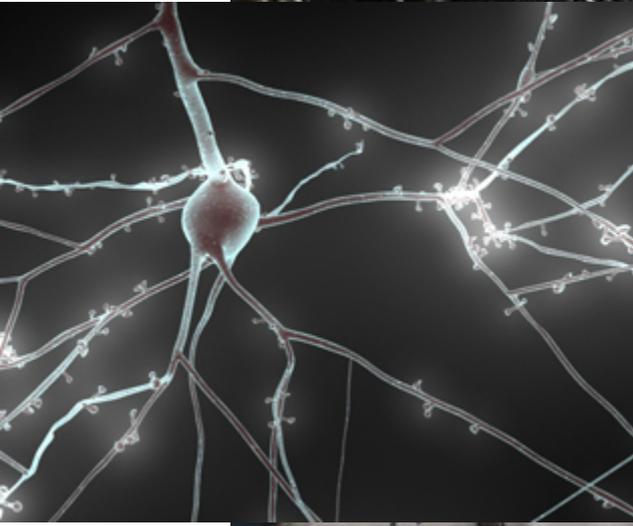
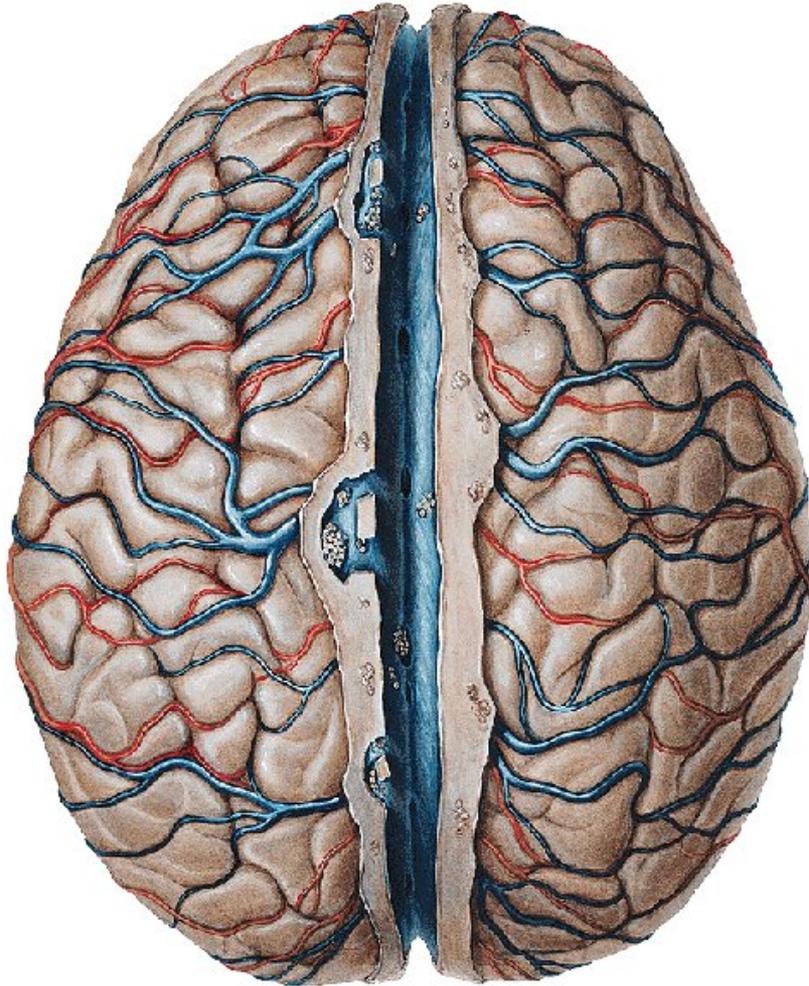




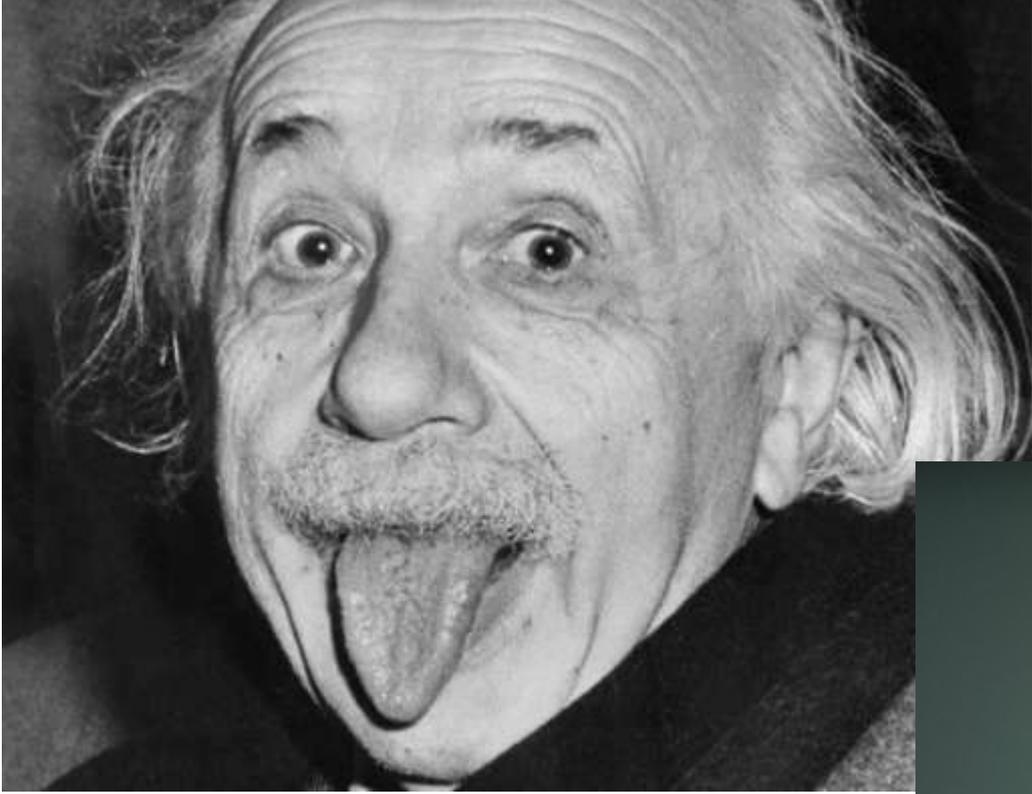
Fisiología cerebral y monitorización neurológica y de la profundidad anestésica





- 1350 gr / 2% peso corporal
- 15% gasto cardíaco
- 20% oxígeno
- 25% gasto energético (glucosa)

Fisiología del SNC



FLUJO SANGUÍNEO CEREBRAL (FSC)

1000 litros al día a una PAM: 100mmHg

Volumen sanguíneo intracerebral: 75 ml 6,4 ml de sangre aumentan la PIC de 10 a 20 mmHg

750 ml.min⁻¹

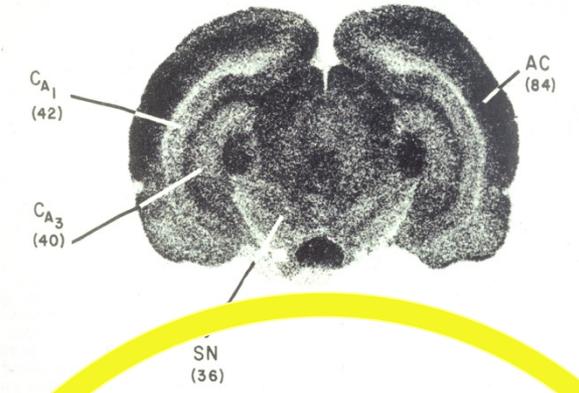
45-65 ml.100g⁻¹.min⁻¹

**Presión de Perfusión Cerebral = PPC
(PAM - PIC)**

Resistencias vasculares cerebrales → RVC

$$\text{FSC} = \text{PPC} / \text{RVC}$$

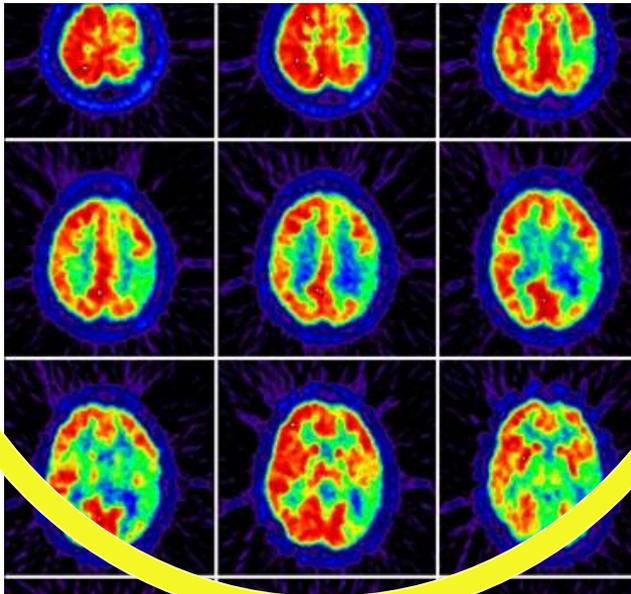
Monitorización FSC



Autorradiografía
cuantitativa

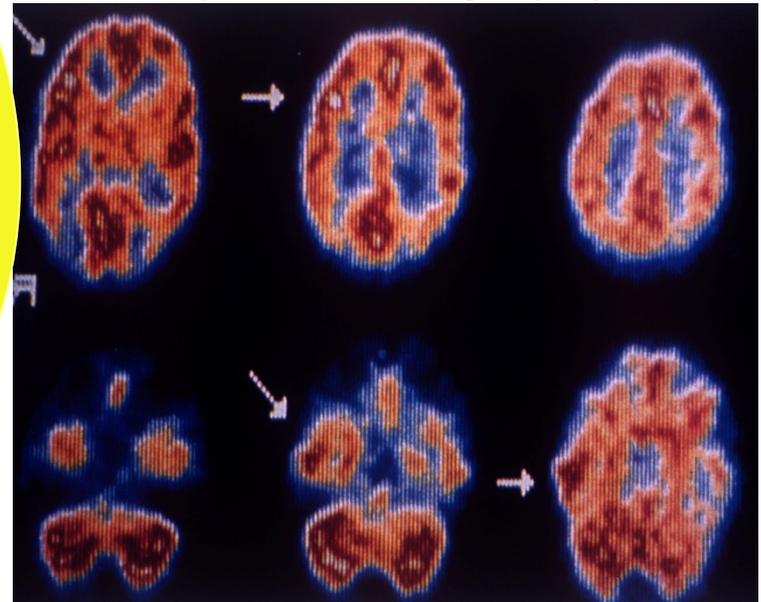
PET

Positron emission tomography



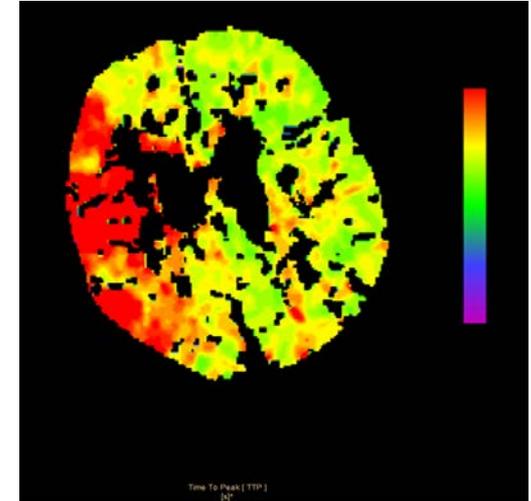
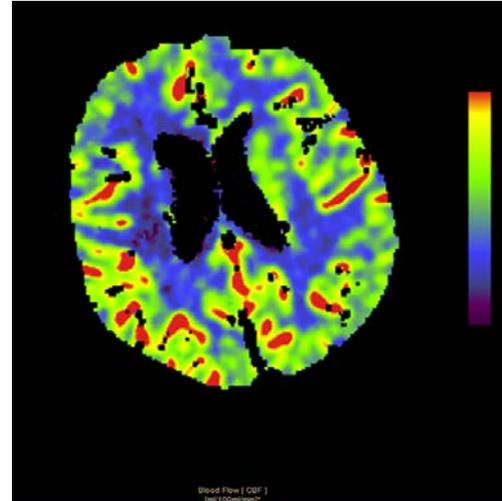
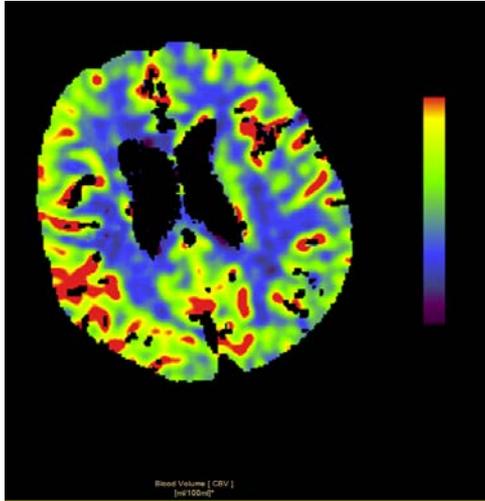
SPECT

*Single-photon emission
computed tomography*

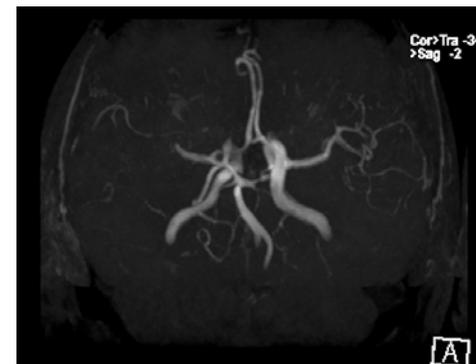
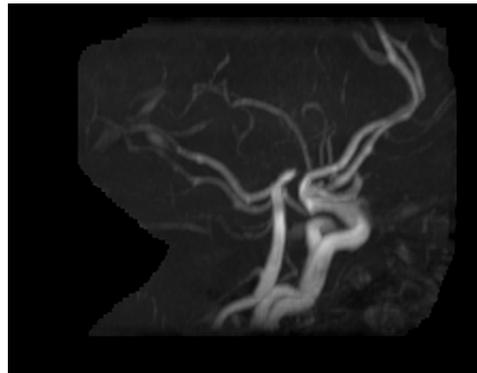


Monitorización FSC

Angio TC



Angio RMN



Monitorización FSC

Angio TC



CÓDIGO ICTUS

1 de cada 6 españoles sufrirá un ictus en su vida

Reconocer sus síntomas puede ayudar a salvar una vida

Cualquiera de estos síntomas indican que es probable que estés sufriendo un ICTUS

Lo que debes hacer es llamar a:

EMERGENCIAS 112

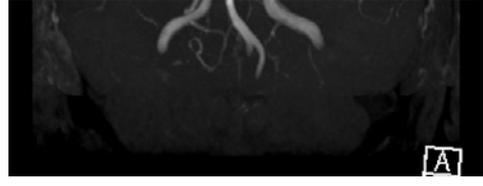
4 errores que NO debes cometer ante un ictus:

- No esperes para ir al hospital
- No tomes aspirinas u otro medicamento
- No vayas al hospital en coche
- No pienses que eres demasiado joven para sufrir un ictus

¿Qué es un ictus?
El ictus es una enfermedad cerebrovascular que afecta a los vasos sanguíneos que suministran sangre al cerebro. Ocurre cuando un vaso sanguíneo que lleva sangre al cerebro se rompe o es taponado. Debido a esta ruptura o bloqueo, parte del cerebro no consigue el flujo de sangre que necesita causando un daño en el tejido cerebral.

Síntomas:

- Dolor de cabeza súbito, intenso y persistente
- Pérdida repentina de la visión total o parcial
- Dificultad para hablar o entender el lenguaje
- Pérdida de fuerza o sensibilidad de un lado
- Dificultad o falta de equilibrio al caminar

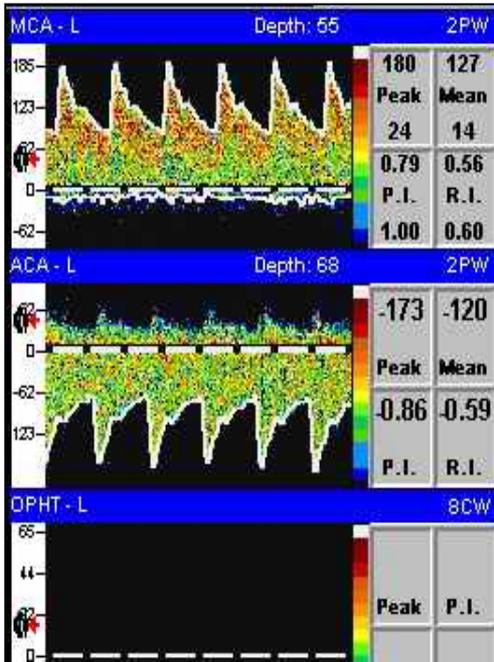
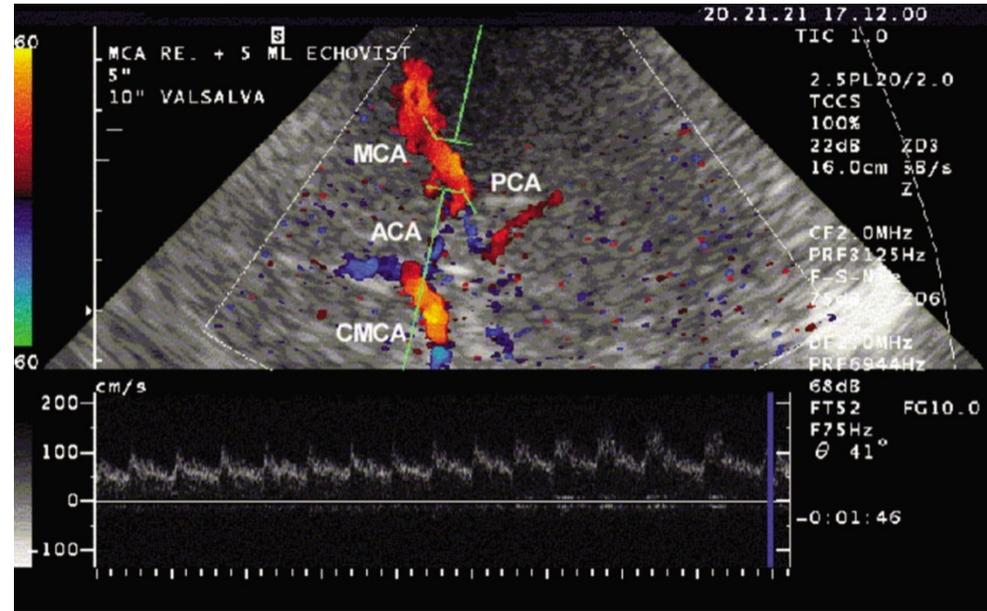


Fisiología del SNC

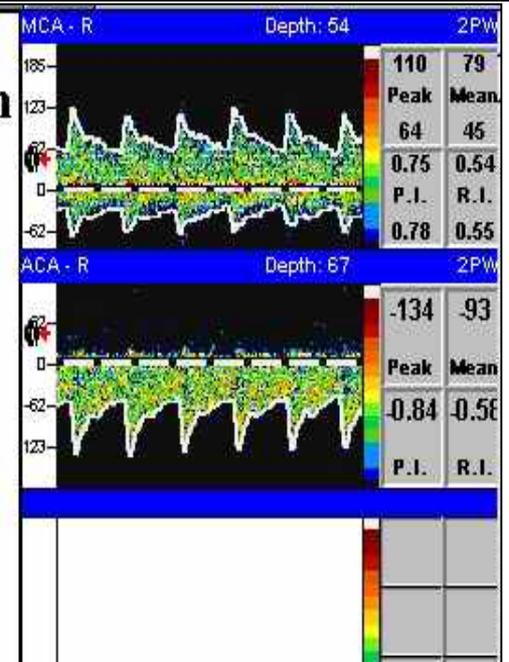
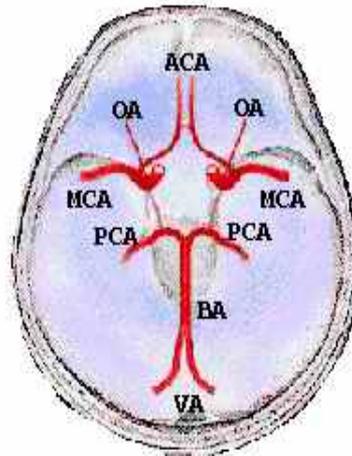
Monitorización FSC

Doppler transcraneal

Fisiología del SNC



Intracranial Evaluation

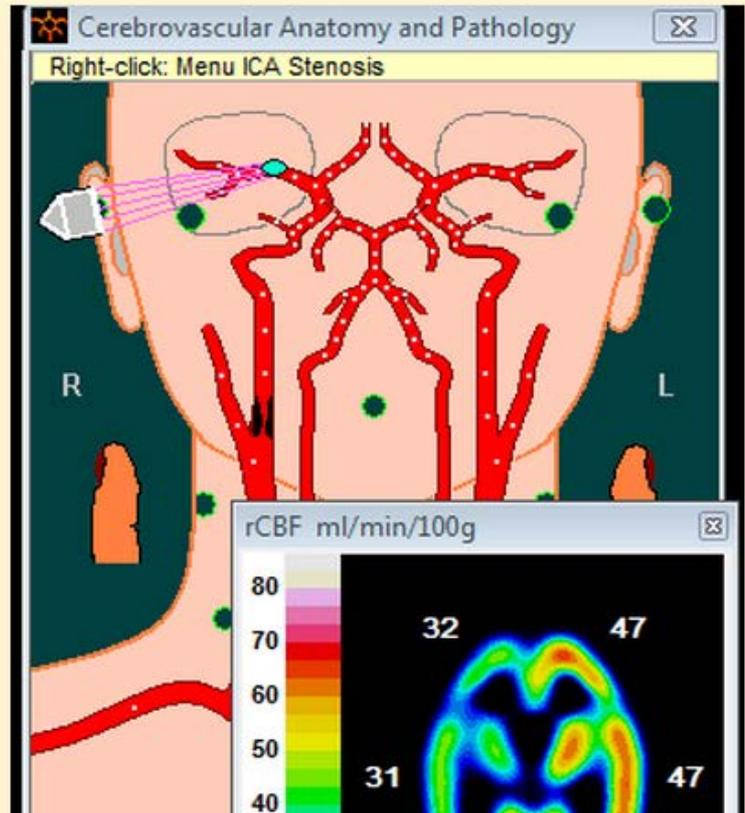
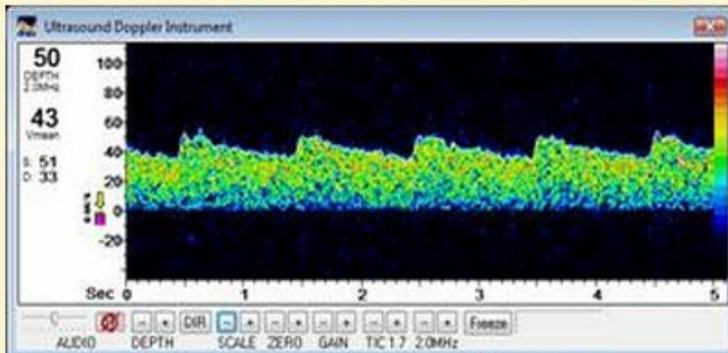


Educational Software for

Transcranial Doppler (TCD)

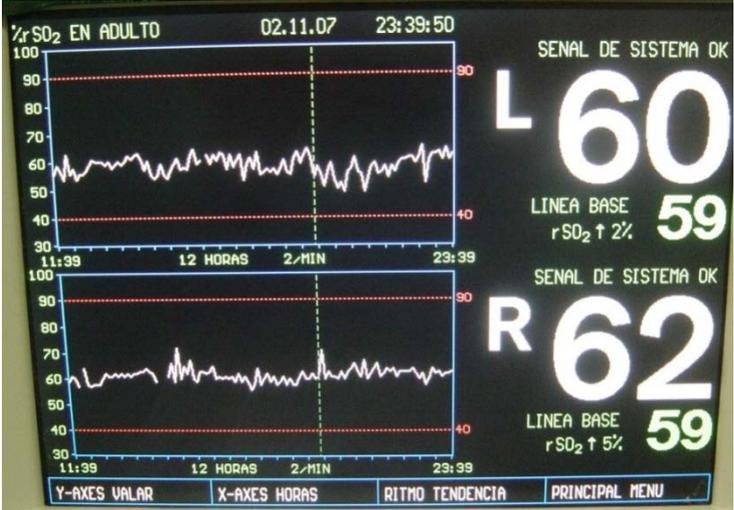
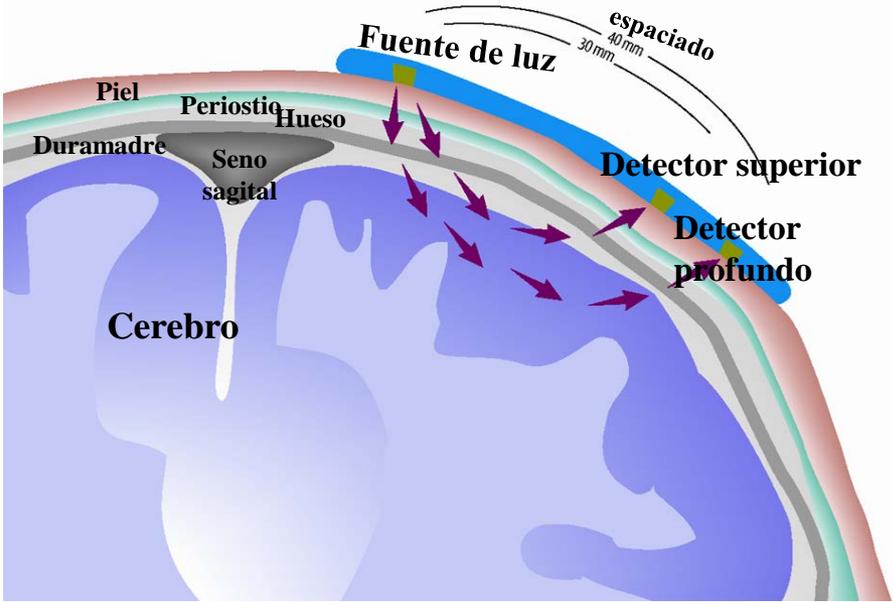


| Home | TCD Simulator Download | Ambulatory TCD | Contact | Links |

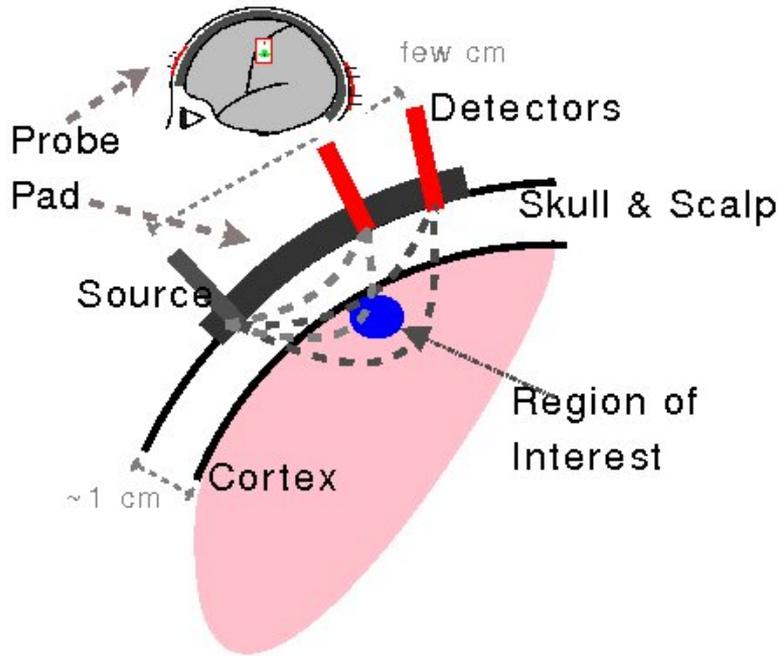


Fisiología del SNC

SrO_2



Hybrid diffuse optics



Axial Resolution: ~5mm
Depth Resolution: ~10mm
Temporal Resolution: ~500 ms

Low Spatial, High Temporal Resolution,
Deep tissue monitors

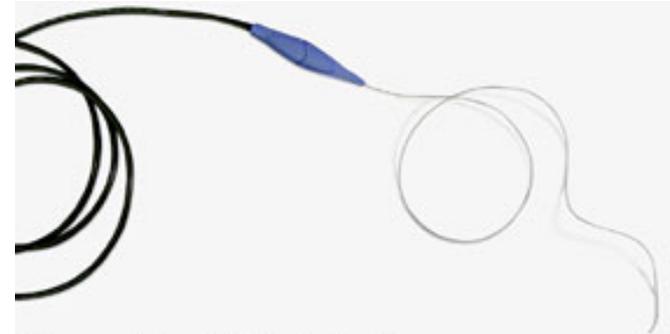
Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS)

measures: Blood oxygenation, Blood volume
Hemoglobin concentrations, Scattering

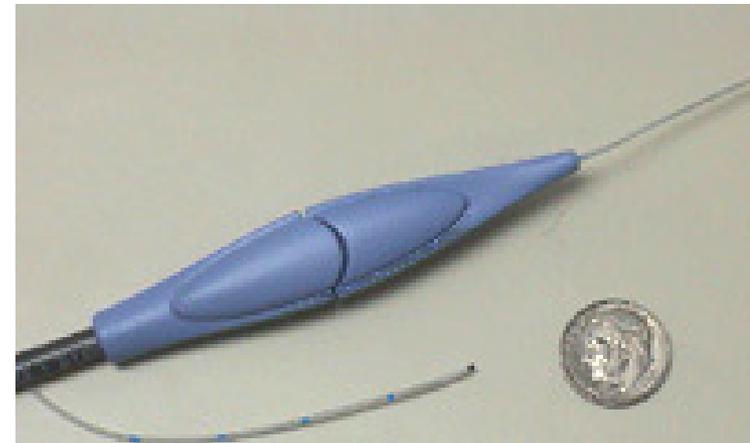
Diffuse Correlation Spectroscopy (DCS)

measures: Blood flow with no need to
any tracer...

