LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Postprandial mesenteric blood flow

Sir,—We read with interest the study by Sieber et al1 in which they used Doppler ultrasound to measure superior mesenteric arterial blood flow in response to liquid test meals given orally and intraduodenally (with and without atropine), and the additional effects of the infusion of combinations of cholecystokinin octapeptide 8, secretin, gastrin 17, and glucagon. We would like to raise several points.

(1) The authors used a 3 MHz Doppler flowmeter. Wavelength considerations with this frequency probe dictate that the best AP spatial resolution of the diameter measuring cursor is ±1 mm (a best ‘guess’ of ±0.5 mm can sometimes be made). The authors, however, have chosen a much smaller mesenteric artery diameter readings to two decimal points and claim to be able to show increases in the diameter of between 3 and 26% after food intake. Furthermore, it is not clear whether an AP and lateral cross section diameter reading was real or if longitudinal AP diameter reading was taken (in which case the superior mesenteric artery was assumed to be circular). It would have been better if the authors had quoted the mean and range of the diameter reading.

(2) The quoted increase in superior mesenteric arterial blood flow in response to the oral test meal (180–360% above basal) is far greater than previous reports.2,3 It is not clear from the data whether the same subjects were studied on all occasions and compared—a total of nine subjects was enrolled in the study but data are only shown for six. If the same six subjects were not examined on each occasion, direct comparisons of their data and measurements are less reliable. This is further compounded by the clear differences in basal mean (SEM) flow rates between the experiments (data not all shown) of 443 (38) ml/min before the oral test meal and 1020 (90) ml/min after the intraduodenal test meal. What is the day to day coefficient of variation for the technique in their hands? Were all observations performed by one operator?

(3) The authors state that they infused glucagon, cholecystokinin octapeptide 8, secretin, and gastrin in doses designed to simulate postprandial circulating concentrations. No data, however, are presented to support this, and the authors cannot therefore be sure that physiological concentrations of these hormones were achieved. Furthermore, the dose of glucagon used (500 ng/kg/hour or 8-33 ng/kg/minute) is a supraphysiological dose1 and would result in plasma concentra-
tions much greater than those normally circulating postprandially. A dose of less than 3 ng/kg/minute would have been more appropriate. We cannot therefore agree with the authors’ contention that the hormones ‘are unlikely to be involved as blood borne hormones’ in mediating splanchnic vasodila-
tion on the data presented but agree with the hypothesis.

We have recently shown (unpublished data) that fasting superior mesenteric arterial blood flow in six subjects measured by Doppler ultrasound decreases during physiological infusions of glucagon. A 1 ng/kg/minute infusion produced no detectable rise in basal glucagon concentrations (mean (SEM) basal glucagon values 144 (15) ng/l after 30 minutes 1 ng/kg/minute glucagon infusion resulted in a value of 129 (80) ng/l and a 3 ng/kg/minute glucagon infusion raised values to 214 (37) ng/l. Mean (SEM) fasting blood flow fell from 678 (97) ml/minute to 549 (88) ml/minute after 30 minutes of 1 ng/kg/minute glucagon infusion and to 453 (63) ml/minute after 20 minutes of a 3 ng/kg/minute infusion. There were no associ-
ated changes in cardiac output, stroke volume, blood pressure, pulse, or peripheral vascular resistance. This suggests that glucagon is a selective splanchnic vasodilator at physio-
logical concentrations and, indeed, is not involved in mediating the postprandial hyperaemia observed in previous studies. It is noteworthy, however, that Lee et al4 using indocyanine dye changes showed that supraphysiological infusions of 10 and 20 haemodynamic or total hepatic blood flow changes in a group of diabetic subjects. Arterial blood flow, however (and hence superior mesenteric blood flow), rose signifi-
cantly in those with well compensated cirrhosis, suggesting that at supraphysiological doses (similar to those used by Sieber et al1) glucagon may be a splanchnic vasodilator.

(4) The authors state that blood pressure and pulse were monitored throughout the experi-
ments but apart from incomplete data for the intraduodenal test meal with and without atropine, they present no evidence of blood pressure or pulse rate changes in response to any of their meals or infusion experiments. The pulse and blood pressure response to meals varies with both the age of the subject5 and meal composition and these data should have been included or discussed in the current study.

(5) Atropine was shown to attenuate the postprandial hyperaemic response to the meal, suggesting that the cholinergic nervous system has a role in this change. The mechanism for the postprandial response is, however, likely to be multifactorial and may also involve β adrenergic5 and peptidergic mechanisms. Neuropeptide Y, an intramural polypep-
tide,4 and calcitonin gene related peptide1 are known to be powerful splanchnic vasodilators and may also be involved in postprandial splanchnic vasodilation.

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Reply

Sir,—Dr Wells raises important points about our recent publication,1 especially about the methodology used to assay superior mesen-
teric artery blood flow (SMABF). Several comments need clarification, however, and we would like to reply in the same order as given in the letter:

(1) We used a 3.5 MHz sector scanner for diameter measurements (and not a 3 MHz Doppler flowmeter as stated in the letter). This sector probe was combined with a pulsed Doppler flow meter (3.0 MHz). Diameters were presented as mean (SEM) cm units. The statement that we were reporting two decimal points is therefore misleading.

In our experience, the superior mesenteric artery has a circular anatomy which is an advantage compared with the portal vein where the determination of the cross sectional area of the vessel is complicated by an ellipsoidal vessel shape.

(2) We are puzzled by the statement that the increases in postprandial SMABF reported in our paper were far higher than in the published reports: similar effects have been observed by others6 with comparable meals and caloric loads. On the other hand, the reports cited by Dr Wells are hardly comparable.

In one study, 7 an ultrasound technique was employed to quantify SMABF (dye dilution). In a second, a lower caloric load was tested7 and in the study of Qamar8 only fasting SMABF was measured.

We agree that a number of subjects participated in this study. For all oral food experiments as well as the hormone studies, the same six volunteers were studied. For the experiments involving intraduodenal food application, three additional subjects were

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