Laboratory Investigation

Vascular Anatomic Variation in Rabbits

Yong Hong Ding, MD, Daying Dai, MD, Kennith F. Layton, MD, Debra A. Lewis, PhD, Mark A. Danielson, PhD, Ramanathan Kadirvel, PhD, Harry J. Cloft, MD, PhD, and David F. Kallmes, MD

PURPOSE: To explore the vascular anatomic variation along the aortic arch in New Zealand White rabbits with the goal of highlighting potential anatomic configurations that might be encountered in the performance of preclinical endovascular research in rabbits.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Digital subtraction angiography images of the brachiocephalic artery (BCA) and aortic arch in New Zealand White rabbits were obtained after creation of elastase-induced aneurysms at the origin of the right common carotid artery (RCCA) in 214 animals. The patterns of origin of the RCCA and left common carotid artery (LCCA), right subclavian artery (RSCA) and left subclavian artery (LSCA), and right vertebral artery (RVA) and left vertebral artery (LVA) were analyzed.

RESULTS: Five predominant variations of vessel origin were identified. In 200 of 214 cases (93%), the LCCA originated from the bifurcation of the BCA and aorta. In eight cases (4%), the LCCA directly originated from the aorta. In two cases (1%), the LCCA originated from the BCA. Aberrant RSCA anatomy in which the RSCA originated from the aortic arch instead of the BCA was found in three cases (1.5%). In a single case (0.5%), aberrant RSCA anatomy with the RVA originating from the BCA was encountered.

CONCLUSIONS: Anatomic variation of the BCA in New Zealand White rabbits is similar to that seen in humans. Understanding of the normal and variant anatomy of the rabbit will aid investigators who use the rabbit model for endovascular research.

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Abbreviations: BCA = brachiocephalic artery, DSA = digital subtraction angiography, LCCA = left common carotid artery, LSCA = left subclavian artery, RCCA = right common carotid artery, RSCA = right subclavian artery

THE rabbit elastase-induced carotid aneurysm model has been used widely, especially for testing of new neurovascular devices (1–11). This model coverts the origin of the right common carotid artery (RCCA) into an aneurysmal sac after distal ligation and intraluminal incubation of elastase. We have encountered anatomic variations in rabbits such as origin of the left common carotid artery (LCCA) from the brachiocephalic artery (BCA), as seen along the aortic arch in humans, which may complicate creation or embolization of these model aneurysms.

In this study, we evaluated and catalogued the vascular origination of the major brachiocephalic vessels (including the RCCA and LCCA, right subclavian artery [RSCA] and left subclavian artery [LSCA], and right vertebral artery [RVA] and left vertebral artery [LVA]) from the aortic arch. In this article, we report the details of each anatomic variant and discuss their relevance regarding experimental aneurysm creation. In addition, we compare variant anatomy in rabbits with that in humans. All these anatomic findings should be applicable not only to experimental aneurysm research but also to investigators who (i) introduce catheters into carotid arteries for distal (ie, iliac) artery interventions and (ii) perform retrograde catheterizations of the carotid arteries for angioplasty studies or more distal cerebral catheterizations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Aneurysm Creation

In all, 214 elastase-induced aneurysms in New Zealand White rabbits were analyzed. All procedures were approved by the institutional animal care and use committee at our institution. Detailed procedures for aneurysm creation have been described (1). Briefly, New Zealand White rabbits (3–4 kg) were anesthetized with intramuscular injection of ketamine, xylazine, and acepromazine (75 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg, and 1 mg/kg, respectively). With sterile technique, a 5-F sheath (Cordis, Miami Lakes, FL) was ad-

From the Neuroradiology Research Laboratory, Department of Radiology, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street, Southwest, Rochester, Minnesota 55905. Received December 28, 2005; revision requested; final revision received and accepted March 13, 2006. **Address correspondence to** D.F.K.; E-mail: kallmes.david@mayo.edu

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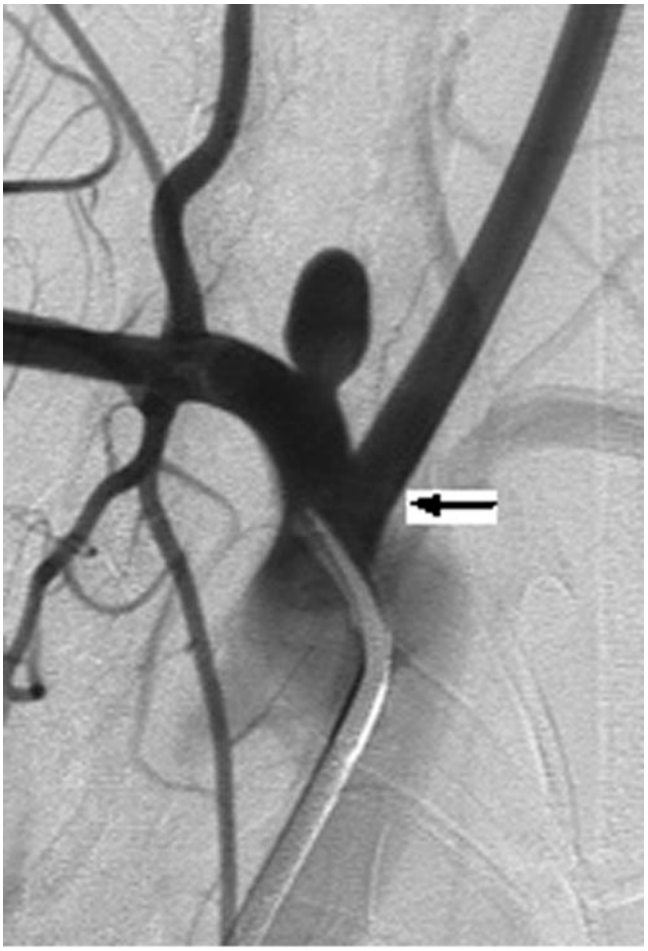

