

T400-Series Surgical Protocol

Pig Celiac Artery: Acute Blood Flow Measurement

APPLICATION BASICS

Site:	Celiac artery
Species:	Pig
Weight:	15 - 25 kg
Duration:	Acute
Vessel Diameter:	3 mm

PROBE

Size:	4 mm (back exit)
Reflector:	L with sliding cover
Connector:	10-pin
Cable Length:	60 cm
Catalog #:	MC-4PSB-LS-WC60-CRA10-GA

FLOWMETER

TS420 Perivascular Module

Application

This protocol was developed in studies of the hemodynamic basis for gastric stress ulceration secondary to cardiogenic shock. Cardiogenic shock was induced with mild hemorrhage and cardiac tamponade. Cardiac output was then measured and maintained at a given fraction of baseline by varying the severity of the cardiac tamponade. This model produces reproducible and stable levels of cardiogenic shock with severe splanchnic vasoconstriction and gastric lesions strikingly similar to those seen in patients with "stress ulceration."

Pigs with alpha adrenergic blockade were compared to pigs with ablated renin-angiotensin axis; alpha adrenergic ablation failed to significantly alter the characteristic response while blockade of the renin-angiotensin axis substantially ameliorated both the ischemia and vasospasm seen in the celiac bed. While moderate gastric vasoconstriction during shock favors survival, hyper-responsiveness causes ischemia that exacerbates the process, terminating in a positive feedback cycle that is inevitably fatal. The researcher concluded that this syndrome might be treated or prevented with pharmacological blockade of the renin-angiotensin axis.

Surgical Approach

Induce anaesthesia with acepromazine (0.5 mg/kg IM) and ketamine (5 mg/kg IM). Mechanically ventilate via a tracheostomy and maintain anaesthesia with repeated bolus injections of pentobarbital (5 mg/kg). Administer maintenance fluids (lactated Ringers 15 ml/kg/hr) via a femoral catheter and maintain body temperature at 38-39°C with a radiant heat lamp and thermal blanket.

Place anesthetized pig in right lateral recumbency and make a 4 cm vertical skin incision just caudal to the last rib. Extend the skin incision through the cutaneous, latissimus

(Continued on next side.)

Flow Ranges Observed

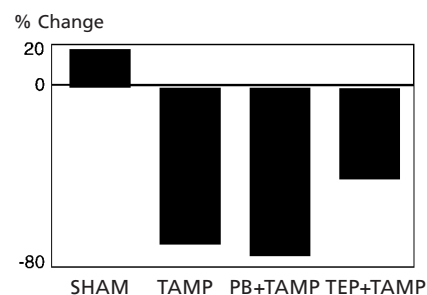


Fig. 1: Celiac arterial blood flow. Baseline mean celiac arterial flow in the anesthetized pig was 37 ml/min/100g of tissue supplied by the celiac axis.

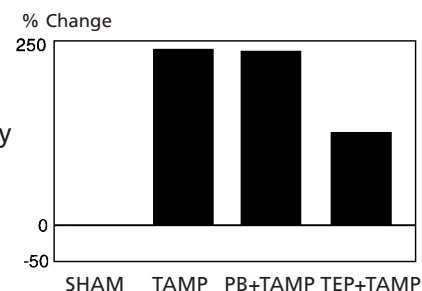


Fig. 2: Celiac arterial resistance.

Pig Celiac Artery: Acute Blood Flow Measurement Cont.

Surgical Approach cont.

dorsi, external abdominal oblique, internal abdominal oblique and transverse abdominal muscles. Care is taken not to incise the peritoneum. Trace the aorta cranially to identify and dissect free the root of the celiac artery. Taking care not to disturb the perivascular sheath, remove fatty tissue and pass the L bracket of the Probe around the celiac artery. Close the slide and secure the screw. If there is sufficient connective tissue, the Probe may also be sutured in position.

Remove the plunger of a 30 cc syringe and load the syringe with sterile acoustic gel, taking care to prevent the formation of air bubbles. Place a flexible catheter on the tip of the syringe; the catheter may be inserted into the Probe's acoustic window adjacent to the vessel and the gel deposited as the syringe is withdrawn.

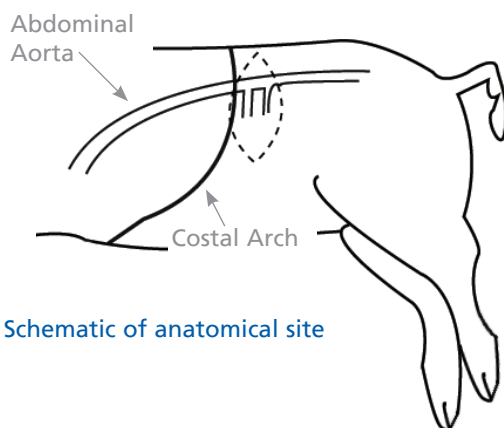


Fig. 3: Schematic of anatomical site

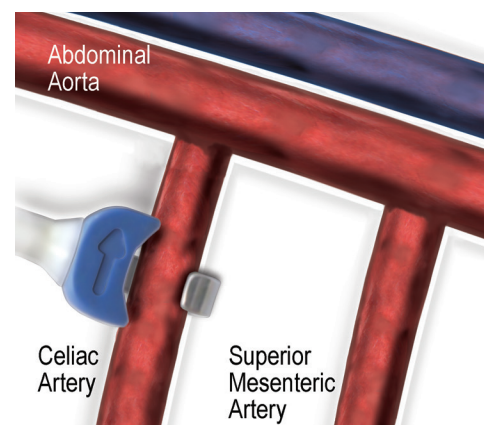


Fig. 4: Flowprobe placement

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dr. Robert W. Bailey, Dept. of Surgery, University of Maryland Hospital, 22 South Green St. Baltimore MD.

REFERENCE

Bailey RW, Bulkley GB, Hamilton SR, Morris JB, Haglund UH, Meilahn JE, "The Fundamental Hemodynamic Mechanism Underlying Gastric 'Stress Ulceration' in Cardiogenic Shock." *Annals of Surg* 1987; 205: 597-612.



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AMERICAS

Transonic Systems Inc.
34 Dutch Mill Rd
Ithaca, NY 14850
U.S.A.
Tel: +1 607-257-5300
Fax: +1 607-257-7256
support@transonic.com

EUROPE

Transonic Europe B.V.
Business Park Stein 205
6181 MB Elsloo
The Netherlands
Tel: +31 43-407-7200
Fax: +31 43-407-7201
europe@transonic.com

ASIA/PACIFIC

Transonic Asia Inc.
6F-3 No 5 Hangsiang Rd
Dayuan, Taoyuan County
33747 Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886 3399-5806
Fax: +886 3399-5805
support@transonicasia.com

JAPAN

Transonic Japan Inc.
KS Bldg 201, 735-4 Kita-Akitsu
Tokorozawa Saitama
359-0038 Japan
Tel: +81 04-2946-8541
Fax: +81 04-2946-8542
info@transonic.jp