

# 흰쥐에서 기립성 저혈압에 대한 전정교감신경반사의 역할

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## Role of Vestibulosympathetic Reflex on Orthostatic Hypotension in Rats

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### ABSTRACT

**Background** : The orthostatic hypotension in response to the assumption of an upright posture is regulated by activation of sympathetic nerves. Role of the vestibular system and neural pathway on orthostatic hypotension were investigated. **Methods** : Changes of arterial blood pressure produced by head-up tilting, rotatory stimulation of the vestibular system, or electrical stimulation to the vestibular nerve, vestibular nuclei, and rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) were measured in Sprague-Dawley rats. Also, field potentials were recorded in the vestibular nuclei and RVLM and c-Fos expression was evaluated in the brain stem in order to investigate the vestibulosympathetic pathways. **Results** : The three phasic blood pressure responses were elicited by head-up tilting: initial fall, early recovery, and late sustained pressure at near control levels, the magnitude of the pressure fall was parallel with the degree of head-up tilting in normal rats. Return position from head-up tilting recovered control level of blood pressure after a brief rapid elevation. However, bilateral labyrinthectomy resulted in exaggerated initial falling and devoid of early recovery phase during postural change. Sinusoidal rotation about off-vertical axis of the vestibular system elicited more elevation of blood pressure than rotation about earth vertical axis. Electrical stimulation of the vestibular nerve, vestibular nucleus, and RVLM produced elevation of blood pressure, which was the most prominent by stimulation of RVLM. Field potentials composed of P, N1, N2 waves in the vestibular nuclei were recorded by stimulation of the vestibular nerve, while weak potentials in RVLM were recorded by stimulation of the vestibular nuclei. An electrical stimulation of the vestibular nuclei expressed c-Fos immunoreactive cells in RVLM. **Conclusion** : These results suggest that the otolith organ of the vestibular system plays a major role in control of orthostatic hypotension, and the pathway of vestibulosympathetic reflex in control of blood pressure involves the vestibular nuclei, RVLM, intermed-lolateral nuclei of the thoracic spinal cord. (**Korean Circulation J 1998;28(6):998-1006**)

**KEY WORDS** : Orthostatic hypotension · Vestibular system.

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 대상 및 방법  
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 가 3)  
 가 4) 실험동물 250 350 g Sprague -  
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 5) hydrate 300 mg/kg 가  
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 6) 혈압의 측정  
 가 polyethylene 가 가  
 (pressure transducer, Gould Statham)  
 7) polygraph(Grass 7E)  
 “ (systolic pressure + 2 diastolic pressure)/3 ”  
 8)  
 9)10) , , 체위의 변동  
 ,  
 , 30 ° 60 ° 90 °  
 10)11)  
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 가  
 6) polyethylene  
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 전정기관의 파괴  
 (temporal  
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100 500 uA, 1.0 ms, 50 100 Hz  
가 ,

전정기관의 자극  
가  
(round window)  
가 0.1  
mm teflon  
100 500 uA, 0.1 1.0 ms, 100 Hz  
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, 30 ° (off - vertical  
axis rotation) 가 . 15)16)  
전정신경핵과 문측 복외측연수의 전기자극 및 신경활동  
성의 기록  
(Narishige Co.)  
(lambda) AP 3.5 mm,  
ML 1.0 mm, DV 6.8 mm 19) stainless steel  
(WPI Co.)  
가  
1.0 ms, 100 Hz 가 100 300 uA,  
(field potential) 통계의 분석  
3 5 M (WPI Student t - test  
Co.) p 0.05  
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AP 3.5 3.8 mm, ML 1.5 2.0 mm, DV 5.0 6.0 체위변동에 의한 혈압의 변화  
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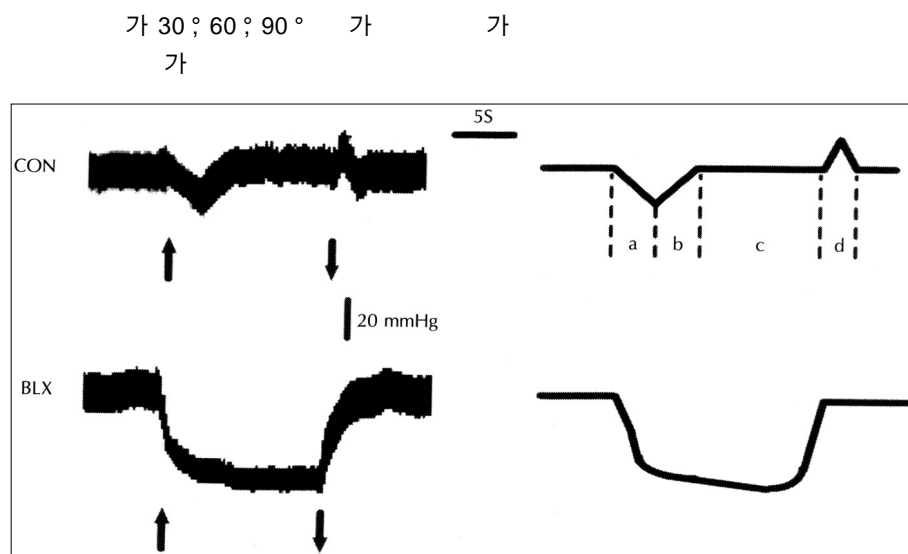
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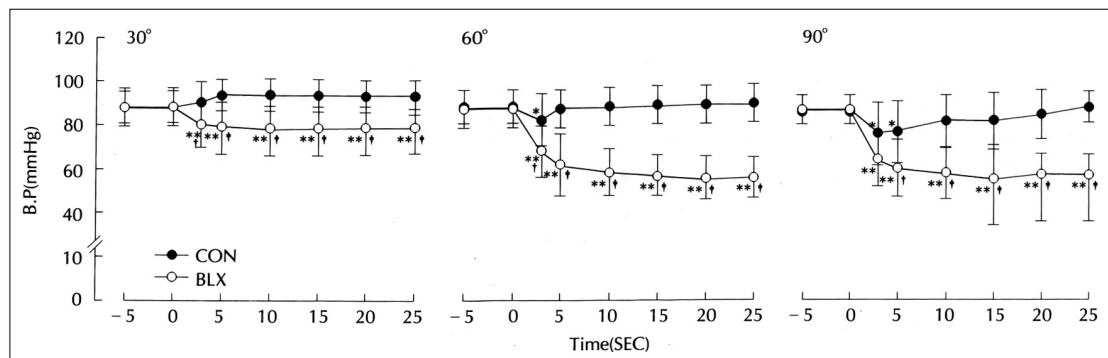
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(Fig. 1).