Bowman perfusion monitor



The new Thermal Diffusion Probe shown with the umbilical cord compatible with the Bowman Perfusion Monitor.



The probe is shown in comparison to a dime. The new probe also includes a printed depth indicator.

REGULACIÓN DEL FSC

- Autorregulación
- Gasto cardiaco
- Metabólicos
 - $p\text{CO}_2$
 - $p\text{O}_2$
 - Hipotermia
 - Ca^{++} , adenosina, histamina, ON
- Neurogénicos (SN vegetativo)
- Reológicos

REGULACIÓN DEL FSC

AUTORREGULACIÓN

VOLUME 39

APRIL 1959

NUMBER 2

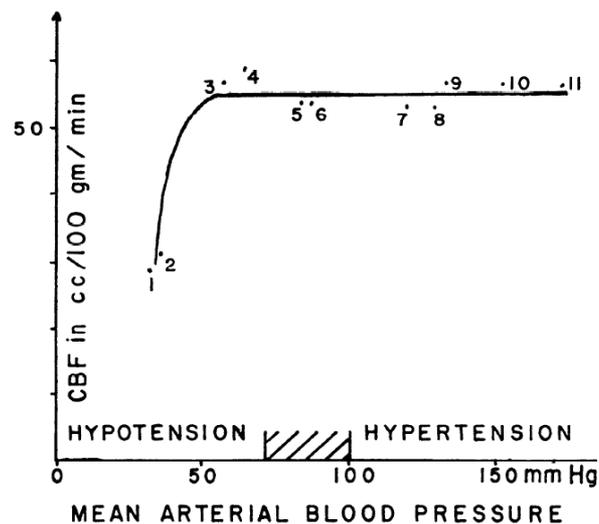
Cerebral Blood Flow and Oxygen Consumption in Man

NIELS A. LASSEN¹

April 1959

CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND OXYGEN UPTAKE

197



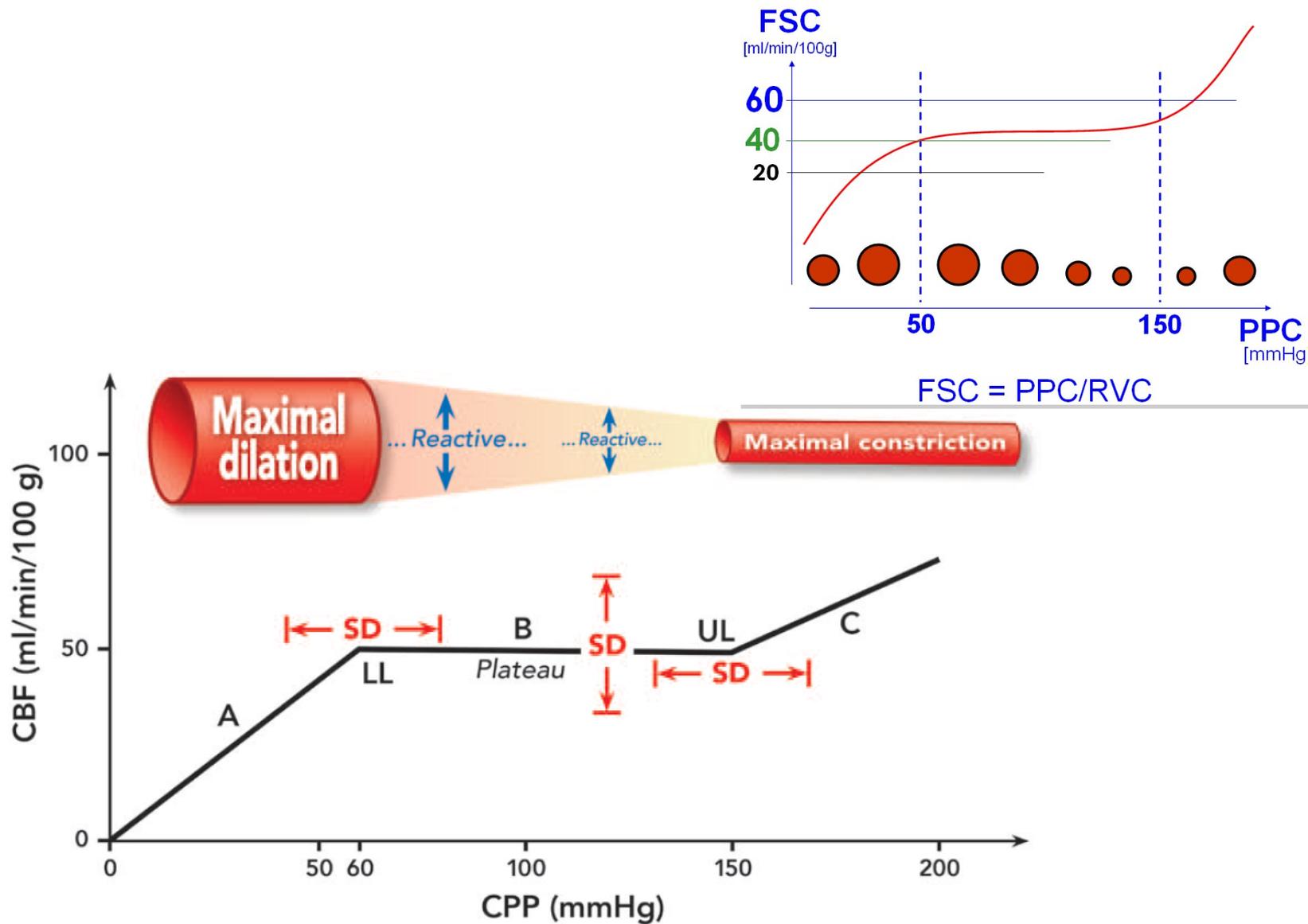
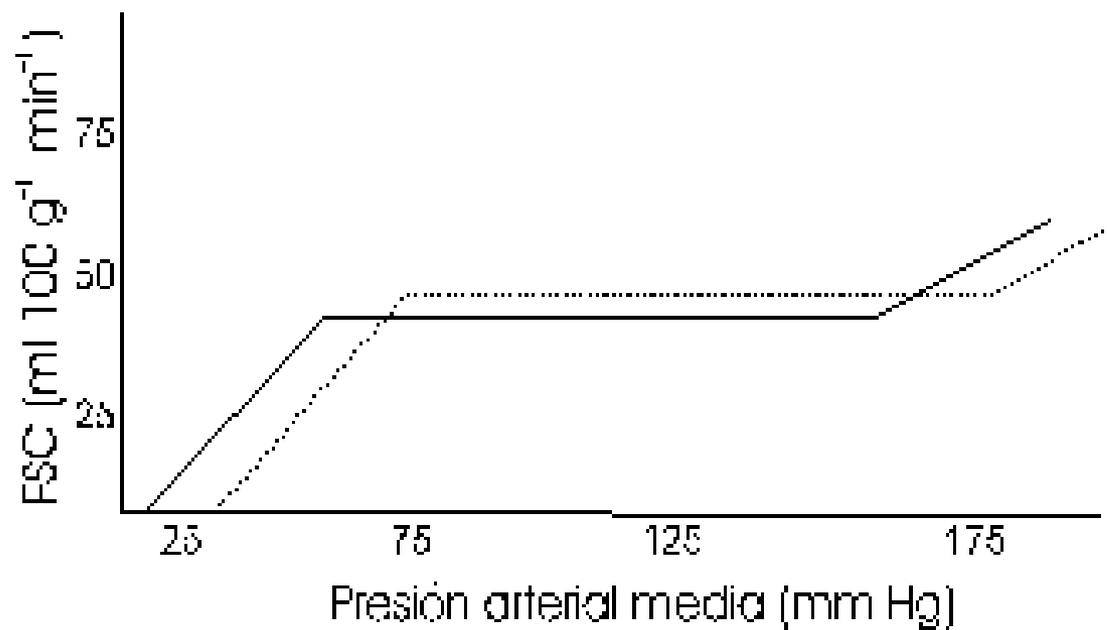


Fig. 1. Cerebral autoregulation is visualized as a correlation plot between cerebral blood flow (CBF) and cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP). CBF remains stable between the lower limit (LL) and the upper limit (UL) (portion B, plateau). CBF is pressure passive at the CPP range below the lower limit (portion A) and above the upper limit (portion C). This illustration uses a CPP of 60 mmHg as the lower limit, a CPP of 150 mmHg as the upper limit, and a CBF of 50 ml/min per 100g as the plateau. However, these regularly quoted numbers are not fixed; rather, they vary interindividually and intraindividually depending on a variety of factors. Therefore, we take a note of SD to emphasize that these parameters have a wide range of distribution. The cerebrovascular reactivity is also illustrated.

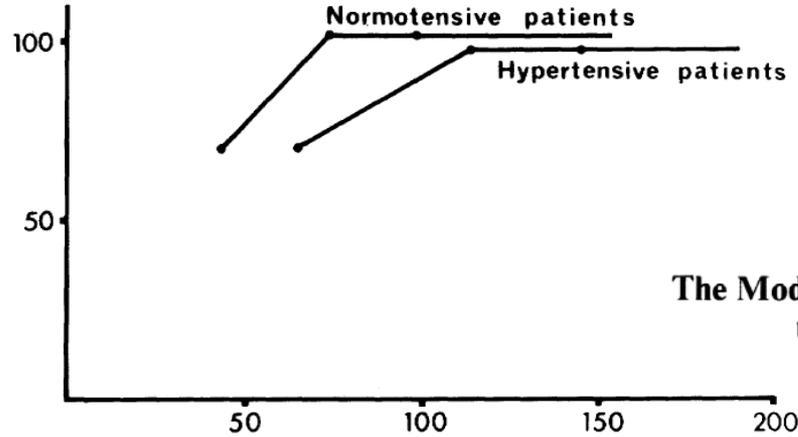
¿Y estos límites son siempre así?

Pacientes con HTA



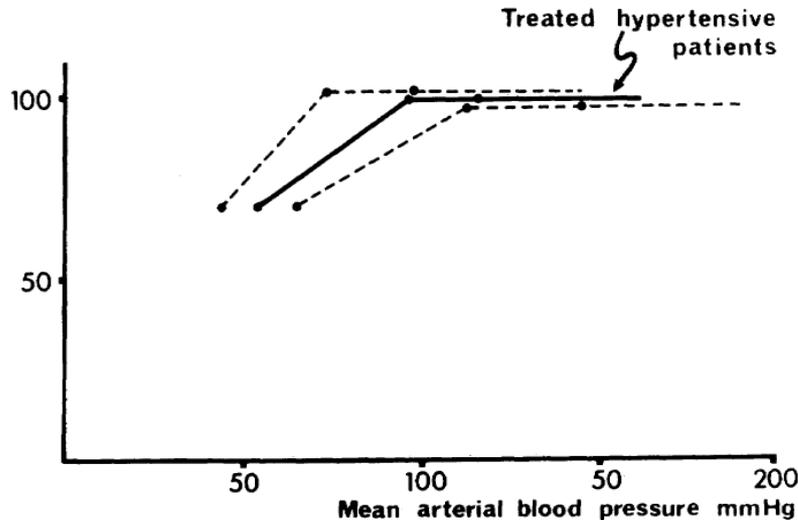
Pacientes con HTA

CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW percent of rest

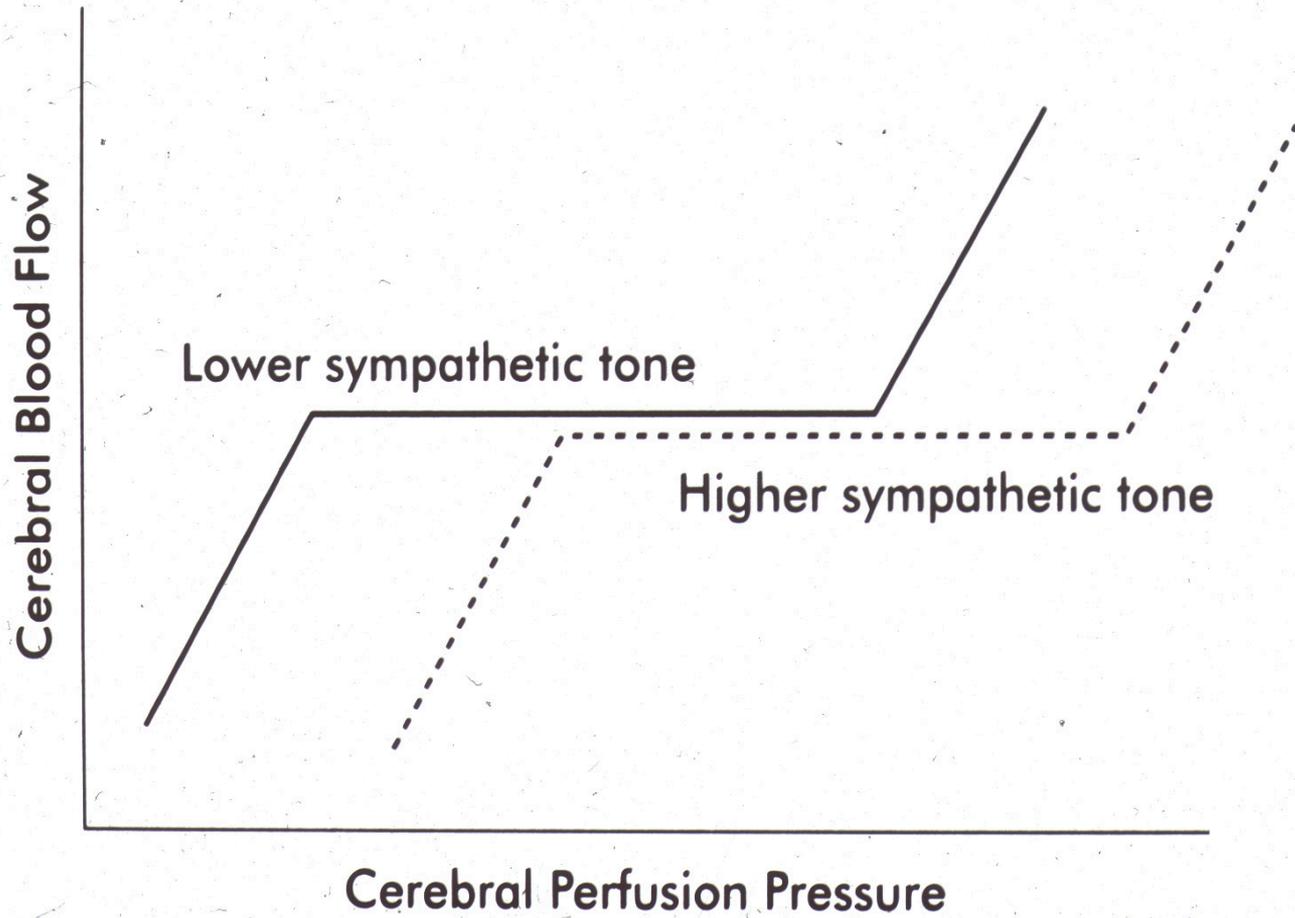


Autoregulation of Cerebral Blood Flow in Hypertensive Patients

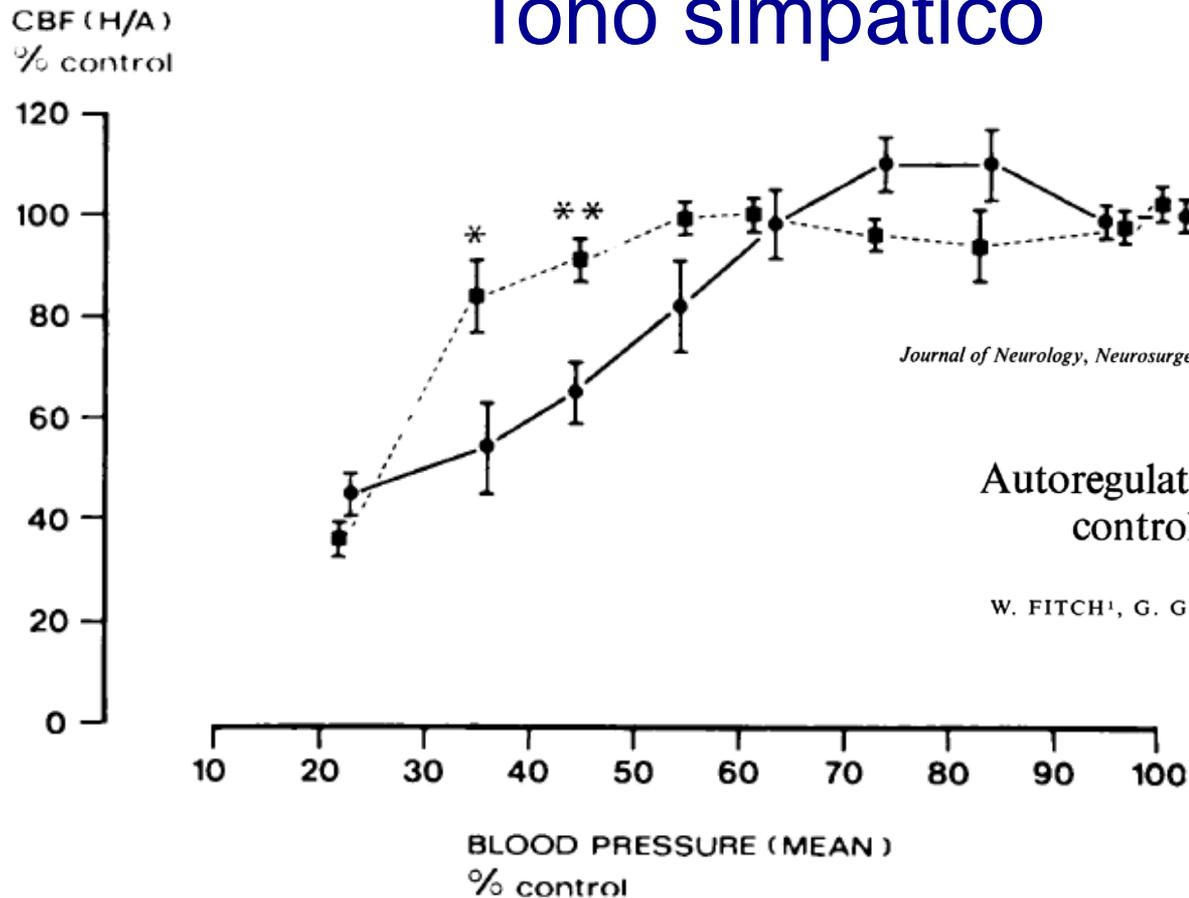
The Modifying Influence of Prolonged Antihypertensive Treatment on the Tolerance to Acute, Drug-induced Hypotension



Tono simpático



Tono simpático



Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry, 1976, 39, 1014-1022

Autoregulation of cerebral blood flow during controlled hypotension in baboons

W. FITCH¹, G. G. FERGUSON², D. SENGUPTA, J. GARIBI³, AND A. MURRAY HARPER

FIG. 2 *Effect of decreasing mean arterial pressure on mean cerebral blood flow in baboons subjected to haemorrhagic hypotension (●—●) and those subjected to drug-induced hypotension with halothane plus trimetaphan (■—■). Values shown are means ± SE. *P < 0.005. **P < 0.01.*

Límite inferior de la autorregulación

Predicting the Limits of Cerebral Autoregulation During Cardiopulmonary Bypass

Anesth Analg 2012;114(3):503-10

Brijen Joshi, MD,* Masahiro Ono, MD,† Charles Brown, MD,* Kenneth Brady, MD,‡
R. Blaine Easley, MD,§ Gayane Yenokyan, PhD,|| Rebecca F. Gottesman, MD, PhD,¶
and Charles W. Hogue, MD*

Predicting Blood Pressure Targets for CPB

DTC
NIRS

ICM+
software

En una cohorte de pacientes ancianos y pluripatológicos, el valor de la PAM encontrado como límite inferior de la autorregulación (LIA) durante BCP fue de 66 mm Hg.

Hubo mucha variabilidad en el LIA, con intervalo de predicción 95% entre 43 y 90 mm Hg

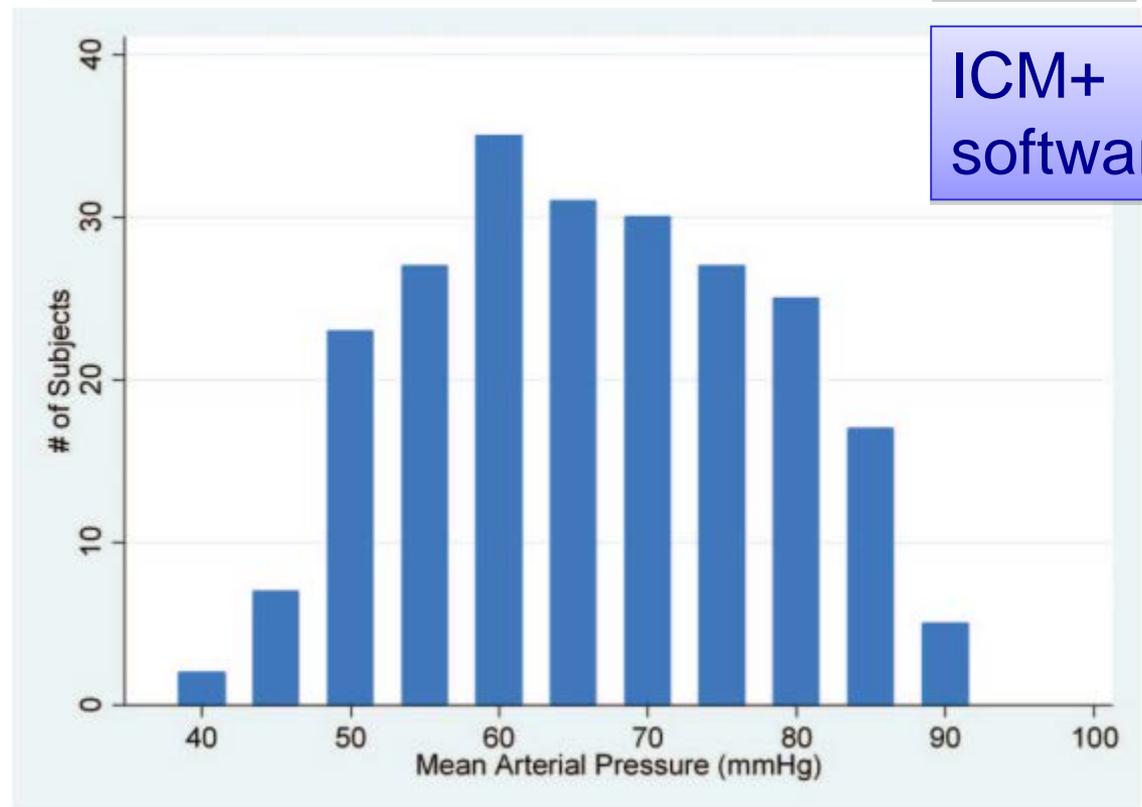


Figure 1. Number of subjects versus the mean arterial blood pressure at the lower limit of cerebral blood flow autoregulation during cardiopulmonary bypass based on the transcranial Doppler-determined mean velocity index.

Cómo medimos la autorregulación

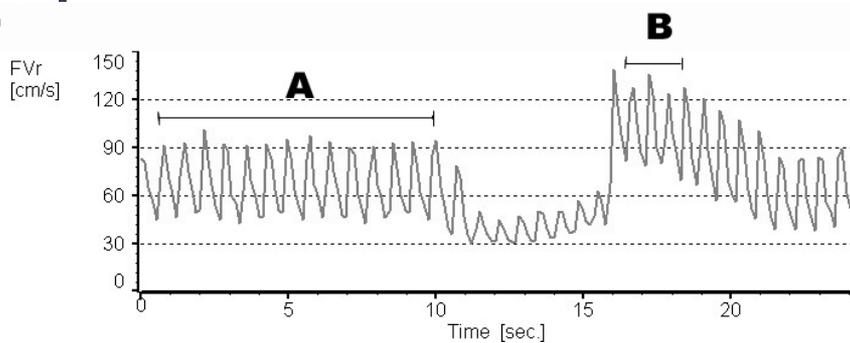
La autorregulación dinámica (dRoR) es más rápida que la estática y es sensible a los cambios en la presión del pulso.

La autorregulación estática (sRoR) es más lenta y se produce en respuesta a los cambios de la presión arterial media.

Pruebas:

Estimulación:

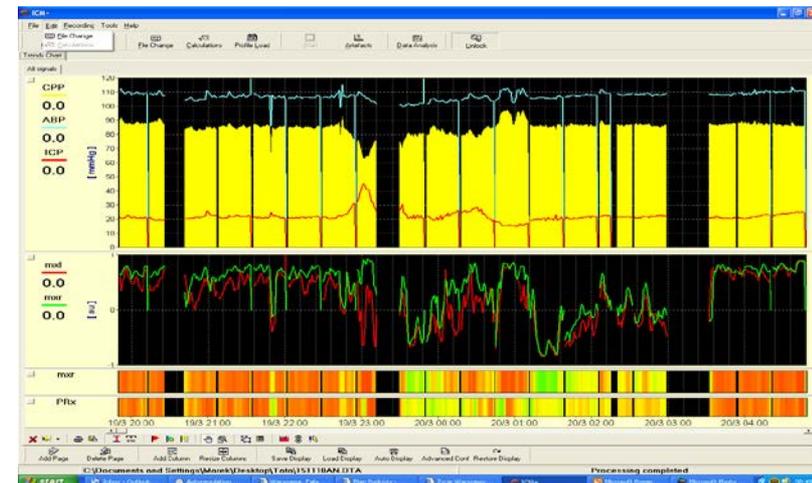
- Fármacos para incrementar la presión arterial
- "leg cuff release"
- "head down tilt"
- Disminuir la presión arterial
- Respirar lentamente
- Compresión transitoria carotídea



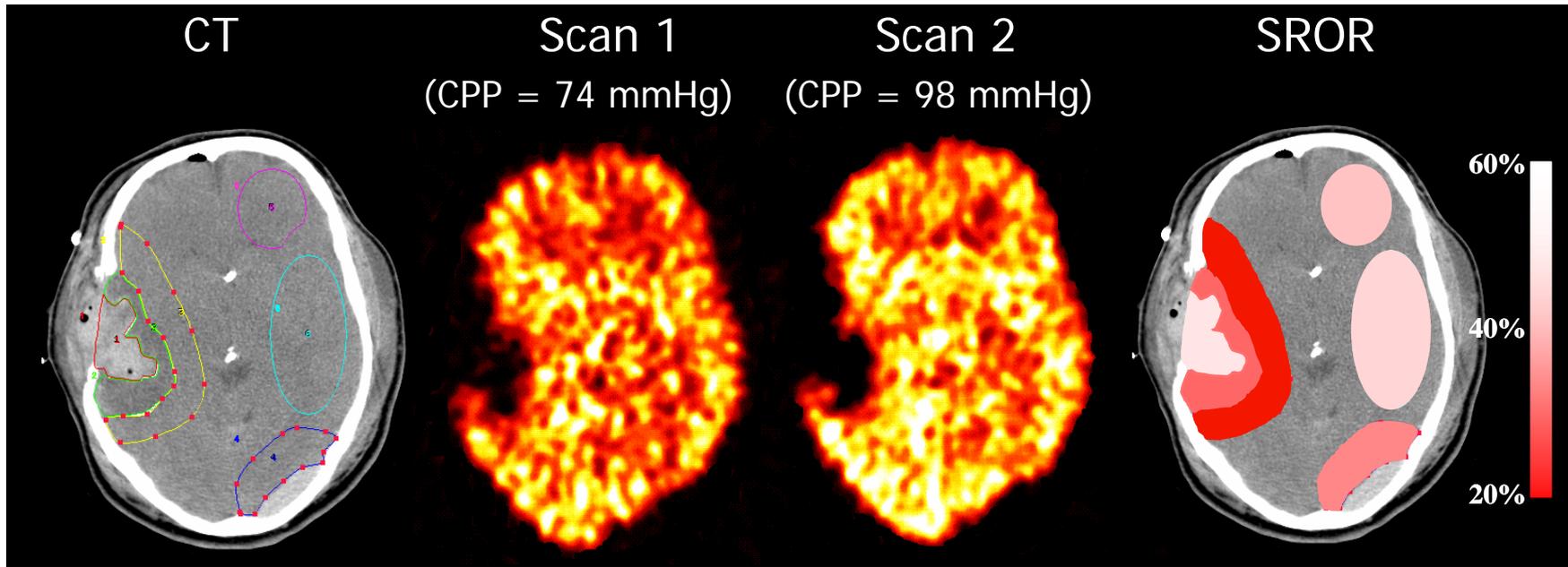
Monitorización:

Sin estimulación:

Ondas espontáneas de la presión arterial o la PPC



Autorregulación estática - PET



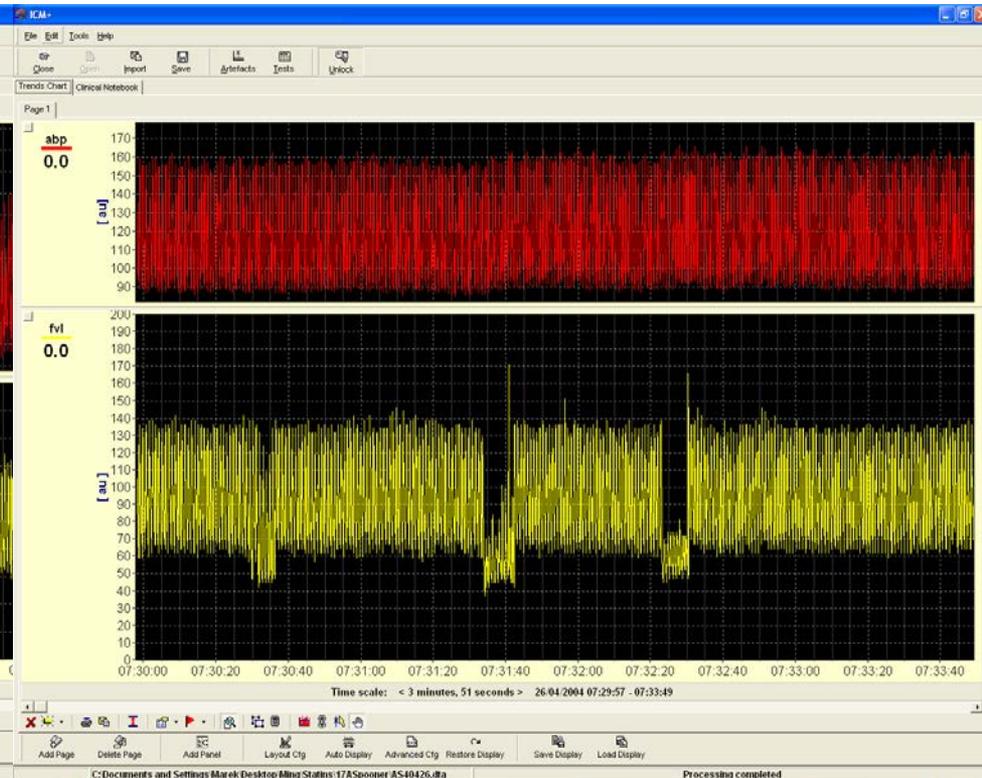
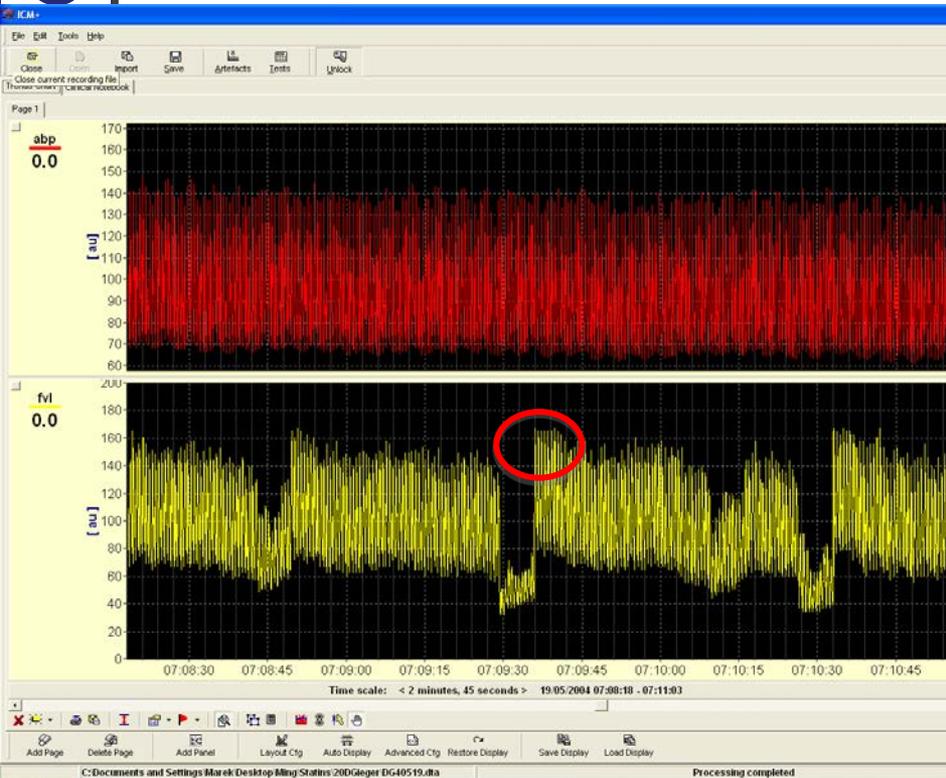
Steiner LA. Assessment of Cerebrovascular Autoregulation in Head-Injured Patients. A Validation Study. *Stroke*. 2003 34:2404-2409

Autorregulación dinámica - DTC

Test de Respuesta Hiperémica Transitoria

Autorregulación conservada

Autorregulación alterada



Smielewski P. Evaluation of transient hyperaemic response test in head injured patients. *J. Neurosurg* 1997; 86:773-778

REGULACIÓN DEL FSC

CO₂

→ Vasodilatador cerebral más potente

El VSC cambia 0,05 mL.100g⁻¹ por cada cambio de la pCO₂ en 1 mmHg

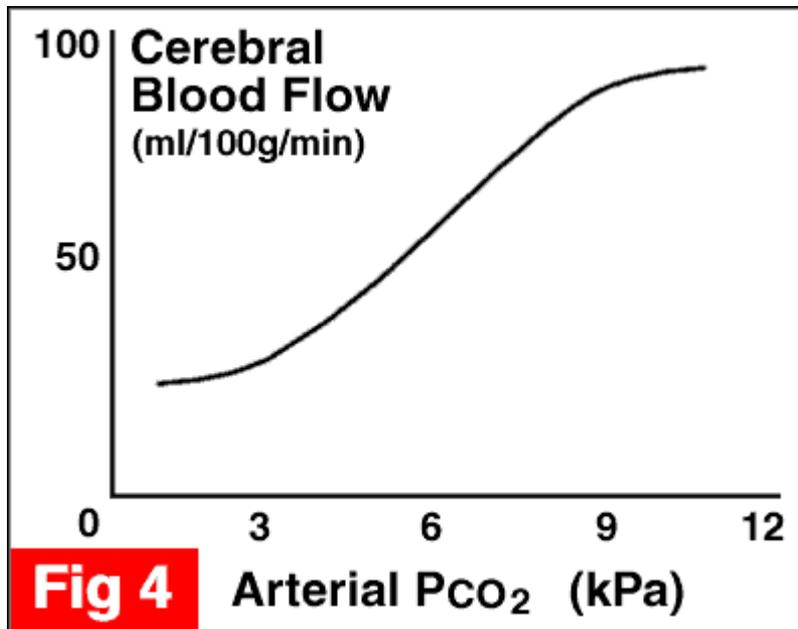
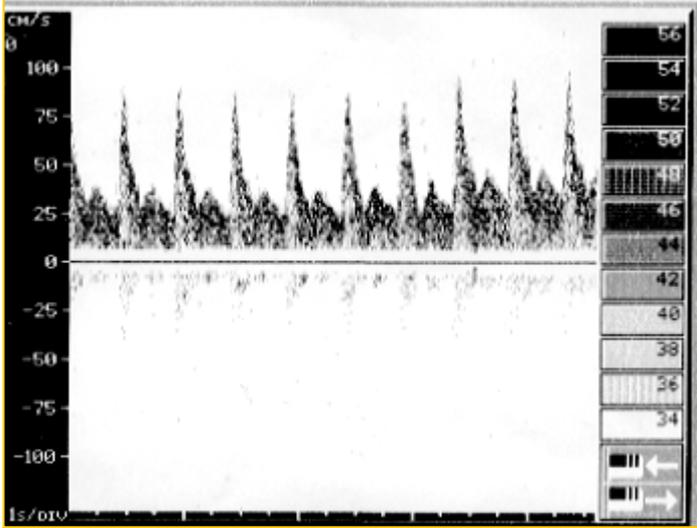
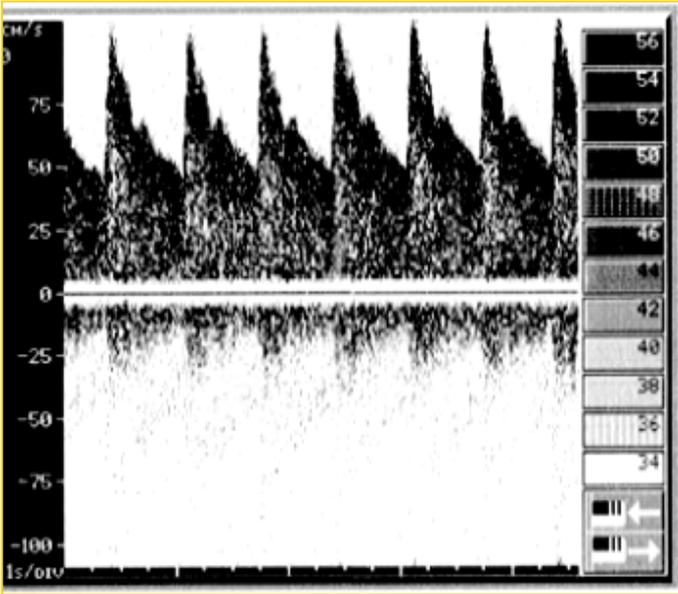


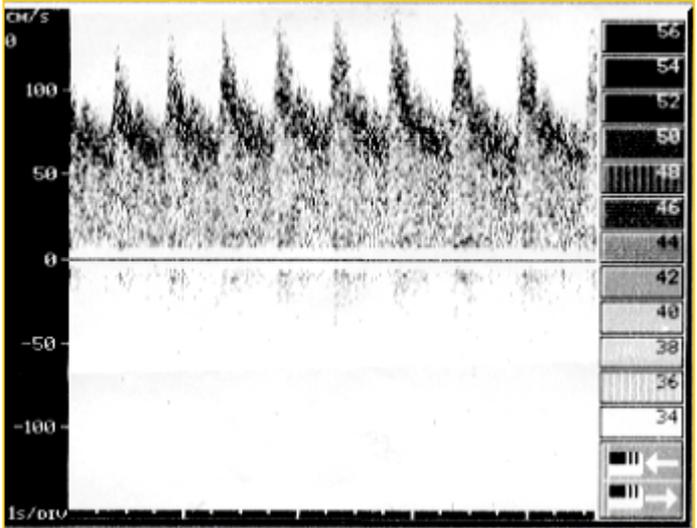
Fig 4

Arterial Pco₂ (kPa)

HIPOCAPNIA



HIPERCAPNIA

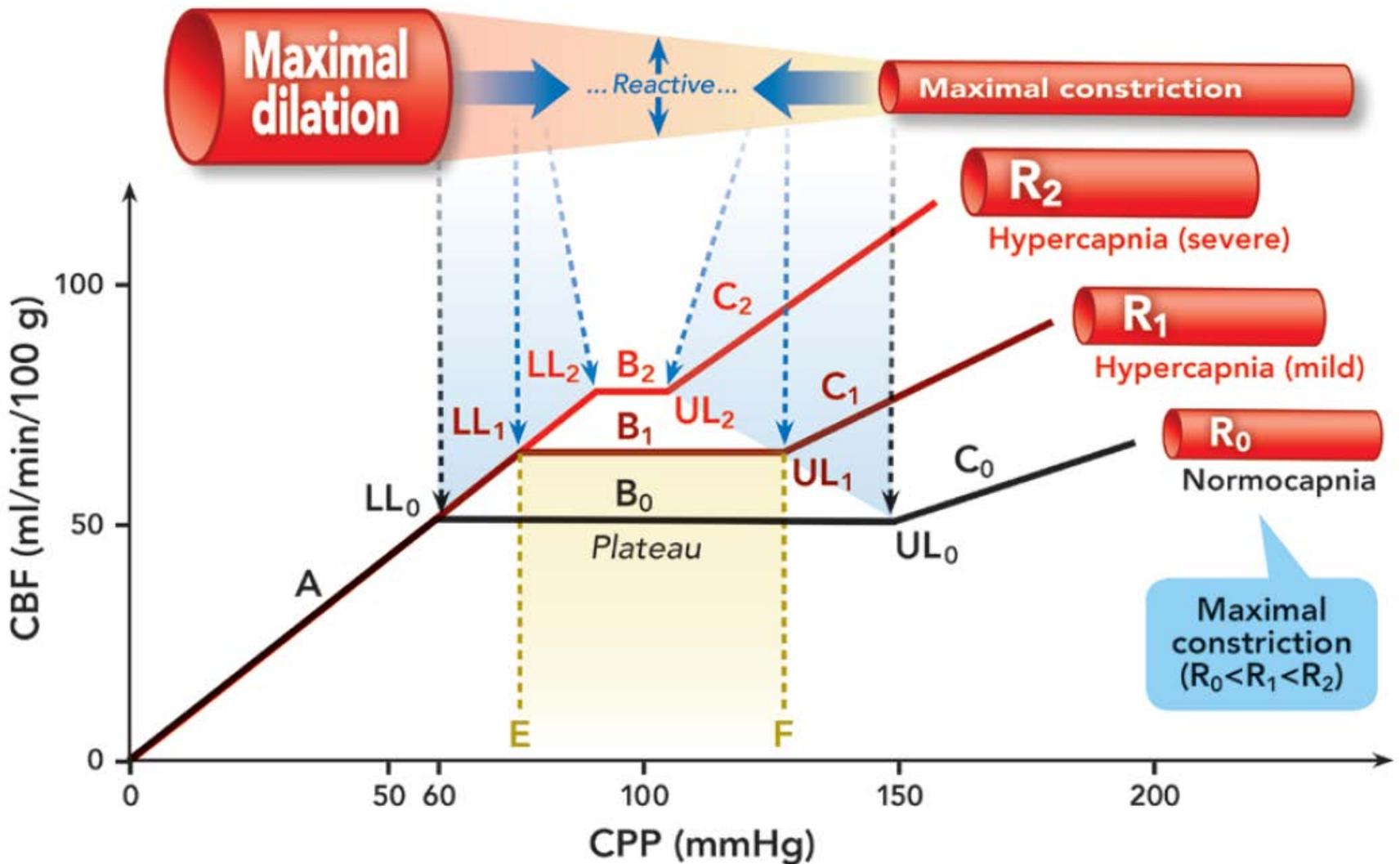


Regulation of Cerebral Autoregulation by Carbon Dioxide

Anesthesiology 2015; 122:196-205

Lingzhong Meng, M.D., Adrian W. Gelb, M.B.Ch.B.

Fisiología del SNC



CO₂

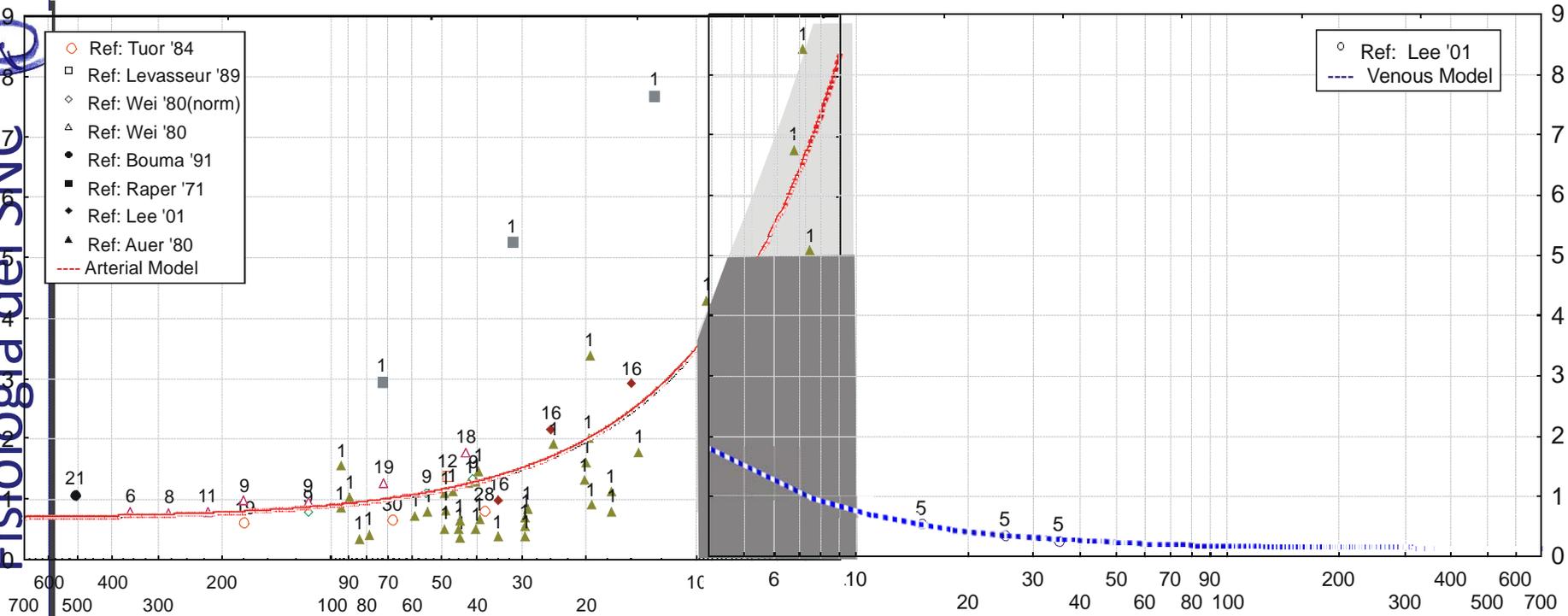
Fisiología del SNC

$$R_{\text{arterial}}(D) = \exp((3.57)-(1.1) \cdot \log(D)) + (.68) \quad [\%/\text{mmHgCO}_2]$$

$$R_{\text{venous}}(D) = 0.20 \cdot R_{\text{arterial}}(D) \quad [\%/\text{mmHgCO}_2]$$

- Ref: Tuor '84
- Ref: Levasseur '89
- ◇ Ref: Wei '80(norm)
- △ Ref: Wei '80
- Ref: Bouma '91
- Ref: Raper '71
- ◆ Ref: Lee '01
- ▲ Ref: Auer '80
- - - Arterial Model

- Ref: Lee '01
- - - Venous Model



ArteryS ArterioleL ArterioleS Capillary Venules VenuleL VeinS

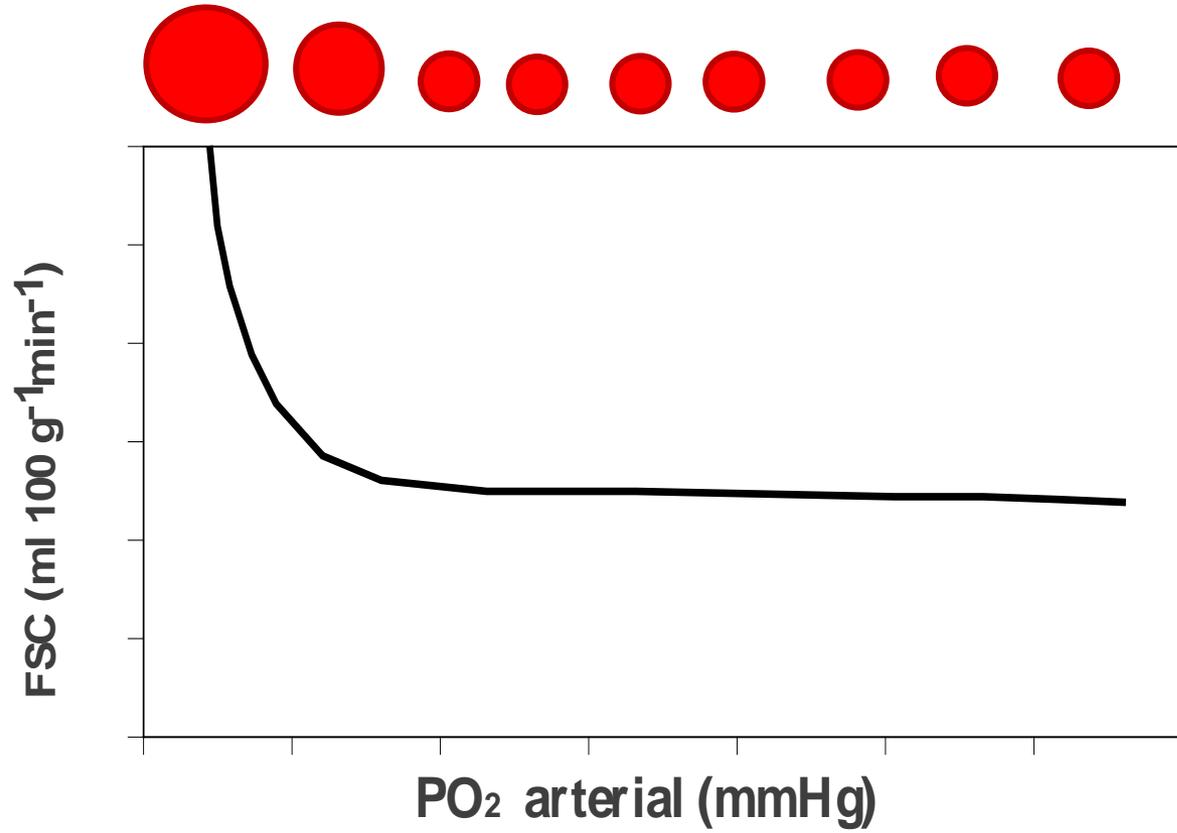


Thanks to Dr. S.Piechnik

REGULACIÓN DEL FSC

O₂

Fisiología del SNC



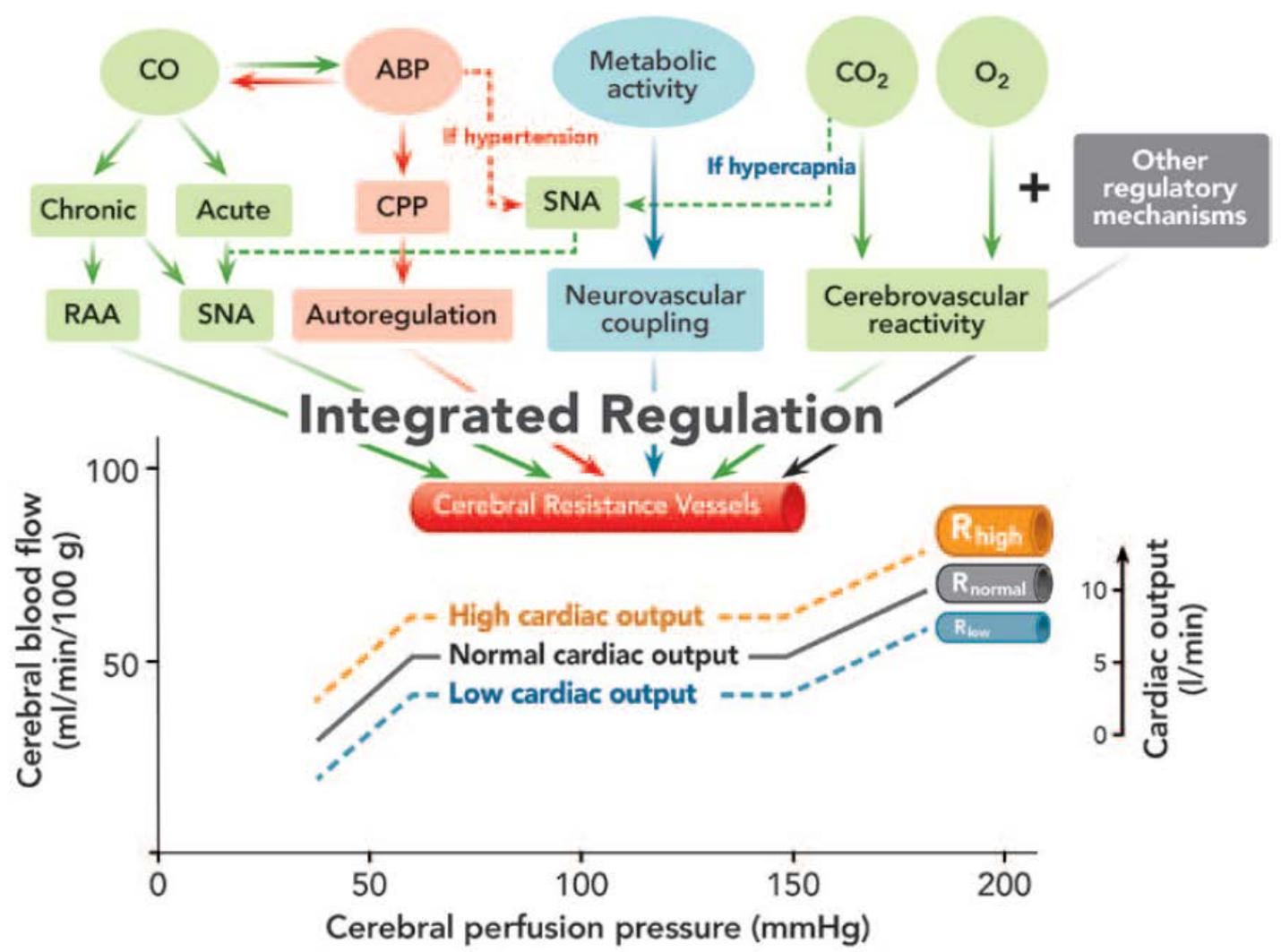
REGULACIÓN DEL FSC

Gasto cardíaco

The Integrated Regulation of Brain Perfusion in Adult Humans

Lingzhong Meng, M.D., Wugang Hou, M.D., Ph.D., Jason Chui, M.B.Ch.B., Ruquan Han, M.D.,
Adrian W. Gelb, M.B.Ch.B.

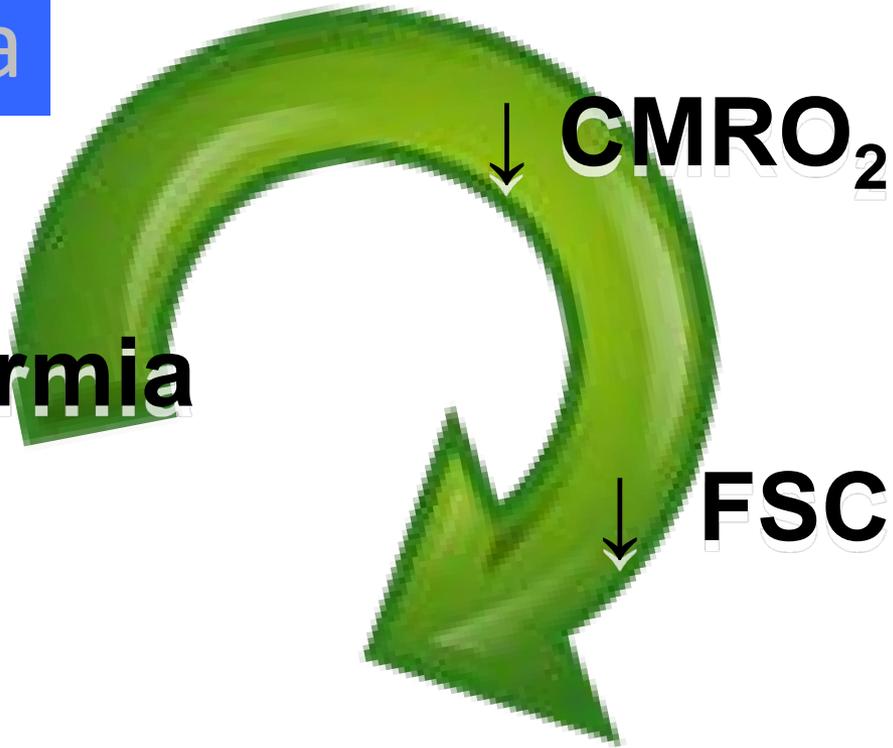
Fisiología del SNC



REGULACIÓN DEL FSC

hipotermia

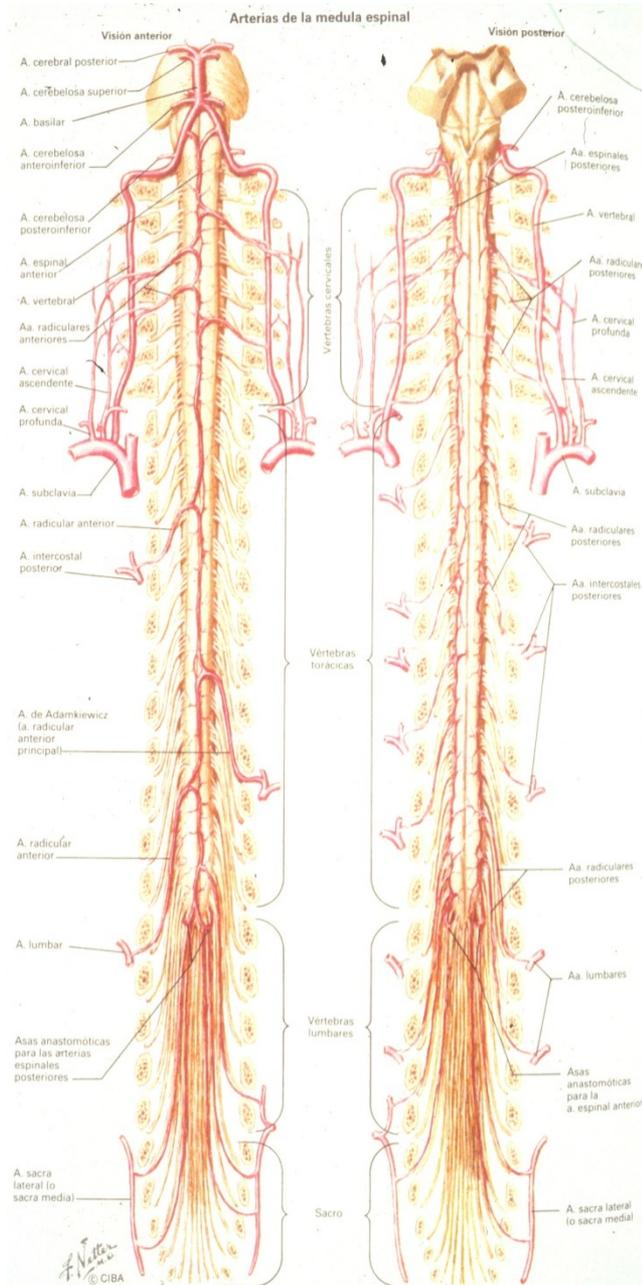
Hipotermia



Bypass cardiopulmonar

Isquemia cerebral global (PCR)

HTIC refractaria



FLUJO SANGUÍNEO DE LA MÉDULA ESPINAL

- Valoración difícil
- Variaciones regionales: *cervical y lumbar >40% que torácico (menor cantidad de sustancia gris)*
- Autorregulación
- Respuesta a $p\text{CO}_2$ y T^a

EN PREANESTESIA:

- ¿Es hipertenso?
- ¿A qué tensión suele estar?
- Escribirlo en el informe

EN QUIRÓFANO:

- Con las 2 mediciones de la sala + a la llegada al quirófano:
CALCULAR LA MEDIA
- $PAM = (2 \cdot PAD + PAS) / 3$
- **TRATAR PRECOZMENTE VARIACIONES DEL 10-15%**



ACTIVIDAD METABÓLICA CEREBRAL



Fisiología del SNC

Transmisión sináptica



Metabolismo basal

Oxígeno Glucosa

En condiciones normales, el aporte de oxígeno es paralelo al gasto de energía.

