

백서의 가역성 뇌허혈 모형에서 저체온의 효과와 적용시기*

최병연 · 정병우 · 송광철 · 박진한 · 김성호
배장호 · 김오룡 · 조수호 · 김승래**

= Abstract =

The Time and Effect of Hypothermia in Early Stage of the Reversible Cerebral Focal Ischemic Model of Rat

Byung-Yon Choi, M.D., Byung-Woo Jung, M.D., Kwang-Chul Song, M.D.,
Jin-Han Park, M.D., Seong-Ho Kim, M.D., Jang-Ho Bae, M.D.,
Oh-Lyong Kim, M.D., Soo-Ho Cho, M.D., Seung-Lae Kim, M.D.**

Department of Neurosurgery, College of Medicine, Yeungnam University, Taegu, Korea
*Department of Neurosurgery, ** College of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Taegu, Korea*

Objective : We studied to clarify the effective time zone of mild hypothermic neural protection during ischemia and/or reperfusion after middle cerebral artery occlusion.

Methods : In a reversible cerebral infarct model which maintained reperfusion of blood flow after middle cerebral artery occlusion for two hours, the size of cerebral infarction, cerebral edema and the extent of neurological deficit were observed and analyzed for comparison between the control and the experimental groups under hypothermia(33.5). The temporalis muscle temperature was reduced to 33.5 by surface cooling for two hours during middle cerebral artery occlusion for study group I. The following groups applied hypothermia for two - hour periods after reperfusion : group II(0 - 2 hours), group III(2 - 4 hours), and group IV(4 - 6 hours). They were rewarmed to 36.5 until sacrificed at 2, 4, 6, 12, and 24 hours after reperfusion. Control group was maintained at normothermia without hypothermia.

Results : In the experimental groups with hypothermia, the average value of the size of cerebral infarction(mean \pm SD) was $1.97 \pm 1.65\%$, which was a remarkable reduction over that of the control, $4.93 \pm 3.79\%$. In the control, a progressive increase was shown in the size of infarction from point of reperfusion to 6 hours after reperfusion without further changes in size afterward. Intra - ischemic hypothermia(group I) prevented ischemic injury but did not prevent reperfusion injury. Group II exemplified the most neural protective effect in comparison to the control group and group IV($p < 0.05$). The cortex was more vulnerable to reperfusion injury than the subcortex. Mild hypothermia showed more neural protective effects on the cortex than subcortex.

Conclusion : The most appropriate time zone for application of mild hypothermia was defined to be within four hours following reperfusion.

KEY WORDS : Mild hypothermia · Reversible cerebral ischemia · Neural protection · Reperfusion injury.

서 론

80%

12

20% 12

54)

1999

가 (I)
 (II, III, IV)
 1) 대조군
 (36.5) 2
 2, 4, 6, 12
 24
 5 5 25
 28)39)
 Solomon⁵⁵⁾
 35)
 (23)
 46),
 56)62)
 가 (2 3)
 4)5)25),
 (33)
 가 17)36)44),
 가 가
 가 가 1 7
 63)

Fig. 1
 2
 , 2
 4
 (1) I
 2 (33.5)
 2
 2, 4, 6, 12 24
 5 25
 (2) II
 2
 2

재료 및 방법

1. 재 료

8 10 , 250 300gm
 (SPF, Sprague -
 Drawley rats) 125 Fig. 1
 2

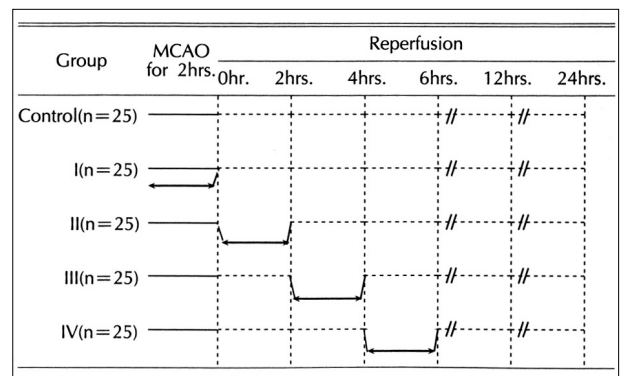


Fig. 1. Experimental plans of MCA's occlusion, hypothermia and reperfusion in control and hypothermic groups. n : number. MCAO : middle cerebral artery occlusion. — : Occlusion of middle cerebral artery for 2 hours. ← : Hypothermia(33.5) for 2 hours. — : Reperfusion at normothermia(36.5).

