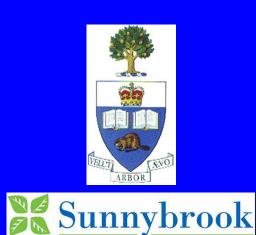
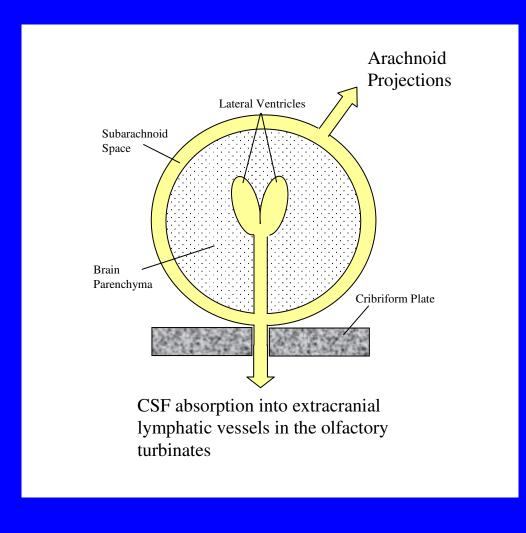
In search of mechanisms to explain ventricular expansion in communicating hydrocephalus.

M. Johnston, Ph.D.

Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiology University of Toronto Neuroscience Research Sunnybrook and Women's College HSC



Pathways for CSF absorption



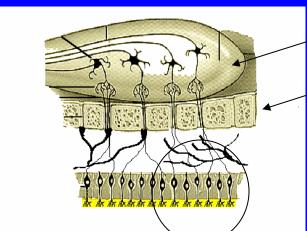
- Physiology
- Lymphatics-quantitative-qualitative



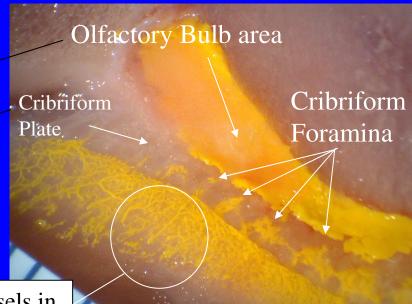


The concept

sheep



Lymphatic vessels in olfactory submucosa



Near term fetal pig

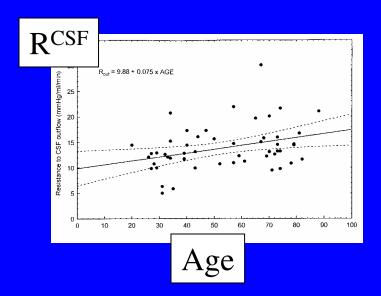
Do lymphatics contribute to CSF disorders?

Ageing

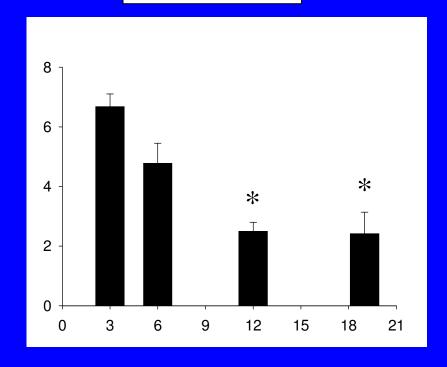
• Kaolin hydrocephalus

Impact of ageing on CSF absorption in rats

Fisher 344 rats

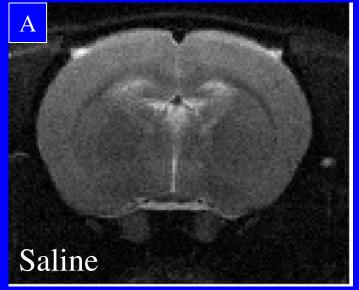


Albeck et al., J Neurosurg 89: 275-278, 1998

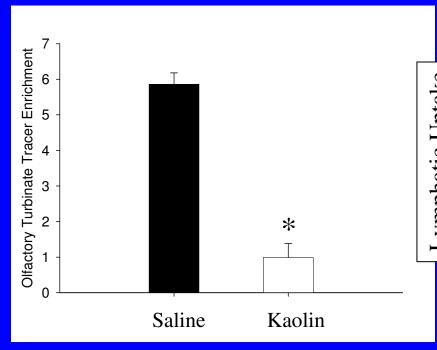


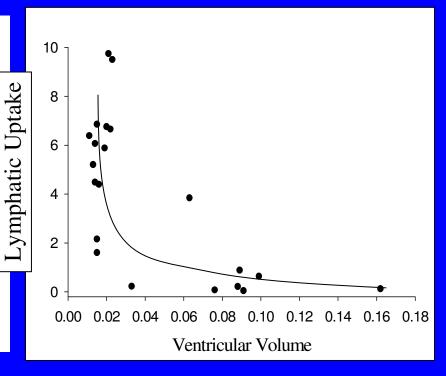
The movement of radioactive HSA across the cribriform plate is impaired in aged rats

