

The Effects of Dexmedetomidine on the Cognitive Function of Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) Rats

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Research Article

Keywords: mild cognitive impairment, dexmedetomidine, sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia

Posted Date: September 17th, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-665350/v1>

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Abstract

Background: The study sought to investigate the effects of dexmedetomidine on cognitive function after anesthesia and to examine its actual mechanism.

Methods: A total of 48 rats were randomly divided into model Groups A, B, C, or D. Rats in Groups A, B, and C received a hypodermic injection of D-gal with a concentration of $1,000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ respectively for 1 week. Group D received the same volume of saline. The Morris water maze (MWM) test was performed within 6 days of the injection. After the behavior test, Group A received an inhalation dose of 2% sevoflurane. Group B received an inhalation dose of 2% sevoflurane and an intraoperative infusion of dexmedetomidine with a concentration of $10 \text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$. Group C served as the control group and received no treatment. Group D received an inhalation dose of 2% sevoflurane.

Results: In relation to the model establishment, we found that there was no significant difference in body weight and swimming speed before and after modeling. There was no statistically significant difference in the escape latency between Groups A, B, C, and D before modeling. After modeling, there was no statistical difference in the escape latency between Groups A, B, and C, but the difference was statistically significant when compared to Group D ($P<0.05$). In relation to the dexmedetomidine intervention, we found that compared to Group C, MWM test performance in Group A and B was considerably worse (longer escape latencies and fewer platform crossings within 90 seconds), and were more significant in Group A. Compared with Group D, the levels of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α of the brain homogenates were elevated, and this elevation was highest in Group A, followed by Group B; The pathological changes were consistent with changes in behavioral tests. In group A, there were obvious disorders of glial cell arrangement, apoptosis and deletion. There was no significant change in group D. And the changes of vertebral cells in group B and group C were slight, with orderly arrangement and intact cell structure.

Conclusions: Dexmedetomidine inhibits the apoptosis of hippocampal cells and reduces the cognitive dysfunction of rats with MCI induced by D-galactose via the inhibition of the release of inflammatory cytokines.

Introduction

Recently, the phenomenon of aging, accompanied by an increase in the incidence of cognitive dysfunction in the elderly, has become increasingly prominent in China. Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) falls between normal aging and dementia [1, 2]. The pathogenesis of MCI is still controversial; however, it may be closely related to age, surgical trauma, and the use of anesthetics. Some scholars have emphasized that the risk of developing severe cognitive impairment and even dementia is greatly increased in patients diagnosed with MCI preoperatively. Thus, it is important to highlight the MCI phase and prevent it from developing into Alzheimer's disease (AD) [3, 4]. The emergence of dexmedetomidine has contributed to decreased cognitive dysfunction. In this study, we established an MCI rat model and

administered dexmedetomidine during anesthesia to investigate whether this drug could improve postoperative cognitive function in MCI patients and its possible mechanism of action.

Methods

Materials

Forty-eight male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (weighing 300 ± 50 g) were provided by the Shanghai SLAC Laboratory Animal Co. Ltd. (license number: SCXK [Shanghai] 2012-0002). All animal experiments were performed in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Animal Protection Commission of Fujian province. D-gal was provided by AMRESCO. Interleukin (IL)-1, IL-6, and a tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α luciferase assay kit was provided by R&D.

Animals

The 48 rats were fed and provided water freely under standard conditions for 1 week. They were randomly divided into the following 4 groups: Model Groups A, B, C, and D (the control group). D-gal $1,000$ mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹ was injected subcutaneously under the neck and back of each rat in the model groups for 1 week. Group D was subcutaneously injected with the same amount of normal saline for 1 week. The animal testing process complied with the relevant laws and regulations of the Animal Protection Commission.

The rats in each group were kept in cages in a clean animal laboratory in a quiet and well-ventilated environment with a temperature of 20–28 °C, a relative humidity of approximately 50%, and 12 hours of alternate lighting. Four rats were kept in each cage and could feed and drink freely during the experiment period. Each rat was weighed once a day, and its general condition (i.e., hair, mental state, foraging behavior, and mobility) was observed.

Morris water maze (MWM) testing

The MWM test was performed 1 day before the injection of galactose and 24 hours after the injection. For the positioning and navigation experiment, the water pool was divided into 4 quadrants (I, II, III, and IV), and a quadrant was randomly selected as the starting quadrant. The rats were placed in a pool facing the pool wall, and the time between the rat's entry into the water and when the rat found the platform (i.e., the escape latency period) was recorded. If the rat failed to find the platform after 90 s, it was guided to the platform and allowed to stay there for 15 s, and the escape latency period was recorded as 90 s. All 4 quadrants in the experiment had to be completed. The interval between the 2 experiments was 10–15 min. The experiment was repeated for 5 days. For the space exploration experiment, the escape platform was removed from the pool 1 day after the navigation experiment. The rats were placed in the water in the opposite quadrant of the original platform quadrant, and the time when the rats crossed the platform was recorded for up to 60 s.

