

Desflurane

Desflurane

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Desflurane

desflurane 가

Desflurane

desflurane Ca^{2+}

desflurane

26 mM K^+ Tyrode rested-state (RS) 3 Hz

Tyrode Ca^{2+} 가

low Na^+ (25 mM) Tyrode

RS 0.1 Hz

(rapid cooling contracture) Ca^{2+}

Ca^{2+} 가

50% (APD_{50}) 90% (APD_{90})

가 , patch clamp desflurane

Ca^{2+} 가 . 1 MAC (minimum alveolar concentration) (6%)

2 MAC (12%) desflurane RS 3 Hz

(1 MAC: 30%, 2 MAC: 60%), 1 MAC (1.15%) 2 MAC

(2.3%) isoflurane 25% 45%

. 2 MAC desflurane RS 0.1 Hz

, low Na^+ (25 mM) Tyrode

. 26 mM K^+ Tyrode (biphasic contraction)

1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane 60% 80%

20% 40% . 1 MAC desflurane

. 2 MAC desflurane

, APD_{50} APD_{90}

. 1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane Ca^{2+} 30% 60%

, desflurane MAC isoflurane

Ca^{2+}

Ca^{2+}

, Ca^{2+}

desflurane , Ca^{2+}

. , desflurane Ca²⁺ 가
 , desflurane
Ca²⁺ 가

: , Ca²⁺ , desflurane, , , ,
,

Desflurane

< >

I.

desflurane
isoflurane alpha-ethyl carbon chlorine
fluorine . Desflurane /가
0.42 ¹
가 ²
desflurane
가 ³ (in vivo) ⁴⁻⁶ . Pagel ⁷
가
desflurane
, Bovan ⁸ Langendorff desflurane
⁹ (hamster)¹⁰
desflurane ,
desflurane catecholamine 가
desflurane Ca²⁺
가 ⁹
desflurane

II.

1.

(300 400 gm) (Sprague-Dawley, 300 400 gm) pentobarbital (30 mg/kg) acrylic bath (chorda tendinae) GRASS FT03 force transducer (GRASS Instruments, Quincy, MASS, USA) (resting tension) . 0.5 Hz 1 . 95% O₂/5% CO₂ Tyrode [mM: Na 143, K 5, Cl 123, MgSO₄ 1.2, Ca 2, HCO₃⁻ 25, glucose 11, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) 0.1] 12 ml 37°C, pH 7.4±0.5 . GRASS S44 stimulator (GRASS Instruments, Quincy, MASS, USA) bath 2 ms delay, 0.5 ms duration 120%

2.

가. Tyrode (1) : (peak force) (maximum rate of force development, dF/dt-max) 가 . 0.5 Hz 1 15 가 [rested-state(RS) contraction] 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 3 Hz . 1 MAC (minimum alveolar concentration) (6%) 2 MAC desflurane 1 MAC (1.15%) 2 MAC isoflurane ⁸ 15 , 20 (2) : Tyrode 15 , 15 2 MAC desflurane 20 . RS 0.1 Hz . Ca²⁺ 가

RS contraction

calcium-induced calcium release 가

(3) (rapid cooling contracture): 37°C Tyrode

15 1 Hz

2 Hz 37°C

0 5°C Tyrode

10 12 , 50 60

(diastolic resting force) 1 MAC 2 MAC

desflurane 15 , 20

2 Hz Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ 0 5°C

Ca²⁺ 13

Low Na⁺ Tyrode

Tyrode 143 mM Na⁺ 25

mM Na⁺ , 100 mM Na⁺ 234 mM sucrose

(mM: Na 25, K 5, Cl 9, Ca 2, Mg 1.2, SO₄

1.2, HCO₃⁻ 25, glucose 11, EDTA 0.1, sucrose 234). Tyrode

low Na⁺ Tyrode 15 RS 0.1 Hz

2 MAC desflurane 15 , 20

Na⁺ Na/Ca

Ca²⁺ (driving force) Ca²⁺

(uptake) 14 RS contraction

Ca²⁺ . 15

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

26 mM K⁺ Tyrode

Tyrode 0.5 Hz 1

0.1 μM isoproterenol 가 26 mM K⁺ Tyrode . 15

가 RS contraction 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 3 Hz

(dF_E/dt-max, dF_L/dt-max) 가 . 1

MAC 2 MAC desflurane 15 20

26 mM K⁺ Tyrode [mM: Na 122, K 26, Cl 121, Ca 2, Mg 1.2, SO₄ 1.2, HCO₃⁻ 25, glucose 11, EDTA 0.1] (partial depolarization, -40 mV) Na⁺ 가 0.1 μM isoproterenol 가 Ca²⁺ 가 가 Ca²⁺ 가

¹⁵ 0.1 μM isoproterenol 가 26 mM K⁺ Tyrode Tyrode (RS, 0.1, 0.5, 1 Hz) (biphasic contraction) ¹⁶ (, 1.04 g/ml)

0.93 ± 0.07 mm² (mean ± SEM, n = 46) 1.19 ± 0.18 mm² (mean ± SEM, n = 12)

3.