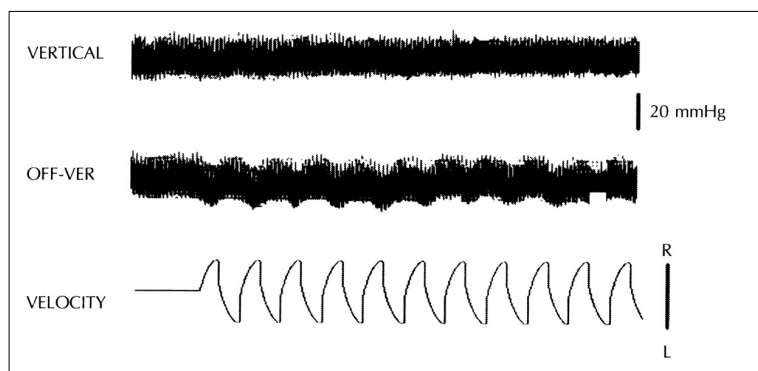
**Fig. 1.** Typical tracing and schematic representation showing changes in blood pressure during 25 sec of head-up tilting to 60° in labyrinthine intact (CON) and bilateral labyrinthectomized rats (BLX). Upward arrow signifies the onset of tilting and downward arrow signifies the termination. In schematic representation, a, initial fall in pressure; b, early recovery by the vestibular system; c, late compensation; d, return to control level of pressure by the vestibular system.



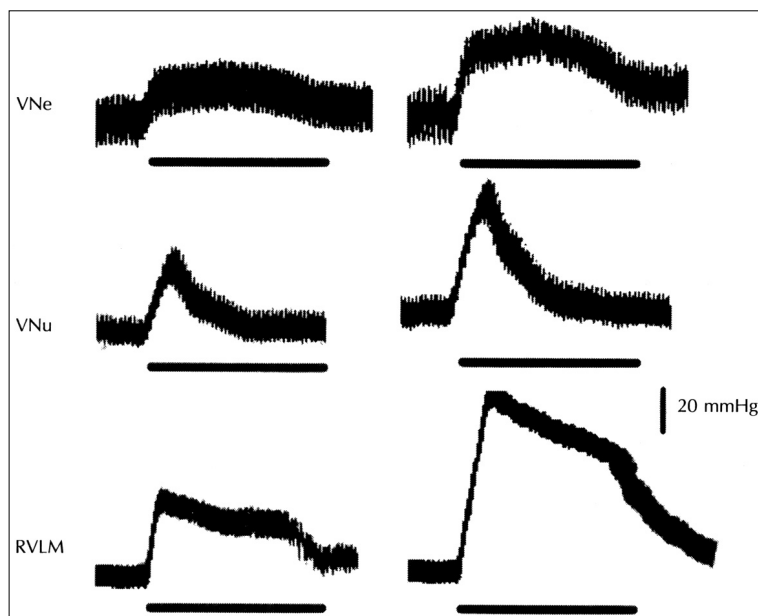
**Fig. 2.** Effects of bilateral labyrinthectomy on blood pressure during head-up tilting. The rat was tilted head-up at 30°, 60°, 90° after bilateral labyrinthectomy (BLX). 0 sec represents the onset of tilting and head-up tilting is terminated at 25 sec. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , compared with before tilting; † $p < 0.05$ , ‡ $p < 0.01$ , compared with labyrinthine intact rats (CON). Numbers of rats are 10 and 9 in CON and BLX, respectively.