Inhalation anesthesia experiment

After the completion of the experiment, each rat's caudal veins were opened and connected to a trace pump. Next, the rat was placed in an acrylic, rectangle, transparent box with a 5-mm diameter hole on 3 sides. One of the side holes was connected to the oxygen flow pipe and another extension tube to monitor the concentration of sevoflurane in the box. The 2 other holes were used for the extension of the caudal vein and exhaust. Rats in Group A continuously inhaled 2% sevoflurane for 2 h, which was intraoperatively pumped with $0.25 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 0.9% normal saline. Rats in Group B continuously inhaled 2% sevoflurane for 2 h, which was intraoperatively pumped with $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ dexmedetomidine. Rats in Group C were pumped normal saline ($0.25 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$). Rats in Group D inhaled 2% sevoflurane for 2 h, which was intraoperatively pumped with $0.25 \text{ mL} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 0.9% normal saline. The Minimum Alveolar Concentration (MAC) values of sevoflurane and carbon dioxide at the end of the expiratory breath of the rats were monitored intraoperatively, and the breathing conditions of the rats were observed according to the respiratory waveform. The breathing rate, extremity color, and labial color of the rats were monitored during the operation.

Tissue preparation and histological assessment

The brain tissue (hippocampus) of the rats were harvested 12 hours after the MWM testing. The rats were anesthetized and perfused with normal saline, followed by 4% paraformaldehyde in a 0.1-m phosphate buffer (pH, 7.4). After perfusion, the brain tissue was quickly removed and fixed in a fixative solution for 24 h. The next day, paraffin embedding was performed, a coronal section of the hippocampal tissue was removed, and hematoxylin and eosin staining was performed. The pathological changes of the hippocampal tissues were observed under the light microscope under 100 \times and 400 \times magnification.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) brain homogenate inflammatory mediator measurement

Twenty-four hours after the completion of the MWM testing, the rats were anesthetized with 10% chloral hydrate. The harvested brain tissue was quickly dried with filter paper, 4% phosphate-buffered saline homogenate medium was added, and the paper was homogenized in an ice bath. The concentration of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α in the homogenate was determined by an ELISA after the supernatant was extracted with a pipette for 20 min at 2,500 RPM.

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean \pm standard error of the mean. Data for rats' weight, swim speed, platform crossing times, and inflammatory factor levels were tested for normality and variance homogeneity. When these conditions were met, group differences were evaluated by a 1-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), using the least significant difference for multiple pairwise comparisons. When the conditions of normality and variance homogeneity were not satisfied, group differences were evaluated using a nonparametric rank-sum test. Interactions between time (in the MWM testing procedure) and group

factors were evaluated by a 2-way ANOVA with repeated measurements. P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Animal characteristics

No accidental deaths occurred during the administration of anesthesia.

There was no significant difference in body weight and swimming speed before and after modeling. (Figures 1 and 2; $P < 0.05$). Additionally, the daily life behaviors of the rats in terms of drinking water and foraging were not affected. The signs of life in rats in the inhalation experiment were relatively stable, and only minimal reductions in rats' respiratory and heart rates during the operation were noted. The color of rats' skin and mucous membranes were normal, and did not show any significant signs of hypoxia. There was no significant difference in recovery time of rats.

MWM test performance

As shown by the ANOVA results for repeated measurements, there was no statistically significant difference in the escape latency between Groups A, B, C, and D before modeling. After modeling, there was no statistical difference in the escape latency between Groups A, B, and C, but the difference was statistically significant when compared to Group D (Figures 3, $P < 0.05$).

Experimental results after the intervention of dexmedetomidine

As shown by the ANOVA results for repeated measurements, compared to Group D, the escape latencies of Groups A, B, and C were significantly prolonged, and the difference was statistically significant (Figures 4, $P < 0.05$). Among Groups A, B, and C, Group A took the longest time, and the difference between the Groups B and C was not statistically significant (Figures 4, $P > 0.05$). The ONE-way ANOVA showed that compared to Group D, the number of times that rats in Groups A, B, and C crossed the platform was significantly reduced, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Further, in relation to Groups A, B, and C, rats in Group A crossed the platforms the least number of times; however, there was no statistically significant difference between Groups B and C (Figures 5, $P > 0.05$).