5 I 5 , 25 2, 4, 6, 12 24 5
 25
 (3) III 2 2 25
 가, 2 2 2. 방 법
 2, 4, 6, 12 24 5 1) 예비 실험
 25 33.5
 2 , 2 4 , 4 6
 (4) IV 2 4 2) 실험 준비
 가, 2

Table 1. Physiological data in the control and hypothermic groups

Variable	Reperfusion				
	2 hrs.	4 hrs.	6 hrs.	12 hrs.	24 hrs.
pH					
Control	7.35	7.30	7.28	7.29	7.33
Group I	7.46	7.45	7.43	7.41	7.41
II	7.45	7.43	7.48	7.50	7.50
III	7.35	7.42	7.49	7.49	7.47
IV	7.35	7.30	7.47	7.48	7.47
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)					
Control	41.5 ± 7.1	41.5 ± 7.1	39.1 ± 7.1	39.4 ± 8.9	41.0 ± 0.6
Group I	38.5 ± 0.7	39.2 ± 1.0	40.4 ± 1.0	41.5 ± 0.8	40.9 ± 1.2
II	40.5 ± 2.0	38.5 ± 1.3	37.1 ± 2.0	39.4 ± 1.5	37.6 ± 0.7
III	41.5 ± 7.1	39.2 ± 0.7	38.0 ± 0.3	37.4 ± 0.3	38.2 ± 0.9
IV	41.5 ± 7.1	41.5 ± 7.1	39.2 ± 0.5	40.2 ± 2.9	39.0 ± 0.7
PO ₂ (mmHg)					
Control	96.7 ± 10.0	99.2 ± 10.1	102.2 ± 7.1	100.5 ± 7.7	99.6 ± 0.5
Group I	104.4 ± 1.4	102.7 ± 1.4	97.4 ± 0.8	98.5 ± 1.6	97.7 ± 1.3
II	97.2 ± 3.1	96.4 ± 0.7	92.7 ± 0.9	88.1 ± 2.0	100.3 ± 1.6
III	96.7 ± 10.0	98.5 ± 2.6	94.3 ± 3.0	90.2 ± 1.0	98.5 ± 1.0
IV	96.7 ± 10.0	99.2 ± 10.1	90.4 ± 3.1	87.2 ± 1.6	96.8 ± 0.7
MSAP(mmHg)					
Control	113 ± 5	103 ± 5	103 ± 5	103 ± 5	113 ± 5
Group I	102 ± 4	97 ± 4	97 ± 4	103 ± 2	112 ± 7
II	103 ± 2	96 ± 3	103 ± 3	103 ± 3	102 ± 4
III	113 ± 5	103 ± 2	96 ± 4	97 ± 3	102 ± 4
IV	113 ± 5	103 ± 5	103 ± 3	96 ± 3	103 ± 3
Hct(mg%)					
Control	43.7 ± 0.2	42.1 ± 1.5	43.1 ± 0.2	43.0 ± 0.1	43.5 ± 0.7
Group I	43.5 ± 0.6	43.0 ± 0.7	43.7 ± 0.5	44.0 ± 0.8	44.2 ± 0.5
II	42.5 ± 3.8	43.0 ± 3.6	43.2 ± 1.6	41.9 ± 3.8	42.5 ± 0.5
III	43.7 ± 0.2	42.8 ± 0.2	43.1 ± 2.7	42.8 ± 1.2	42.5 ± 0.5
IV	43.7 ± 0.2	42.1 ± 1.5	42.8 ± 1.4	43.2 ± 0.2	42.6 ± 1.2

(mean ± S.D.), MSAP : Mean systemic arterial pressure

chloral hydrate 400 mg/Kg

3cm

가 ± 0.1

20G Biopac(Mo - del MP 100, Biopac System Inc., California) (SP35, ID 0.5mm, OD 0.9mm)

shivering 20

30 33.5 36.5

가 (OMNI 6, AVL medical division, Austria) (Table 1).

3) 뇌허혈모형

2cm (Topcon, OMS - 75) (coronoid process)

36.5 33.5 2 36.5

33.5 36.5 36.6

(Fig. 2) 0.5Kg

(Marathon - B/SDE - SH35, Sa - eyang Co., Korea) 5mm

(0.1 -) K PID() on-off

(internal maxillary vein) pterigopalatine

2 48) 25G (視索, optic tract) 2mm 가

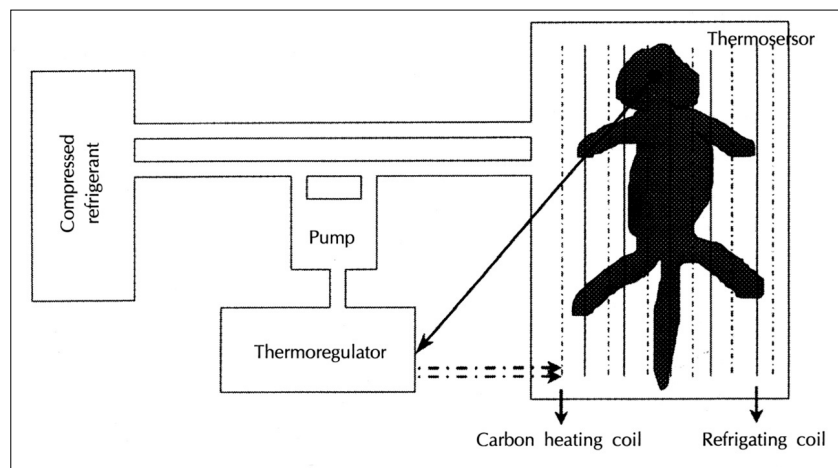


Fig. 2. Schematic drawing of hypothermic instrument.