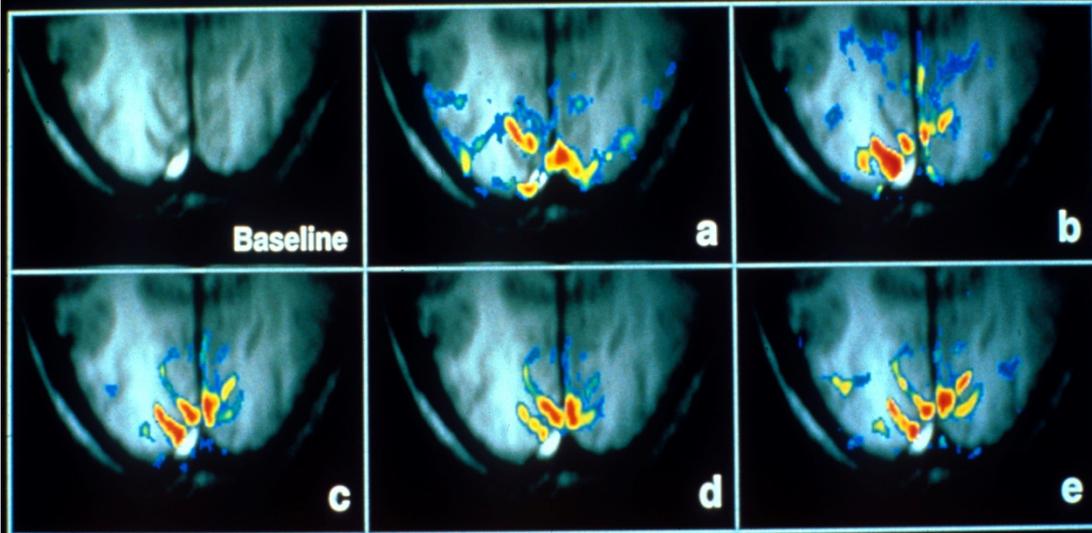
- GLOBAL

- REGIONAL

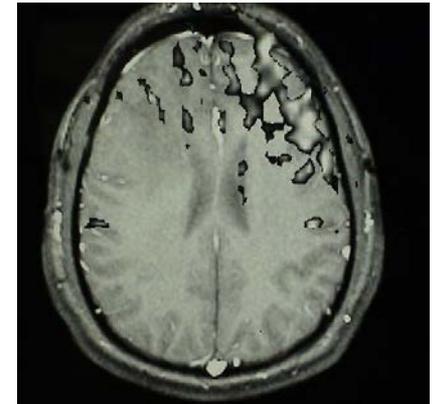
- *Condiciones patológicas: epilepsia, coma*

**ACOPLAMIENTO
NEUROVASCULAR**

Visual Stimulation (Initial time course)

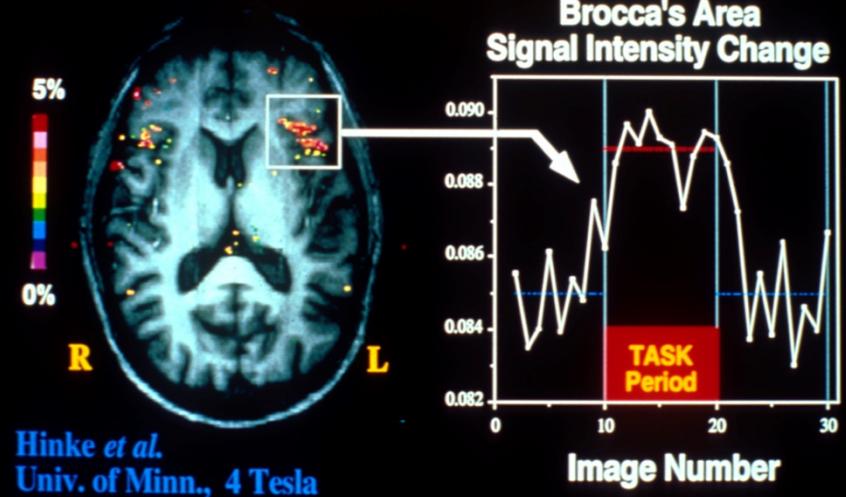


4 TESLA ; University of Minnesota / AT&T; Menon et al



RNM funcional

Silent Word Generation



ACTIVIDAD METABÓLICA CEREBRAL

Acoplamiento *Consumo ATP / O₂ – Aporte de O₂*

CMRO₂ consumo metabólico regional de O₂

3-3,8 mL/100g/min

$$\text{CMRO}_2 = (\text{FSC} \cdot \text{CaO}_2) - (\text{FSC} \cdot \text{CjvO}_2)$$

$$\text{CMRO}_2 = \text{FSC} \cdot (\text{CaO}_2 - \text{CjvO}_2)$$



$$\text{AjVDO}_2 = 7 \text{ mL O}_2 / 100 \text{ mL sangre}$$

Medida de Acoplamiento Metabolismo / Flujo

$$\text{AjVDO}_2 = \text{CMRO}_2 / \text{FSC}$$

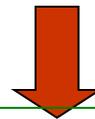
ACTIVIDAD METABÓLICA CEREBRAL

Diferencia arteriovenosa de O_2

$$A_jVDO_2 = (CaO_2 - C_{jv}O_2)$$

$$\text{Contenido } O_2 = (Hb \cdot 1,39 \cdot \text{Sat } O_2) + (0,003 \cdot pO_2)$$

$$A_jVDO_2 = (Hb \cdot 1,39 \cdot \text{Sat } O_2) + (0,003 \cdot pO_2) \text{ ART} - (Hb \cdot 1,39 \cdot S_{jv} O_2) + (0,003 \cdot pO_2) \text{ YUG}$$



A_jVDO_2 inversamente relacionado $S_{jv}O_2$

75%

Aporte
excesivo

60-70%

Normal

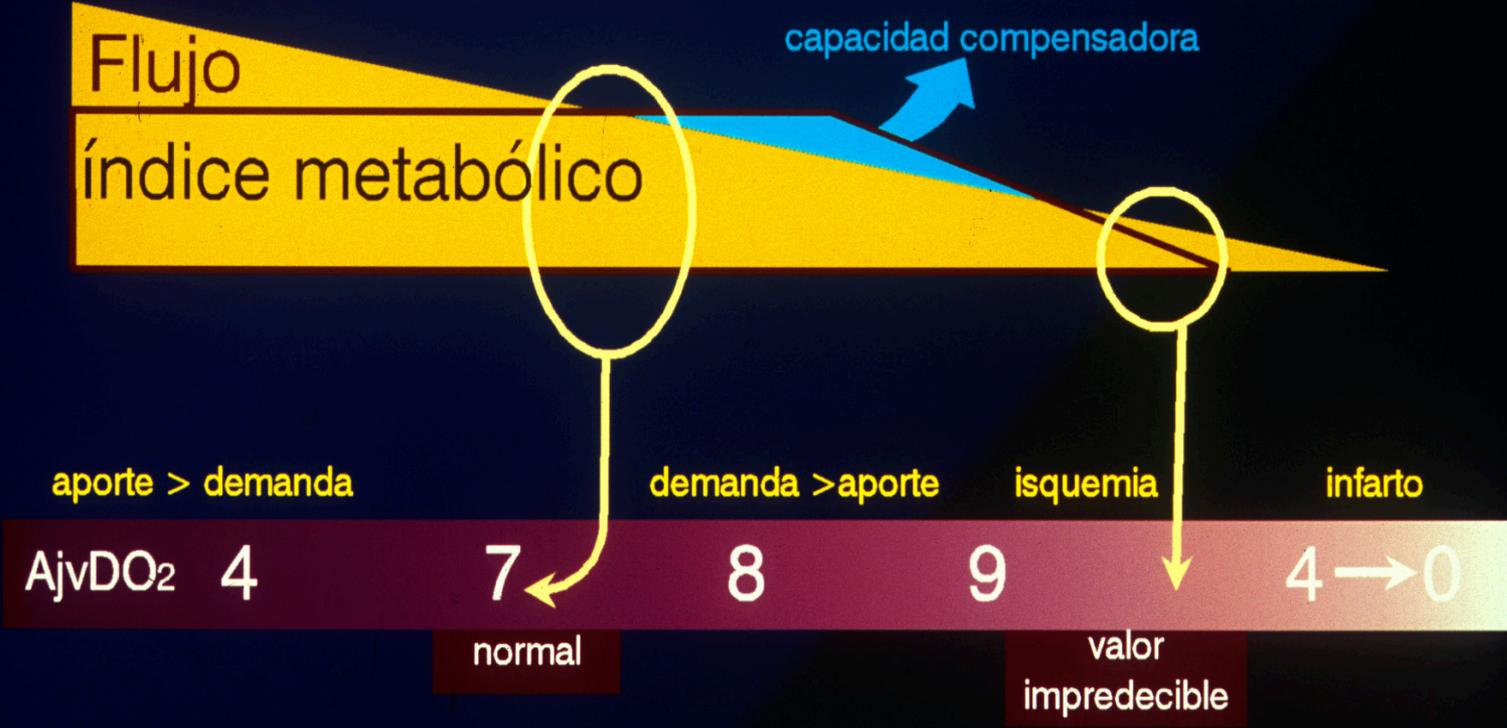
< 55%

Hipoperfusión
compensada

<50%

Isquemia
global

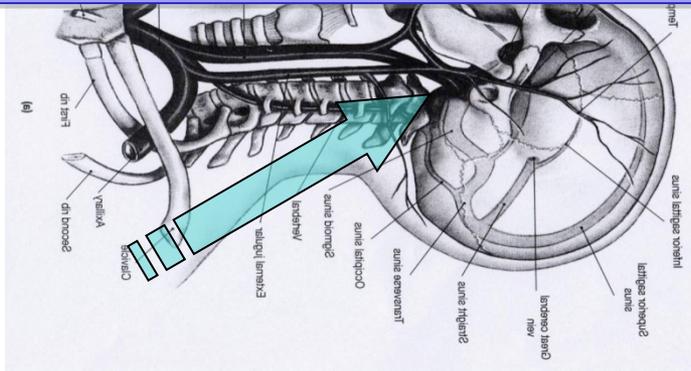
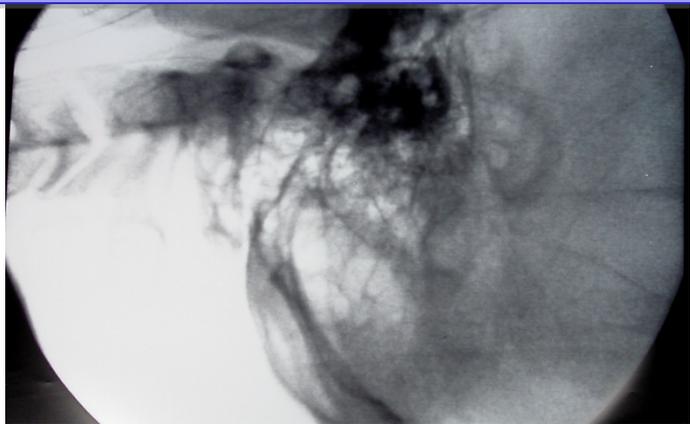
Actividad metabólica cerebral



$SvjO_2$



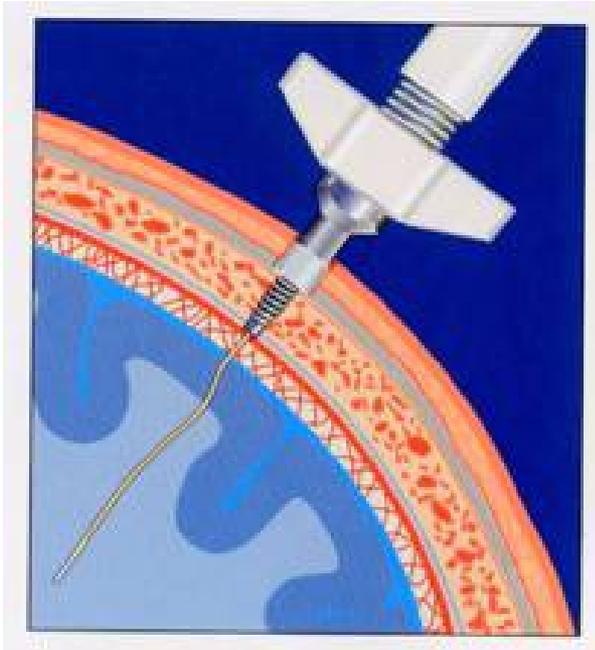
GLOBAL



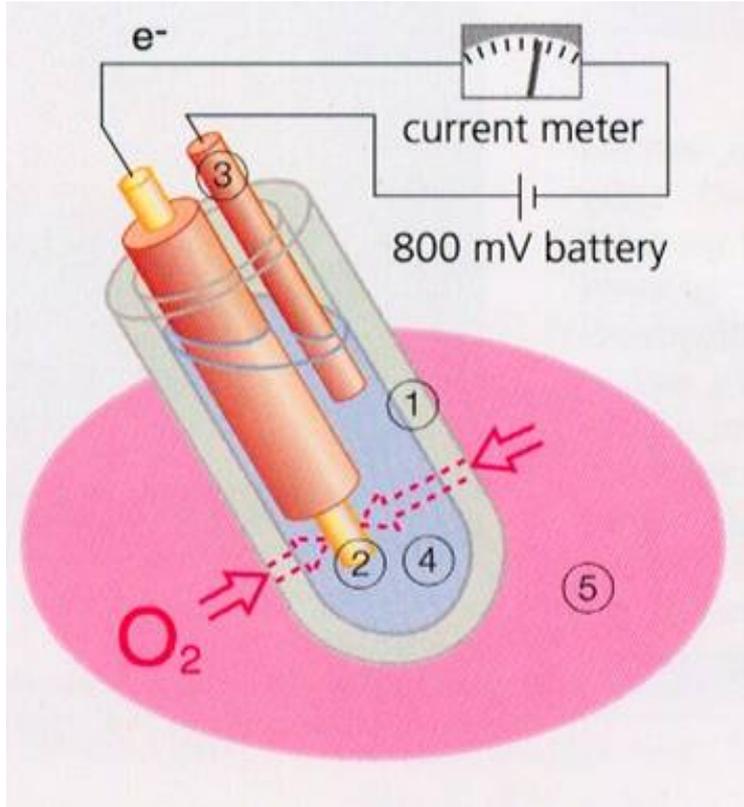
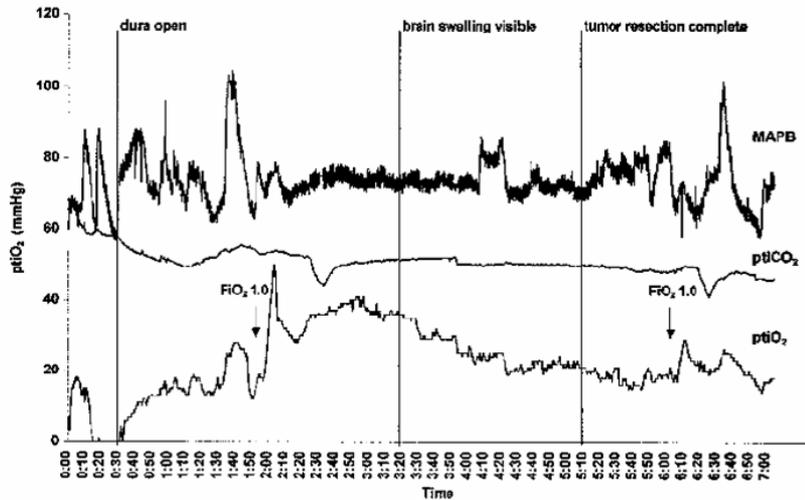
Fisiología del SNC



Fisiología del SNC



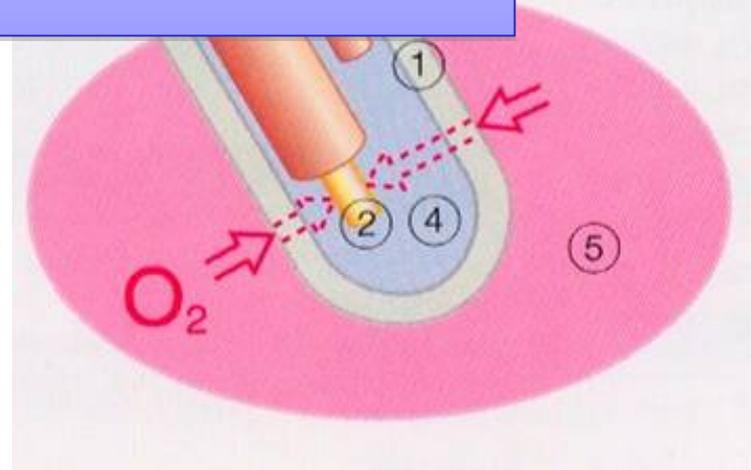
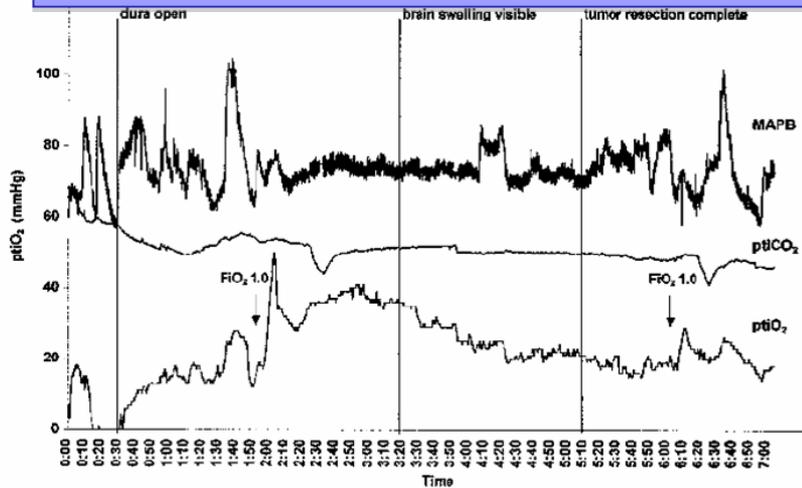
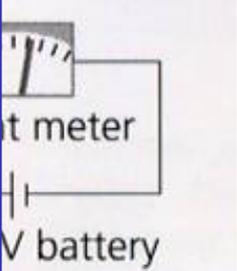
PtIO₂



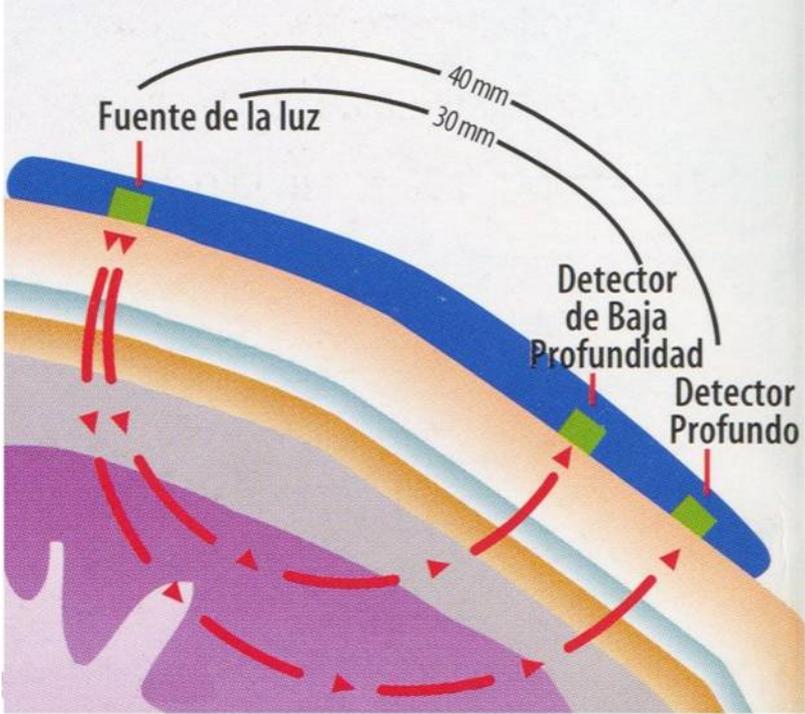


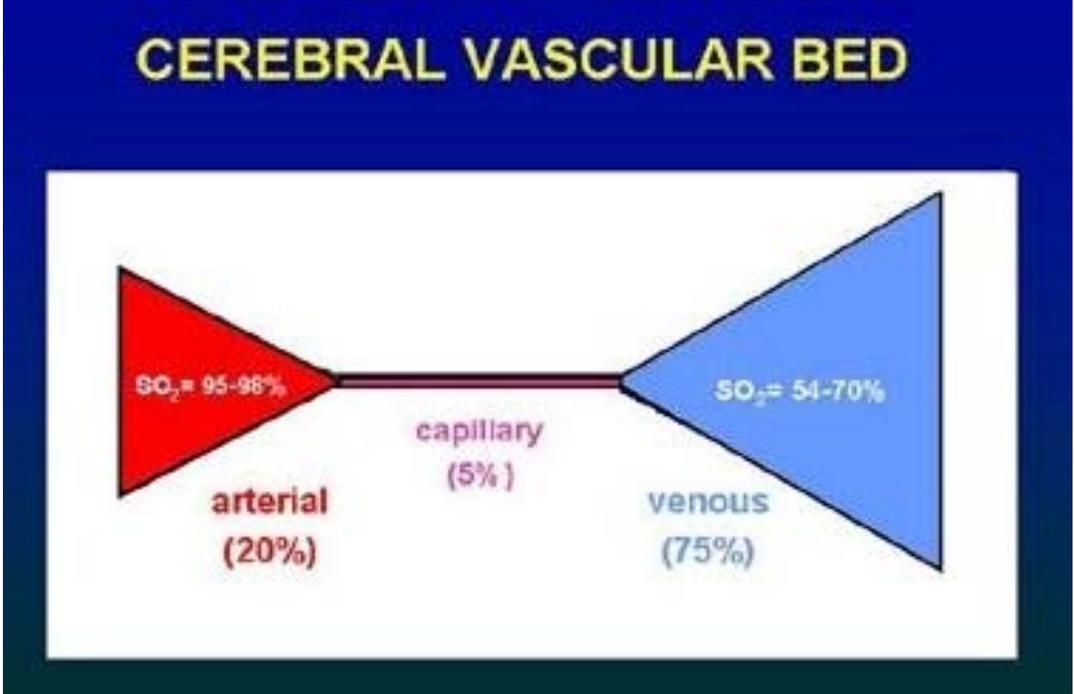
PtiO₂

LOCAL



SrO_2
(NIRS)

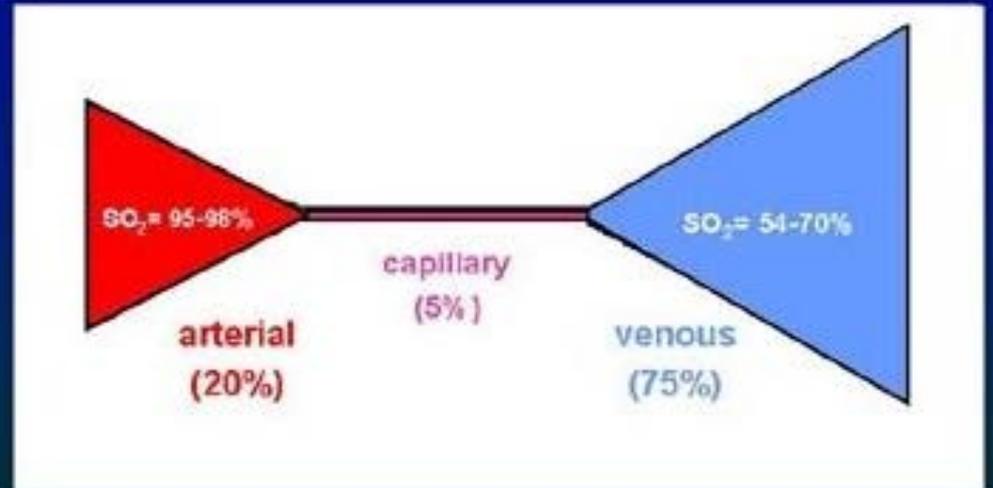




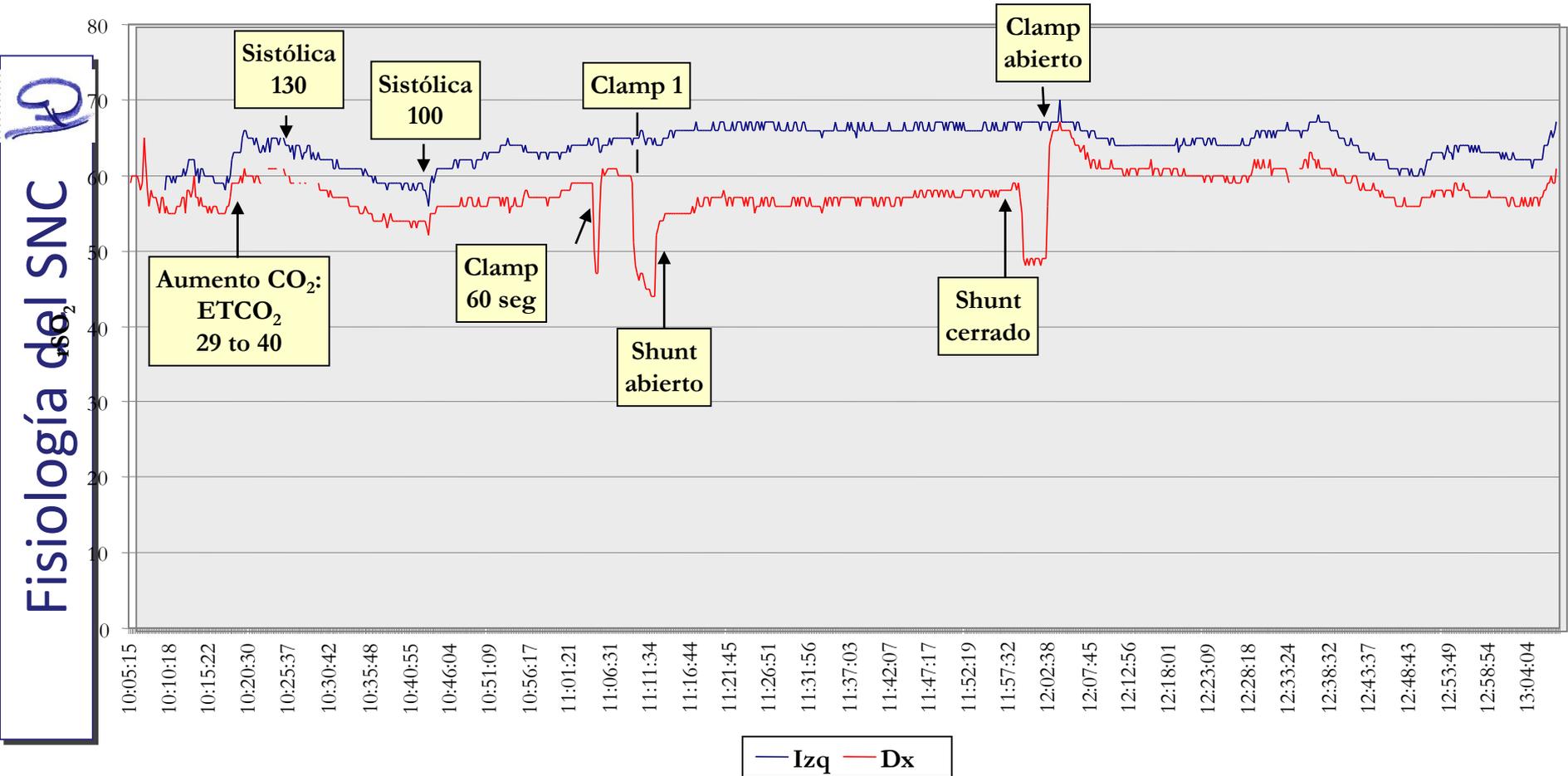
SrO₂
(NIRS)