Nagra et al., Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol, 2007, in Press









Nagra et al., 2007, in preparation

Lymphatic/arachnoid projection CSF absorption deficit and hydrocephalus?

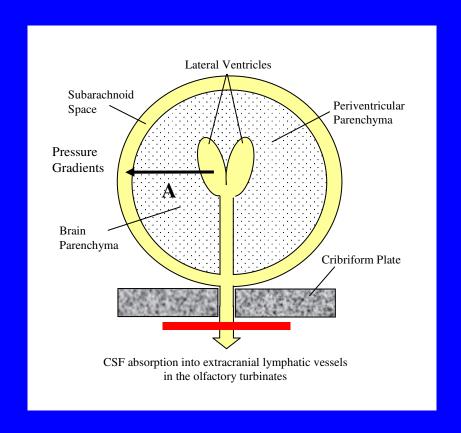
- What is the mechanism responsible for the reduction in lymphatic CSF absorption?
- What is the relationship between CSF absorption and hydrocephalus?
- How are the pressure gradients formed to induce ventricular dilation?
- What is the magnitude of the gradient?
- Over what period must the gradient exist?

From a lymphatic perspective:

It is difficult to envisage how a CSF transport deficit through the cribriform plate can generate a transmantle pressure gradient (A).

Elevated ICP

May change compliance and contribute to redistribution of pulsatility?

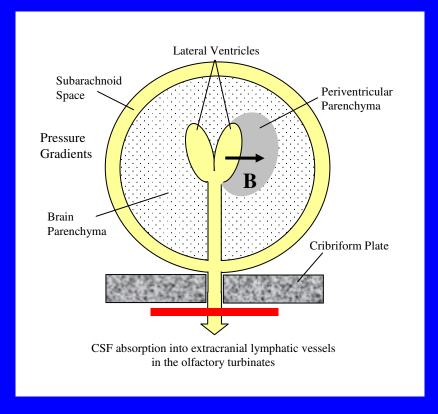


Issues to consider

A CSF absorption deficit may enhance (facilitate) other mechanisms that are responsible for ventricular expansion

Relative reduction in parenchymal interstitial fluid pressure in conjunction with changes in the matrix may contribute to a trans-parenchymal pressure gradient (B).

How might this occur ??

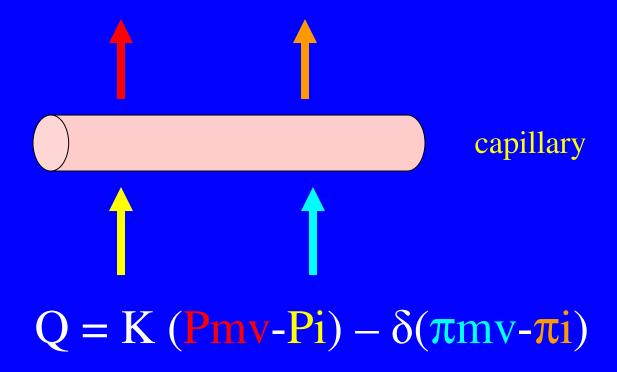


Pena et al., Acta Neurochir Supp 81: 59 (2002)

Work of Professor Reed and colleagues: Interstitial matrix actively contributes to regulation of P(i)