(嗅覺皮質, olfactory cortex) 가 , 10% .

가

2mm SP35 가

10-0

가

(Fig. 3).

4) 뇌경색과 뇌부종의 측정
TTC

Plat-

nnimeter(360 dII, Ushikata, Japan)
(2mm)

2

2 3 가 가

가

I, II, III, IV

가

5) 신경학적 검사

2

Menzie³¹⁾ Wahl

60) 가

(flexion), (thorax twisting),

2mm

7 8

37 2% TTC(2,3,5 - triphenyl -
tetrazolium chloride : Sigma, USA) 10 0 1 ,

30 0 가 5 ,

1 : 1

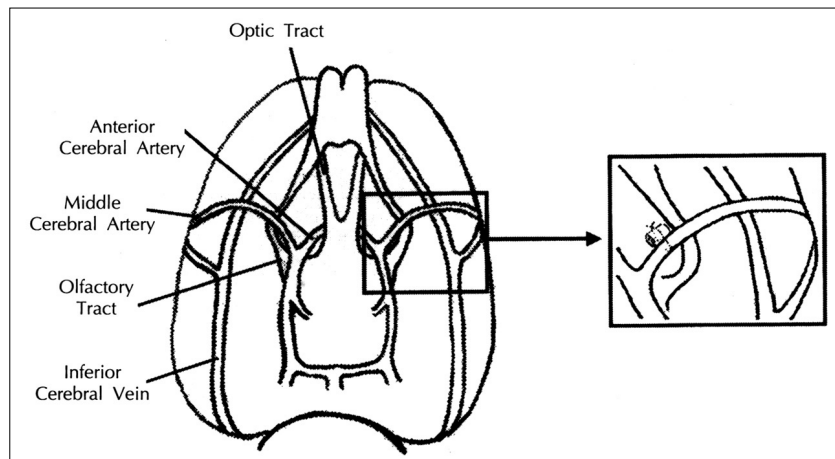


Fig. 3. MCA occlusion at proximal olfactory bulb.

6) 통계학적 분석

가, I, II, III, 1.36 ± 1.86, 1.96 ± 1.26, 1.78 ± 1.06%

Repeated measures ANOVA test

paired T - test, IV, 2.77 ± 1.99%, I, II, III, (p<0.05).

성적, I, 2

1. 뇌경색 크기의 변화, 가, (p<0.05)

2, 4, 6, 12, 24, 0.78 ± 1.02, 1.66 ± 2.82, 1.89 ± 0.99, 2.26 ± 2.70%

12, 24, (Mean ± SD) 가 가

2, 2. 대뇌피질 및 피질하 경색의 변화

Table 2, (Mean ± SD) Table 3, 4

1.97 ± 1.65%, 4.93 ± 3.79%, Table 3, 0.52 ± 0.99%

(p<0.05), 2, 4, 2.58 ± 3.60%

6, 가, 1.16 ± 0.85, 3.40 ± 1.19, 6.64 ± 4.33%, (p<0.05).

가, 가, 6, 24, 6, 가 6, 가

Table 2. Volume percents of brain infarction in the control and hypothermic groups

Reperfusion (hrs.)	Volume percents of brain infarction					
	Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Mean ± SD
2	1.16 ± 0.85	0.21 ± 0.22 ²	1.66 ± 0.90	1.16 ± 0.85	1.16 ± 0.85	1.05 ± 0.88
4	3.40 ± 1.19*	0.78 ± 1.02 ⁴	2.58 ± 1.73	1.65 ± 1.04	3.40 ± 1.19	2.10 ± 1.55
6	6.64 ± 4.33 [†]	1.66 ± 2.82	2.63 ± 1.76	2.75 ± 1.30	2.19 ± 1.74	2.31 ± 1.87
12	6.65 ± 3.81	1.89 ± 0.99	1.54 ± 0.88 ¹²	1.31 ± 0.94 ¹²	2.17 ± 1.53	1.73 ± 1.08
24	6.78 ± 4.28	2.26 ± 2.70	1.41 ± 0.41 ²⁴	2.02 ± 0.56	4.89 ± 2.43	2.65 ± 2.18
Mean ± SD	4.93 ± 3.79	1.36 ± 1.86	1.96 ± 1.26	1.78 ± 1.06	2.77 ± 1.99**	1.97 ± 1.65 ^{† †}

²p<0.05 compared with control and group II of 2 hours level

¹²p<0.05 compared with control of 12 hours level

*p<0.05 compared with control of 2 hours level

**p<0.05 compared with control and group I, II, III of mean level

⁴p<0.05 compared with control and group III of 4 hours level

²⁴p<0.05 compared with control and group IV of 24 hours level

[†]p<0.05 compared with control of 4 hours level

^{† †}p<0.05 compared with control of mean level

Table 3. Volume percents of cortical infarction in the control and hypothermic groups