Fig. 3

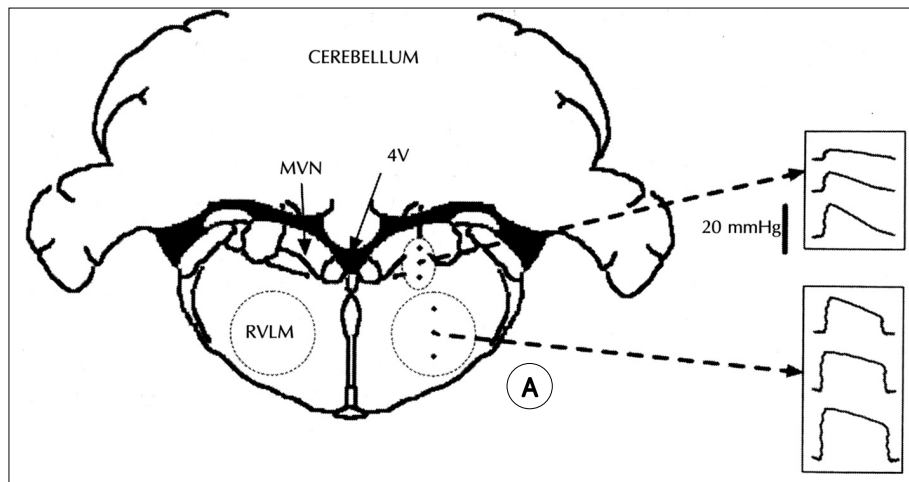
Fig. 4



**Fig. 3.** Responses of blood pressure induced by sinusoidal rotation of the vestibular system. Sinusoidal rotation (0.16 Hz) about vertical axis (VERTI-CAL) of the vestibular system does not show any significant changes of blood pressure, but off-vertical axis rotation (OFF-VER) elicits changes of blood pressure synchronized with maximum stimulation of the vestibular system. Velocity curve (VELOCITY) represents maximum velocity at upper and lower peaks.



**Fig. 4.** Effects of electrical stimulation of the vestibular nerve (VNe), vestibular nucleus (VNu) and rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM) on blood pressure. Stimulus intensity was lower in left column (VNe, 0.2 mA ; VNu, RVLM, 15  $\mu$ A) and higher in right column (VNe, 0.4 mA ; VNu, RVLM, 25  $\mu$ A) with 0.1 ms, 100 Hz. Horizontal bars represent the period of stimulation.



**Fig. 5.** Responses of blood pressure depending on location of electrical stimulation in the vestibular nucleus and RVLM. Stimulation of caudal medial vestibular nuclei and inferior vestibular nuclei, and subretrofacial nuclei of RVLM is more potent effect on elevation of blood pressure. MVN, medial vestibular nuclei; 4V, 4th ventricle.

혈압에 미치는 전정신경핵 및 문측 복외측연수의 영향

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(Fig. 5).

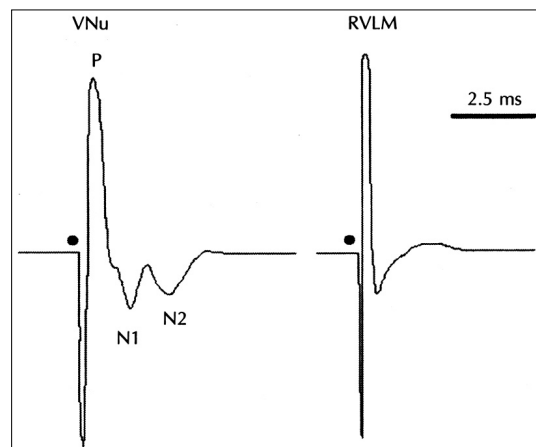
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0.4 0.7 ms

P , 0.8 1.2 ms

N1 , 1.4 2.5 ms N2



**Fig. 6.** Field potentials in the vestibular nuclei (VNu) and RVLM. Field potential of the vestibular nuclei is composed of 3 waves, P, N1, N2, by electrical stimulation of the vestibular nerve at 0.5 mA, 0.1 ms. Electrical stimulation of the vestibular nuclei at 20  $\mu$ A, 0.1 ms evokes very weak potential in RVLM. Dot ( ) represents the time of stimulation.

c - Fos

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(Fig. 7).

고 안

뇌간에서 c-Fos 면역단백의 발현

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(feedforward function) 가 , 1.0 2.0 msec

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가 9)

가 (feedback function)

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3 가 가 P , N1, N2 8).

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가 15)16)

c - Fos

Yates

Miller<sup>21)</sup>가 (rolling)

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