REGIONAL



CLINICA – ENDARTERECTOMIA CAROTIDEA SIN COMPLICACIONES



MONITORIZACIÓN FSC Y METABOLISMO

- DTC *doppler transcraneal*
- SvjO₂ *catéter golfo yugular*
- PtiO₂
- SrO₂ *NIRS*

MONITORIZACIÓN FSC Y METABOLISMO

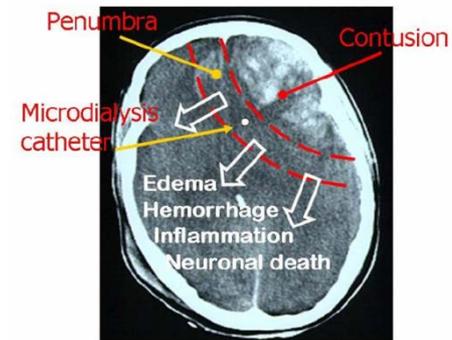
- DTC
- $SvjO_2$
- $PtiO_2$
- SrO_2 (NIRS)

- Microdiálisis
- Potenciales evocados SS y motores

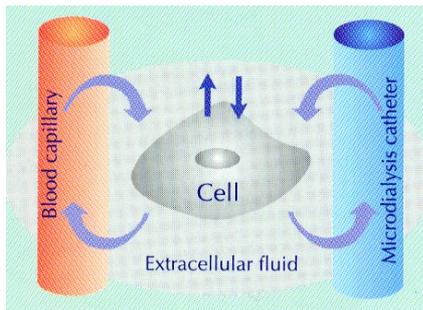
Microdiálisis

Medición de sustancias del líquido **extracelular**:

- **metabolismo glucosa**
- Glutamato/Aspartato
- iones
- Aminoácidos
- Hipoxantina, Adenosina

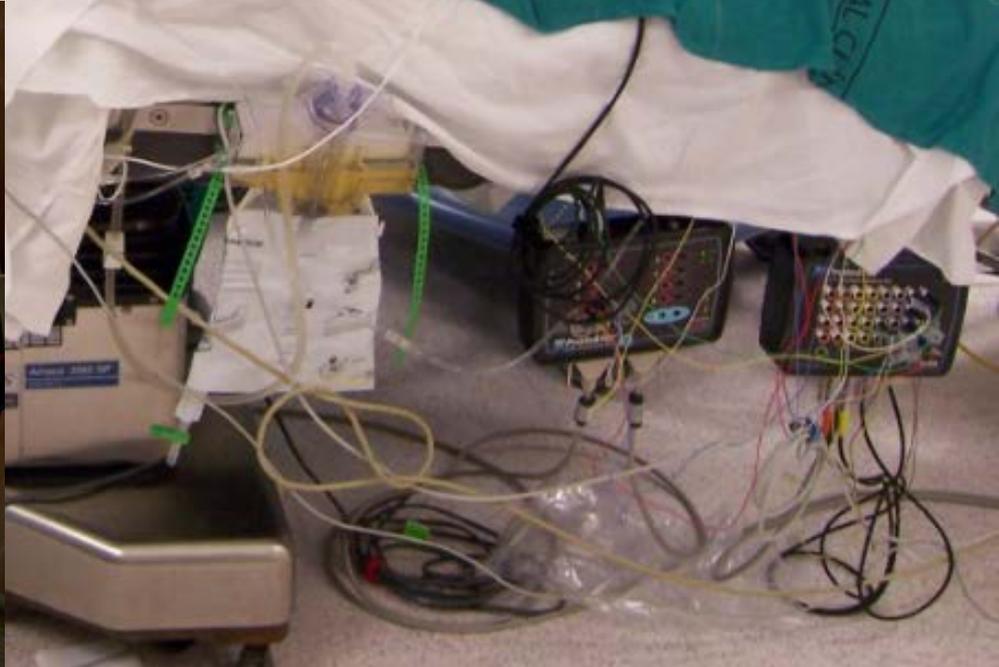
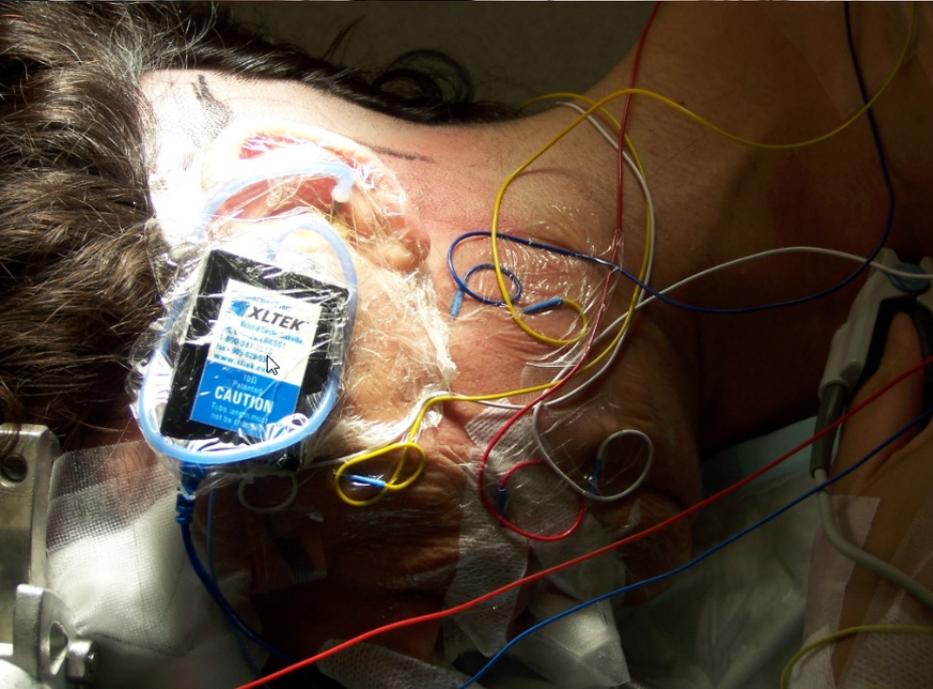


Método invasivo (trépano)



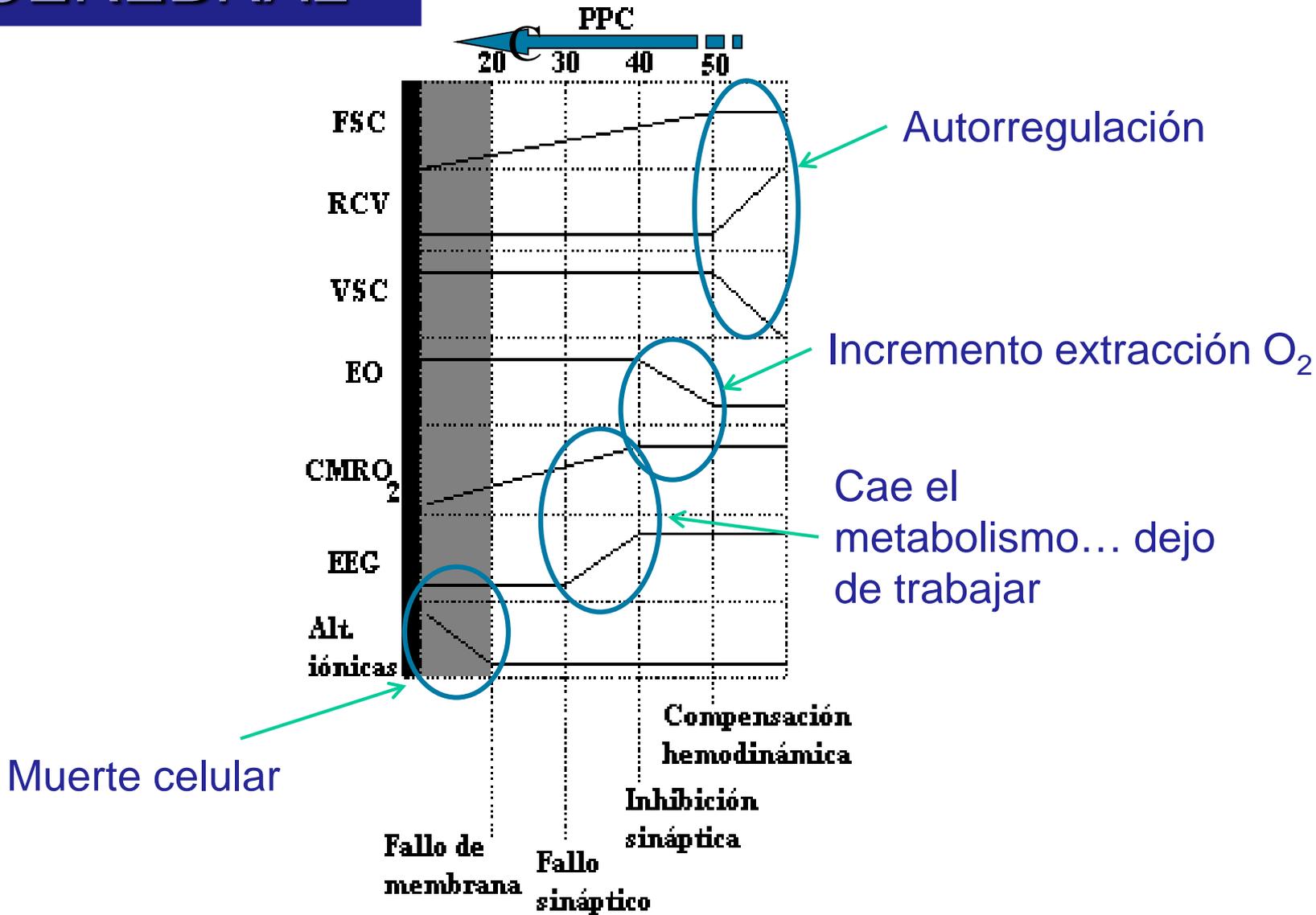
Potenciales evocados

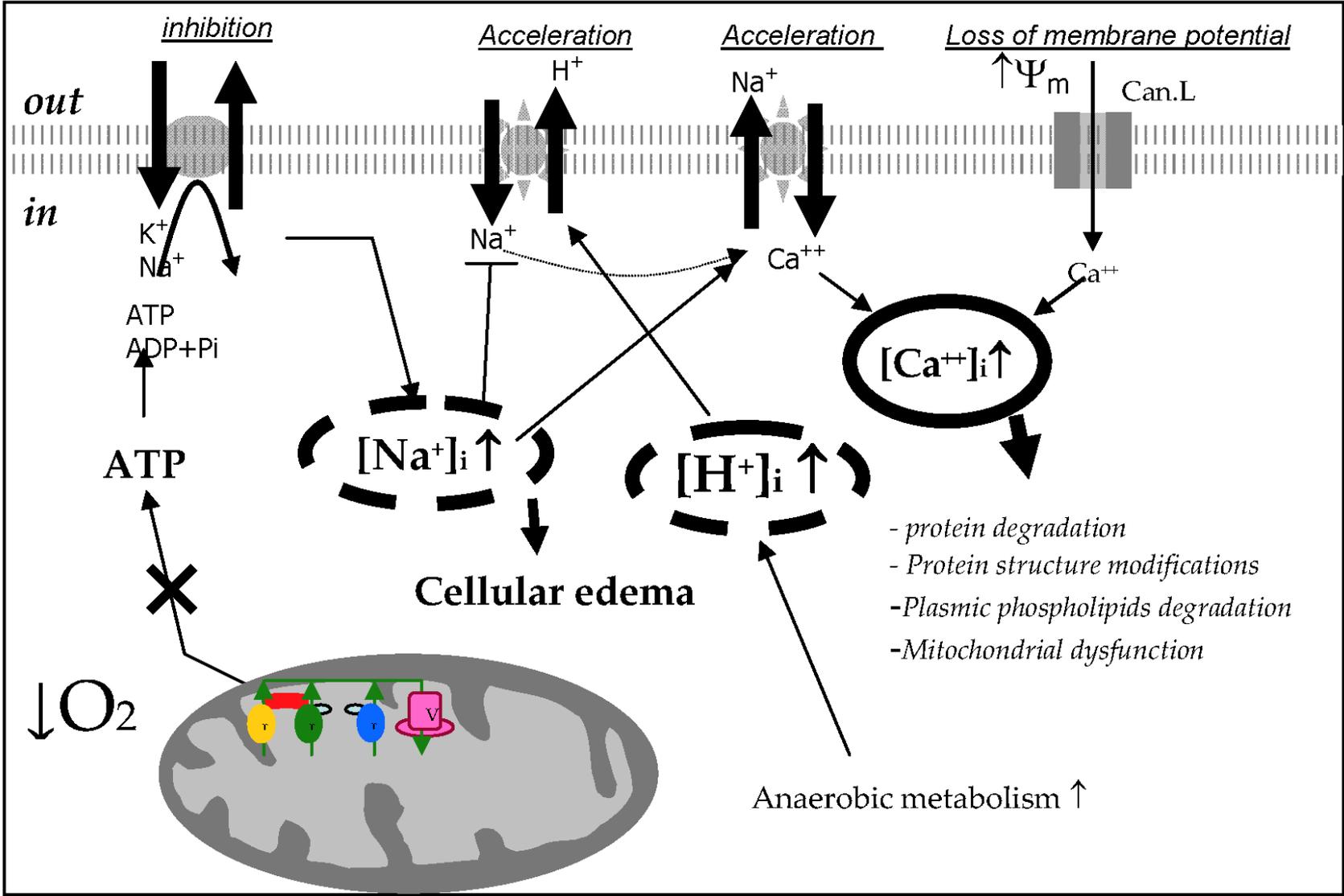
- Integridad global (UCI, muerte encefálica)
- Monitorización en quirófano de integridad local (resección tumores, clipaje aneurismas, instrumentación vertebral)
- Motores, pares craneales, sensitivos (SS, visuales, auditivos...)

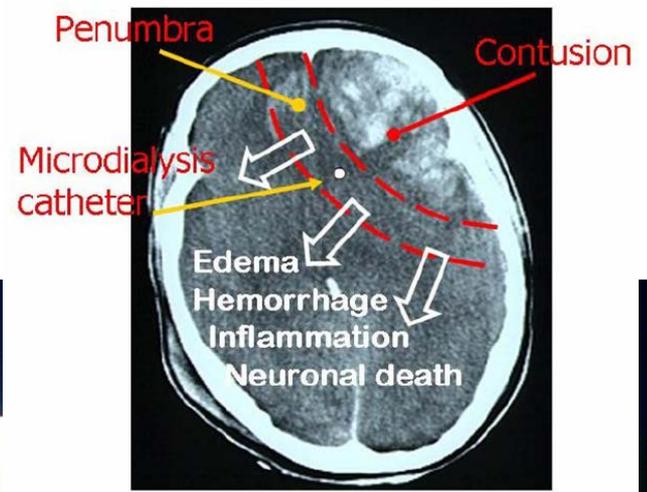
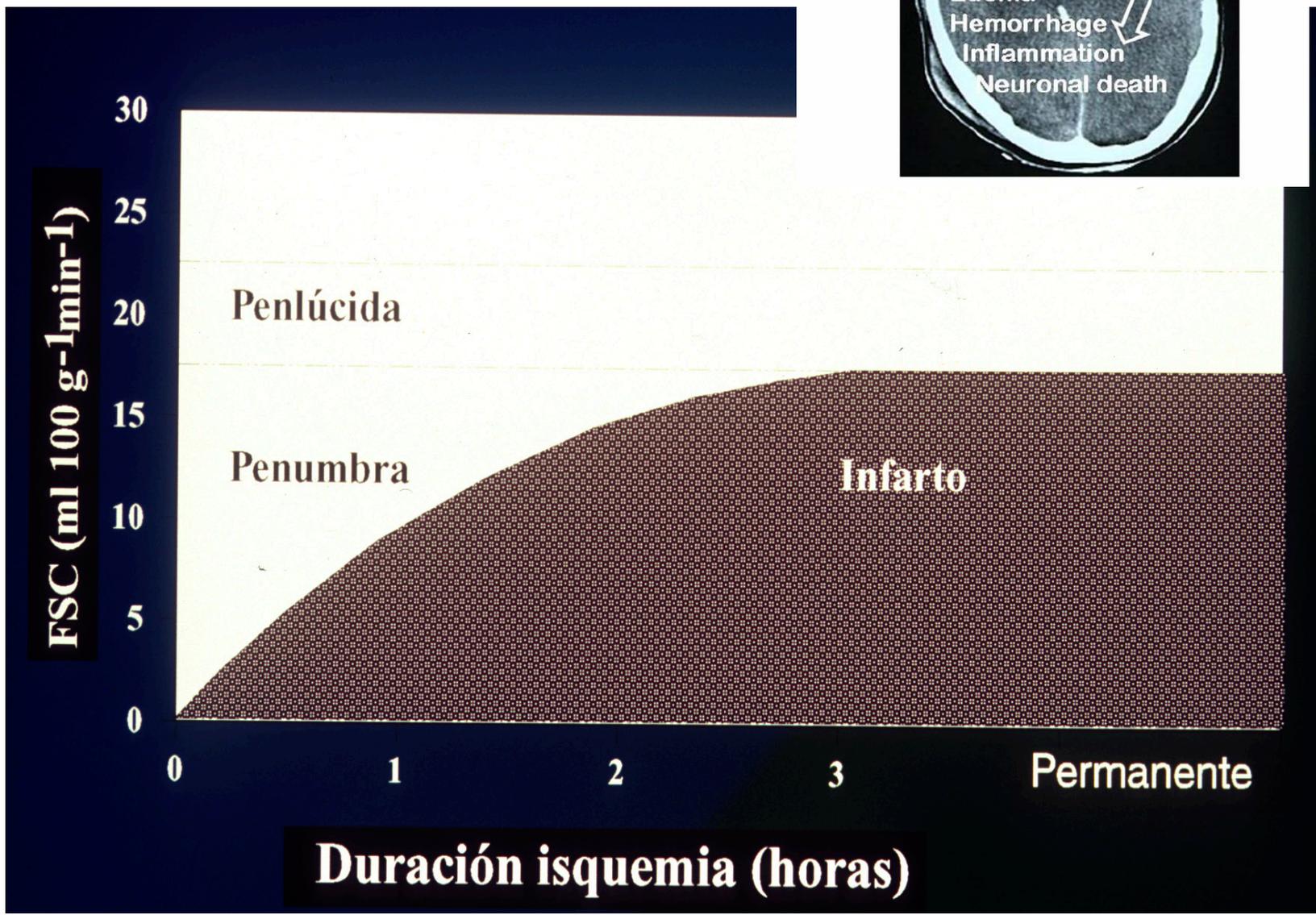


ISQUEMIA CEREBRAL

Fisiología del SNC

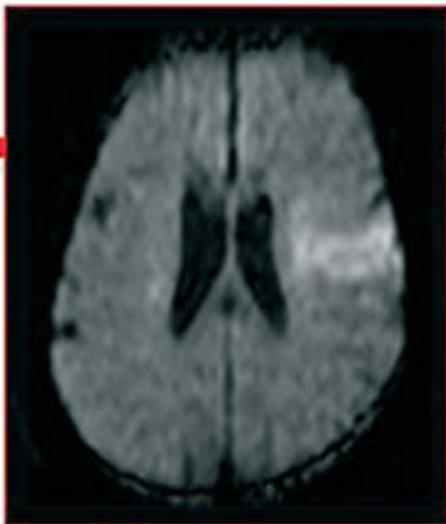




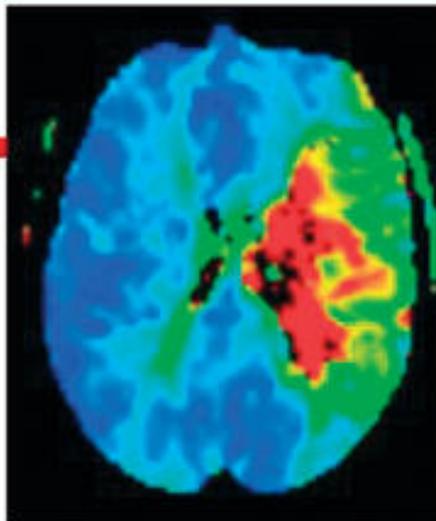


Penumbra isquémica

Fisiología del SNC



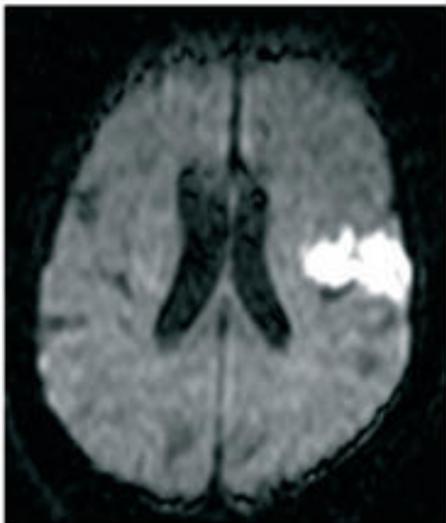
DWT



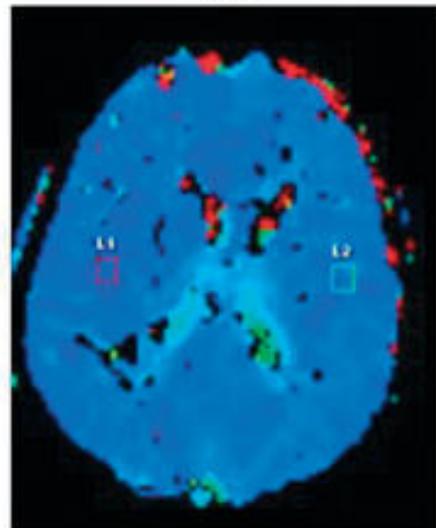
PWT



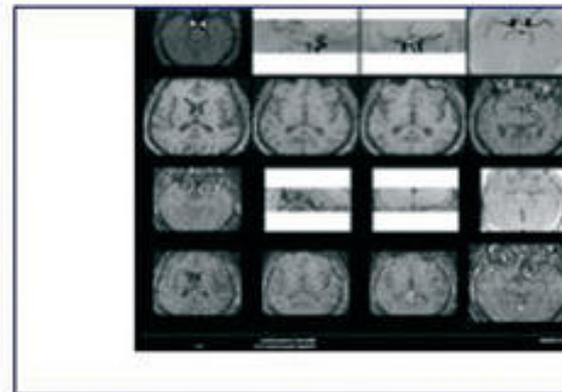
ARM



DWII-24



PWI-24



ARM-24



www.apsf.org

NEWSLETTER

The Official Journal of the Anesthesia Patient Safety Foundation

Volume 22, No. 2, 25-40

Circulation 81,489 *D J Cullen, R R. Kirby* Summer 2007

Beach Chair Position May Decrease Cerebral Perfusion *Catastrophic Outcomes Have Occurred*

Journal of Clinical Anesthesia (2005) 17, 463-469



ELSEVIER

Case report

Cerebral ischemia during shoulder surgery in the upright position: a case series

Andrea Pohl MD (Clinical Associate)^{a,b},
David J. Cullen MD, MS (Professor, Chairman)^{a,b,*}

Journal of
Clinical
Anesthesia

Visual Loss and Ophthalmoplegia After Shoulder Surgery

M. Tariq Bhatti, MD[†], and F. Kayser Enneking, MD[†]

ANESTH ANALG
2003;96:899-902

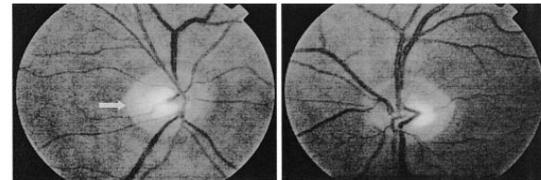
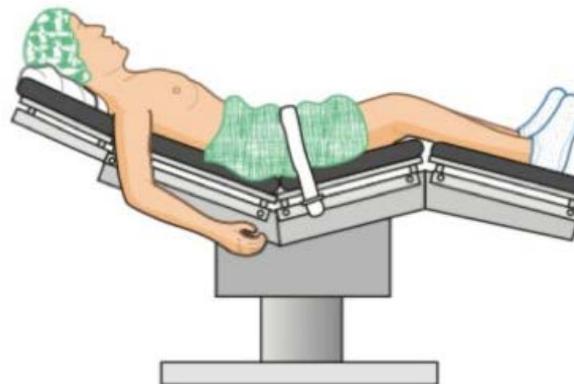


Figure 4. Six months after surgery, compared with the left optic nerve, there is mild temporal pallor of the right optic nerve (arrow).



Fisiología del SNC

Cerebral oxygen desaturation during beach chair position

EJA 2011

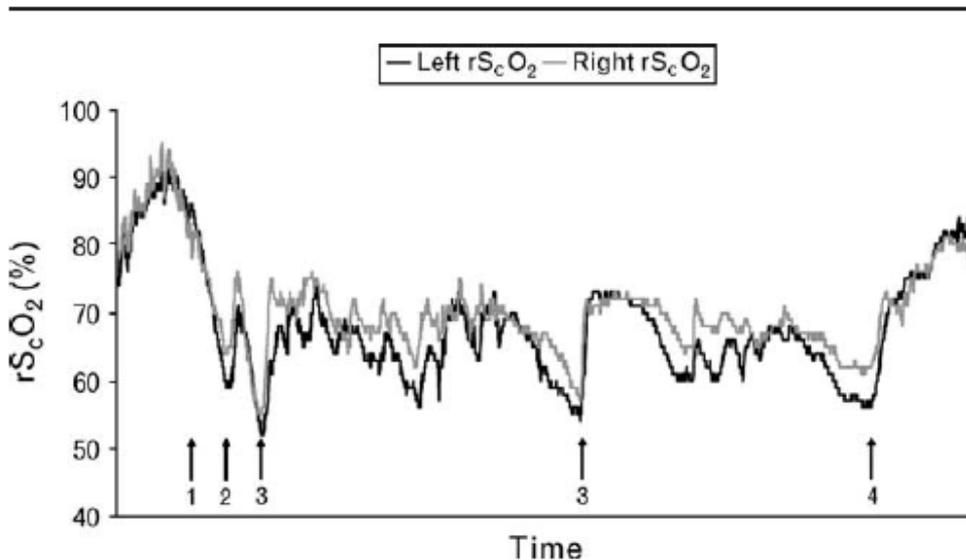
Annelies T. Moerman, Stefan G. De Hert, Tom F. Jacobs, Lieven F. De Wilde and Patrick F. Wouters

Table 3 Postural changes in cerebral oxygen saturation and in blood pressure

	Left rS _c O ₂ (%) mean ± SD (min-max)	Right rS _c O ₂ (%) mean ± SD (min-max)	SAP/DAP (mmHg) (mean ± SD)
Awake	69 ± 6 (56-78)	68 ± 6 (54-79)	156 ± 29/76 ± 20
Before position change	79 ± 9 (63-92)	77 ± 10 (61-91)	130 ± 32*/67 ± 20
5 min after position change	65 ± 10 (46-82) [§]	66 ± 11 (40-82) [§]	110 ± 24* [§] /64 ± 24
Minimum value	57 ± 9 (42-73)* [§]	59 ± 10 (40-76)* [§]	84 ± 22* [§] /46 ± 11* [§]

rS_cO₂, regional cerebral oxygen saturation; SAP, systolic arterial pressure; DAP, diastolic arterial pressure. *P < 0.05 vs. awake value. §P < 0.05 vs. value before position change.

Fig. 2

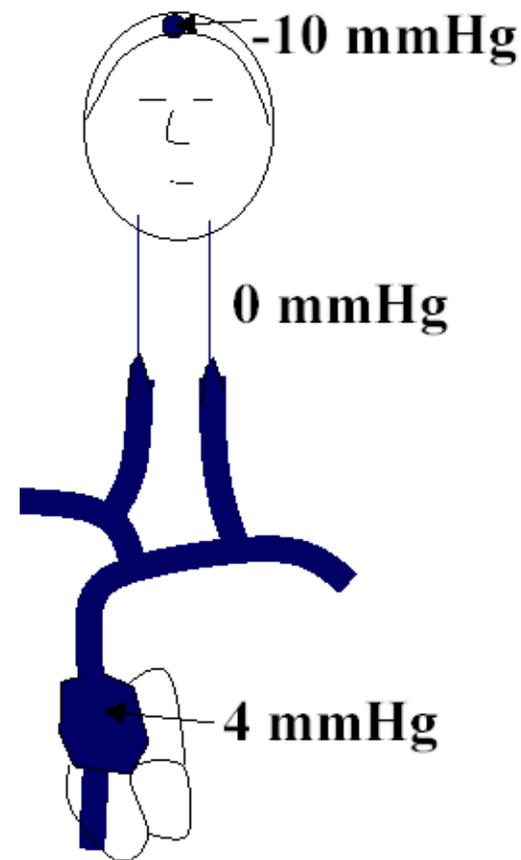
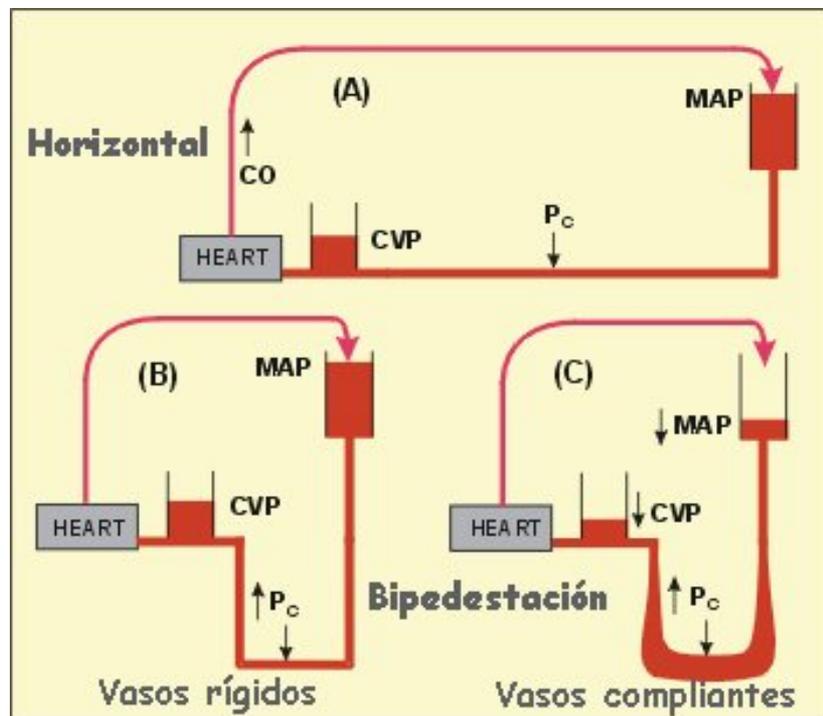


Representative case. Changes in regional cerebral oxygen saturation (rS_cO₂) at the start (1) and the end (4) of the beach chair position and after administration of atropine (2) and ephedrine (3).