Reperfusion (hrs.)	Volume percents of cortical infarction					
	Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Mean ± SD
2	0.08 ± 0.17	0.00 ± 0.00	0.87 ± 1.35	0.08 ± 0.17	0.08 ± 0.17	0.25 ± 0.72
4	1.02 ± 1.30*	0.17 ± 0.24	0.99 ± 0.96	0.47 ± 0.65	1.02 ± 1.30	0.72 ± 0.95
6	3.94 ± 2.67	0.81 ± 1.82	0.98 ± 0.90	0.49 ± 0.67	0.36 ± 0.80	0.71 ± 1.09
12	3.84 ± 5.26	0.00 ± 0.00	0.26 ± 0.59	0.06 ± 0.13	0.00 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.30
24	4.04 ± 4.84	0.91 ± 1.84	0.08 ± 0.18	0.16 ± 0.36	2.29 ± 1.30	0.86 ± 1.39
Mean ± SD	2.58 ± 3.60**	0.38 ± 1.14	0.64 ± 0.90	0.25 ± 0.46	0.75 ± 1.19	0.52 ± 0.99

*p<0.05 compared with control of 6 hours level

**p<0.05 compared with all groups of mean level

Table 4. Volume percents of subcortical infarction in the control and hypothermic groups

Reperfusion (hrs.)	Volume percents of cortical infarction					
	Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Mean ± SD
2	1.08 ± 1.30	0.21 ± 0.22	0.83 ± 0.44	1.08 ± 1.30	1.08 ± 1.30	0.74 ± 0.74
4	2.39 ± 0.66	0.60 ± 0.77	1.60 ± 0.13	1.16 ± 0.12	2.39 ± 0.66	1.44 ± 0.82
6	2.78 ± 2.03	0.85 ± 0.68	1.63 ± 0.18	2.32 ± 0.17	1.87 ± 0.15	1.67 ± 0.64
12	2.81 ± 0.72	1.89 ± 0.99	1.28 ± 0.07	1.24 ± 0.25	2.17 ± 0.21	1.65 ± 0.63
24	2.74 ± 1.15	1.36 ± 1.08	1.33 ± 0.29	1.86 ± 0.67	2.61 ± 1.18	1.79 ± 0.97
Mean ± SD	2.36 ± 1.34	0.98 ± 0.95*	1.33 ± 0.38	1.53 ± 0.78	2.02 ± 0.94	1.47 ± 1.04

*p < 0.05 compared with group III of mean level

6
(p < 0.05).
I, II III 0.38 ± 1.14, 0.64 ± 0.90 0.25 ± 0.46%
III 가
0.75 ± 1.19% IV I, II III 가
Table 4 1.47 ± 1.04%
2.36 ± 1.34% 4
가 6 가
4
(Fig. 4).
I, II
III 0.98 ± 0.95, 1.33 ± 0.38 1.53 ± 0.78%
I 가
III (p < 0.05). I,
II III 2.02 ± 0.94 IV
IV 가
6
가 가
가
(Fig. 4).

3. 뇌부종의 변화

2
2, 4, 6, 12 24
2
(Mean ± SD) Table 5
2
1.017 ± 0.029

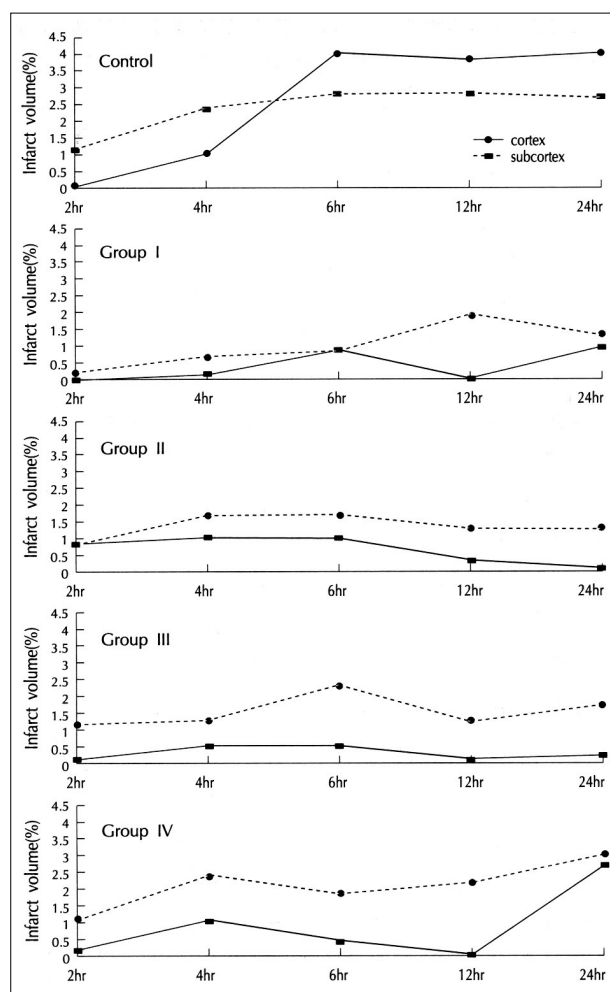


Fig. 4. Comparison of cortical and subcortical infarct volume (%) in the control and hypothermic groups. Hypothermic groups showed more protective effect in cortex than subcortex after 6 hours late of reperfusion.