가.

(membrane potential) WPI VF-Amplifier 3 M KCl-filled glass microelectrode (10 - 20 MΩ) 0.1 - 0.25 Hz Digital storage oscilloscope (Hitachi VC-6025, Woodbury, NY, USA) Gould TA240S (Gould instrument systems, Inc., Valley view, OH, USA) microelectrode 가 120% latent period (- , 5 - 10 ms) (amplitude), (re-polarization) 50 - 90% (APD₅₀, APD₉₀) Tyrode 26 mM K⁺ Tyrode Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ , 2 MAC desflurane

Patch clamp Ca²⁺ 300 gm pentobarbital (30 mg/kg)

Langendorff . 100% O₂ pH 7.4,
 37°C Tyrode 15 . low Ca²⁺ Tyrode (mM:
 Na 120, Cl 125.4, K 5.4, Ca 12 μM, Mg 5, SO₄ 5, pyruvate 5, glucose 20, taurine 20,
 nitroloacetic acid 2, N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2 ethanesulfonic acid [HEPES] 10) 5
 , collagenase (0.05 gm/50 ml), hyaluronidase (0.02 gm/50 ml) CaCl₂ 25 μM
 가 low Ca²⁺ Tyrode 20 (flaccid)
 . 100 ml KB (mM: taurine 10, oxalic acid 10, glutamic acid
 70, K 35, Cl 25, H₂PO₄ 10, glucose 11, ethylene glycol-bis(-aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N,N-
 tetraacetic acid [EGTA] 0.5, HEPES 10) 30
 . , KB
 200 μm nylon mesh . KB
 37°C 95% air/5% CO₂ incubator . 2 mM CaCl₂
 striation .
 (mM: Na 140, K 5, Ca 2, Mg 1, Cl 151, HEPES 10)
 1 N NaOH pH 7.4 . Ca²⁺
 patch pipette (mM: Cs 120, tetraethylamonium
 20, Ca 1, Cl 140, EGTA 11, HEPES 10, Mg-adenosine triphosphate 5) 1 N
 HCl pH 7.3 . Whole cell bathing solution
 (mM: Cs 125, tetraethylamonium 20, Ca 2, Mg 1, Cl 151, HEPES 10)
 , 1 N CsOH pH 7.4 . inverted
 microscope chamber whole cell
 .¹⁷ Axopatch 200B Patch Clamp Amplifier (Axon instruments, Foster
 city, CA, USA) . Patch electrode borosilicate glass (KIMAX, American sci-
 entific, Charlotte, NC, USA) 2 3 M .
 Two stage micropipette puller electrode electrode microforge
 . (20 22°C) . Data acqui-
 sition version 6.0.3 pCLAMP System(Axon instruments) . Whole cell
 4 6 가 가 . Ca²⁺ -40
 mV -30 mV +60 mV step pulse
 , 1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane .

4.

Desflurane (vaporizer) (Devapor Type M32600, Drager AG, Lübeck, Germany)
 isoflurane (Isotec 3, Ohmeda, west Yorkshire, UK) 95% O₂/5% CO₂ 1 L

gas bubbler Tyrode 200 ml (Capnomac, Datex, Helsinki, Finland), bath 200 ml reservoir, gas chromatography, 37°C 1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane 0.18 mM 0.44 mM, 1 MAC 2 MAC isoflurane 0.22 0.42 mM, 37°C desflurane isoflurane water/gas 0.225¹ 0.55¹⁸ 0.18 mM 0.44 mM desflurane 0.33 MAC (2%) 0.42 MAC (5%), 0.22 0.42 mM isoflurane 0.87 MAC (1%) 1.19 MAC (1.94%)

5.

repeated measures of analysis of variance (ANOVA), Fisher's PLSD test, desflurane isoflurane, unpaired t-test, mean ± SEM, P 0.05

III.

1.