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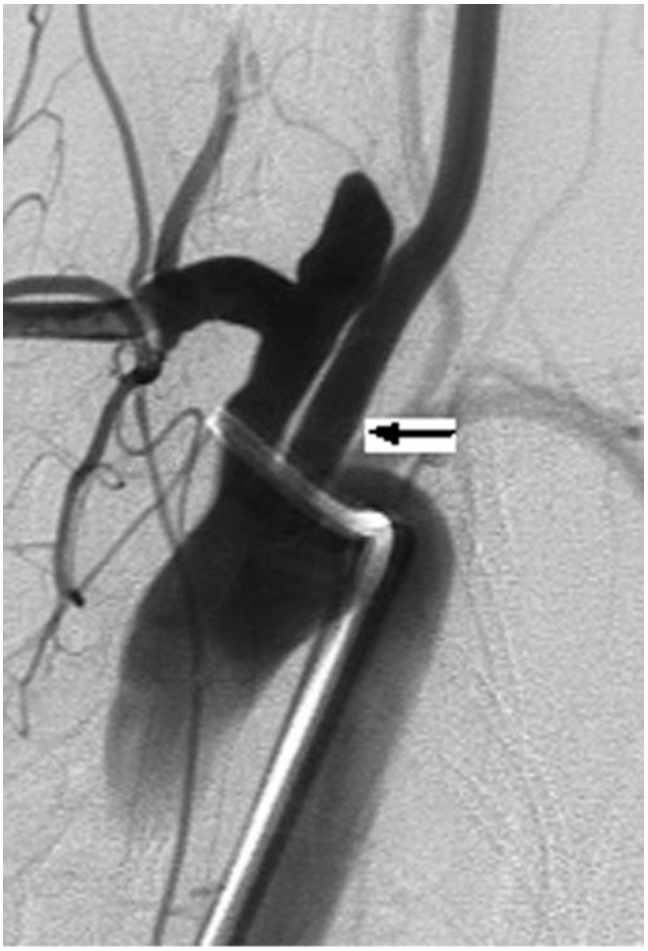

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Figures 1, 2. **(1)** Right anterior oblique DSA image of the BCA. The LCCA originates from the bifurcation of the BCA and the aorta (black arrow). **(2)** Right anterior oblique DSA image of the BCA. The LCCA originates separately from the aortic arch (black arrow).

vanced in a retrograde fashion in the RCCA to a point approximately 3 cm cephalad to the origin of the RCCA. A 3-F Fogarty balloon (Baxter, Irvine, CA) was inflated to achieve flow arrest in the RCCA. Porcine elastase mixed with iodinated contrast material was incubated in the "dead space" of the RCCA above the inflated balloon for 20 minutes.

Follow-up Angiography

Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) images of the brachiocephalic artery (BCA) and the surrounding major vessels for each aneurysm before endovascular treatment were analyzed. Detailed methods of DSA have been described elsewhere (4). Briefly, with use of sterile technique, surgical exposure of the right common femoral artery was performed, and a 5-F vascular sheath was placed. The side port of the sheath was flushed with heparinized saline solution, and then a bolus of heparin (100 U/kg) was delivered through the sheath. A 5-F Envoy catheter (Cordis) was advanced into the origin of the BCA or the aortic arch through the sheath under fluoroscopic guidance (Advantx; General Electric Medical Systems; Milwaukee, WI). DSA at 2 frames/sec was performed with a hand injection of 5 mL of iodinated contrast material (Omnipaque 300; Amersham, Princeton, NJ) at a rate of approximately 3 mL/sec in the right anterior oblique view.

From the DSA images, we determined the pattern of origin of the RCCA and LCCA, the RSCA and LSCA, and the RVA and LVA. Dominant patterns were identified, and the frequency of each variant was calculated.

RESULTS

Five predominant variations of vessel origin were identified. These configurations are shown in **Figures 1–5**.

Type 1

In type 1 anatomy, the LCCA originates from the bifurcation of the BCA and the aortic arch. This anatomic type was identified in 200 of 214 animals (93%). The RSCA originated from the BCA, and the RVA originated from the RSCA (**Fig 1**).