1.046 ± 0.091
6
가
6
가
6
가
6
가
6

Table 5. The ratio of brain edema in the control and hypothermic groups

Reperfusion (hrs.)	Volume percents of cortical infarction					
	Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Mean ± SD
2	1.010 ± 0.128	1.009 ± 0.041	1.002 ± 0.007	1.010 ± 0.128	1.010 ± 0.128	1.028 ± 0.040
4	1.032 ± 0.024	1.000 ± 0.013	1.015 ± 0.007	1.002 ± 0.011	1.032 ± 0.024	1.012 ± 0.019
6	1.043 ± 0.048	1.000 ± 0.038	1.040 ± 0.008	1.021 ± 0.022	1.031 ± 0.027	1.023 ± 0.029
12	1.070 ± 0.158	1.012 ± 0.026	1.001 ± 0.020	1.004 ± 0.012	1.014 ± 0.019	1.008 ± 0.019
24	1.075 ± 0.048	1.016 ± 0.037	1.010 ± 0.006	1.000 ± 0.038	1.035 ± 0.036	1.015 ± 0.032
Mean ± SD	1.046 ± 0.091	1.007 ± 0.031	1.014 ± 0.018	1.008 ± 0.056	1.025 ± 0.058	1.017 ± 0.029

Table 6. Neurological scores in control and hypothermic groups

Reperfusion (hrs.)	Volume percents of cortical infarction					
	Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Mean ± SD
2	2.0 ± 0.7	0.6 ± 0.9	2.4 ± 0.6	2.0 ± 0.7	2.0 ± 0.7	1.8 ± 1.0
4	3.4 ± 0.9	1.0 ± 1.0	3.0 ± 0.7	2.4 ± 0.6	3.4 ± 0.9	2.5 ± 1.2
6	3.8 ± 0.8	1.6 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 1.1	3.2 ± 0.8	2.0 ± 1.0	2.5 ± 1.3
12	4.2 ± 0.8	2.0 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.8	1.6 ± 0.6	1.8 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.6
24	4.6 ± 0.6	2.2 ± 1.5	2.0 ± 0.0	2.4 ± 0.6	3.6 ± 0.6	2.6 ± 1.0
Mean ± SD	3.6 ± 1.2*	1.5 ± 1.2**	2.6 ± 0.8	2.3 ± 0.8	2.6 ± 1.0	2.2 ± 1.1

0 score : normal

*p < 0.05 compared with all groups of mean level

5 score : maximal neurological deficit

**p < 0.05 compared with group II, III, VI of mean level

I, II III 1.007 ± 0.031, 1.014 ± 0.018 1.008 ± 0.056 I

I, II III 4

1.025 ± 0.058 IV

4. 신경학적 검사

(Mean ± SD) Table 6 0 5 I 가

2.2 ± 1.1 3.6 ± 1.2 (p < 0.05). 고 찰

4 가 4 가 triphosphate) ATP(adenosin

I, II III 1.5 ± 1.2, 2.6 ± 0.8 2.3 (macromolecule)

± 0.8 I 가 (p < 0.05), 가

I, II III 2.6 ± 1.0 IV (genom expression)

II III I (明暗線, penumbra)

2)30)40)52)53)64) 가 6

가 가 .

가 가

가 , glutamate

35)45)

28) 65) 59)

가 ,

55)

(vasogenic edema)²⁰⁾

14)23)28)39)52)

가 2

가 가 xanthine 가 가

oxidase nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide ph- 가 1)3 - 10)25)32)34)36)42)44)51)55)

osphate superoxide anion(O₂ -)

59)

65) (NO) 24)

smutase(SOD) O₂- superoxide di- 11), glutamate 35)

(H₂O₂)

catarase , glutathion pe- apoptosis

roxidase glutathion disulphide(GSSG) 가

SOD endonuclease 5)49)57)

glutathion peroxidase (scavenger) gene apoptotis

, O₂ - H₂O₂ (biochemical signal) 6)29)33)41) 가

Fe⁺⁺

hydroxy radical(OH•) 가 (寒冷)

sulfhydryl 가

(lipid 가

peroxidation)

ar -

achidonic acid (吳作動) 가 ,

18) 가

Shigeno⁵⁰⁾

가 (reactive hyperemia) 가

30 2 가 1 2 가

(delayed hypoperfusion)가 45 60

, Muizelaar³⁹⁾ ¹³³Xe Xenon - CT 가 19), 10

- 가 50% 1

7% 가 15), 2 3%

(36.5) 2 가 (23)

2, 4, 6, 12, 24 가

1.16, 3.40, 6.64, 6.65, 6.78% 56)62). 2 3

6 가 가

가 6 가 4)5)25)

가 가 17)36), 가 44).