1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane RS 3 Hz 30% (2 Hz: 2.99 ± 0.63 mN/mm² vs 1.94 ± 0.7 mN/mm², P < 0.05) 60% (2 Hz: 2.99 ± 0.63 mN/mm² vs 1.22 ± 0.42 mN/mm², P < 0.05) (Fig. 1), 1 MAC 2 MAC isoflurane 25% (2 Hz: 6.56 ± 1 mN/mm² vs 5.13 ± 0.96 mN/mm², P < 0.05) 45% (2 Hz: 6.56 ± 1 mN/mm² vs 3.88 ± 0.9 mN/mm², P < 0.05) (Fig. 2). Desflurane isoflurane

1 MAC desflurane isoflurane (P > 0.05), 2 MAC 20 desflurane 50 60% 60 isoflurane 20 RS 0.1 Hz desflurane Ca²⁺

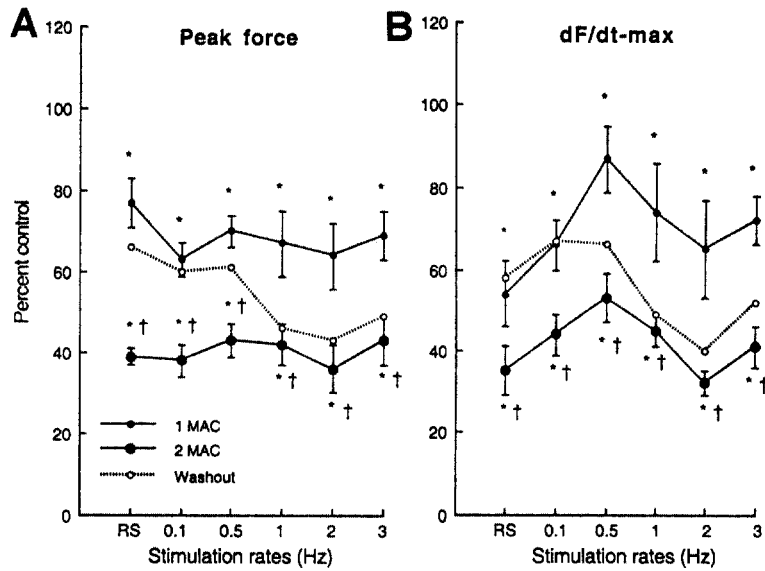


Fig. 1. Effects of 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane on myocardial contractile force at various stimulation rates. Peak force (A) and maximum rate of force development (dF/dt-max) (B) (n=8). Dotted lines indicate washout for 20 min. Error bars indicate SEM. *† Differences (P < 0.05) from control and 1 MAC desflurane, respectively.

calcium-induced calcium release 가

Ca²⁺

RS contraction

Ca²⁺

RS 3 Hz

RS 0.1

Hz 2 MAC desflurane 20

(Table 1).

RS 0.1 Hz

7.65 ± 2.09 mN/mm² 7.01 ± 2.43 mN/mm² 136.89

± 31.57 mN/s/mm² 124.6 ± 33.65 mN/s/mm²

(species difference)

low Na⁺ Tyrode desflurane Ca²⁺

Na⁺

Na/Ca Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺ 가 .¹⁴ RS

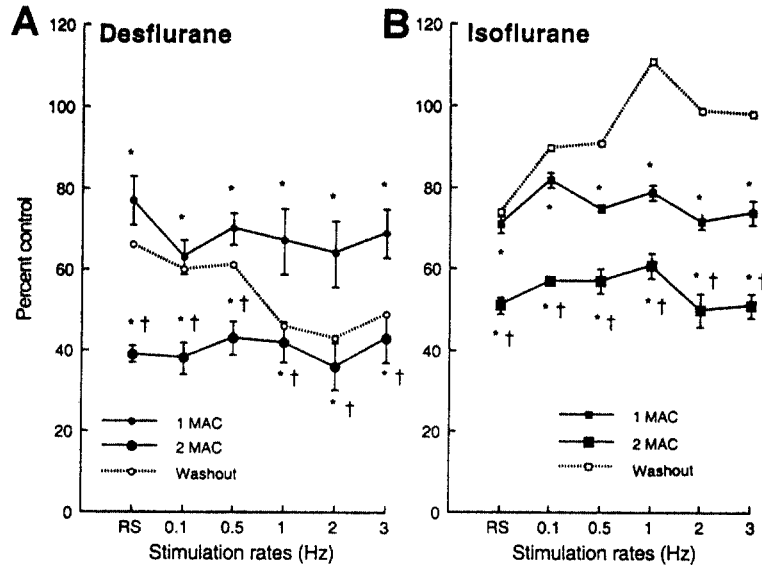


Fig. 2. Effects of equivalent anesthetic concentrations of desflurane and isoflurane on myocardial force development. (A) Effects of 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane on myocardial peak force at various stimulation rates in guinea pig papillary muscles (n=8). (B) Effects of 1 MAC and 2 MAC isoflurane (1.15% and 2.3% respectively) on myocardial peak force at various stimulation rates in guinea pig papillary muscles (n=5). Dotted lines indicate washout for 20 min. Error bars indicate SEM. *Differences (P < 0.05) from control; †Differences (P < 0.05) between 1 MAC desflurane or 1 MAC isoflurane, respectively.