Protein levels detected by an ELISA

Compared to Group D, the contents of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α in the brain homogenates of rats in Groups A, B, and C were significantly increased (Figures 6, $P < 0.05$). The levels of IL-1, IL-6 and TNF- α in Groups A, B, and C were the highest, followed by those in Groups B and C; however, there was no statistically significant difference between Groups B and C (Figures 6, $P > 0.05$).

Histological assessments

The histopathological morphological changes of the hippocampus are shown in Figures 7 and 8. The histopathological morphological results of the rat hippocampal tissue showed that the number of vertebral somatic cells in Group D was normal and arranged in an orderly manner and had a normal density, normal cell size, complete cell structure, clear intracytoplasmic structure, centered nucleus, and obvious nucleoli. However, in Group A, the number of vertebral body cells decreased, the arrangement was disordered and loose, and the density decreased, and a large number of vertebral body cells showed nuclear shrinkage, hyper chromaticity, and neuronal apoptosis. The changes of vertebral cells in group B and group C were slight, with orderly arrangement and intact cell structure.

Discussion

Some scholars have confirmed that compared with non-MCI patients, MCI patients are more likely to develop dementia or AD [5-7]. Previous research has shown that MCI is associated with shrinkage of the hippocampal structure and volume in the hippocampus, entorhinal cortex, neocortex, and other brain regions. In the morphometry of the high-resolution hippocampus, atrophy of the bilateral hippocampal CA1 and right hippocampal CA2 and CA3 regions is more significant in patients with mild cognitive dysfunction [8] than patients without mild cognitive dysfunction, and there is a loss of cerebral prefrontal gray matter [9]. As the anatomical basis of learning and memory, the hippocampus is an important structure of the central memory circuit of the nerve and an ideal model for studying the learning and memory functions of the brain. The CA1 region is believed to be mainly related to spatial learning and memory. Thus, in this experiment, pathological sections were selected from the hippocampus and pathological changes in the CA1 region were observed, as these could more sensitively reflect the pathological basis of cognitive impairments in rats.

During the perioperative period, a variety of risk factors may further aggravate the deterioration of postoperative cognitive functions in patients with MCI, even in patients with dementia, and reduce patients' quality of life postoperatively. Many inflammatory factors, such as IL-6, IL-1, and TNF- α , are produced in the perioperative period in elderly patients due to trauma related to surgery and the administration of anesthesia. These inflammatory cytokines can enter the nervous system, destroy neurons, and interfere with the transmission of nerve impulses. Dexmedetomidine is a novel, highly selective and highly efficient α -2 adrenoceptor agonist. Its receptor binding ratio of 2 to 1 is 1,620:1, and its specificity is 8 times higher than that of clonidine. It can produce a dose-dependent sedation and analgesia and has anti-anxiety properties. A number of clinical trials have confirmed that dexmedetomidine has a significant neuroprotective effect [10,11].

During the earlier stage of this study the backs of the necks of the rats injected with $1,000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ showed mild nerve pathological changes, cholinergic system function impairment, and mild oxidative damage. Further, oxidation resistance was abated, and minimal damage to spatial learning and memory ability was noted. No changes in the motivation and foraging behaviors were observed that would meet the requirements of the pathological process and characteristics of MCI [12].

The MWM test is sensitive to hippocampal lesions, and its escape latency can be used as the main indicator of the learning and memory ability of rats [13]. In relation to the water maze experiment, compared to Group C, the swimming speeds of Groups A and B were slower, the escape latencies of Groups A and B were prolonged, and the number of times that the rats crossed the platform for 60 s in Groups A and B were significantly reduced. After the inhalation of 2% sevoflurane for 2 h, the administration of dexmedetomidine significantly shortened the escape incubation period, increased the number of times that the rats traversed the platform, and improved the learning and memory impairment caused by sevoflurane.

Traumatic stress induced by surgery and the use of anesthetics can lead to changes in systemic endocrine hormones and the release of inflammatory cytokines. Inflammatory cytokines can cause neuroinflammation, cellular apoptosis, and damage to the blood-brain functional barrier and endothelium, which in turn can aggravate cognitive impairment. Multiple studies [14-16] have confirmed that the central inflammatory response may be the main mechanism leading to cognitive dysfunction. Dexmedetomidine has a highly effective anti-inflammatory effect. The results showed that the levels of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α in the brain homogenates of Groups A and B were higher than those of Group C, and the levels of inflammatory factors in Group A were significantly increased. The pathological section of the experimental hippocampus also showed obvious pathological changes in the CA1 area of the hippocampus in Group A. Pathological changes observed in Group B, compared to Group A, showed that in cases of mild cognitive dysfunction, receiving sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia can lead to an increase in the levels of rat tissue inflammatory factors (IL-6, IL-1 β , and TNF- α), a lack of vertebral body cells, and abnormal cell structure. Further, dexmedetomidine can significantly reduce the inflammatory cytokine levels of tissues, thereby protecting the neurons.