Descenso relativo SrO₂ > 20% en el 80% pacientes al sentarlos

En 30% pacientes SrO₂ < 50%.

Cambios hemodinámicos independientes de la gravedad de la desaturación observada



Decúbito supino P = 4-10 mmHg

Pérdida de mecanismos de respuesta del SNV simpático a los cambios de posición (VD agentes anestésicos y ventilación a presión positiva sobre retorno venoso yugular)

¿debemos en cuenta la diferencia de altura entre el lugar en el que se determina la presión arterial y el nivel de la cabeza?

Teoría “modelo cerrado” (sifón) vs teoría “modelo abierto” (waterfall)

APSF NEWSLETTER Spring 2009



PAGE 5

Letter to the Editor

Lower Limit of Cerebral Autoregulation Questioned

Volume 24, No. 1, 1-24

Kirby et al

APSF NEWSLETTER Spring 2009

PAGE 6

Letter to the Editor

Drummond et al

Hydrostatic Gradient is Important— Blood Pressure Should be Corrected

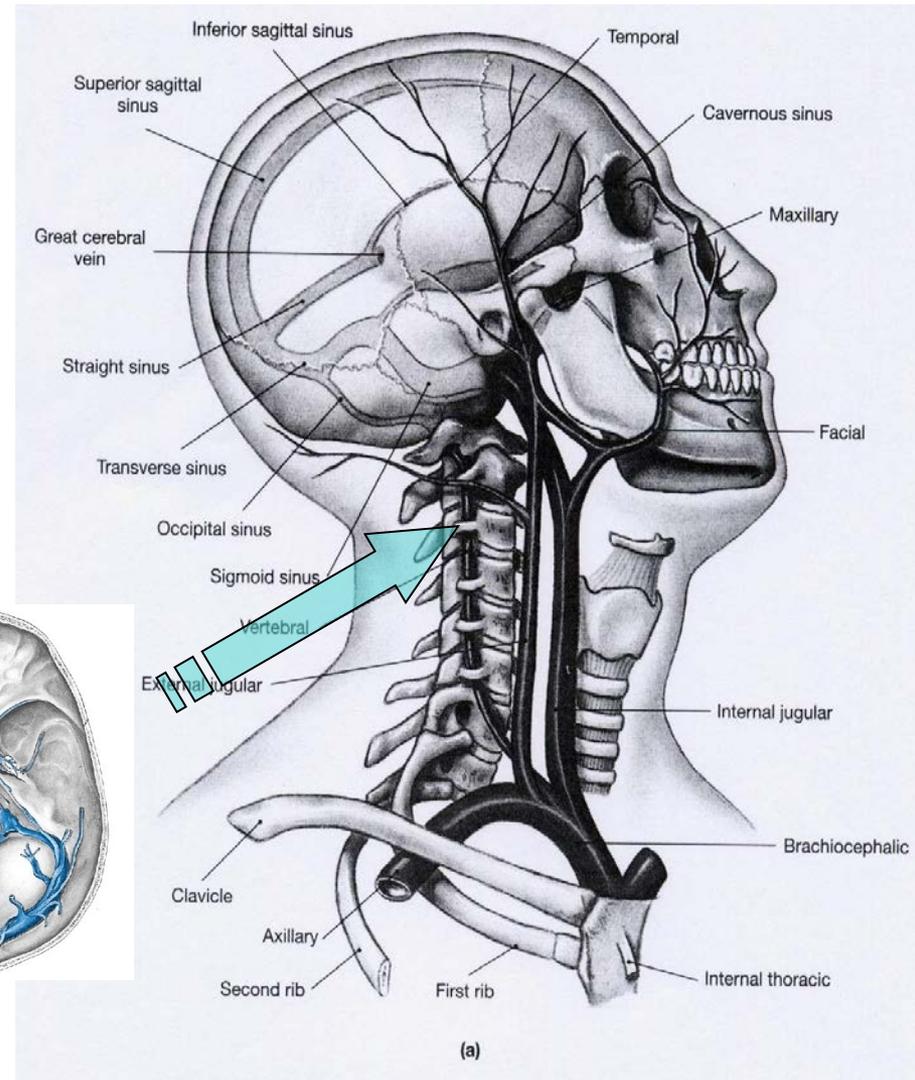
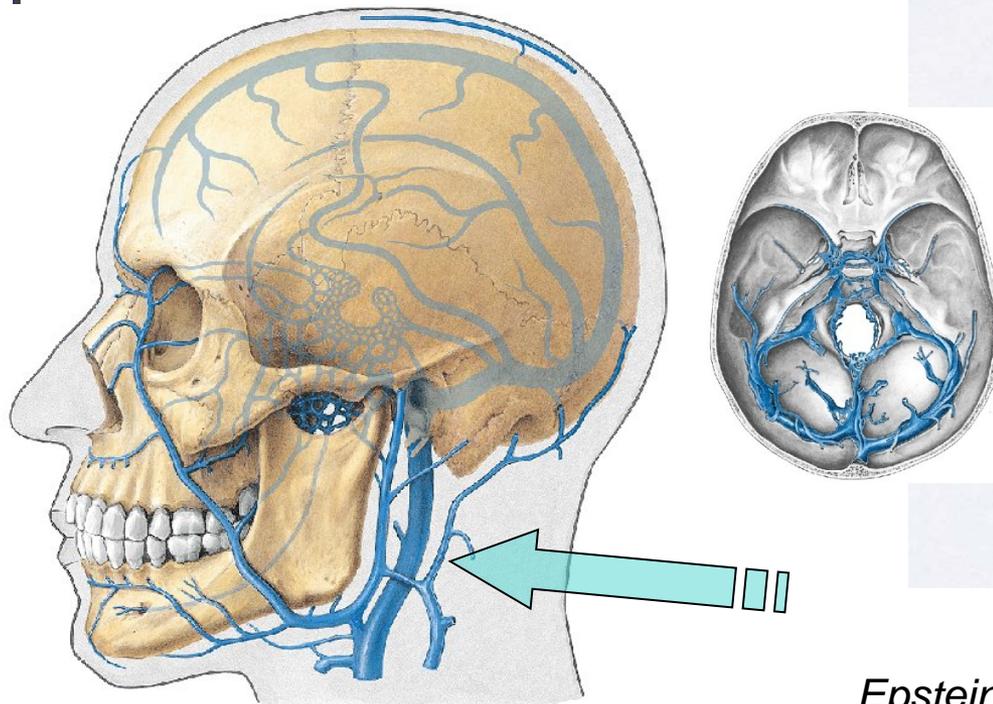
Gradiente hidrostático: PA disminuye 1 mmHg por cada 1,25 cm.

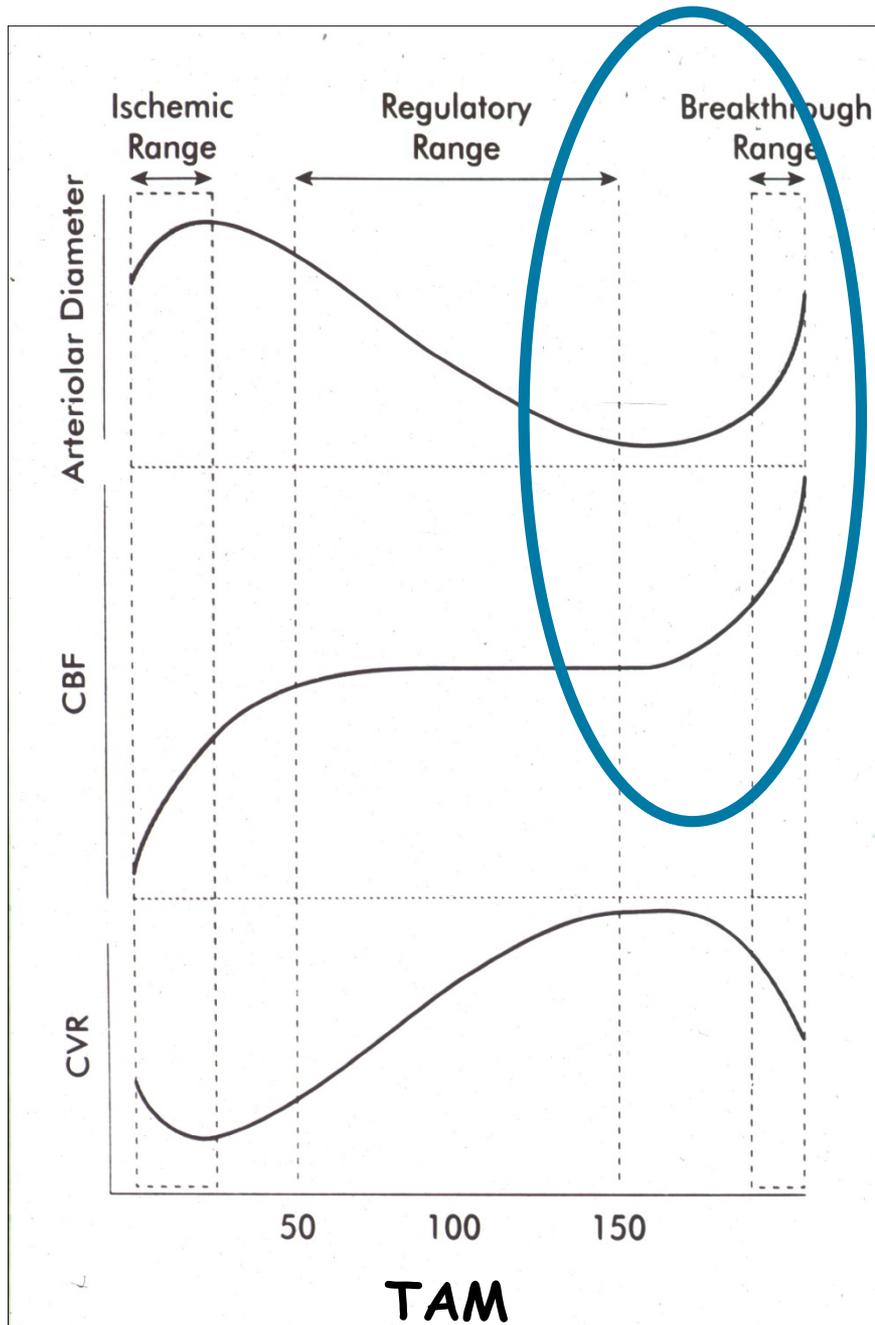
50 cm = 40 mmHg

La oclusión de los vasos secundaria a la posición de la cabeza y el cuello puede comprometer un correcto FSC

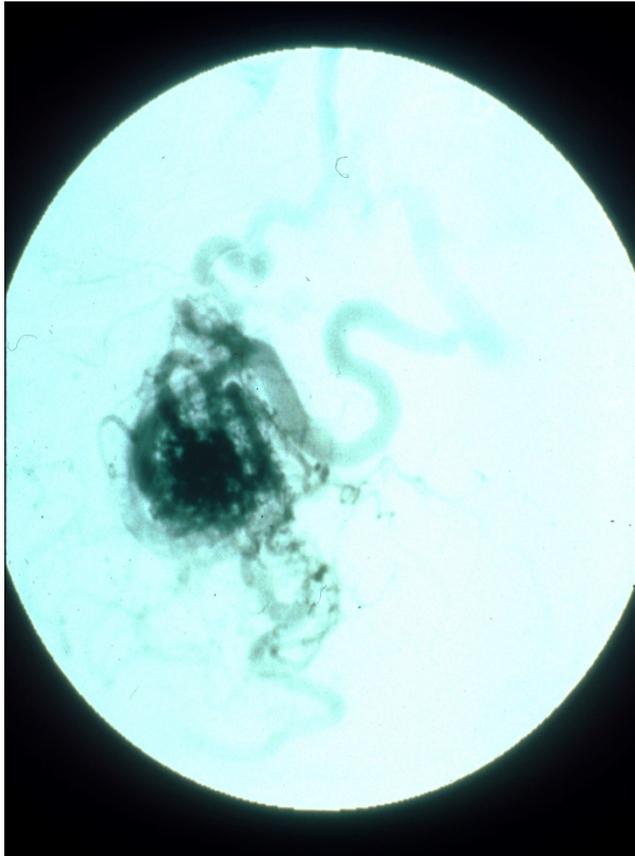
a del SNC

En bipedestación el plexo venoso vertebral es la vía principal de drenaje de la sangre del cráneo





Al otro extremo de la autorregulación



cirugía de malformación arterio-venosa (MAV) cerebral

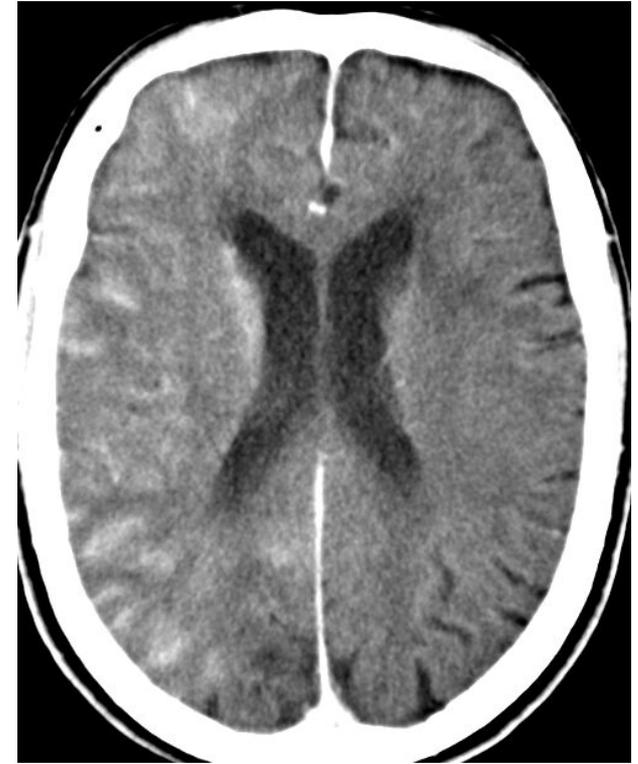
isquemia relativa de tejidos circundantes: *shunt de baja resistencia*

FSC mantenido por VD: *parálisis vasomotora.*

Extirpación MAV "normalizarse" la presión

Parálisis vasomotora impide \uparrow RVC para mantener el flujo

Hiperhemia cerebral, edema y hemorragia difusa.



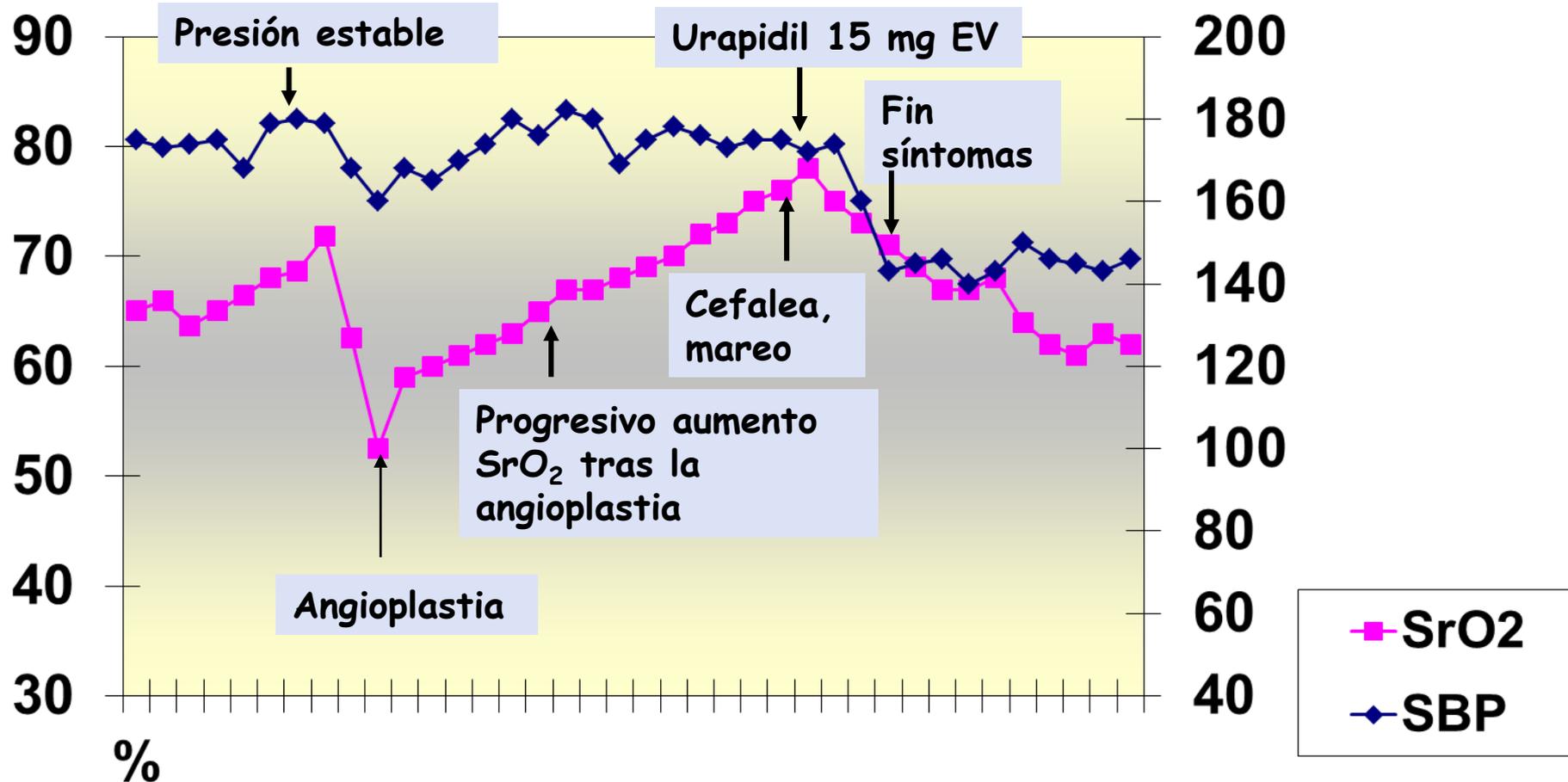
Post-stent carotideo



Caso clínico.

Mujer, 53 años. ATP carótida interna izquierda.

Estenosis arterial >95%.



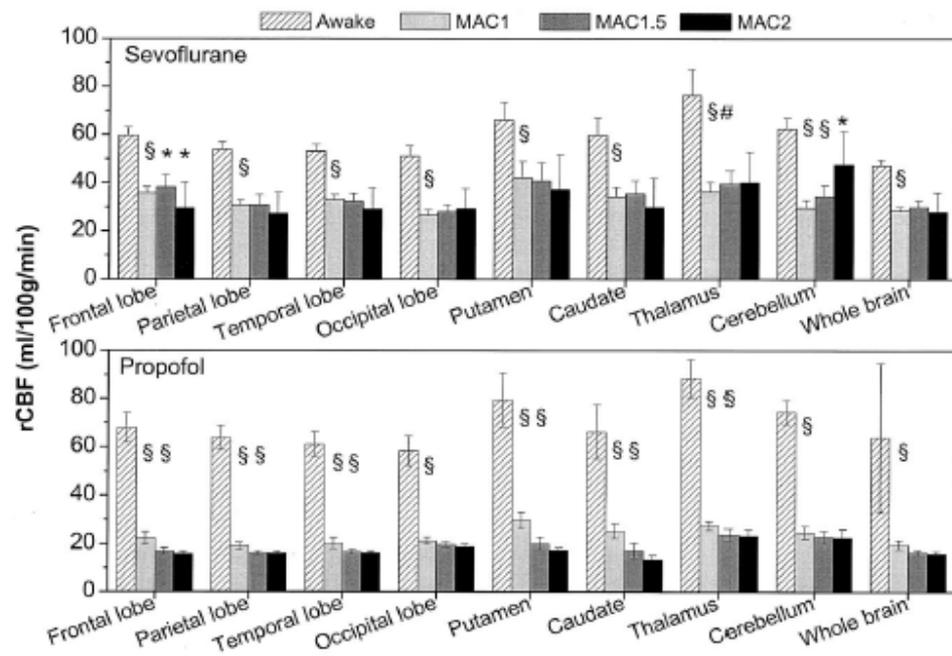
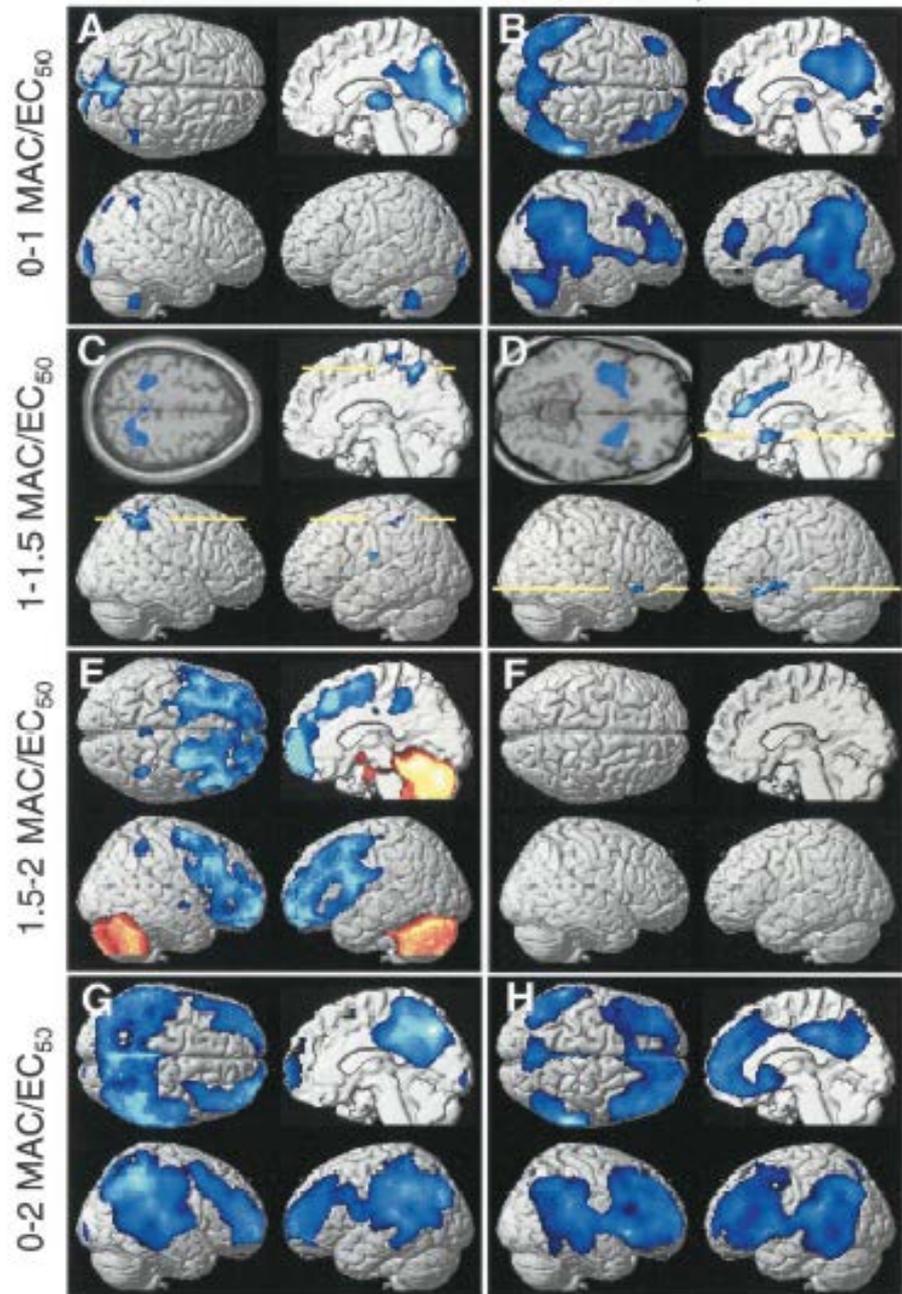
PROFUNDIDAD ANESTÉSICA

- Control clínico
- CAM
- Presión esfínter esofágico inferior
- EMG frontal
- Arritmia respiratoria sinusal
- Potenciales evocados auditivos

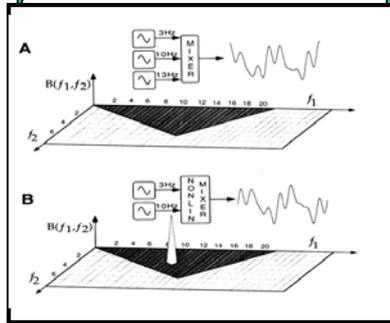
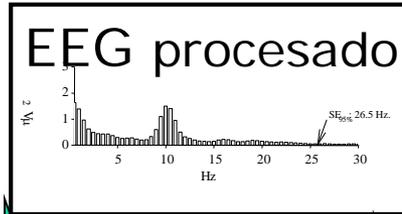
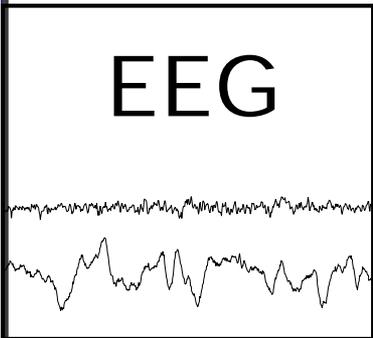
- Electroencefalograma (isquemia)
- EEG procesado → Predicción del despertar

Sevoflurane

Propofol



Del EEG al Índice Bispectral



Subparámetros

- Tasa de:
 - supresión
 - "quazi supr"
- SynchFastSlow
- Índice Beta relativo
- Otros subparámetros espectrales y bispectrales

Índice Bispectral

Métodos de análisis

- A. temporal
- A. espectral
- A. bispectral



Correlación clínica

- Sedación
- Hipnosis
- Consciencia
- Memoria

NIVELES DE HIPNOSIS

Despierto y consciente

Sedación ligera

Sedación profunda

Anestesia general

Hipnosis profunda



ONDA EEG PREDOMINANTE

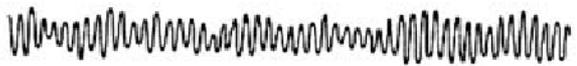
Ondas beta (BIS 100)

>12
Hz



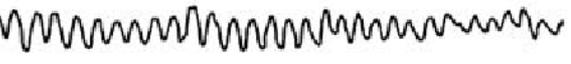
Ondas alpha (BIS <80)

8-12
Hz



Ondas alpha/theta (BIS <70)

4-7
Hz



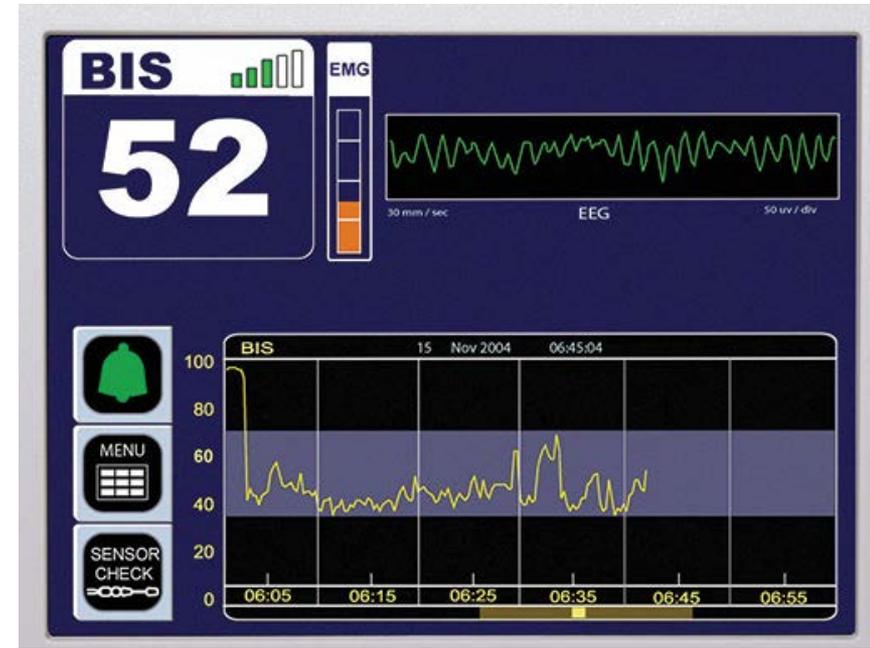
Ondas theta (BIS <60)