Table 1. Effect of 2 MAC Desflurane on Contractile Force in Rat Myocardium

		Control	Desflurane	Recovery
Peak force (mN/mm ²)	RS	7.65 ± 2.09	6.99 ± 1.91	7.19 ± 1.91
	0.1 Hz	7.01 ± 2.43	6.22 ± 2.07	6.35 ± 2.04
dF/dt-max (mN/s/mm ²)	RS	136.89 ± 31.57	126.85 ± 30.83	131.33 ± 39.89
	0.1 Hz	124.36 ± 33.65	108.77 ± 31.02	126.87 ± 38.08

Values are mean ± SEM (n=6). Desflurane showed no alterations in peak force and dF/dt-max.

contraction		Ca^{2+}		
. Low Na ⁺ Tyrode	RS	0.1 Hz	2 MAC desflurane	20
			(Table 2).	
RS	0.1 Hz	7.34 ± 2.33 mN/mm ²	9.44 ± 2.98 mN/mm ²	
,		43.26 ± 9.83 mN/s/mm ²	79.44 ± 23.72 mN/s/mm ²	

Table 2. Effect of 2 MAC Desflurane on Contractile Force in Low Na⁺ (25 mM) Tyrode's Solution

		Control	Desflurane	Recovery
Peak force (mN/mm ²)	RS	7.34±2.33	6.96±2.03	7.14±2.08
	0.1 Hz	9.44±2.98	7.87±2.49	8.95±2.92
dF/dt-max (mN/s/mm ²)	RS	43.26±9.83	50.04±13.50	50.0±18.17
	0.1 Hz	79.44±23.72	72.29±22.25	78.32±25.35

Values are mean±SEM (n=6). Desflurane showed no alterations in peak force and dF/dt-max.

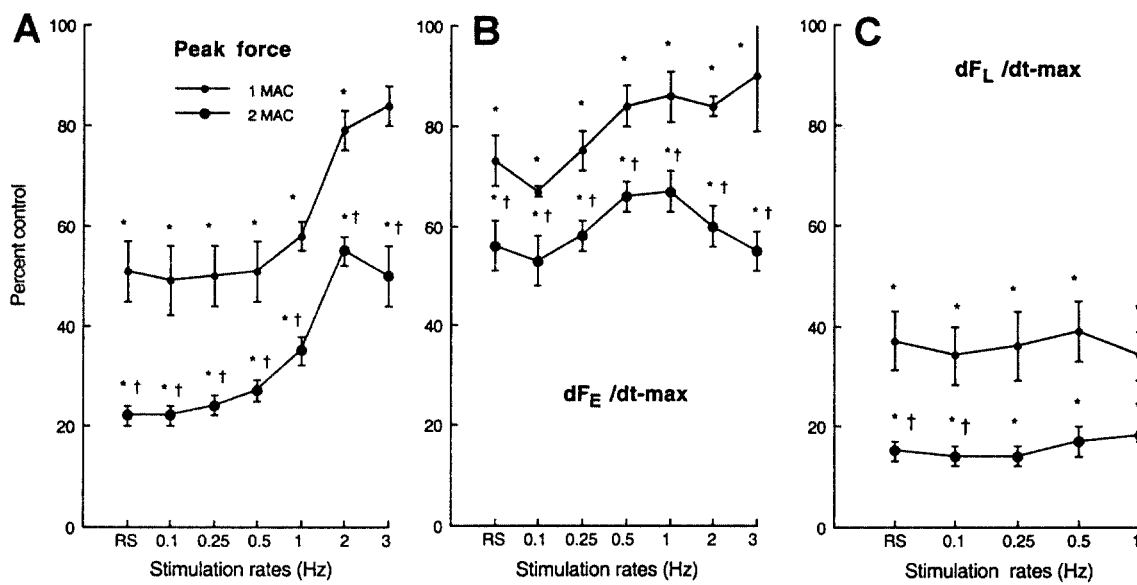


Fig. 3. Effects of desflurane on myocardial force development in 26 mM K⁺ Tyrode's solution with 0.1 μM isoproterenol in guinea pig ventricular myocardium. (A) Effects of 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane on average peak force. Effects of 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane on maximum rate of early, dF_E/dt-max (B), and late force development, dF_L/dt-max, (C) as a function of stimulation rate (n=4). Error bars indicate SEM. *† Differences (P<0.05) from control and 1 MAC desflurane, respectively.