Conclusion

This experimental study found that dexmedetomidine may have a neuroprotective effect via its anti-inflammatory effect, inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory factors IL-1 β and TNF- α , and reduce neuronal apoptosis caused by surgery and anesthesia stress, thereby exerting a brain protection effect and reducing the incidence of POCD. However, this study is limited in that it only confirmed the clinical effect of dexmedetomidine at the molecular level; thus, its in-depth mechanism needs to be explored further.

Abbreviations

MCI:mild cognitive impairment

MWM:Morris water maze

AD:Alzheimer's disease

SD:Sprague-Dawley

IL-1:Interleukin-1

TNF- α :tumor necrosis factor- α

MAC:Minimum Alveolar Concentration

ELISA:Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

ANOVA:a 1-way analysis of variance

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by animal Ethics Research Institute of Fujian Medical University. All animal experiments were performed in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Animal Protection Commission of Fujian province. The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. We confirm that all methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and material

The datasets used and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

This work was supported by the Medical Innovation Foundation of Fujian Province of China (2020CXB023), the Sailing Foundation of Fujian Medical University (2019Q1081) and Health and Health Youth Scientific Research Project of Fujian Province (2020QNB026).

Authors' contributions

QZ, XZL and LYL contributed to the study concept and design. QZ, T Chen and YGG contributed to acquisition of data. QZ, TC and DJX analyzed and interpreted the data. QZ drafted the manuscript. XZL and LYL critically revised the manuscript for intellectual content. All authors have read and approval the

final manuscript, and have agreed both to be personally accountable for the author's own contributions and to ensure that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work.

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Acknowledgements

The authors thank all members of the Institute of Anesthesiology, The First Clinical Medical College of Fujian Medical University for participating in database management.