33.5, 2.75, 2.19%, 가, 12
 1.54, 1.31, 2.17% 가, 가
 24, 6 가, 가, 12, 24
 36.5, 가
 33.5, 30.5, 27.5, 36.5, 12)27)29), Xu⁶³⁾
 2.13, 0.99, 0.66, 0.07% (p<0.05) 33.5, 1, 3, 6 apoptosis
 가 apoptotic 24
 Solomon⁵⁵⁾ 가 가
 1, 2 가
 3 가 가
 가 24
 Xu⁶³⁾ 가 1, 2, 4, 4, 6, 2
 6, 12, 32 가 II, III, IV 가
 3, 4, 4, 6, II, III, IV 가
 otosis 가, 2, IV 가
 가 (p<0.05) 가
 가, 가, 가, 가, 4, 가
 가, 가, 가, 가, 4, 가
 가, 가, 가, 가, 6, 가
 2, 33.5, I, 가, 가, 가
 2, 4 (p<0.05) 가, 24, 가, 가, 6, 12
 31)38)41-47)51) 가, 2, 가
 가, 가, 가, 2, I, 가, 가
 가 0.21%, 24, 2.26%, 2, 가, 가
 10.8, 가, II, III, IV, 가
 IV, 6, II, III, 2.63, 12, 24

IV 가 . I 가 II, III ,
 (Mean ± SD)
 II, III IV 1.017 ± 0.029 1.046 ± 0.091
 가 . 가
 4
 가 6 2 가 가 (Mean ± SD)가 2.2 ±
 가 , 2 1.1 3.6 ± 1.2
 4 가 가 I
 (33.5)
 가 .
 2
 가 , 4 가
 가 4 2 4
 가
 • : 1999 6 21
 • : 1999 7 28
 • :
 705 - 717 5 317 - 1
 : 053) 620 - 3790/3792, : 053) 620 - 3770
 E - mail : bychoi@medical.yeungnam.ac.kr

결 론

2
 가
 가
 2 (33.5)
 (36.5)
 (Mean ± SD)
 1.97 ± 1.65%
 4.93 ± 3.79%
 6 가 가
 6
 가
 4
 가
 가 4

References

- 1) Baker AJ, Zornow MH, Grafe MR, et al : *Hypothermia prevents ischemia-induced increases in hippocampal glycine concentrations in rabbits. Stroke* 22 : 666-673, 1991
- 2) Buchan AM, Xue D, Slivka A : *A new model of temporary focal neocortical ischemia in the rat. Stroke* 23 : 273-279, 1992
- 3) Busto R, Dietrich WD, Globus MY, et al : *The importance brain temperature in cerebral ischemic injury. Stroke* 20 : 1113-1114, 1989
- 4) Busto R, Dietrich WD, Globus MY, et al : *Small differences in intras ischemic brain temperature critically determine the extent of ischemic neuronal injury. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 7 : 729-738, 1987
- 5) Busto R, Globus MY, Dietrich WD, et al : *Effect of mild hypothermia on ischemia-induced release of neurotransmitters and free fatty acids in the rat brain. Stroke* 20 : 904-910, 1989
- 6) Candell M, Boris-Moller F, Wieloch T : *Hypothermia prevents the ischemia-induced translocation and inhibition of protein kinase C in the rat striatum. J Neurochem* 57 : 1814-1817, 1991
- 7) Churn SB, Taft WC, Billingsley MS, et al : *Temperature mo-*