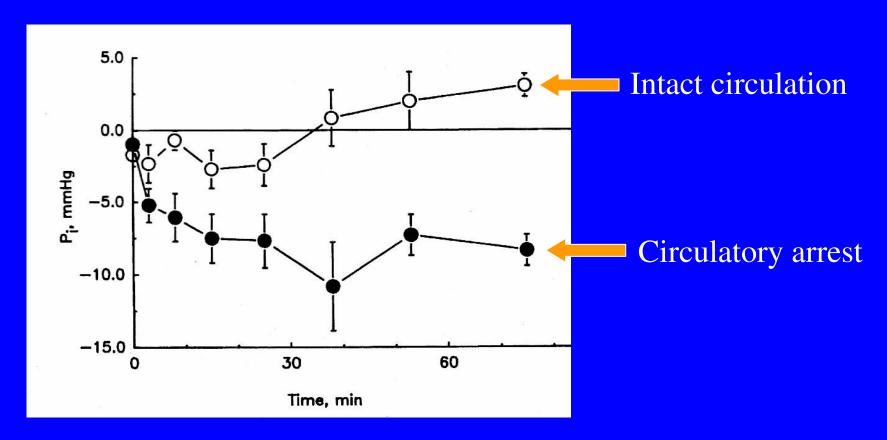
- Lund et al., Am J Physiol 255:H1069, 1988
- Reed and Rodt, Am J Physiol 260: H1985, 1991
- Koller and Reed. J Appl Physiol 72: 53, 1992
- Reed et al., Circ Res 71: 978, 1992

Starling Forces



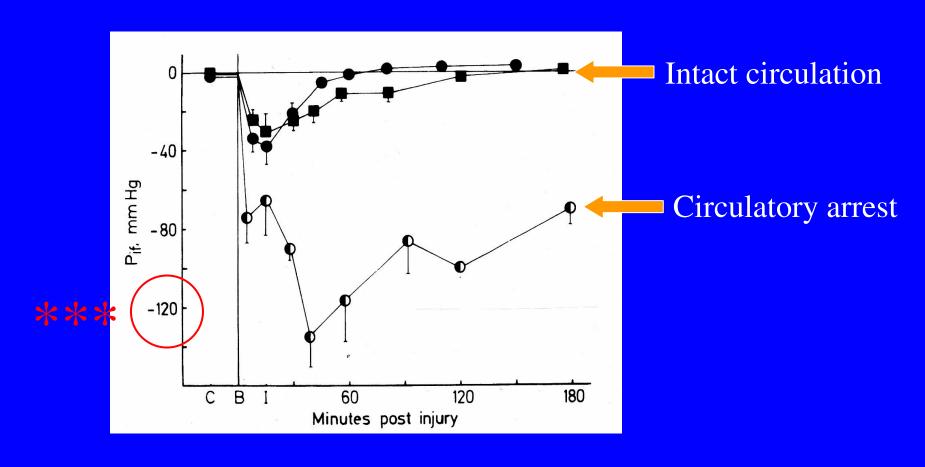
Problem – in inflammation, the measured accumulation of interstitial water was often much greater than that estimated from calculated values based on steady-state data

Effect of dextran anaphylaxis in P(i) in rat paw skin



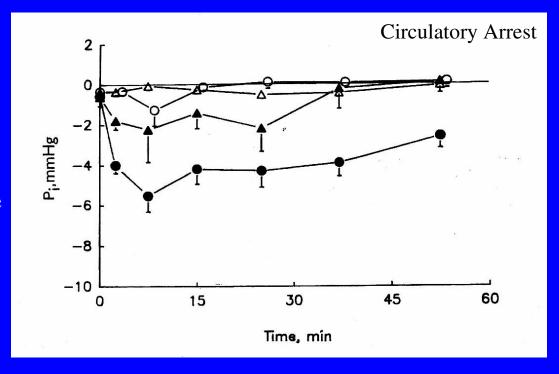
Circulatory arrest limits the increased capillary fluid filtration associated with the anaphylactic reaction. This increased filtration will otherwise raise interstitial volume and thereby p(i) and cause an underestimation of a potential increased negativity of p(i).

Impact of full thickness burn injury on P(i) in rat skin



Effect of anti-beta1 integrin antibodies on P(i) in rat skin

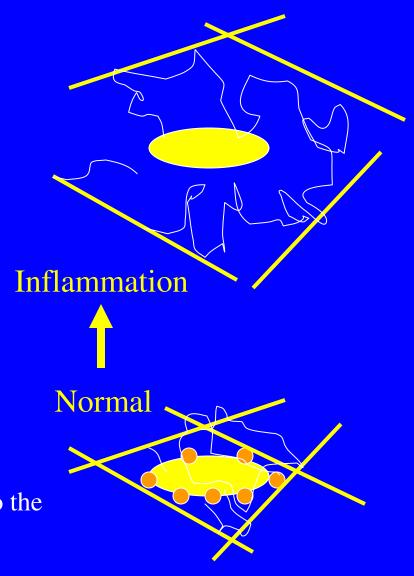
- Δ Anti fibronectin IgG
- O Pre-immune IgG
- ▲ RGD sequence peptide
- Anti beta1 integrin



