Studies of Contractile Force in Man

The Effects of Myocardial Hypothermia or Coronary Perfusion during Aortic Occlusion

By W. GERALD AUSTEN, M.D.

THERE has been considerable difference of opinion regarding the relative merits of cardiac hypothermia versus unilateral or bilateral coronary perfusion as methods of protecting the heart during aortic occlusion.\(^1\)\(^{-4}\) The present experiments in patients were undertaken to determine the degree of myocardial protection effected by these various methods.

Materials and Methods

Forty-five patients undergoing open-heart surgery for acquired aortic valve disease were included in this study. After induction with intravenous thiopental, light anesthesia was maintained with oxygen and halothane. A Walton-Brodie strain-gage arch was sutured to the left ventricle to record myocardial contractile force.\(^5\) Myocardial temperature was monitored with a thermistor probe, and a continuous electrocardiogram was obtained.

Cannulation for open-heart surgery was performed in the usual fashion. Initial control recordings of left ventricular contractile force were obtained at a temperature of 37 C. after a stable perfusion (approximately 60 ml./Kg./min.) had been accomplished. Then aortic occlusion with myocardial hypothermia or coronary perfusion was undertaken and the aortic valve was repaired or replaced. Following release of the aortic clamp, myocardial and body temperature was returned to 37 C. Defibrillation, if necessary, was accomplished at approximately 32 to 34 C. Fifteen minutes following release of the aortic clamp, myocardial and body temperature was returned to 37 C. Defibrillation, if necessary, was accomplished at approximately 32 to 34 C. Fifteen minutes following release of the aortic clamp, myocardial and body temperature was returned to 37 C. Defibrillation, if necessary, was accomplished at approximately 32 to 34 C.

In each patient before and after aortic occlusion and systemic pressures and resistances were essentially identical during the contractile force determinations. No inotropic drugs were employed before or during the study period.

In 15 patients cardiac hypothermia to 10 C. was employed. This was accomplished by achieving a body perfusion temperature of 28 C., clamping the aorta, and applying ice saline slush to the heart.\(^6\)

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Figure 1

Cardiopulmonary bypass arrangement with coronary perfusion lines receiving oxygenated blood from the arterial inflow line. The femoral arterial line has a \(\frac{3}{8}\) -inch internal diameter and the coronary perfusion lines are \(\frac{3}{8}\) -inch internal diameter.
Coronary flows through various-sized cannulae at various systemic perfusion flows. The lines in this chart demonstrate the calibrated flows under conditions of no resistance distal to the cannulae. Actual coronary line flow measured with an electromagnetic flow meter during open-heart procedures are indicated by the points inside the squares; under these circumstances the mean inflow pressures in the coronary lines ranged between 150 and 200 mm. Hg. X, large cannula (4.0 mm.I.D.); O, medium cannula (3.0 mm.I.D.); . small cannula (2.0 mm.I.D.).

In 30 patients coronary perfusion at 28 C. was attempted; in 15 patients only the left coronary was perfused while in 15 both coronary arteries were perfused. The coronary perfusion lines received oxygenated blood from the arterial inflow line (fig. 1). An occlusive pump was employed. The diameters of the various tubings and cannulae were so constructed that when the systemic arterial inflow was 3,000 ml./min., the flow through a coronary line approximated 300 ml./min. (fig. 2). Adequate coronary perfusion was assumed if the electrocardiogram showed continued ventricular contraction or vigorous ventricular fibrillation. If the electrocardiogram showed inadequate perfusion, the coronary cannulae were repositioned. Great care was always taken to assure continued, unobstructed systemic arterial inflow.

Results and Comments

The groups of patients undergoing hypothermia, unilateral left coronary perfusion, and bilateral coronary perfusion were essentially identical as regards severity and type of disease, length of occlusion, and type of aortic valve repair (tables 1 and 2). In addition, it should be pointed out that only two patients in each group had electrocardiographic evidence of significant coronary arterial occlusive disease.

The contractile force results are summarized in table 2. In three instances (one case of unilateral and two cases of bilateral coronary perfusion), coronary perfusion was at-

Table 1

Summary of Patient Material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Total no. patients</th>
<th>Average age (yr.)</th>
<th>No. pts.</th>
<th>Pts. with aortic stenosis</th>
<th>Average aortic grad. (mm. Hg)</th>
<th>Pts. with aortic regurg.</th>
<th>Operative procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypothermia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilateral perfusion</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral perfusion</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTEN

Table 2
Changes in Left Ventricular Contractile Force Associated with Aortic Occlusion and Myocardial Hypothermia or Coronary Perfusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>No. of patients</th>
<th>Length of aortic occlusion (min.)</th>
<th>Average % decrease in left ventricular contractile force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypothermia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40 to 92</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 min. after release of clamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30 min. after release of clamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilateral perfusion</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40 to 95</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral perfusion</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40 to 94</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

tempted but a cannula did not fit properly and perfusion was discontinued; the contractile force data in these three patients are not included in this report. The contractile force of the left ventricle was decreased less after coronary perfusion than after hypothermia. Bilateral coronary perfusion demonstrated only slightly better results for left ventricular contractile force than unilateral perfusion.

The length of aortic occlusion was compared with the degree of depression of left ventricular contractile force (figs. 3, 4 and 5). In the hypothermia group both at 15 minutes and 30 minutes after release of the aortic clamp the decrease in contractile force correlated in general with the length of occlusion (fig. 3). Longer periods of occlusion usually resulted in more depression of con-

![Figure 3](http://circ.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 3**
Comparison of the length of aortic occlusion with the degree of depression of left ventricular contractile force in the hypothermia group. •, 15 minutes after release of clamp; X, 30 minutes after release of clamp.
Comparison of the length of aortic occlusion with the degree of depression of left ventricular contractile force in the unilateral coronary perfusion group. ●, 15 minutes after release of clamp; X, 30 minutes after release of clamp.

Summary

Forty-five patients undergoing open-heart surgery for acquired aortic valve disease were studied with measurements of left ventricular contractile force. The data presented clearly
indicate that coronary perfusion afforded, on
the average, better protection to left ventricu-
lar contractility as recorded by a strain-gage
arch than did hypothermia. This was particu-
larly true in the usual case, which required an
hour or longer of aortic occlusion.

Patients who required 40 minutes or less
of aortic occlusion demonstrated approxi-
mately identical decreases in contractile force
with hypothermia or coronary perfusion.

Bilateral coronary perfusion did not usually
afford much additional left ventricular pro-
tection as compared to unilateral left coro-
nary perfusion. In a small number of patients
with significant coronary arterial occlusion,
bilateral coronary perfusion appeared to give
better left ventricular protection.

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cardiac hypothermia for extended periods

Figure 5
Comparison of the length of aortic occlusion with the degree of depression of left ventricular
contractile force in the bilateral coronary perfusion group. ●, 15 minutes after release of
clamp; X, 30 minutes after release of clamp.
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