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Figures

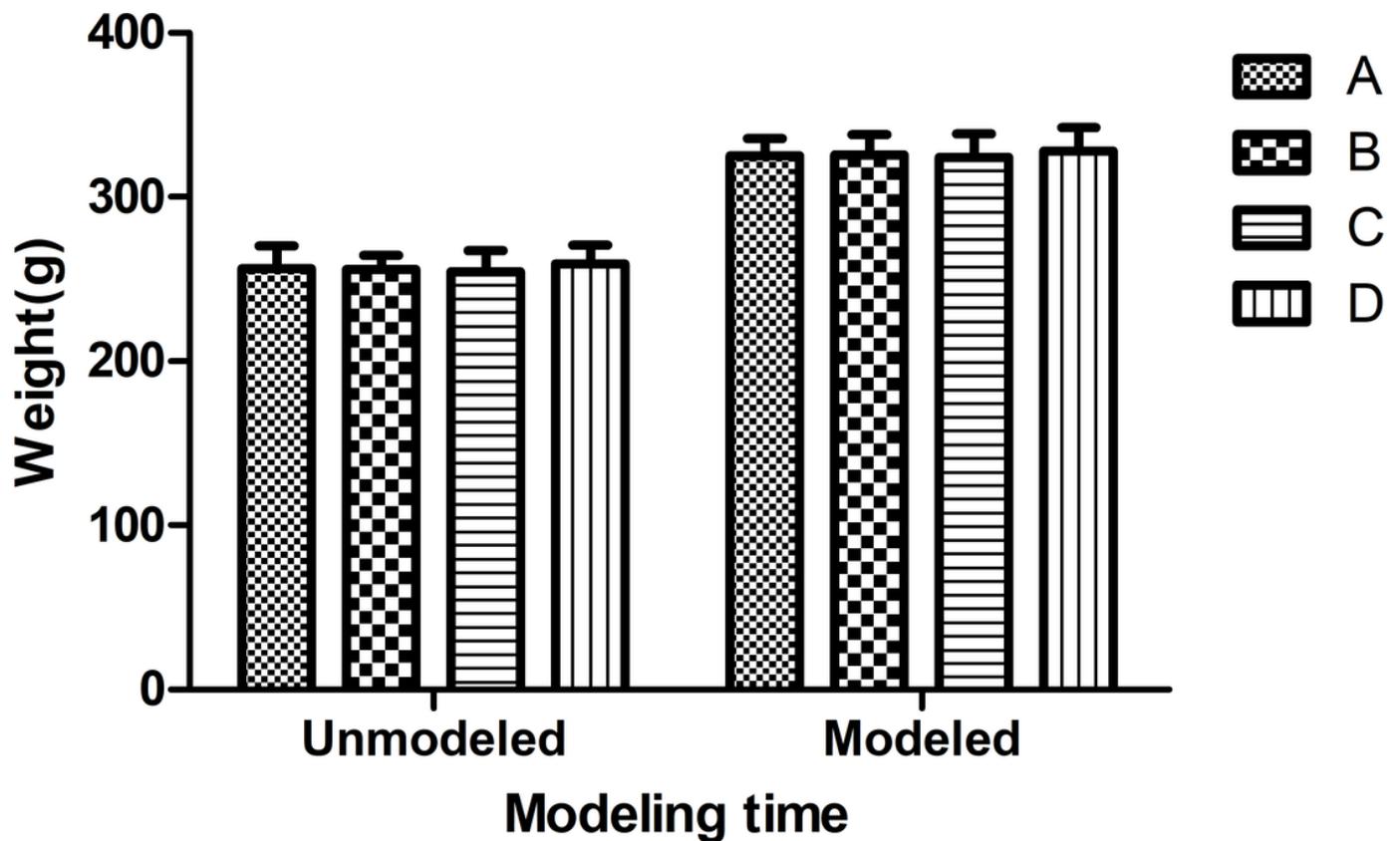


Figure 1

Body weight before and after modeling (g). There was no significant difference in body weight before and after modeling

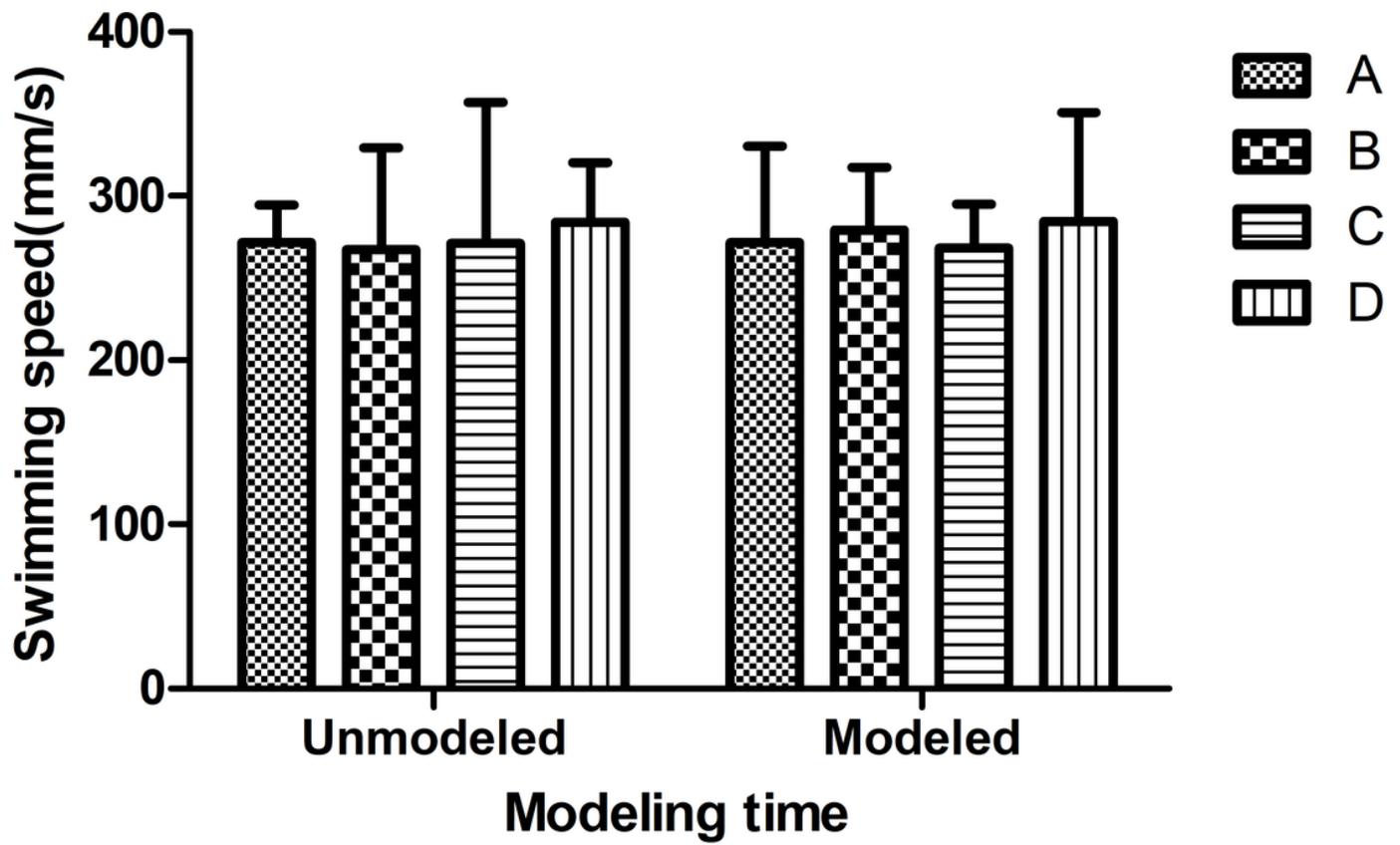


Figure 2

Swimming speeds before and after modeling. There was no significant difference in swimming speed before and after modeling