<4
Hz



Ondas delta BIS (<40)

Fisiología del SNC



- BIS number (40-60)
- EMG
- SQI (signal quality indicator), ICS
- SR (supresion rate), B/m (burst /minute), SS (salvas de supresión %)

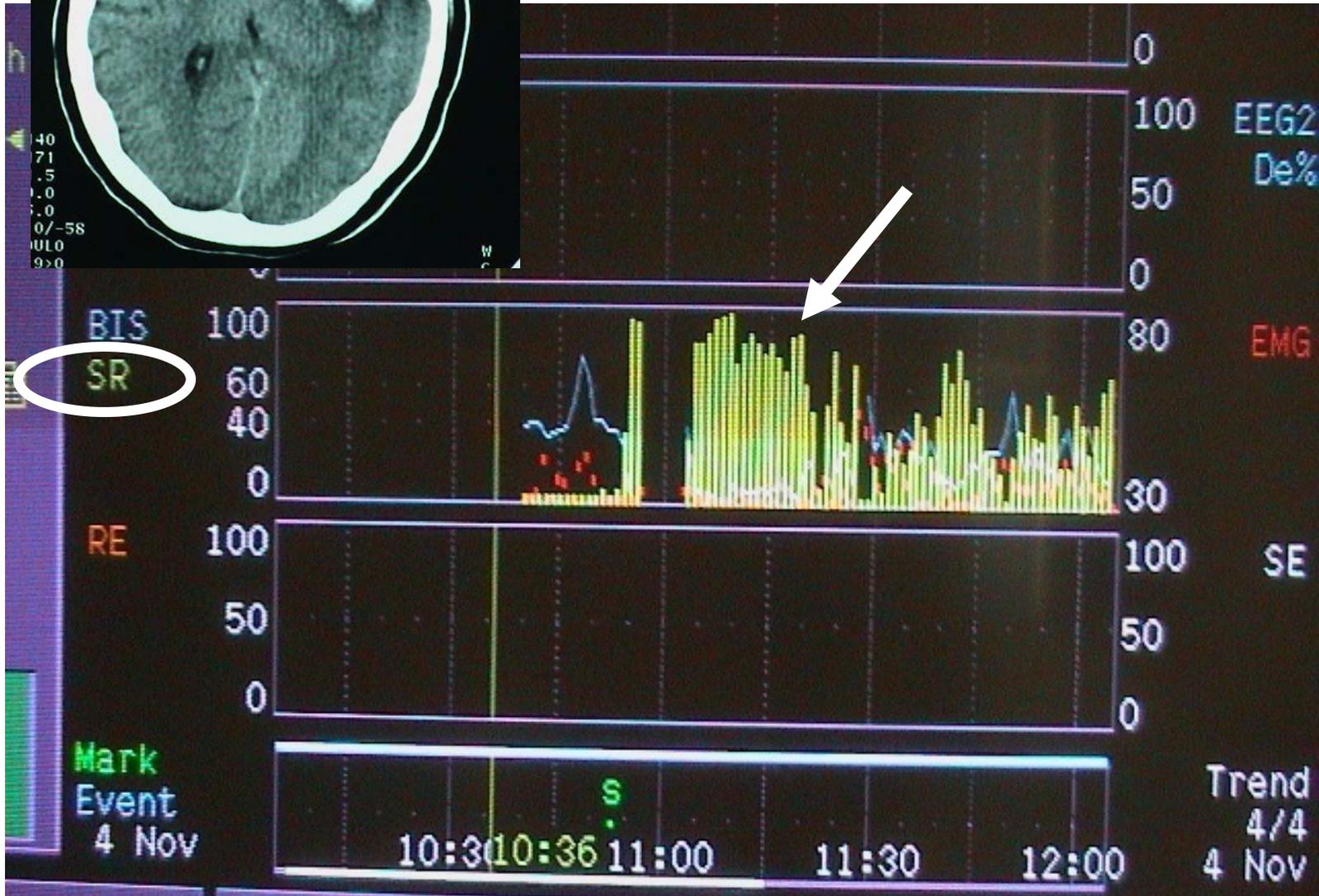
Fisiología del SNC

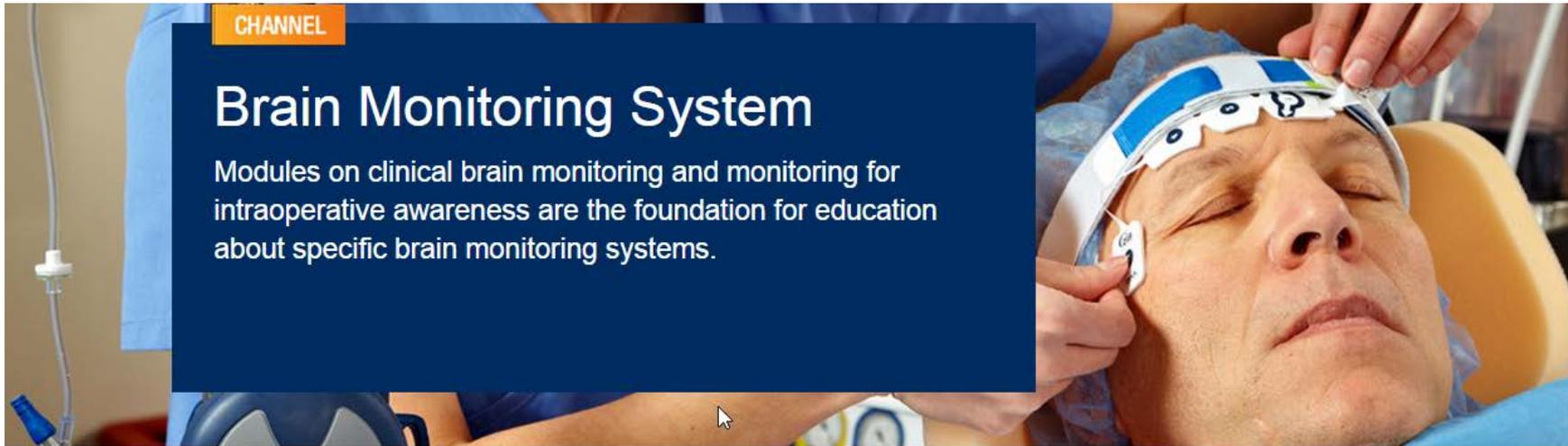


Clipaje aneurisma

Perfusión tiopental

Control salvas de supresión





CHANNEL

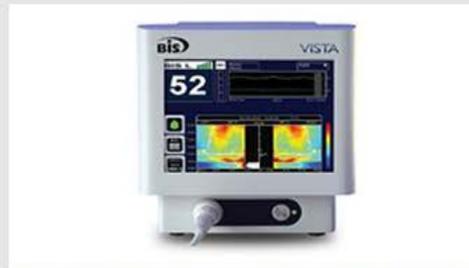
Brain Monitoring System

Modules on clinical brain monitoring and monitoring for intraoperative awareness are the foundation for education about specific brain monitoring systems.

Featured

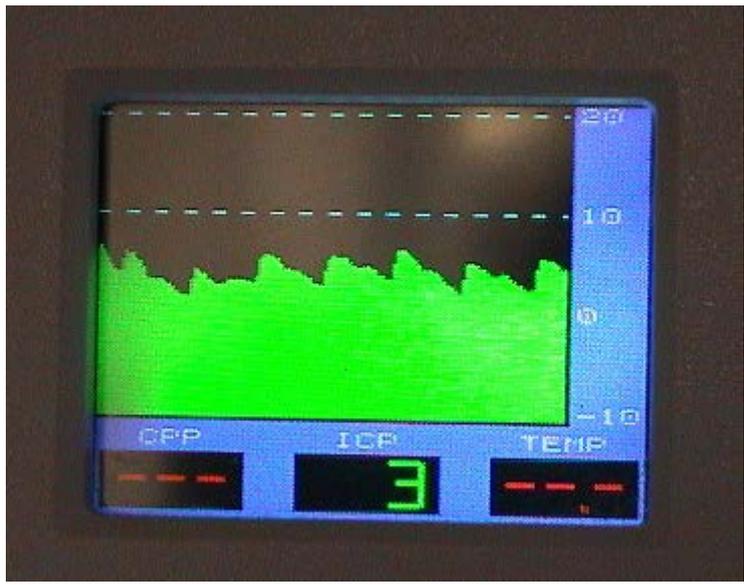


BIS™ Titration SimulatOR



Monitoring Consciousness: Using the Bispectral Index™ during

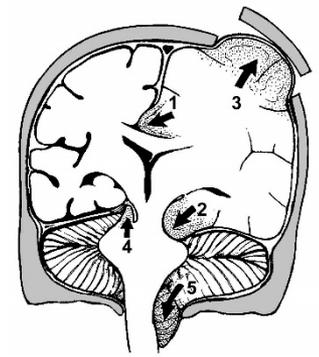
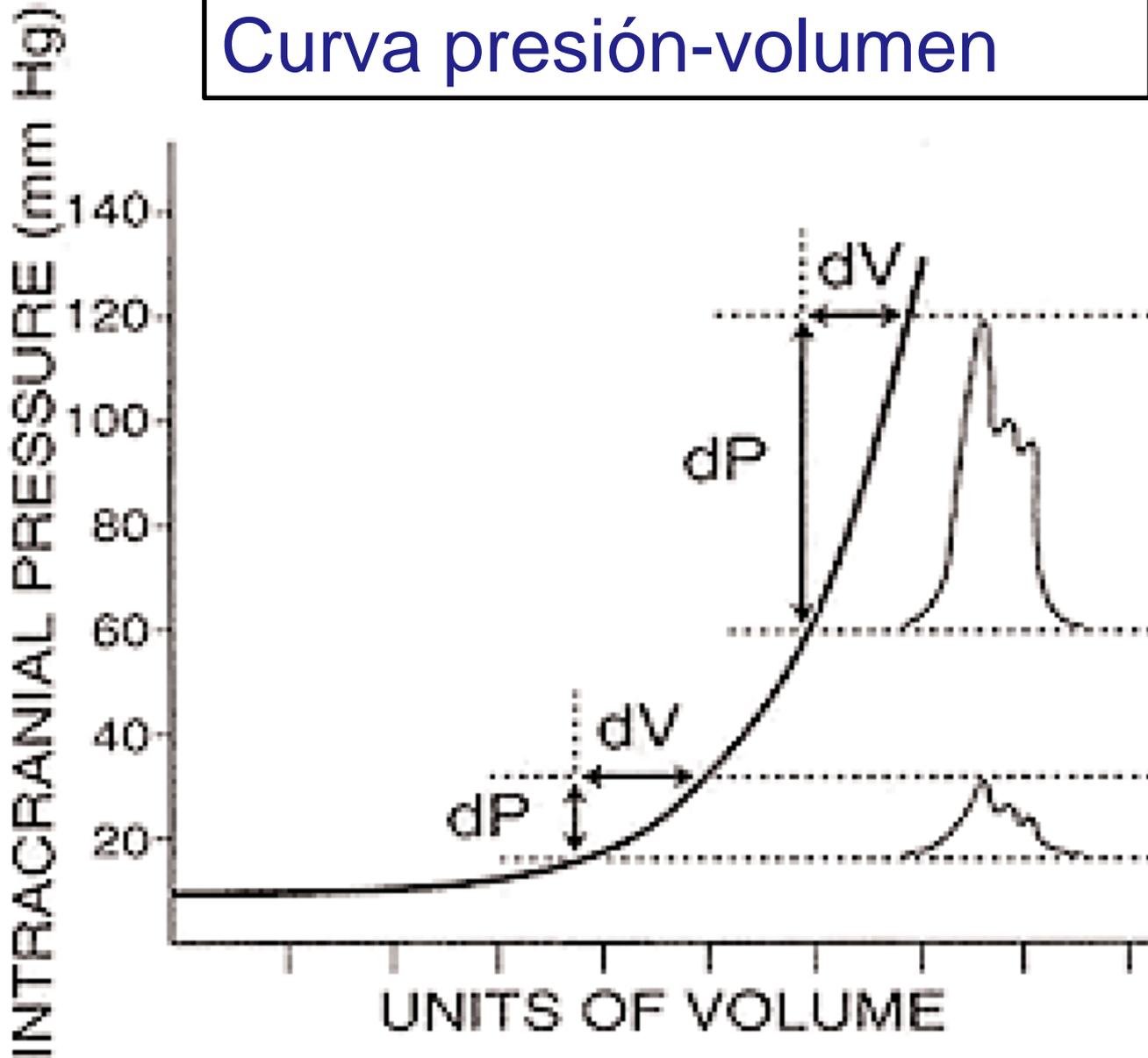
PIC





	VOLUMEN (mL)	%	Incremento PIC
Glía	700-900	70-85	Tumor, Hematoma, Absceso, Edema
Neuronas	500-700		
LCR	130-150	10-12	Hidrocefalia
Sangre	100-150	5-10	Hipercapnia, hipoxia, tos, aumento P. intratorácica
Líquido extracelular	<100		

Curva presión-volumen



Monitorización PIC



Catéter
intraventricular

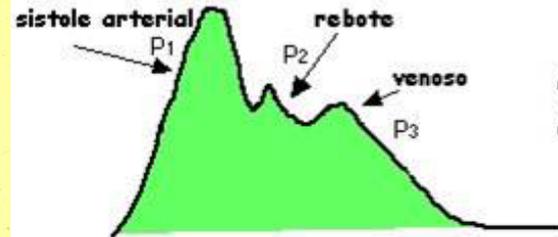
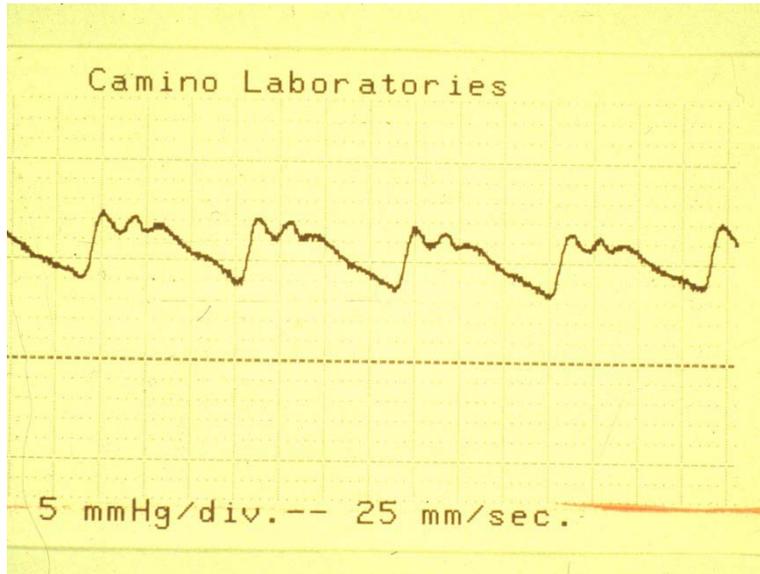
Tornillo
subaracnoideo

Sensor pneumático
epidural

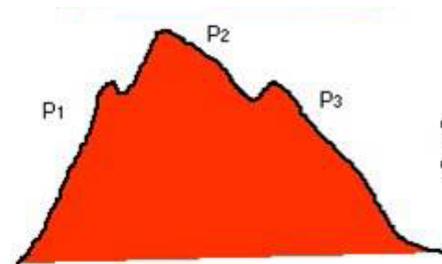
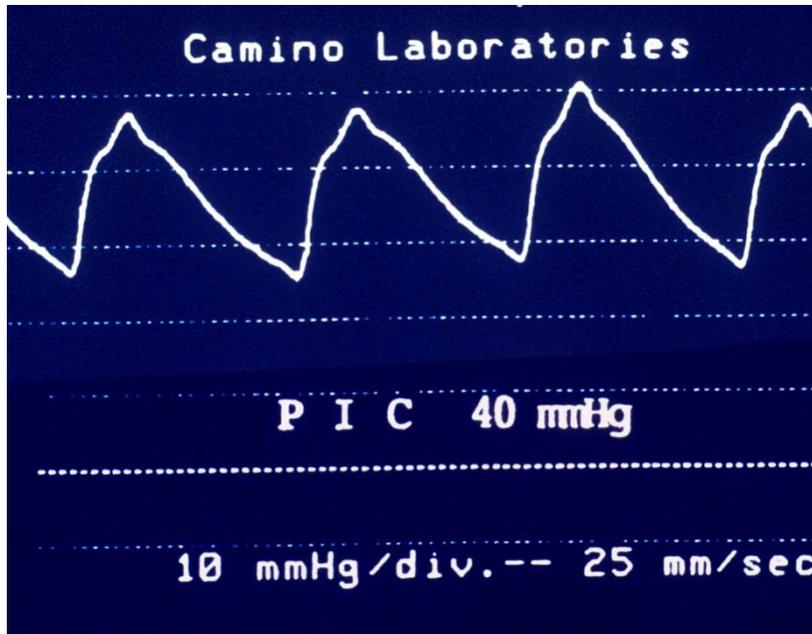
Catéter
subdural

Fibra óptica
intraparenquimatosa





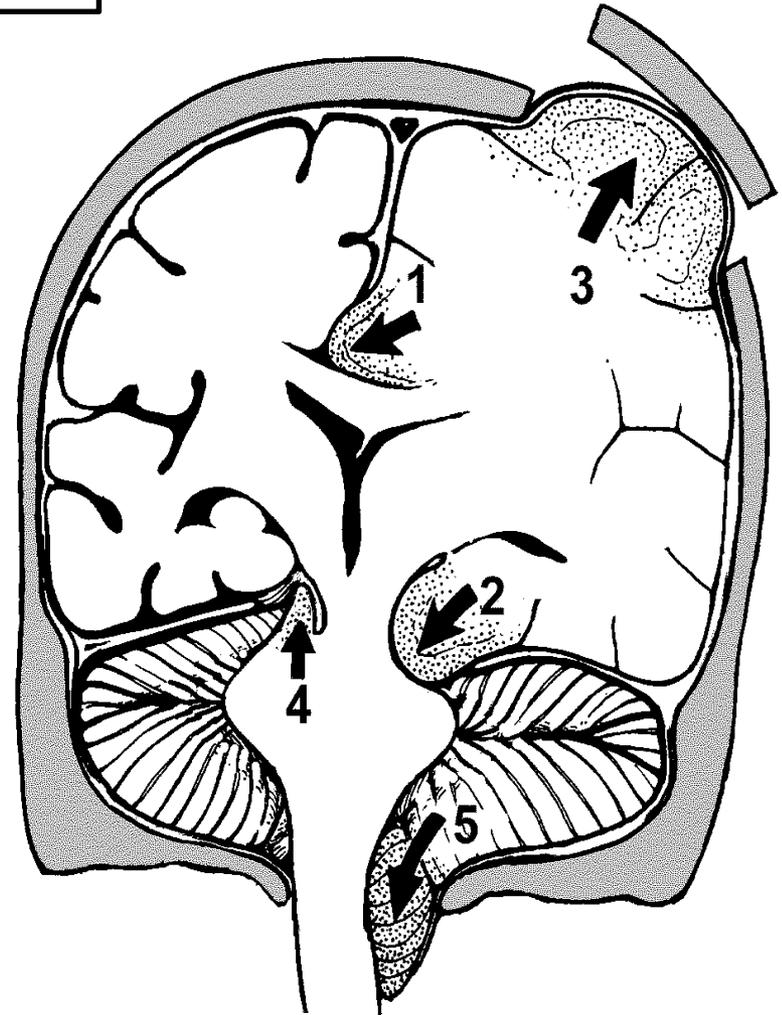
Onda de baja presión
Craneo compliante



Onda de alta presión
Craneo no compliante

Herniación cerebral

1. Subfalcial
2. Uncal o transtentorial
3. Transcraneal
4. Transtentorial inversa
5. Transforaminal o amigdalal



Seno sagital superior

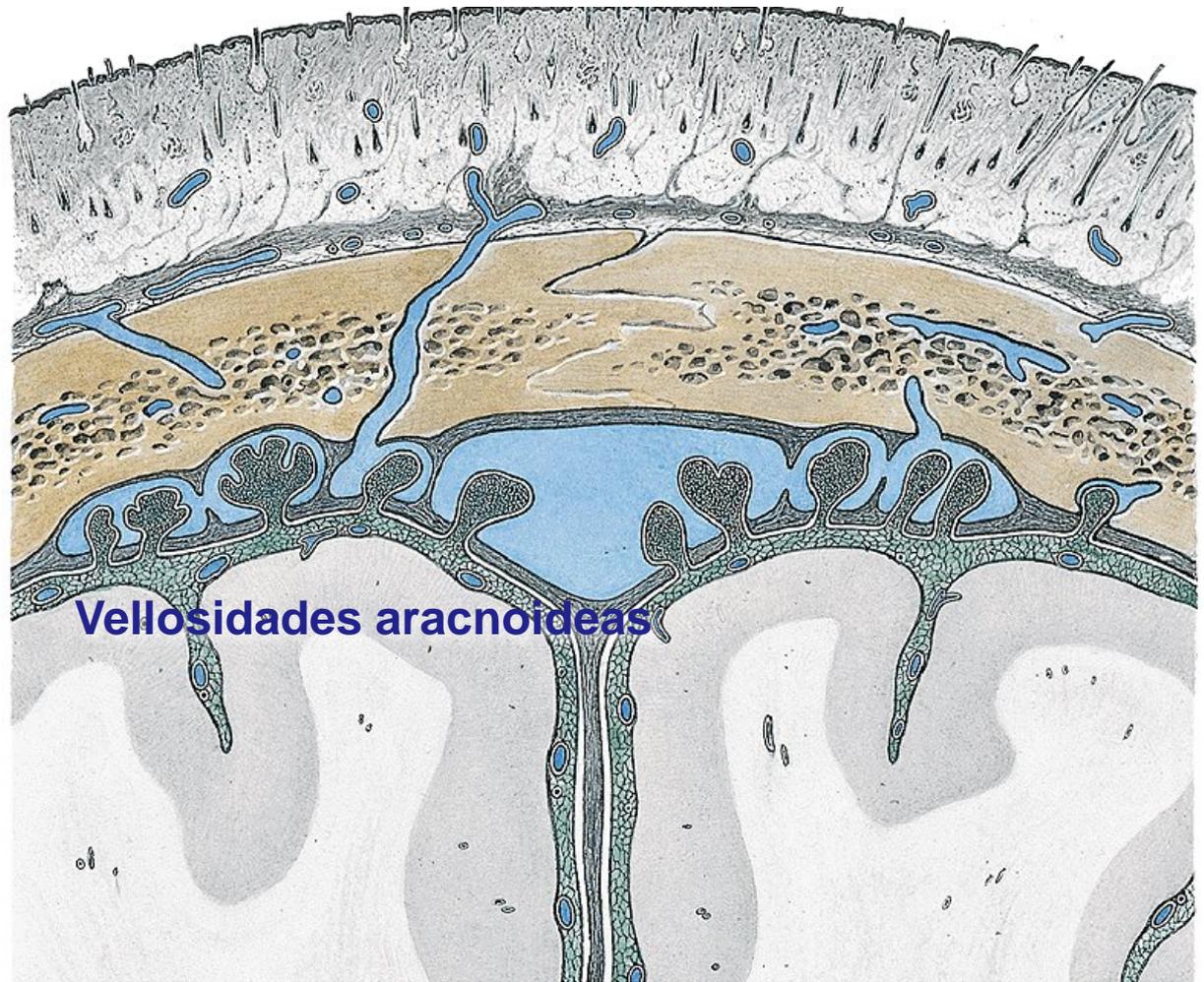


LCR

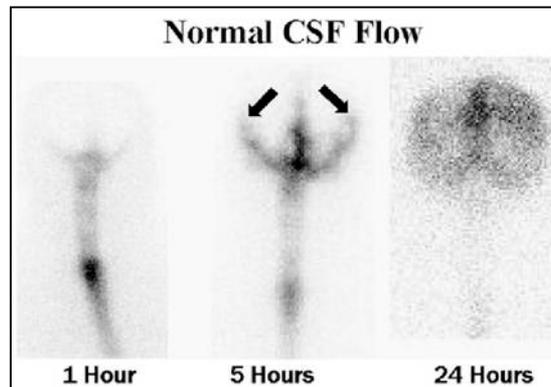
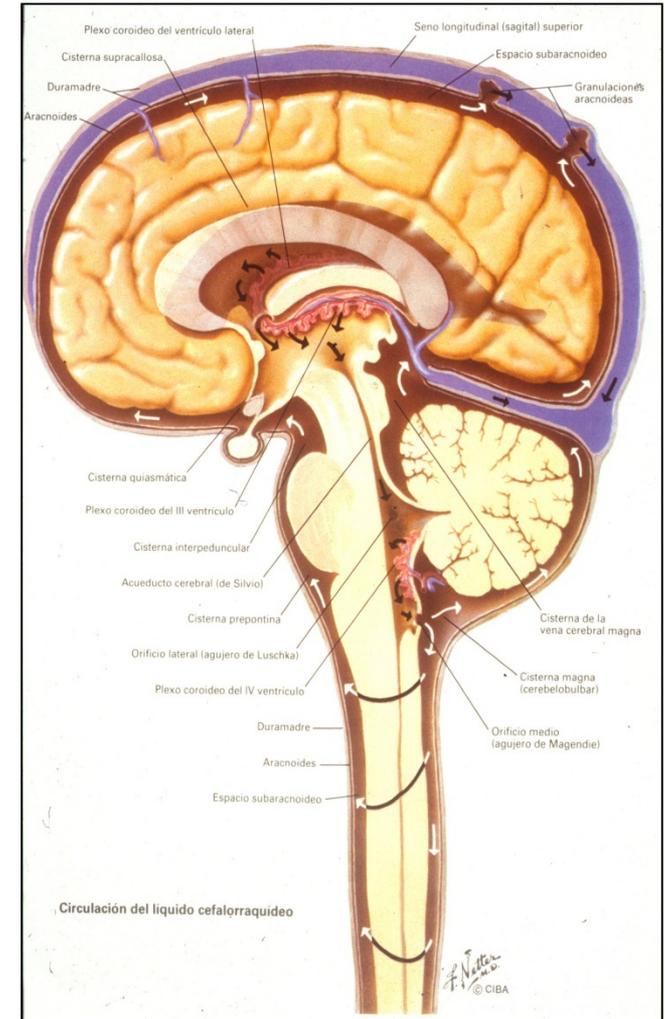
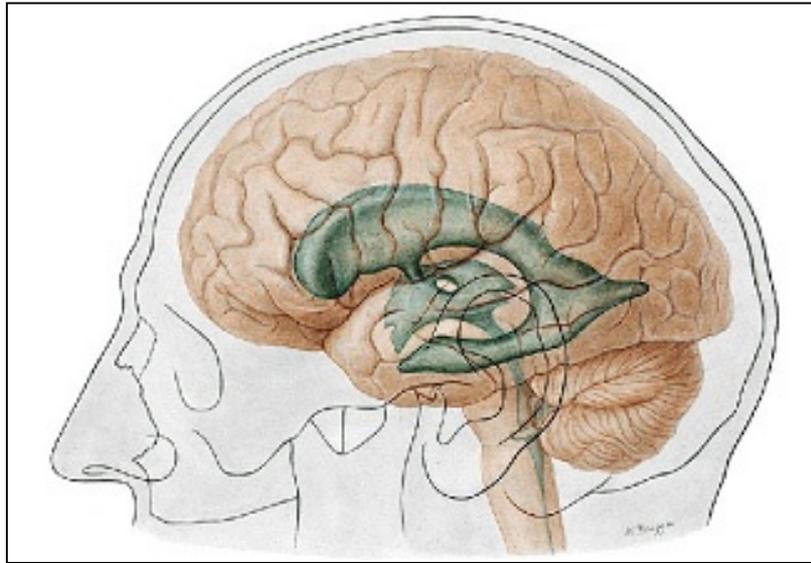
Presión: 10mmHg
(en supino)

Absorción por
diferencia de presión LCR-seno venoso (1,5-3 mmHg)

$P_{\text{LCR}} > P_{\text{venosa}}$ para que se absorba el LCR
(si la P_{venosa} es $> P_{\text{LCR}}$ se bloquea la absorción, pero no aumenta el LCR)



