



Effect of intravenous infusion of iodinated contrast media on the coronary blood flow in dogs



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ABSTRACT

Background: Coronary computed tomography angiography (CCTA) is obtained using peripheral intravenous iodinated contrast agents (ICA) injection. There is continuing attempts to derive coronary physiological information like coronary blood flow (CBF) and/or fractional flow reserve from CCTA images. However, no data is available regarding the effect of peripheral intravenous injection of ICA on CBF.

Methods: A series of 4 experiments was performed using healthy mongrel dogs. All dogs underwent anesthesia and open thoracotomy with placement of ultrasound flowmeter to one of the coronary artery to provide real time absolute CBF measurements. Different infusion protocols of Isovue-370 and Visipaque-320 were injected into a peripheral vein. Similar doses of normal saline injection were performed to be used as controls. The effect of iodinated contrast media injection on absolute coronary blood flow was monitored and recorded.

Results: Injection of normal saline in the peripheral vein did not produce any significant increase in CBF. Peripheral intravenous injection of ICA resulted in a consistent increase of 40–73% in absolute CBF as recorded 5 minutes post-contrast administration. The contrast effect starts about 30 seconds and peaks at about 2 minutes post-contrast injection then slowly fades away in the following 10–15 min. The increase in the CBF was dose related. There was greater increase in the CBF to 50 ml infusion compared to 25 ml infusion of both Visipaque and Isovue.

Conclusions: Peripheral venous administration of iodinated contrast-media in dogs results in a dose related, significant and prolonged increase in CBF.

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1. Introduction

Iodinated contrast media are the cornerstone agents used for radiographic vascular imaging. Coronary computed tomography (CT) angiography (CTA) is a radiographic imaging study in which CT images of the coronary artery are obtained after an intravenous injection of a contrast agent to opacify the coronary arteries. Over the past decade, Coronary CTA has been used increasingly for the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. This increased use has been the result of the significant advances in the technology of the coronary CTA including improving the spatial and temporal resolution and reducing radiation dose.

While coronary CTA is primarily an imaging modality to define coronary anatomy, there are continued efforts to derive physiological information of the coronary circulation from coronary CTA images. Examples

include myocardial CT perfusion (CTP) studies [1–4], fractional flow reserve (FFR) derived from coronary CT angiography (CTA) also known as CT-FFR [5,6] and Translumenal Attenuation Gradient (TAG) [7]. Our group recently described a new way to derive absolute coronary flow from coronary CTA images [8]. All those relatively new techniques are attempts to extract information about the coronary blood flow from static CTA images that are acquired following peripheral intravenous injection of iodinated-contrast.

Injection of iodinated contrast agents directly inside the coronary arteries in dogs [9] and humans [10,11] causes vasodilation and increase in coronary blood flow. However, no data is available regarding the effect of iodinated contrast agents on coronary blood flow when those agents are injected in the peripheral veins. This data is critical in order to guide further efforts to improve attempts to derive physiological information about the coronary artery from coronary CTA images.

In this study, we describe the effect on peripheral injection of two types of iodinated contrast media on absolute coronary blood flow in dogs.

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Table 1
Effect of peripheral intravenous contrast injection on absolute coronary blood flow in the first 3 dog experiments.

Dog number	Coronary artery	Contrast type	Contrast dose	Coronary flow (ml/min) at baseline (pre-contrast infusion)	Coronary flow (ml/min) at 5-minute post-contrast infusion	Percentage increase in absolute coronary blood flow
1st	LAD	Isovue	25 mL @ 2.5 ml/s	26	45	73%
2nd	LAD	Isovue	25 mL @ 2.5 ml/s	28	40	42%
3rd	LCx	Visipaque	25 mL @ 2.5 ml/s	54	76	40%

LAD: left anterior descending; LCx: left circumflex.

2. Materials and methods

A series of 4 experiments was performed using healthy mongrel dogs. All procedures were approved by the Johns Hopkins Animal Care and Use Committee. Each dog weighed between 25 and 30 Kg. Each dog fasted for 8 h prior to the study. These dog experiments were designed primarily to investigate the effect of peripheral intravenous injection of iodinated contrast agents on coronary blood flow. A secondary goal of the experiments was to correlate direct coronary flow measurement with a novel CT derived coronary blood flow measurement. Therefore, the first 3 dog experiments contrast injections were part of cardiac CT scanning protocol. However, the 4th dog experiment contrast injections were not associated with cardiac CT scanning to allow closer monitoring of contrast effect on coronary flow.

Pre-anesthesia sedation was provided by 3 mg of Acepromazine intramuscular injection. A peripheral IV was placed. The dogs were then anesthetized and intubated in the usual aseptic manner. Propofol was used for induction of anesthesia and Isoflurane at 0.5–2% was used for maintenance of anesthesia. Additionally, an 8 French sheath was placed in the right femoral artery. A pressure sensor was placed through the sheath for continuous pressure monitoring of the descending aorta.