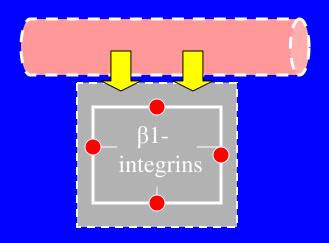
Concept

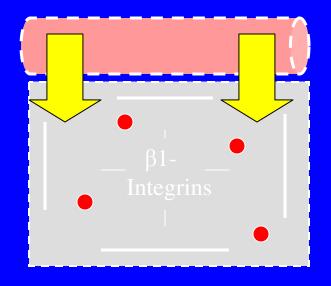
Increased negativity of P(i)
relates to perturbation of
Beta-1 integrins with release of
contact between connective
tissue cells and matrix fibres
allowing matrix to
expand

This lowers P_i until water moves into the tissues in an attempt to balance the Starling forces.



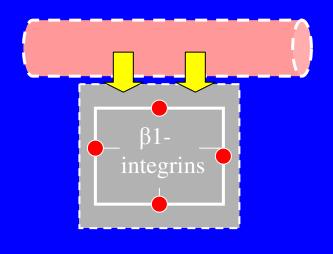
Matrix elements play an active role in the regulation of interstitial fluid pressure

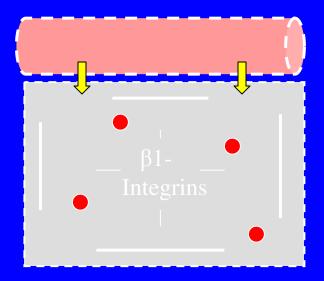




Intact

Matrix elements play an active role in the regulation of interstitial fluid pressure



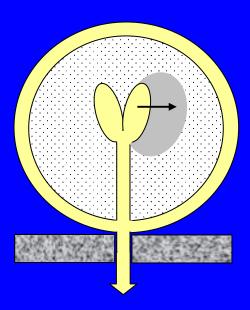


Circulatory arrest

$$Q = K \left(\frac{Pmv - Pi}{Pi} \right) - \delta(\pi mv - \pi i)$$

Gradient larger than predicted

Can a similar phenomenon occur in the brain – Hydrocephalus ??



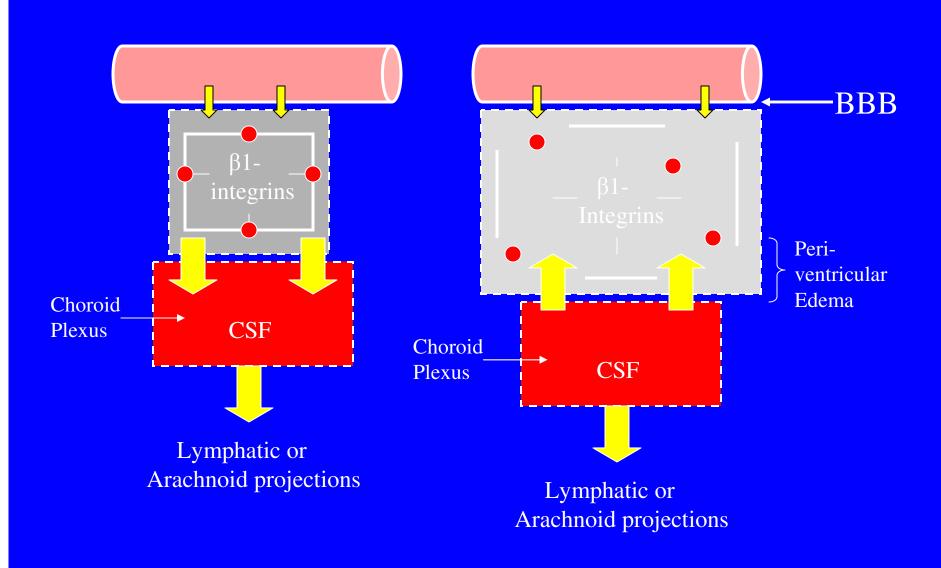
B1-integrin expression in brain

- -blood vessel walls
- pineal gland
- periventricular region and ependyma
- choroid plexus
- grey matter
- cerebral cortex
- associated with astrocytes

Integrin expression affected by:

- -Inflammation
- --cytokines and prostaglandins
- Cerebral ischemia
- genetic ??

