

1989 FASEB

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1989

CAPILLARY BLOOD FLOW IN RESPONSE TO REGIONAL FLOW STASIS IN
THE SKIN MICROVASCULATURE OF THE HAIRLESS MOUSE EAR.
E.A. Sorrentino, J. Moore and H.N. Mayrovitz Miami Heart
Institute, Miami Beach, FL 33140 and University of Miami

The return of blood flow to a previously ischemic
tissue region may be rapid, delayed or not occur at all as
with the "no-reflow" phenomenon. The character of the
reperfusion flow depends on the tissue being studied, the
duration of ischemia and on factors related to surgical
trauma associated with the preparation. In addition,
reperfusion deficits in low flow regions, as compared with
zero flow, may be quite different. To evaluate capillary
flow responses to regional flow stasis without surgical
trauma, we produced 4 hours of non-compressional regional
flow stasis in the ear microvasculature of the hairless
mouse. Capillary blood velocity (Vrbc, um/sec) was
determined under basal, ischemic and reperfusion conditions
in the ischemic risk (RSK) and non-risk (NRSK) regions.
Basal Vrbc (mean \pm sem) was 244 ± 50 and 195 ± 30 in RSK
and NRSK respectively and did not significantly differ.
During the ischemic phase, the observed capillaries in RSK
had no flow whereas capillaries in NRSK had flow similar to
basal. Upon release of the occlusions, blood flow returned
to the originally observed RSK capillaries in 5 of the 7
mice studied to date. In capillaries with reperfusion, Vrbc
was 163 ± 45 and 236 ± 61 in RSK and NRSK respectively, but
did not significantly differ from each other.

Supported by American Heart Association, Florida Affiliate.

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