26 mM K⁺ Tyrode

0.1 μM isoproterenol

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

26 mM K⁺ Tyrode

1 MAC

2 MAC desflurane

MAC desflurane 20% (0.5 Hz: 25.61 ± 14.45 mN/s/mm² vs 20.43 ± 11.57 mN/s/mm², P < 0.05) 40% (0.5 Hz: 25.61 ± 14.45 mN/s/mm² vs 15.69 ± 8.48 mN/s/mm², P < 0.05) 60% (0.5 Hz: 60.88 ± 40.06 mN/s/mm² vs 29.84 ± 23.00 mN/s/mm², P < 0.05) 80% (0.5 Hz: 60.88 ± 40.06 mN/s/mm² vs 12.90 ± 9.80 mN/s/mm², P < 0.05)

(Fig. 3). Tyrode 20
80%
Ca²⁺
13
2 Hz
0 5°C Tyrode
3 8 phasic contracture (Fig. 4).

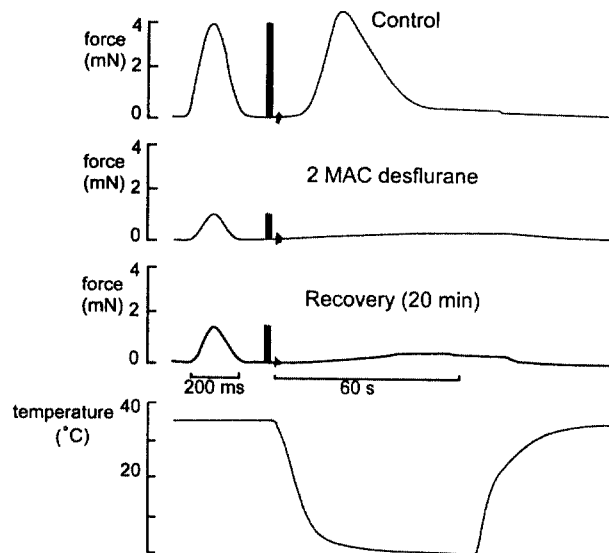


Fig. 4. Typical record of 2 MAC desflurane on the rapid cooling contractures in guinea pig myocardium. Steady state contractile force evoked by 2 Hz stimulation rate (shown at high and low chart speed) followed by immediate cooling from 37°C to < 3°C achieved within 1.5 s, as shown by the temperature measurement in bottom record. Treatment with 2 MAC desflurane caused a profound reduction in the rapid cooling contractures. Note that while desflurane-induced depression in the electrically evoked contractions showed partial recovery, the effect of desflurane on the rapid cooling contracture was not recovered to baseline value at all.

$3.60 \pm 0.52 \text{ mN/mm}^2$ 2 Hz
 ($2.77 \pm 0.67 \text{ mN/mm}^2$) (/
 = 1.3). 1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane 2 Hz 40%
 ($2.77 \pm 0.67 \text{ mN/mm}^2$ vs $2.29 \pm 0.83 \text{ mN/mm}^2$, $P < 0.05$) 60% ($2.77 \pm 0.67 \text{ mN/mm}^2$ vs $1.37 \pm$
 0.53 mN/mm^2 , $P < 0.05$)
 Tyrode
 , (1 MAC: $3.60 \pm 0.52 \text{ mN/mm}^2$ vs 0.46 ± 0.10
 mN/mm^2 , $P < 0.05$; 2 MAC: $3.60 \pm 0.52 \text{ mN/mm}^2$ vs $0.36 \pm 0.07 \text{ mN/mm}^2$, $P < 0.05$). 20
 60%

. 60 65%
 20 (Fig. 5).