LCR

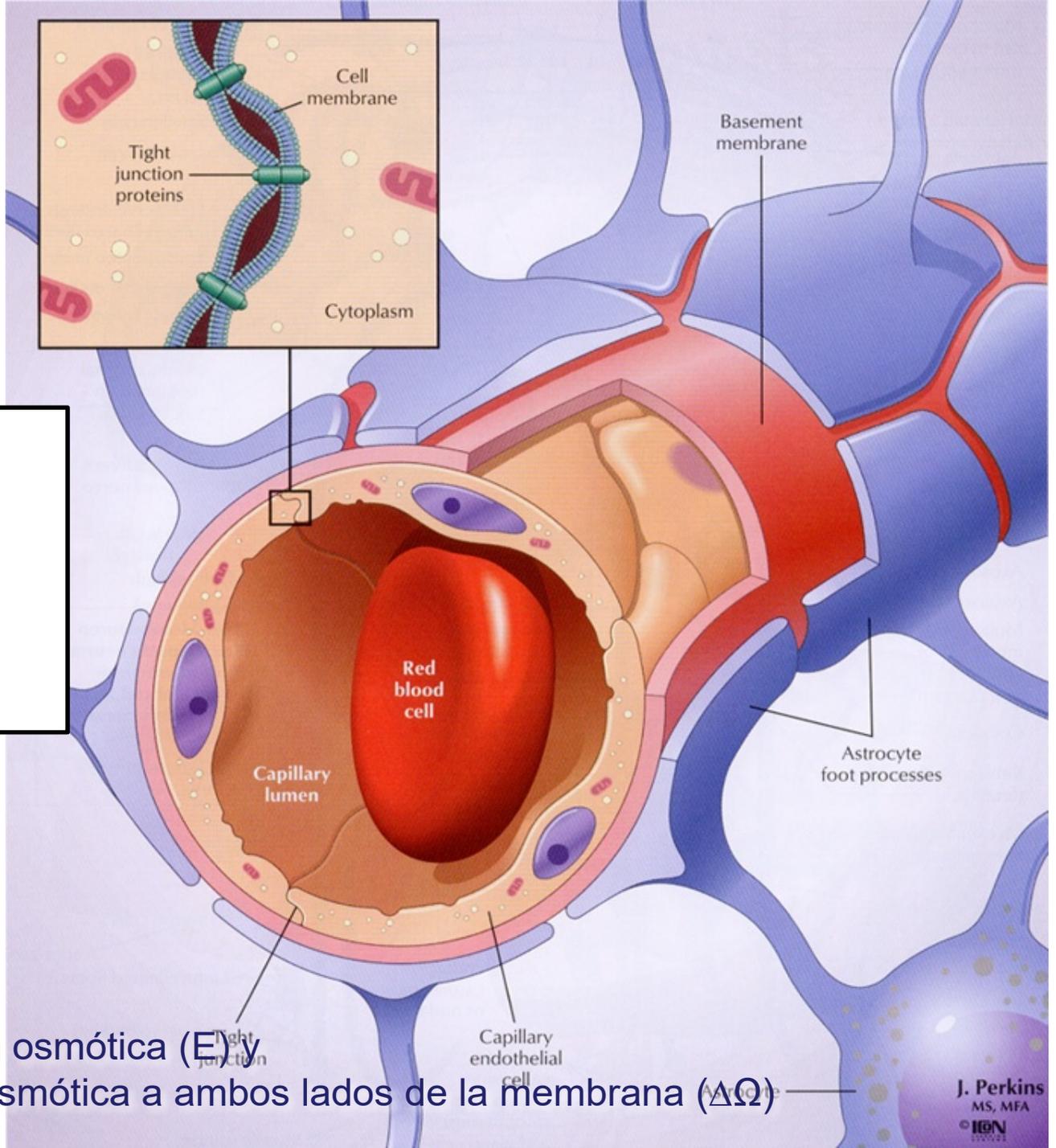


Formación: 0,4 mL/min
=500-600 mL/día

Volumen: 150 ml

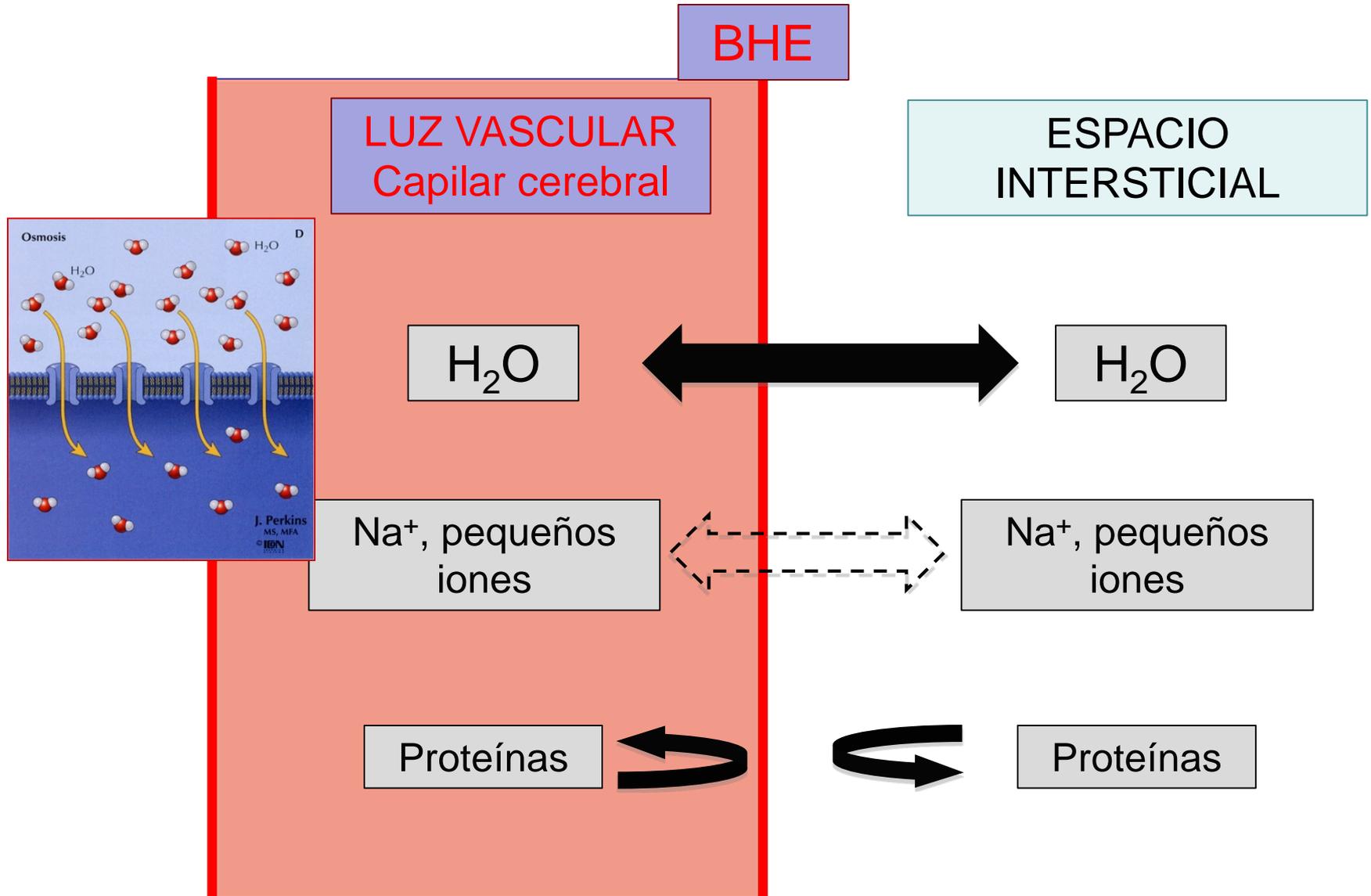
En los capilares cerebrales el coeficiente de reflexión osmótica (σ) de la mayoría de los solutos es = 1

Barrera Hemato-Encefálica



Ecuación de Starling + el coeficiente de reflexión osmótica (σ) y la diferencia de presión osmótica a ambos lados de la membrana ($\Delta\Omega$)

En el cerebro el movimiento del agua viene determinado por el **gradiente osmolar** entre plasma e intersticio

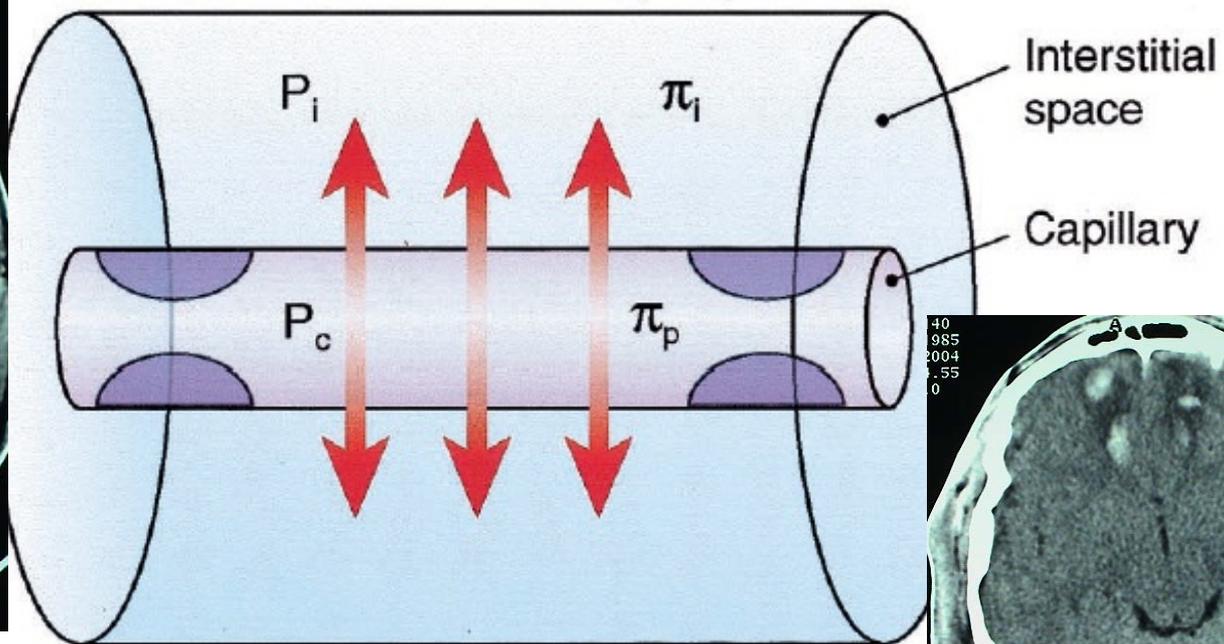


En las zonas con BHE lesionada NO se establecen gradientes de presión osmótica u oncótica

La *presión hidrostática intravascular* será la presión determinante en estos casos

C. Physiological Basis of the Lund Management Strategy

$$J_v = K_f[(P_c - P_i) - \sigma(\pi_p - \pi_i)]$$



Aquaporinas

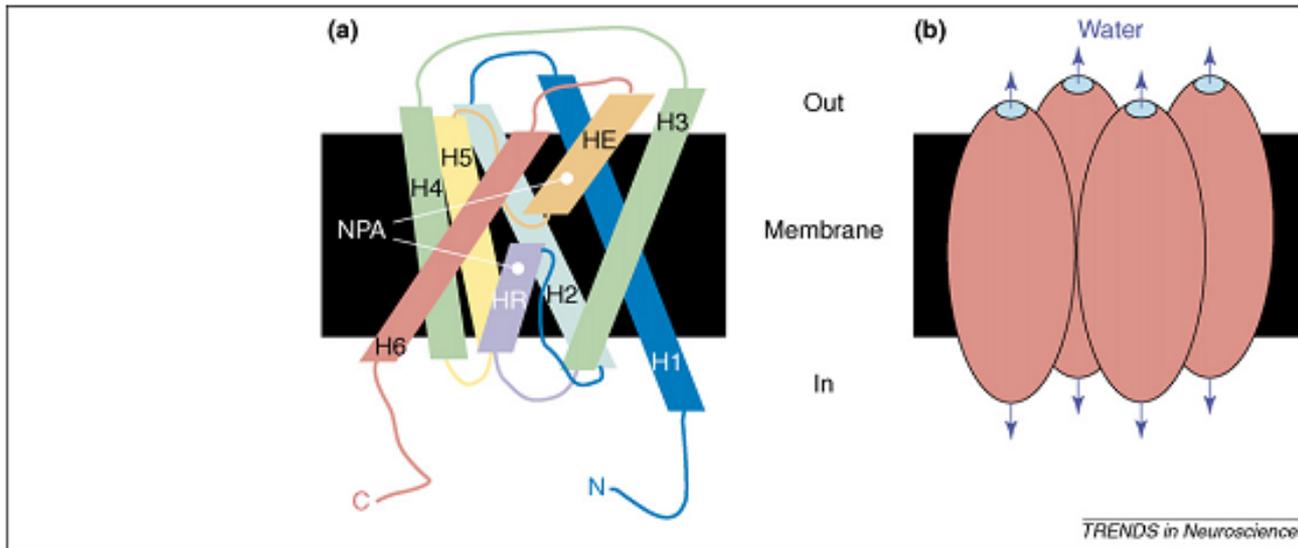


Figure 1. Schematic showing AQP1 structure. (a) AQP1 monomer consists of six α -helical domains (H1–H6) around a water pore, two conserved NPA motifs (Asn-Pro-Ala) that allow water but not small solutes to pass across the pore, and intracellular N and C termini. (b) Tetrameric arrangement of AQP1 in membrane. Each monomer has a water pore.

Peter Agre 1988. Premio Nobel 2003

Aquaporinas

- Canales de agua: *Incrementan la permeabilidad del agua transepitelial*
- 13 AQP en mamíferos
- Tetrámeros proteicos

EN EL CEREBRO

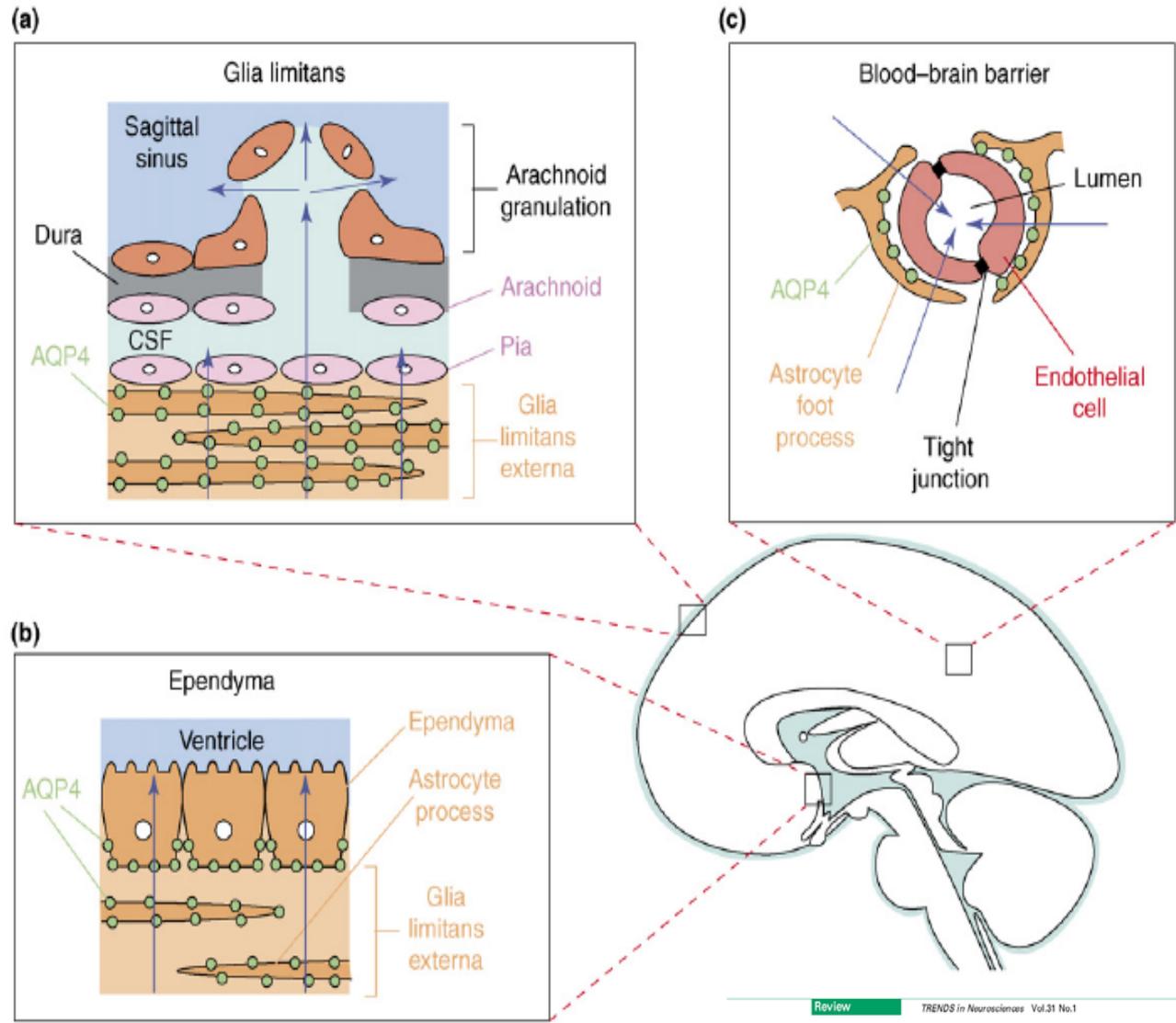
- AQ1: formación LCR
- **AQ4: Flujo agua en cerebro**
- AQ9 (*aquagliceroporina*): metabolismo cerebral

Review

TRENDS in Neurosciences Vol.31 No.1

Water movements in the brain: role of aquaporins

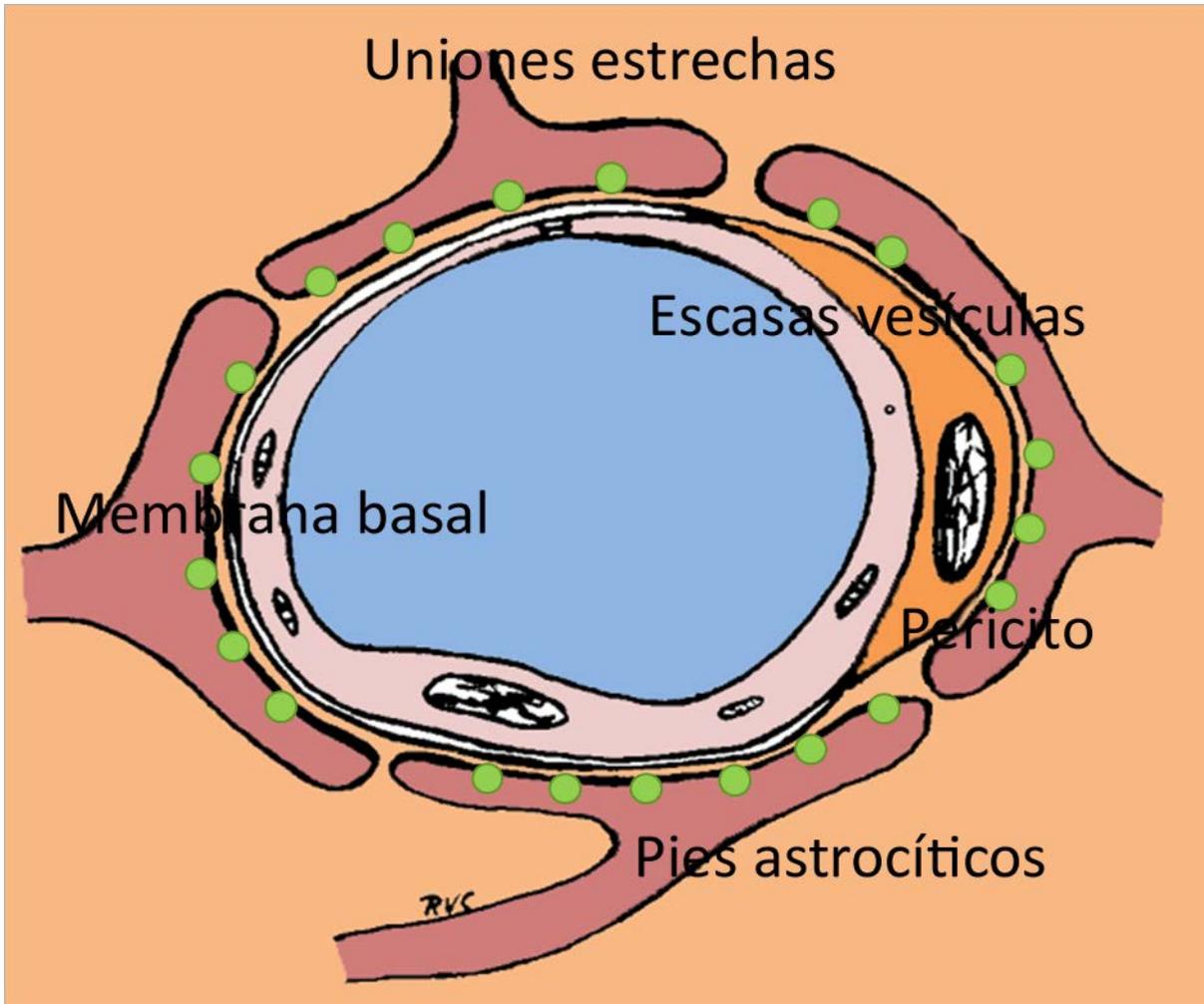
Matthew J. Tait, Samira Saadoun, B. Anthony Bell and Marios C. Papadopoulos



Review *TRENDS in Neurosciences* Vol.31 No.1

Water movements in the brain: role of aquaporins

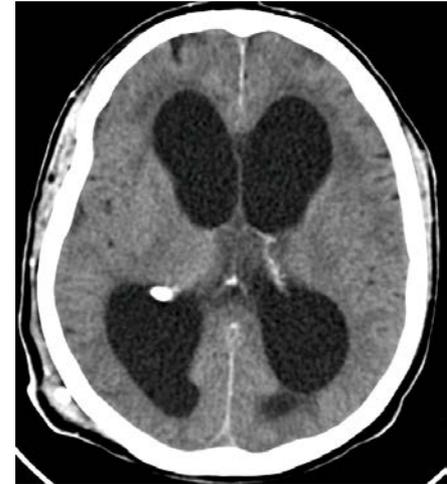
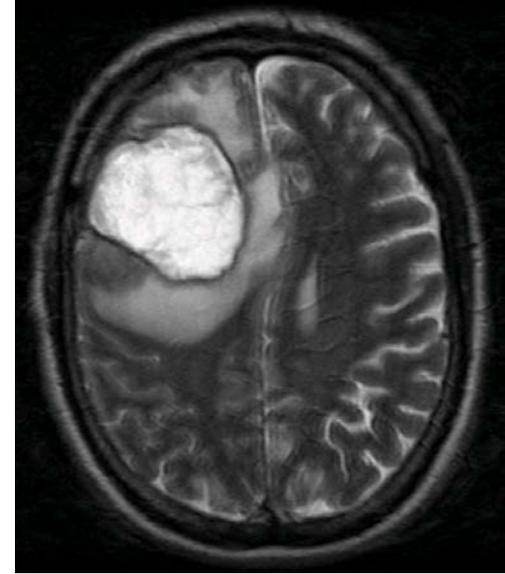
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Water movements in the brain: role of aquaporins

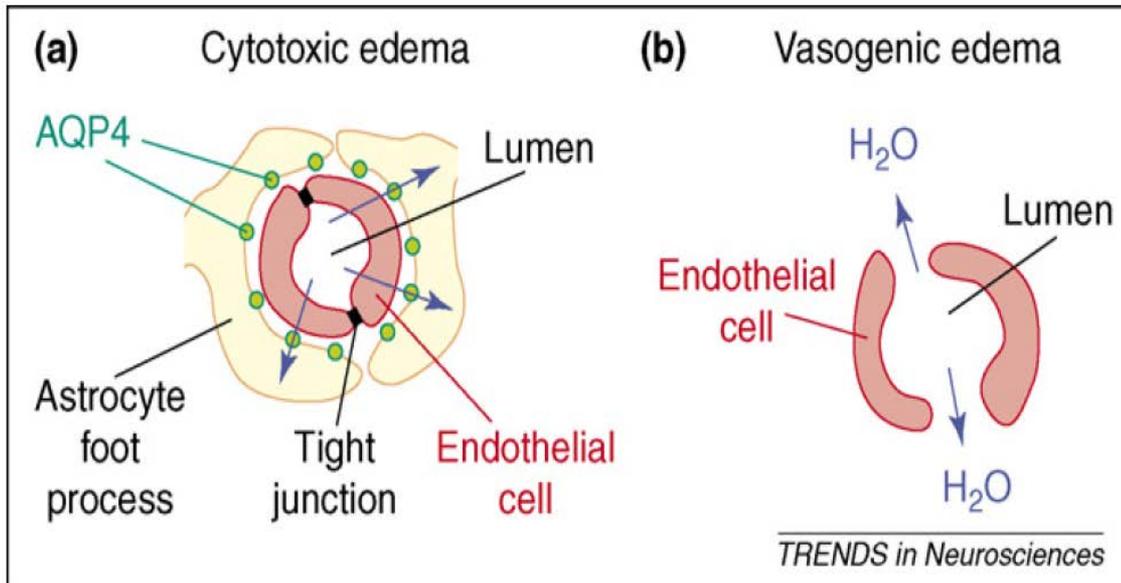
EDEMA CEREBRAL

- Vasogénico: *Trauma, tumor, enf. inflamatorias e infecciosa*
- Citotóxico: *Isquemia*
- Intersticial: *Hidrocefalia*
- Hiperhémico: *Sd V. Cava superior*
- Osmótico: *Intoxicación acuosa*
- Compresivo: *Meningioma*



EDEMA CEREBRAL

- Vasogénico: *Alteración BHE*
Edema intersticial
- Citotóxico: *Alteración Bombas Na/K*
Edema celular

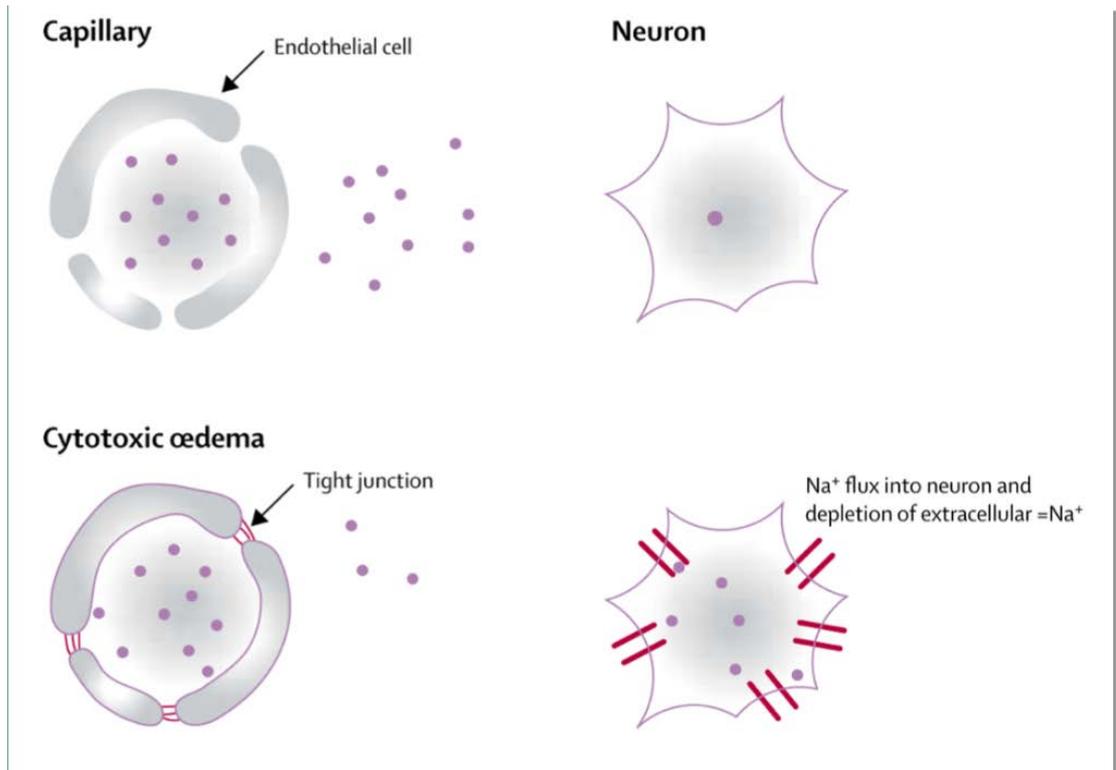


Edema citotóxico

Alteración Bombas Na/K

Edema celular

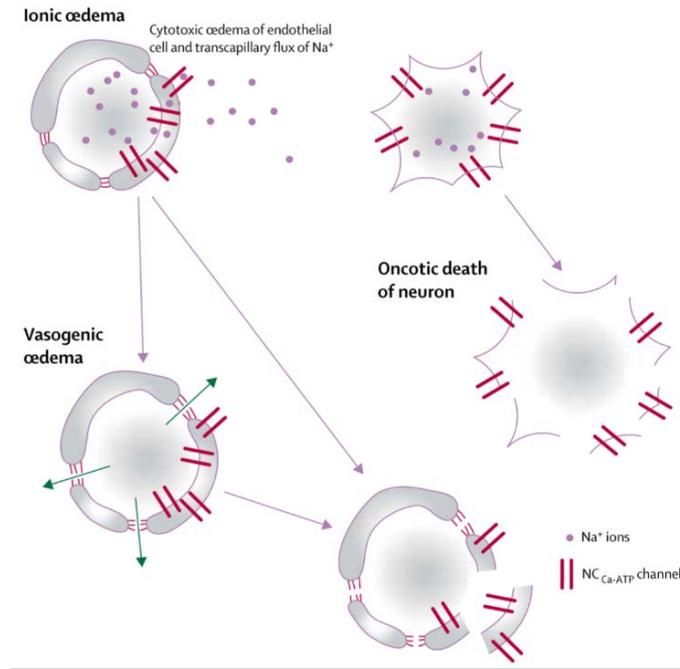
Paso de fluido y moléculas del espacio extracelular al interior de la célula



La isquemia también induce cambios en la **permeabilidad capilar** que se pueden dividir en tres fases: **edema iónico**, **vasogénico** y **hemorrágico**,

Edema iónico

- Sodio y agua desde el capilar al intersticio.
- BHE es todavía impermeable a macromoléculas



Alteración BHE

Edema intersticial

Edema vasogénico y transformación hemorrágica

- Albúmina, dextranos o inmunoglobulinas pueden pasar al intersticio
- Los capilares se comportan como capilares fenestrados
- Los capilares permiten el paso de hematíes

GRACIAS

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