- dulation of ischemic neuronal death and inhibition of calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II in gerbils. *Stroke* 21 : 1715-1721, 1990
- 8) Clifton GL : Systemic hypothermia in treatment of severe brain injury : A review and update. *J Neurotrauma* 12 : 923-927, 1995
 - 9) Clifton GL, Allen S, Barrodale P, et al : A phase II study of moderate hypothermia in severe brain injury. *J Neurotrauma* 10 : 263-271, 1993
 - 10) Clifton GL, Jiang JY, Lyeth BG, et al : Marked protection by moderate hypothermia after experimental traumatic brain injury. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 11 : 114-121, 1991
 - 11) Duan M, Li D, Xu J : Effects of selective head cooling on brain cell membrane activity during postischemic reperfusion. *Chin Med J Engl* 109 : 463-466, 1996
 - 12) Edwards AD, Yue X, Squier MV, et al : Specific inhibition of apoptosis after cerebral hypoxia-ischemia by moderate post-insult hypothermia. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 217 : 1193-1199, 1995
 - 13) Faden AI, Demeduk P, Panter SS, et al : The role of excitatory amino acid and NMDA receptors in traumatic brain injury. *Science* 244 : 798-800, 1989
 - 14) Flamm ES, Demopoulos HB, Seligman ML, et al : Free radicals in cerebral ischemia. *Stroke* 9 : 445-447, 1978
 - 15) Fox LS, Blackstone EH, Kirklin JW, et al : Relationship of whole body oxygen consumption to perfusion flow rate during hypothermic cardiopulmonary bypass. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 83 : 239-248, 1982
 - 16) Fridovich I : The biology of oxygen radicals. *Science* 201 : 875-880, 1978
 - 17) Goto Y, Kassell NF, Hiramatsu K, et al : Effects of intras ischemic hypothermia on cerebral damage in a model of reversible focal ischemia. *Neurosurgery* 32 : 980-985, 1993
 - 18) Hallenbeck JM, Dukka AJ : Background review and current concepts of reperfusion injury. *Arch Neurol* 47 : 1245-1254, 1990
 - 19) Hochachka PW : Defense strategies against hypoxia and hypothermia. *Science* 231 : 234-241, 1986
 - 20) Ito U, Ohno K, Nakamura R, et al : Brain edema during ischemia and after restoration of blood flow. Measurement of water, sodium, potassium content and plasma protein permeability. *Stroke* 10 : 542-547, 1979
 - 21) Katayama Y, Becker DP, Tamura T : Massive increase in extracellular potassium and the indiscriminate release of glutamate following concussive brain injury. *J Neurosurg* 73 : 889-900, 1990
 - 22) Katayama Y, Cheung MK, Gorman L : Increase in extracellular glutamate and associated massive ionic fluxes following concussive brain injury. *Soc Neurosci Abstr* 14 : 1154, 1988
 - 23) Kontos HA : Oxygen radicals in cerebral vascular injury. *Circ Res* 57 : 508-516, 1985
 - 24) Kumura E, Yoshimine T, Takaoka M, et al : Hypothermia suppresses nitric oxide elevation during reperfusion after focal cerebral ischemia in rats. *Neurosci Lett* 220 : 45-48, 1996
 - 25) Leonov Y, Sterz F, Safar P, et al : Mild cerebral hypothermia during and after cardiac arrest improves neurologic outcome in dog. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 10 : 57-70, 1990
 - 26) Maayer ML, Webstbrook GL : Cellular mechanisms underlying excitotoxicity. *Trends Neurosci* 10 : 59-61, 1987
 - 27) Manev H, Cagnoli CM, Atabay C, et al : Neuronal apoptosis in an in vitro model of phoschemically induced oxidative stress. *Exp Neurol* 133 : 198-206
 - 28) McCord JM : Oxygen derived free radicals in postischemic tissue injury. *N Eng J Med* 312 : 159-163, 1985
 - 29) Mehmet H, Yue X, Squier MV, et al : Increased apoptosis in the cingulate sulcus of newborn piglets following transient hypoxia-ischemia is related to the degree of high energy phosphate depletion during the insult. *Neurosci Lett* 181 : 121-125, 1994
 - 30) Memezasa J, Smith ML : Penumbra tissue salvaged by reperfusion following middle cerebral artery occlusion in rats. *Stroke* 23 : 552-559, 1992
 - 31) Menzie SA, Hoff JT, Betz AL : Middle cerebral artery occlusion in rats : A neurological and pathological evaluation of a reproducible model. *Neurosurgery* 31 (1) : 100-107, 1992
 - 32) Metz C, Holzschuh M, Bein T, et al : Moderate hypothermia in patients with severe head injury : Cerebral and extracerebral effects. *J Neurosurg* 85 : 533-541, 1996
 - 33) Michel D, Chabot JG, Moyse E, et al : Possible function of a new genetic marker in cerebral nervous system : The sulfated glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2). *Synapse* 11 : 105-111, 1992
 - 34) Minamisawa H, Nordstrom CH, Smith ML, et al : The influence of mild body and brain hypothermia on ischemic brain damage. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 10 : 365-374, 1990
 - 35) Mitani A, Kataoka K : Critical levels of extracellular glutamate mediating gerbil hippocampal delayed neuronal death during hypothermia : brain microdialysis study. *Neuroscience* 42 : 661-670, 1991
 - 36) Morikawa E, Ginsberg MD, Dietrich WD, et al : The significance of brain temperature in focal cerebral ischemia : Histopathological consequences of middle cerebral artery occlusion in the rat. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 12 : 380-389, 1992
 - 37) Muhonen MG, Robertson SC, Gerdes JS, et al : Effects of serotonin on cerebral circulation after middle cerebral artery occlusion. *J Neurosurg* 87 : 301-306, 1997
 - 38) Robertson SC, Wetjan NM, Beer BJ, et al : Pre- and postischemic effects of NMDA receptor antagonist dizocilpine maleate (MK-801) on collateral cerebral blood flow. *J Neurosurg* 87 : 927-933, 1997
 - 39) Muizelaar JP : Cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury after severe head injury and its possible treatment with polyethyleneglycol-superoxide dismutase. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 22 : 1014-1019, 1993
 - 40) Nagasawa H, Kogure K : Correlation between cerebral blood

