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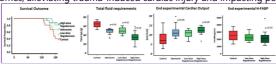
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Rescuing Cardiac Dysfunction Following Traumatic Haemorrhagic Injury

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Abstract:

Cardiac dysfunction(CD) is a significant cause of delayed deaths in trauma-haemorrhagic shock patients. It is associated with poor outcomes and no treatments are available. Adenosine, via the mediation of its A2A receptor, could potentially alleviate such CD. This study investigates the efficacy of adenosine and regadenoson, an adenosine A2A receptor agonist, as a novel cardiovascular protective resuscitation approach in a preclinical trauma-haemorrhage model. A murine pressure-controlled haemorrhagic shock model was dosed with adenosine (54μg/g) or regadenoson (10 or 30μ/g) during the initial post-injury echocardiography-guided resuscitation (1h post-injury) (n=15/group). Cardiovascular function (Echocardiography/MAP) and lactate were assessed up to 3 hours post-injury and terminal samples were analysed for myocardial injury markers. A control group was only dosed with crystalloid. Animals receiving adenosine and regadenoson (30μg/g) demonstrated significant improvement survival outcomes and the maintenance of cardiac output, compared to controls (80% and 87% vs 40%, and 11.64 ± 3.4 mL/min, 12.05 ± 2.2 mL/min vs 7.66 ± 3.8mL/min, all p<0.05). Additionally, these animals also required lower volumes of resuscitation fluid to restore stroke volume (47.9 ± 7.0 μL/g and 34.9 ± 10.8 μL/g vs 63.8 ± 7.5 μL/g, p<0.05), improving systemic perfusion with lower lactate levels (4.6 ± 0.9 mmol/L and 4.4 ± 1.5 mmol/L vs 6.6 ± 2.6 mmol/L, p<0.05). Animals receiving high-dose regadenoson showed a significant lower cardiac injury biomarker h-FABP level (1548.8±442.6 vs 2465.0±650.2 ng/mL, p<0.05). It also significantly reduced infiltration of neutrophils and apoptotic myocardial injury (0.5±0.1% vs 0.8±0.3 Ly6G, p=0,038 and 0.63 ±0.24% vs 2.50 ± 1.17 % Caspase 3, p = 0.0224). In conclusion, the administration of regadenoson during resuscitation improves physiological outcomes, alleviating trauma-induced cardiac injury and impacting positively on survival.



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