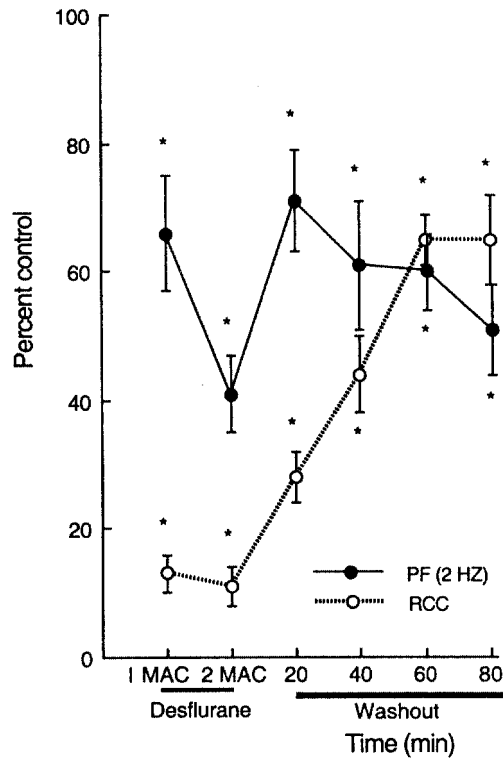


Fig. 5. Effects of 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane on the recovery of peak force and rapid cooling contractures during a continuous washout period. Filled circle represents peak force and unfilled circle and dotted line indicate rapid cooling contractures (n=9). PF=peak force. RCC=rapid cooling contracture. Error bars indicate SEM. *Differences ($P < 0.05$) from control.

2.

2 MAC desflurane 0.25 Hz (: 128 ± 5 mV) dV/dt -max (: 126 ± 12 V/s), APD_{50}

Table 3. Effects of 2 MAC Desflurane on Normal and Slow Action Potential Characteristics at 0.25 Hz Stimulation Rate

	Amplitude (mV)	APD_{50} (ms)	APD_{90} (ms)	dV/dt -max (V/s)
Normal APs (n=6)				
Control	128 ± 5	173 ± 6	206 ± 6	126 ± 12
Desflurane	130 ± 6	$195 \pm 5^*$	$228 \pm 6^*$	123 ± 11
Recovery	131 ± 6	$191 \pm 2^*$	220 ± 3	132 ± 14
Slow APs (n = 6)				
Control	102 ± 1	165 ± 12	190 ± 13	16 ± 2
Desflurane	104 ± 1	174 ± 13	$215 \pm 9^*$	16 ± 2
Recovery	104 ± 2	175 ± 9	201 ± 1	16 ± 1

Values are mean \pm SEM. AP=action potential; dV/dt -max=maximum rate of depolarization of the AP; APD_{50} and APD_{90} =the duration of the AP at 50% and 90% repolarization, respectively. Repeated measures of analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Fisher PLSD test was used to test for difference among groups. * $P < 0.05$ differed from control.

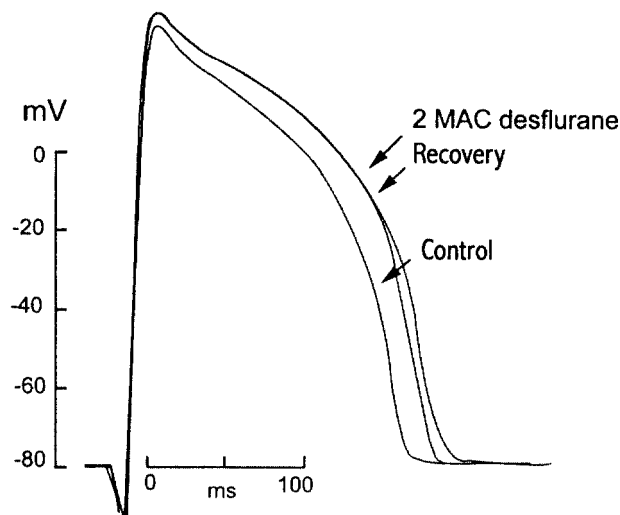


Fig. 6. Effects of 2 MAC desflurane on normal cardiac a potentials recorded at 0.25 Hz stimulation rate in no Tyrode's solution.

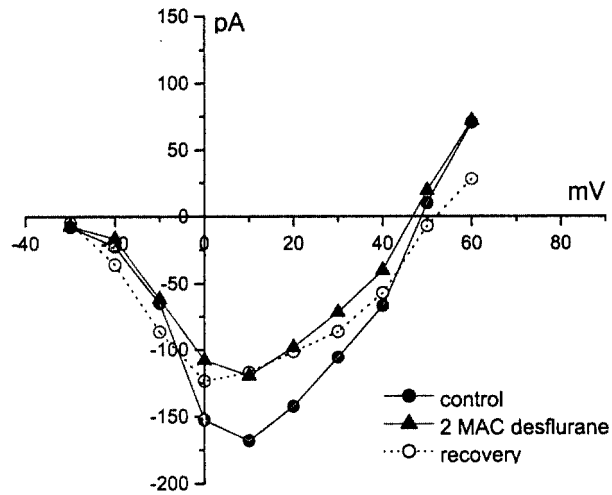


Fig. 7. I-V relations of 1 MAC desflurane on I_{Ca} in guinea pig ventricular myocytes at room temperature. Voltage-dependent Ca^{2+} current was evoked by step depolarizations from -30 mV to $+60$ mV from a holding potential of -40 mV ($n=5$). The effect of desflurane was not reversible.

