

1989 FASEB

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1989

INFLUENCE OF CHOSEN END-SYSTOLIC REFERENCE ON CALCULATED
MYOCARDIAL THICKENING FRACTION IN RABBITS. A.V. Cideciyan,
R.N. Sampsel, and H.N. Mayrovitz Miami Heart Institute,
Miami Bch, FL 33140 and Dept Biomedical Eng, Univ of Miami

A microcomputer method in combination with epicardial
Doppler crystals were used to measure systolic thickening
fraction (TF) in open chest rabbits in a 45 min occlusion,
6 hr reperfusion study (n=12). Three reference points for
end systole were compared; negative peak left ventricular
pressure (Ndpdt), and 10 ms and 20 ms before Ndpdt. TF
measurements were made in ischemic (TFI) and non-ischemic
(TFN) myocardium. The TFI data using the three references
were statistically different ($p < 0.05$) but the absolute
differences in mean values were not large, ranging from
15.4 to 12.7 under basal conditions. In neither TFI nor TFN
were there any differences in the variance of the data
among the 3 reference points. Percentage (%) change in TF
from baseline, which is a common way of reporting functional
changes, was also calculated and compared for each
reference. The variances among the %TFN did not differ at
any time. However, at the end of occlusion and early in
reperfusion, the %TFI data using the 20 ms reference proved
to have a significantly larger variance than the other two
references. We conclude that an inappropriate choice of
end-systolic reference might significantly effect data
interpretation in certain critical applications, but that
each reference evaluated yields similar absolute data.
Support by American Heart Association, Florida Affiliate.

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