- flow and histologic changes in a new rat model of middle cerebral artery occlusion. *Stroke* 20 : 1037-1043, 1989
- 41) Nemoto EM, Klementavicius R, Yonas H : *Effects of hypothermia on cerebral metabolic rate for oxygen. J Neurosurg Anesthesiol* 6 : 220-223, 1994 (letter)
 - 42) Onesti ST, Baker CJ, Sun PP, et al : *Transient hypothermia reduces focal ischemic brain injury in the rat. Neurosurgery* 29 : 369-373, 1991
 - 43) Raymond J Winkquist, Steven Kerr : *Cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury and adhesion. Neurology* 49(supple 4) : S23-S26, 1997
 - 44) Ridenour TR, Warner DS, Todd MM, et al : *Mild hypothermia reduces infarct size resulting from temporary but not permanent focal ischemia in rats. Stroke* 23 : 733-738, 1992
 - 45) Robertson SC, Loftus CM : *Effect of NMDA and inhibition of neuronal nitric oxide on collateral cerebral blood flow after middle cerebral artery occlusion. Neurosurgery* 42 : 117-124, 1998
 - 46) Rossomoff HL : *Hypothermia and cerebral vascular lesions : I. Experimental interruption of the middle cerebral artery during hypothermia. J Neurosurg* 13 : 244-255, 1956
 - 47) Schaepfer WW, Zimmerman V-JP, Micko S : *Neurofilament proteolysis in rat peripheral nerve : Homologies with calcium-activated proteolysis of other tissues. Cell Calcium* 2 : 235-250, 1980
 - 48) Scremin OU : *Cerebral vascular system, in George Paxinos (ed) : The rat nervous system, ed 2, San Diego : Academic press, 1995, pp3-35*
 - 49) Sheen VL, Macklis JD : *Apoptotic mechanisms in targeted neuronal death by chromophore-activated photolysis. Exp Neurol* 130 : 67-81, 1994
 - 50) Shigeno T, Teasdale GM, McCulloch J, et al : *Recirculation model following MCA occlusion in rats. J Neurosurg* 63 : 272-277, 1985
 - 51) Shiozaki T, Sugimoto H, Taneda M, et al : *Effect of mild hypothermia on uncontrollable intracranial hypertension after severe head injury. J neurosurg* 79 : 363-368, 1993
 - 52) Siesjo BK : *Pathophysiology and treatment of focal cerebral ischemia (review article). Part I : pathophysiology. J Neurosurg* 77 : 169-184, 1992
 - 53) Siesjo BK : *Pathophysiology and treatment of focal cerebral ischemia (review article). Part II : pathophysiology. J Neurosurg* 77 : 337-354, 1992
 - 54) Solis OJ, Roberson GR, Taveras JM, et al : *Cerebral angiography in acute cerebral infarction. Rev Int Radiol* 2 : 19-25, 1977
 - 55) Solomon RA : *Effect of intraschemic hypothermia on cerebral damage in a model of reversible focal ischemia. Neurosurgery* 32 : 984-985 (letter), 1993
 - 56) Steen PA, Milder JH, Michenfelder JD : *The detrimental effects of prolonged hypothermia and rewarming in the dog. Anesthesiology* 52 : 224-230, 1980
 - 57) Taft WC, Yang K, Dixon CE, et al : *Hypothermia attenuates the loss of hippocampal microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2) following traumatic brain injury. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 13 : 796-802, 1993
 - 58) Takahashi H, Manaka S, Sano K : *Changes in extracellular potassium concentration in cortex and brain stem during the acute phase of experimental closed head injury. J Neurosurg* 55 : 708-717, 1981
 - 59) Toyoda T, Suzuki-S, Kassell NF, et al : *Intraschemic hypothermia attenuates neutrophil infiltration in the rat neocortex after focal ischemia-reperfusion injury. Neurosurgery* 39 : 1200-1205, 1996
 - 60) Wahl F, Allix M, Plotkine M : *Neurological and behavioral outcomes of focal cerebral ischemia in rats. Stroke* 23 : 267-272, 1992
 - 61) Wei EP, Lamb RG, Kontos HA : *Increased phospholipase C activity after experimental brain injury. J Neurosurg* 56 : 695-698, 1982
 - 62) Wong KC : *Physiology and pharmacology of hypothermia. West J Med* 138 : 227-232, 1983
 - 63) Xu RX, Nakamura T, Nagao S, et al : *Specific inhibition of apoptosis after cold-induced brain injury by moderate postinjury hypothermia. Neurosurgery* 43 : 107-115, 1998
 - 64) Yip PK, He YY, Hsu CY, et al : *Effect of plasma glucose on infarct size in focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion. Neurology* 41 : 899-905, 1991
 - 65) Zhao W, Richardson JS, Mombourquette MJ, et al : *Neuroprotective effects of hypothermia and U-78517F in cerebral ischemia are due to reducing oxygen-based free radicals : an electron paramagnetic resonance study with gerbils. J Neurosci Res* 45 : 282-288, 1996