Can a similar phenomenon occur in the brain – Hydrocephalus ??



What happens if we inject anti beta1 antibodies into a lateral ventricle?

Impact of anti-integrin antibodies in adult rats (assessed 2 weeks after injection into one lateral ventricle)

1 - beta 1 Ab (50μl)

2 - beta 1 Ab (50µl)

3 - beta 1 Ab (100μl)

4 - beta 1 Ab (100μl)

5 - beta 1 Ab (100μl)

6 - beta 1 Ab (50µl)

7 - beta 1 Ab $(50\mu l)$

9 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (25µl)

10 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (50μl)

11 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (25µl)

12 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (100μl)

13 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (100μl)

14 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (100µl)

15 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (100μl)

16 - alpha2, beta1 Ab (100μl)

ventricular enlargement

normal

normal

mild expansion (+/-)

ventricular enlargement

normal

ventricular enlargement

ventricular enlargement ventricular enlargement ventricular enlargement ventricular enlargement ventricular enlargement ventricular enlargement ventricular enlargement ventricular enlargement

Ventricular expansion following injection of anti-β1 antibodies into a lateral ventricle



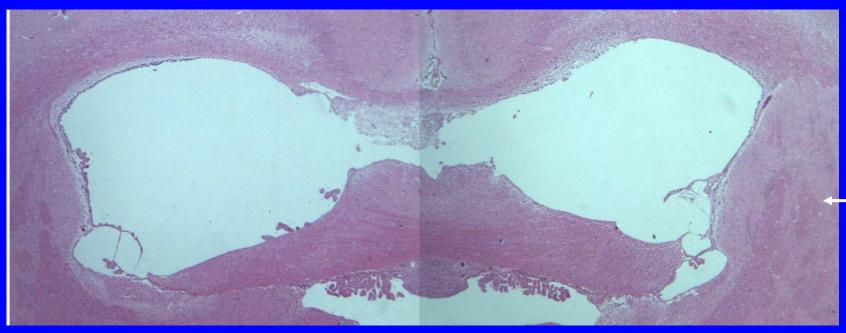
Control



Anti alpha2-β1 integrin antibodies

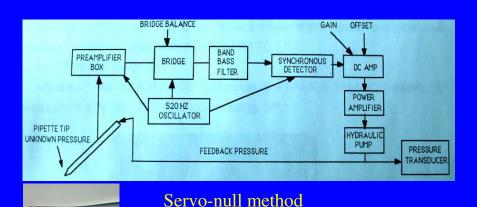
Anti-β1 integrin antibodies injected into lateral ventricle





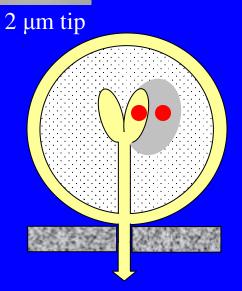
Next Step:

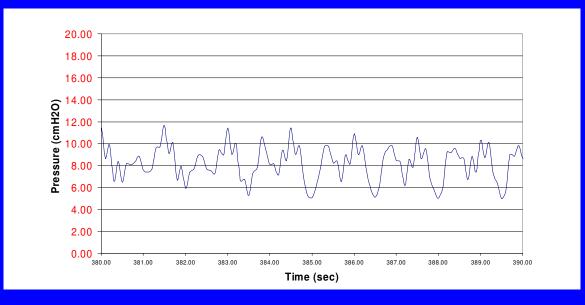
Attempt to measure trans-parenchymal pressure gradients while manipulating beta 1 integrin function



-antibodies (beta1, alpha2-beta1)
-kaolin

Measurement of periventricular pressure in a rat





Summary

Working towards the development of a 'two-hit' hypothesis

- disruption of beta1 integrins (decreased tissue pressure)
- impaired CSF absorption (lymphatics?)

Leads to ventricular enlargement

Reed found that an anti-inflammatory drug α -trinositol (given IV) inhibited the edema formation and lowering of P(i) that was induced after injection of anti $\beta 1$ integrin antibodies.

Therefore, potential may exist for pharmacological strategies to reverse effect.

Contributors



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