1*	78.0 ± 21.2	64.2 ± 15.2	55.1 ± 12.0*
2	106.8 ± 31.3	87.5 ± 19.3	70.8 ± 12.2*	78.9 ± 23.7	71.2 ± 18.9	57.6 ± 9.0
3	102.7 ± 28.5	89.5 ± 16.3	68.3 ± 25.8*	82.9 ± 24.3	74.7 ± 17.2	56.8 ± 21.1*
4	95.9 ± 29.3	91.3 ± 13.7	80.2 ± 8.5	79.2 ± 26.4	77.2 ± 14.0	67.3 ± 6.3
5	95.3 ± 26.9	91.0 ± 13.1	84.4 ± 8.6	81.5 ± 23.5	76.9 ± 9.8	72.4 ± 6.5
10	96.4 ± 26.2	87.9 ± 10.2	88.2 ± 7.9	84.6 ± 22.3	77.5 ± 8.1	79.5 ± 5.2
20	101.1 ± 23.3	88.3 ± 13.4	89.5 ± 6.4	96.1 ± 15.5	83.6 ± 10.7	86.4 ± 5.4*
30	97.8 ± 19.9	87.3 ± 12.0	91.9 ± 4.2	96.5 ± 12.8	84.3 ± 11.8	89.1 ± 4.5*
40	98.3 ± 16.7	85.1 ± 14.3	89.1 ± 6.2	97.6 ± 15.7	85.3 ± 13.4	87.4 ± 4.8
50	97.5 ± 18.9	89.6 ± 10.7	88.0 ± 5.5	95.5 ± 17.6	91.6 ± 17.5	87.2 ± 4.4
60	98.1 ± 18.2	84.5 ± 12.2	86.2 ± 4.6	98.6 ± 14.2	85.4 ± 9.3	85.7 ± 4.5
70	96.0 ± 16.9	84.1 ± 12.1	83.4 ± 3.6	96.3 ± 13.6	83.4 ± 10.2#	82.5 ± 4.3*
80	93.2 ± 14.5	83.5 ± 12.5	81.0 ± 3.8	94.4 ± 14.3	83.6 ± 12.5#	80.1 ± 3.3*
90	91.6 ± 15.6	81.5 ± 13.7	79.3 ± 4.6	89.3 ± 16.0	88.9 ± 25.5	78.8 ± 4.0

± : 1 2 , * : 1 3 , Oneway ANOVA, p-value < 0.05

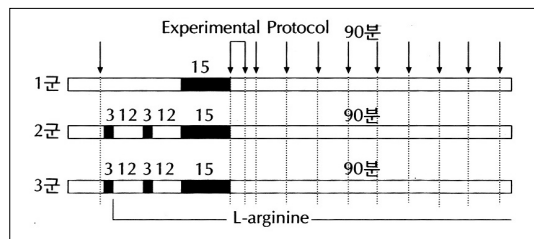


Fig. 1. 각 군의 심근 허혈기 및 재관류기의 모식도. ↓ : 안정기 및 재관류기시 측정할 측정지표(LVDP, LV dp/dt, Cor flow, NO conc, HR)의 측정 시기. ■ : 심근 허혈기, □ : 재관류기
LVDP : Left ventricular developed pressure
NO conc : Nitric oxide concentration, HR : Heart rate.

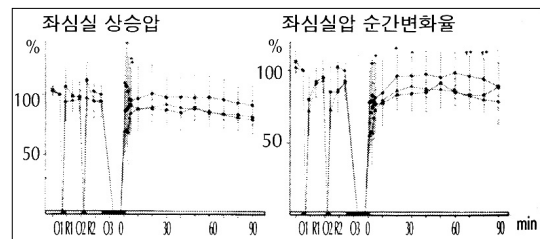


Fig. 2. 각 군간의 좌심실 상승압 및 좌심실압 순간변화율의 비교. ● : 1군, ■ : 2군, ▲ : 3군, ■ : 심근허혈기(O), □ : 재관류기(R), † : 1군 대 2군, * : 1군 대 3군, p < 0.05.

(Table 2, Fig. 2).

L - arginine

(Table 3, Fig. 3).

2) 관상관류량의 비교

1

가

2 3

1

20

가

2 3

3) 관상관류액내 일산화질소 농도의 비교

가

1

1

1 3 (26.2 ± 9.5) 20,21) .

1 ATPase ATP

($p < 0.05$). 22)

1 ($2.9 \pm 2.7\%$), 2 ($2.8 \pm 3.1\%$), 3 (heat shock protein)

($5.0 \pm 4.1\%$) 가 (Fig. 4). 가 23,24) .

고 안 5,18,25) 가

(myocardial stunning) 26,27) 가

가 Cohen^{28,29)} Cave³⁰⁾

1,2) 가

Bolli³¹⁾, Jenkins³²⁾, Ovize³³⁾

가 10,11) 가 가

(Endothelium - derived relaxing factor, EDRF) 가

12,13) 15 가 Kloner³⁴⁾

20

Jenkins

32) 15

14,15) Swain¹⁶⁾ Reimer¹⁷⁾ ATP 가

가 가

Murry 40 가 4 12 15 2 3

25) Miura 가

(preconditioning)가 Li³⁵⁾ 1 가 3

5) 6 가

Liu¹⁸⁾ Thornton¹⁹⁾ adenosine A₁ K_{ATP} channel 2 Langendorff

가 Bolli³¹⁾ 가 2 가

15 2

3 15 가 .

가 가 .

15 가

5 Bauer³⁸⁾

가

L - arginine 가 . 2

가 가 .

가

가 , . 가

가 , .

가 가

가 L - arginine

Cohen 28,29) . 가

Jenkins³²⁾ 가

L - arginine ,

Palmer³⁹⁾ Rees⁴⁰⁾ 가 L - arginine

가 L - arginine

가 Ovize³³⁾, Rehring³⁶⁾ 가

L - arginine

L - arginine

. Preuss³⁷⁾ 가

가

가

가
L - arginine

Beckman⁴¹⁾
L - arginine
가
peroxynitrite anion

가
700mmHg⁴⁸⁾
가 3.8
가
HbO₂가

가
NO
가
1
5
가
2
3
Miura²⁵⁾ Li³⁵⁾
15

가
L - arginine
protein)
(heat shock
가
Shiki⁶⁾
가
Vegh⁷⁾
연구의 제한점
relaxing fator, EDRF)
arginine
39,42)

(endothelium - derived
L -
43,44)
45) 가
46,47)
가
가
요 약
가
HbO₂
가 130
msec
연구배경 :
(preconditioning)
48)

가

가

방 법 :

Langendorff

Sprague - Dawley 30

L - arginine 1

L - arginine 2 ,

3 , 1

(NO)

5

Langendorff

결 과 :

1

가 2

3

가

1 2

3 . 1

가

2 3 1

가

L - arginine

가

가

1

1 2 3

가

L - arginine

1

2

1 3 1

가

결 론 :

Langendorff

()

()

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