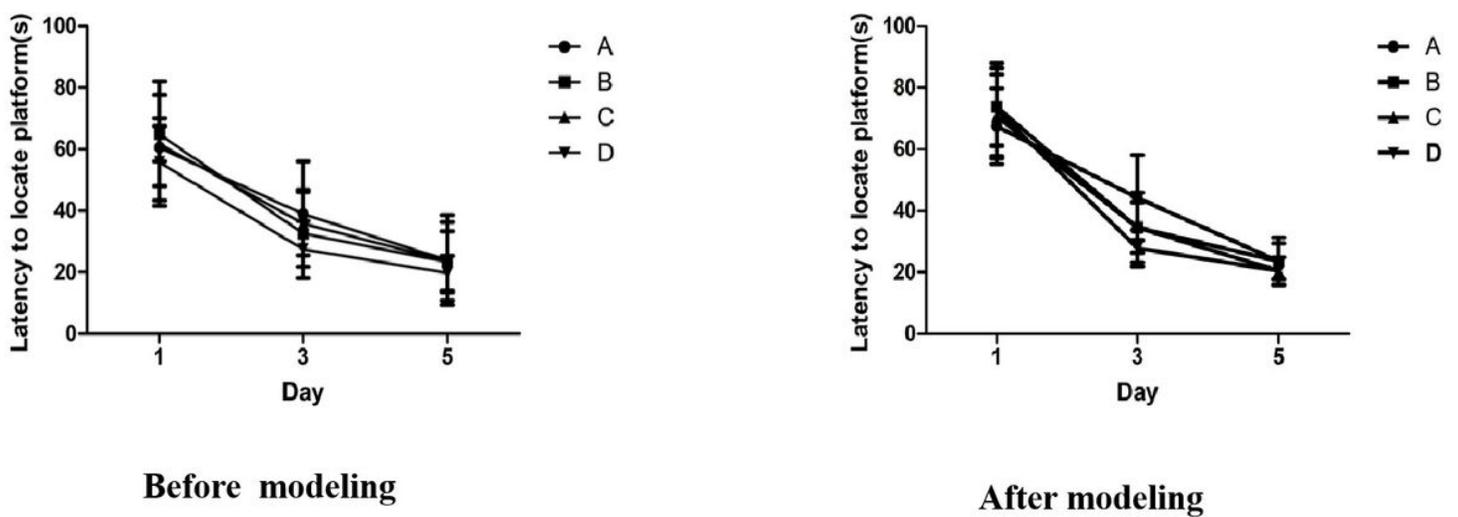


Figure 3

Escape latencies before and after modeling. There was no statistically significant difference in the escape latency between Groups A, B, C, and D before modeling. After modeling, there was no statistical difference in the escape latency between Groups A, B, and C, but the difference was statistically significant when compared to Group D ($P < 0.05$)