2.1. Open thoracotomy and epicardial coronary artery instrumentation

A left lateral thoracotomy was performed with the dog positioned on the right side and ventilated mechanically. Following a blunt and sharp dissection, the pericardium was exposed and incised. Further dissection was performed to isolate a 5 cm segment of the proximal left anterior descending artery (LAD) (first and second dogs) or 5 cm segment of the proximal left circumflex (LCX) artery (3rd and 4th dogs). The LCX artery is usually double the size of the LAD and has twice the flow of the LAD. Once the LAD or the LCX was isolated, we placed an ultrasonic flow meter at the proximal part of the vessel for continuous coronary blood flow measurements.

2.2. Contrast agents

Visipaque 320 (Iodixanol) is a dimeric, isosmolar, nonionic, water-soluble, radiographic contrast medium with a molecular weight of 1550.20 g/mo. It has an osmolality of 290 mOsm/Kg water and iodine content of 320 mg/ml. It is made by GE Healthcare.

Isovue 370 is a monomer, hyperosmolar, nonionic, water-soluble contrast medium with a molecular weight of 777.08 g/mo. It has an osmolality of 796 mOsm/Kg water and iodine content 370 mg/ml. It is developed by Bracco Imaging, S.p.A.

2.3. Contrast injection protocol

The first 3 dog experiments were performed with the infusion of 25 ml of contrast at a rate of 2.5 ml/s. Isovue was used in the first and second experiment while Visipaque was used in the third. For the first and second dog experiments, the coronary flow values were recorded before and 5-min after contrast administration.

In the 3rd dog experiment, coronary flow values were also recorded before and 5-min after contrast administration. However, two additional Visipaque 25 ml injections at a rate of 2.5 ml/s at about 10-minute

intervals were given in order to examine the additive effect of multiple contrast injections on coronary blood flow. Coronary blood flow measurements were recorded continuously as well as before and after each injection.

For the 4th dog experiment, we sequentially infused different doses of Isovue, Visipaque and normal saline. At each injection we recorded baseline coronary flow and post-contrast injection coronary flow every 30 s until the coronary flow returned to the pre-injection baseline value. We used two contrast doses: 25 ml at 2.5 ml/s and 50 ml at 2.5 ml/s. We repeated the experiment sequentially using Isovue, Visipaque and normal saline. Normal saline was used as a control. The effect of each contrast injection protocol on coronary flow was graphed across time. The magnitude of coronary flow change was indexed per baseline flow and compared to different contrast injection protocols.

3. Results

Injection of normal saline in the peripheral vein did not produce any significant increase in the coronary blood flow. In the first 3 dog experiments, peripheral intravenous injection of contrast (Visipaque or Isovue) resulted in a consistent increase of 40–73% in absolute coronary blood flow as recorded 5 minute post-contrast administration (Table 1). The 4th dog experiments revealed that the contrast effect starts about 30 s and peak at about 2 minute post-contrast injection then slowly fades away in the following 10–15 min. (Fig. 1). The increase in the coronary blood flow in response to peripheral contrast injection was dose related. There was greater increase in the coronary blood flow to 50 ml infusion compared to 25 ml infusion of both Visipaque and Isovue (Fig. 1). Furthermore, multiple consecutive injections of contrast resulted in additive effects resulting in 133% increase in the absolute coronary flow for Visipaque and 100% for Isovue. (Figs. 2 and 3).

4. Discussion

In this study, we examined the effect of intravenous administration of iodinated contrast media (Isovue and Visipaque) into a peripheral vein on the coronary blood flow in dogs. The study shows that there is a significant increase of moderate intensity (40–73%) in coronary

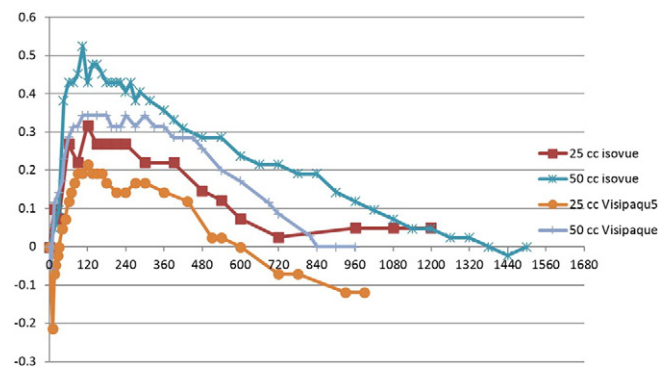


Fig. 1. Shows graphical representation of the effect of different doses of intravenous injection of Isovue and Visipaque on coronary flow over time in the left circumflex artery from dog experiment #4. X axis is time in seconds; Y axis is percentage change of blood flow compared to baseline.

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