APD₉₀ 13% (173 ± 6 ms vs 195 ± 5 ms, $P < 0.05$) 11% (206 ± 6 ms vs 228 ± 6 ms, $P < 0.05$) (Table 3, Fig. 6). (-87 -92 mV)

0.25 Hz (: 102 ± 1 mV) dV/dt-max (: 16 ± 2 V/s) , APD₅₀ APD₉₀ 9% (165 ± 12 ms vs 174 ± 13 ms, $P > 0.05$) 15% (190 ± 13 ms vs 215 ± 9 ms, $P < 0.05$) (Table 3). (-39 -44 mV)

1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane Ca^{2+} 30% (-167 ± 12 pA vs -120 ± 17 pA, $P < 0.05$) 60% (-203 ± 28 pA vs -104 ± 5 pA, $P < 0.05$) (Fig. 7, 8).

IV.

desflurane
 . Desflurane³,⁴⁻⁶ Langendorff
 8, 9, 10
 4,6,7 3,20 MAC
 desflurane isoflurane,

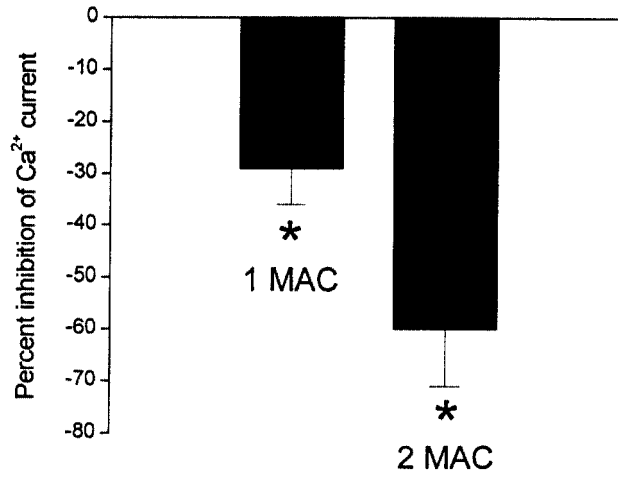


Fig. 8. Effects of 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane on I_{Ca} in isolated guinea pig ventricular myocytes whole cell patch clamped at room temperature. Currents shown are in response to 200 ms depolarizations to +10 mV. Average depression of peak I_{Ca} by 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane for 5 myocytes at each concentration are shown. Error bars indicate SEM. *Differences ($P < 0.05$) from control.

desflurane isoflurane 21
 isoflurane desflurane 57 . Bovan
 8 MAC desflurane isoflurane
 9 10
 isoflurane desflurane
 . Pagel 7
 PRSW (preload recruitable stroke work)/EDL (end-
 diastolic segmental length) 1 MAC desflurane (1 MAC
 7.2%) isoflurane (1.28%) 28% . Bovan 8 1
 MAC (1 MAC 6%) desflurane 15%, 2 MAC
 30% , isoflurane 11 24%
 MAC desflurane isoflurane
 . 1 MAC desflurane 30% Pagel
 7
 Bovas 8 gas chromatography 1 MAC 2 MAC desflurane
 0.59 mM (6.8%) 1.02 mM (11.8%)
 0.18 mM (2%) 0.44 mM (5%) 2 3

desflurane (bubbling)
 reservoir , Bovan⁸ reservoir가
 MAC water/gas 가
 desflurane 0.25, isoflurane 0.55 desflurane iosflurane
 gas chromatography desflu-
 rane reservoir 가 isoflurane
 reservoir desflurane 1 MAC (6%) desflurane 0.18 mM
 2% (0.33 MAC) desflurane , isoflurane 1 MAC (1.15%)
 0.22 mM 1% (0.87 MAC) isoflurane MAC
 desflurane isoflurane
 20 desflurane
 60
 가
 isoflurane 20
 desflurane
 20 80%
 desflurane
 desflurane low Na⁺ Tyrode
 15
 Ca²⁺ 가
^{22,23} calcium-induced calcium release
 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺
¹² Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺
 1 MAC desflurane
 desflurane Ca²⁺
 desflurane desflurane
 Ca²⁺
 Gueugniaud⁹ postrest-potentiated contraction
 Isoflurane²⁴⁻²⁶ sevoflurane²⁷ desflurane
 halothane enflurane Ca²⁺
 Ca²⁺ RS contraction