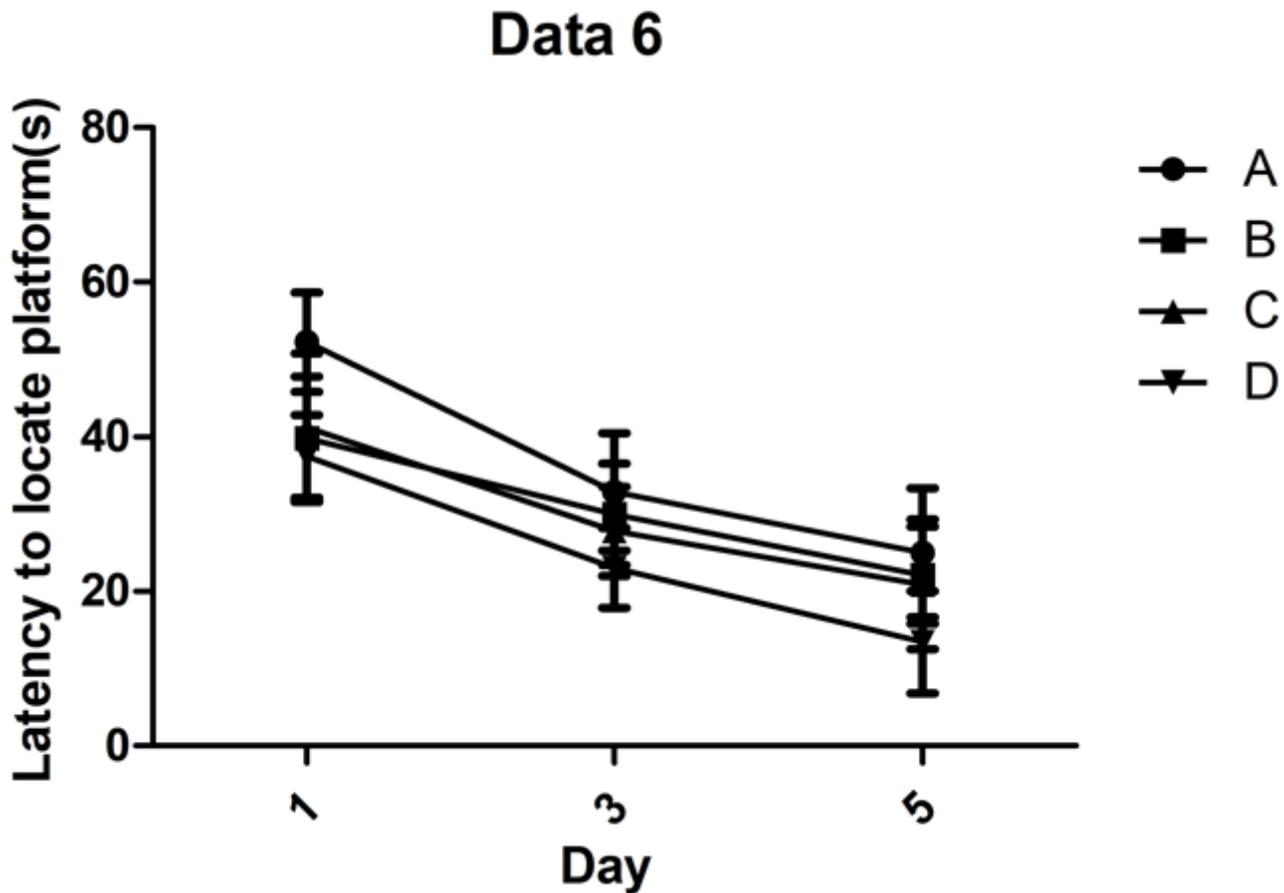


Figure 4

Escape latencies after the dexmedetomidine intervention. Compared to Group D, the escape latencies of Groups A, B, and C were significantly prolonged, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Among Groups A, B, and C, Group A took the longest time, and the difference between the Groups B and C was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).

