

1-16-2014

Characterizing the Temporal Evolution of Altered Cardiac Mechanics in Diet-Induced Obese Mice Using Cine DENSE CMR

Christopher M. Haggerty
University of Kentucky, chaggerty@uky.edu

Andrea C. Mattingly
University of Kentucky, acma242@g.uky.edu

Cassi M. Binkley
University of Kentucky, cassi.binkley@uky.edu

Sage P. Kramer
University of Kentucky, s.kramer@uky.edu

David K. Powell
University of Kentucky, dkpowe2@uky.edu

See next page for additional authors

Right click to open a feedback form in a new tab to let us know how this document benefits you.

Follow this and additional works at: https://uknowledge.uky.edu/pediatrics_present

 Part of the [Pediatrics Commons](#)

Repository Citation

Haggerty, Christopher M.; Mattingly, Andrea C.; Binkley, Cassi M.; Kramer, Sage P.; Powell, David K.; Epstein, Frederick H.; and Fornwalt, Brandon K., "Characterizing the Temporal Evolution of Altered Cardiac Mechanics in Diet-Induced Obese Mice Using Cine DENSE CMR" (2014). *Pediatrics Presentations*. 6.
https://uknowledge.uky.edu/pediatrics_present/6

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Pediatrics at UKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in Pediatrics Presentations by an authorized administrator of UKnowledge. For more information, please contact UKnowledge@lsv.uky.edu.

Authors

Christopher M. Haggerty, Andrea C. Mattingly, Cassi M. Binkley, Sage P. Kramer, David K. Powell, Frederick H. Epstein, and Brandon K. Fornwalt

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Characterizing the temporal evolution of altered cardiac mechanics in diet-induced obese mice using cine DENSE CMR

Christopher M Haggerty^{1*}, Andrea C Mattingly¹, Cassi M Binkley¹, Sage P Kramer¹, David Powell², Frederick H Epstein³, Brandon K Fornwalt^{1,2}

From 17th Annual SCMR Scientific Sessions
New Orleans, LA, USA. 16-19 January 2014

Background

Obesity and metabolic syndrome are associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Research suggests that altered cardiac mechanics (i.e., reduced strains, torsion, and synchrony of contraction) are present in obesity; yet, the causes of this mechanical dysfunction and its relationship to other sequelae of obesity (e.g., hypertension and elevated blood glucose) are not well understood. We hypothesize that diet-induced obesity in mice leads to reductions in measures of left ventricular (LV) mechanics, which develop in acute response to the onset of hyperglycemia, hypertension, and ventricular remodeling.

Methods

Twenty 4-week-old C57BL/6J mice were randomized (n = 10 per group) to either a high-fat (60% kcal from fat) or sucrose-matched low-fat (10% kcal from fat) diet for 28 weeks. After 4 weeks and every 6 weeks thereafter, LV mechanics were quantified using cine displacement encoding with stimulated echoes (DENSE) on a 7T ClinScan MRI (Bruker, Ettlingen, Germany) with a 4-element phased array cardiac coil. Three short-axis and two long-axis slices were acquired with 13-20 frames per cardiac cycle. Semi-automated post-processing was performed using custom software in MATLAB (Mathworks, Natick, MA). Additionally, systolic blood pressure (via tail cuff measurement) and fasting blood glucose were assessed every 4 weeks on staggered schedules.

Results

Mice on the high-fat diet became obese relative to the low-fat controls (49.9 vs. 29.2 g, respectively, by week 28; Table 1). Fasting blood glucose was elevated in the high-fat group (202 vs. 112 mg/dL; $p < 0.05$) starting from the earliest measurement (week 7 on diet), whereas significant differences in LV mass (88 vs. 79 mg) and systolic blood pressure (172 vs. 162 mmHg) developed much later (weeks 22 and 25 on diet, respectively). Significant reductions in peak LV radial (15%) and circumferential (8%) strains (Figure 1) and reduced contractile synchrony were detected in the high-fat group for the first time in week 28. A 10% reduction in peak torsion was also observed at that time, but did not reach statistical significance ($p = 0.075$). There were no differences in LV cavity volumes or ejection fraction.

Conclusions

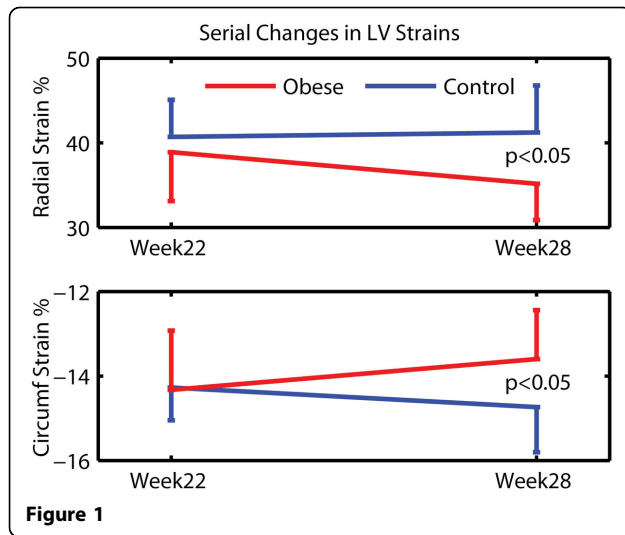
Diet-induced obesity in mice is associated with reduced left ventricular mechanics. This dysfunction develops long after the manifestation of hyperglycemia in this model, which suggests that chronic alterations in

Table 1

Week 28 Measures	Low-fat (n = 10)	High-fat (n = 10)	p-value
Body Mass (g)	29.2 ± 2.0	49.9 ± 7.5	< 0.001
Fasting Blood Glucose (mg/dL)	134.1 ± 17.6	204.1 ± 30.9	< 0.001
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	161.7 ± 3.4	171.6 ± 8.2	0.0155
LV Mass (mg)	81.6 ± 5.2	95.9 ± 13.0	0.007
End Diastolic Volume (μL)	48.5 ± 7.2	49.2 ± 6.6	0.83
End Systolic Volume (μL)	17.4 ± 3.6	18.1 ± 2.7	0.64
Ejection Fraction (%)	64 ± 4	63 ± 5	0.56

¹Departments of Pediatrics, Physiology, and Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



doi:10.1186/1532-429X-16-S1-P297

Cite this article as: Haggerty et al.: Characterizing the temporal evolution of altered cardiac mechanics in diet-induced obese mice using cine DENSE CMR. *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* 2014 **16**(Suppl 1):P297.

glucose/insulin levels and/or signaling may contribute more to cardiac contractile dysfunction than acute elevations. Late development of concentric ventricular hypertrophy and hypertension prior to suppressed cardiac mechanics also suggests an important role of these processes in the reduced ventricular function.

Funding

This work was supported by a Postdoctoral Fellowship through the Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award (5T32HL91812-05), the NIH Director's Early Independence Award (1DP5OD012132-01), a pilot grant from an Institutional Development Award (IDeA) from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences of the NIH (8 P20 GM103527-05), the University of Kentucky Cardiovascular Research Center, grant number UL1RR033173 [TL1 RR033172, KL2 RR033171] from the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR), funded by the Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health (NIH) and supported by the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research, and contributions made by local businesses and individuals through a partnership between Kentucky Children's Hospital and Children's Miracle network.

Authors' details

¹Departments of Pediatrics, Physiology, and Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, USA. ²Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, USA. ³Departments of Biomedical Engineering and Radiology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA.

Published: 16 January 2014

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

 BioMed Central