Desflurane 26 mM K⁺ Tyrode

isoflurane,²⁴ enflurane²⁵ sevoflurane²⁷

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

¹⁹ Desflurane

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

low Na⁺ Tyrode

Ca²⁺

desflurane

Ca²⁺

patch clamp

Desflurane

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

^{30,31}

calcium-induced calcium release

trigger

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

desflurane

Ca²⁺

desflurane

Ca²⁺

RS contraction

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

^{14,32} RS contraction

Ca²⁺

desflurane

RS contraction

Ca²⁺

desflurane

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

¹³ 1 MAC desflurane

가

Ca²⁺

2 Hz

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

^{30,31}

Ca²⁺

nickel³³

cobalt³⁴

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺

desflurane

Ca²⁺

desflurane

ryanodine

Ca^{2+} (ryanodine-insensitive calcium release pathway)
 . Fehr Rebeyka³⁵ Ca^{2+}
 Ca^{2+} ryanodine Ca^{2+} ,
 ryanodine Ca^{2+} (Ca^{2+} -ATPase)
 .
 desflurane isoflurane³⁶ sevoflurane²⁷ halogenated ether
 .
 desflurane dV/dt -max
 . Na^+ channel (inactivation)
 dV/dt -max (Ca^{2+} K^+)
 (net effect) desflurane K^+
 Ca^{2+} 가 dV/dt -max
 . Patch clamp desflurane Ca^{2+}
 , desflurane I_k I_{K1}
 dV/dt -max 가
 . Desflurane I_k I_{K1} 가 desflurane
 가

V.

desflurane
 . Desflurane
 , isoflurane MAC
 Ca^{2+} , Ca^{2+}
 Ca^{2+} ,
 Ca^{2+} , desflurane , MAC
 isoflurane . Ca^{2+} desflurane
 . desflurane
 Ca^{2+} 가

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Abstract

Direct myocardial depressant effect of desflurane: Mechanical and electrophysiological actions in Vitro

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Desflurane actions on myocardial contractility and cellular electrophysiologic behavior were studied in isolated guinea pig and rat right ventricular papillary muscles. Isometric force of isolated guinea pig ventricular muscle was studied in normal and 26 mM K^+ Tyrode's solution at various stimulation rates. Experiments using rat papillary muscles under normal Tyrode's solution at rested-state (RS) and using guinea pig papillary muscles under low Na^+ Tyrode's solution (25 mM) were performed to evaluate the effect on Ca^{2+} release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR). Effects of desflurane on SR function in situ were examined by its effect on rapid cooling contractures (RCCs). Normal and slow action potentials (APs) were evaluated by using conventional microelectrode technique. Finally, Ca^{2+} currents of isolated guinea pig ventricular myocytes were examined using the whole cell patch clamp technique. 1 MAC (minimum alveolar concentration: 6%) and 2 MAC desflurane were applied. 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane depressed guinea pig myocardial contractions by 30% and 60%, respectively, from RS to 3 Hz stimulation rates. 1 MAC (1.15%) and 2 MAC isoflurane depressed peak force by 25% and 45%, respectively. Contractile force after rest in rat and guinea pig myocardium under low Na^+ Tyrode's solution showed modest depression. In the partially depolarized, adrenergically stimulated myocardium, 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane caused marked depression of late peak force (1 MAC: 60%, 2 MAC: 80%) with moderate changes of early peak force (1 MAC: 20%, 2 MAC: 40%). RCCs were abolished at 1 MAC desflurane. Desflurane did not alter the peak amplitude or dV/dt -max of normal and slow APs, however, AP duration was significantly prolonged. In isolated guinea pig myocytes at room temperature, 1 MAC and 2 MAC desflurane caused 30% and 60% decrease in Ca^{2+} current, respectively. In summary, myocardial depressant effect of desflurane was similar to those of equivalent concentrations of isoflurane. The rapid initial release of Ca^{2+} from the SR by depolarization seems to be modestly depressed, while certain release pathways induced by rapid cooling appear to be markedly depressed. Ca^{2+} uptake into SR may not be affected. In electrophysiological studies, desflurane caused prolongation of normal and slow action potential duration, and decreased inward Ca^{2+} current through cardiac membrane. Conclusively, these results indicate that desflurane causes a dose-dependent depression of contractile force in isolated ventricular myocardium, which is

comparable to that of isoflurane. The depression seems to be related, at least in part, to its ability to reduce inward Ca^{2+} currents through the cardiac membrane. Therefore, it is likely that various methods employed to enhance inward Ca^{2+} current may improve the hemodynamic depression induced by desflurane.

Key Words: action potential, Ca^{2+} current, desflurane, myocardial contractility, guinea pig, rapid cooling contracture, rat, sarcoplasmic reticulum