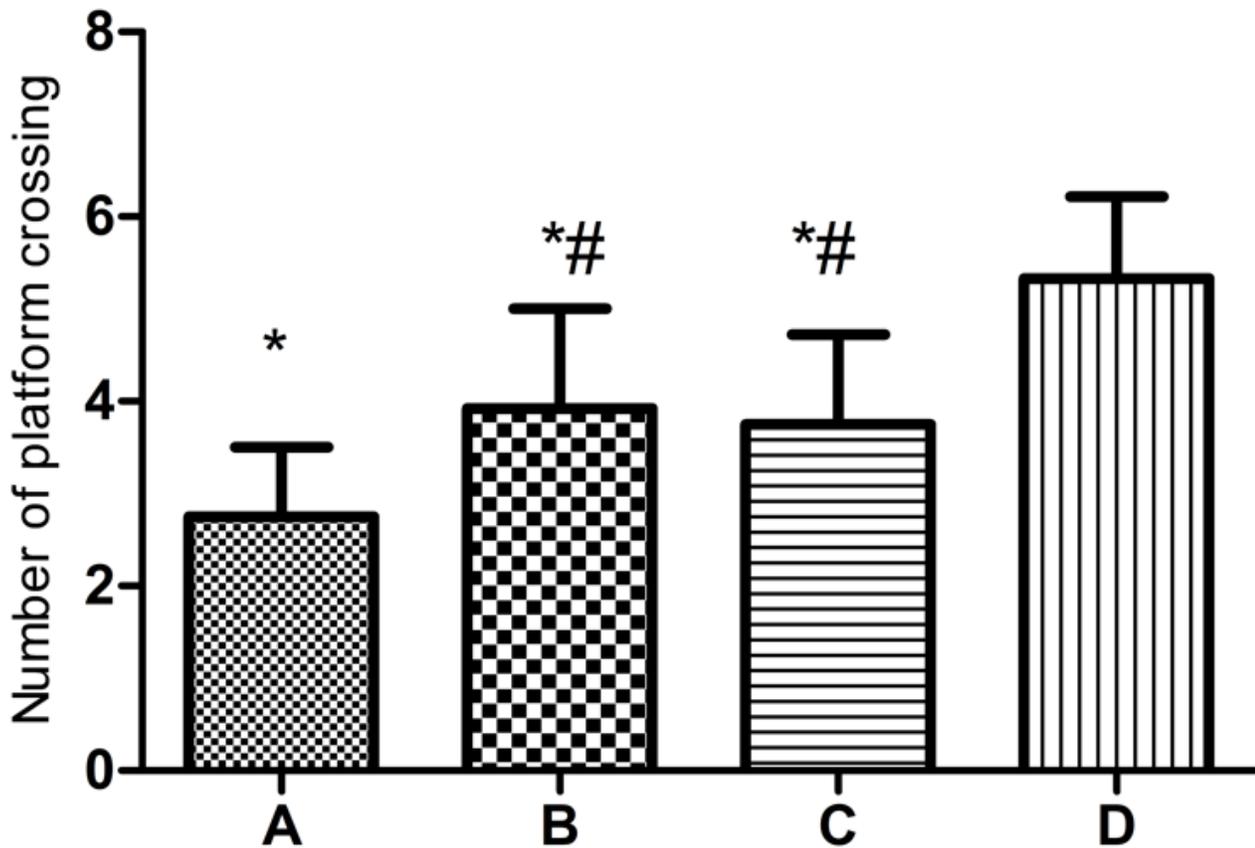
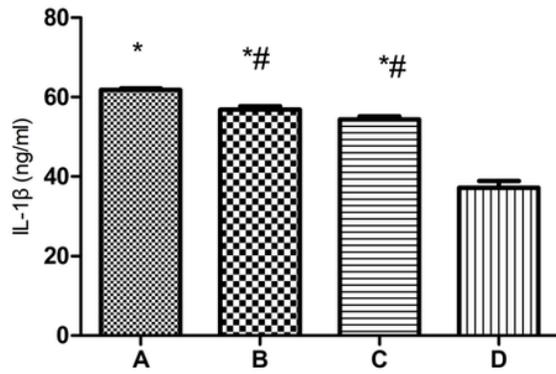
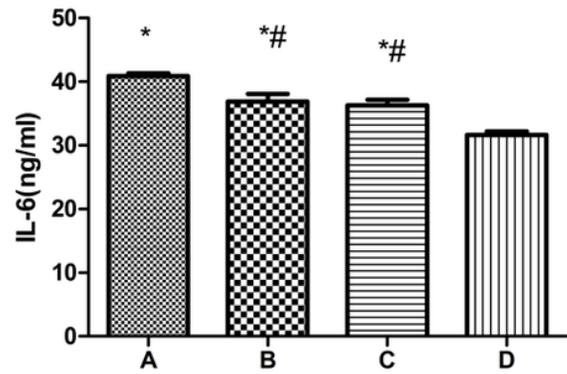
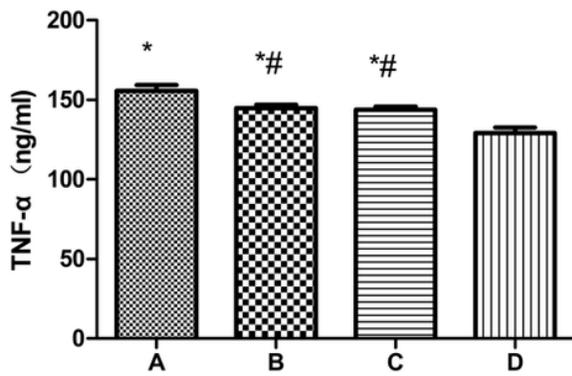


Figure 5

Numbers of platform crossings after the dexmedetomidine intervention. .The ONE-way ANOVA showed that compared to Group D, the number of times that rats in Groups A, B, and C crossed the platform was significantly reduced, and the difference was statistically significant (* $P < 0.05$). Further, the number of times that rats in Groups B and C crossed the platform was considerably longer than in Group D, and the difference was statistically significant($\#P < 0.05$).however, there was no statistically significant difference between Groups B and C ($P > 0.05$).

A**B****C****Figure 6**

The contents of IL-1, IL-6, TNF- α in brain homogenates. Compared to Group D, the contents of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α in the brain homogenates of rats in Groups A, B, and C were significantly increased (* $P < 0.05$). Compared to Group A, The levels of IL-1, IL-6 and TNF- α in Groups B, and C were relatively less, the difference was statistically significant (# $P < 0.05$); however, there was no statistically significant difference between Groups B and C ($P > 0.05$).

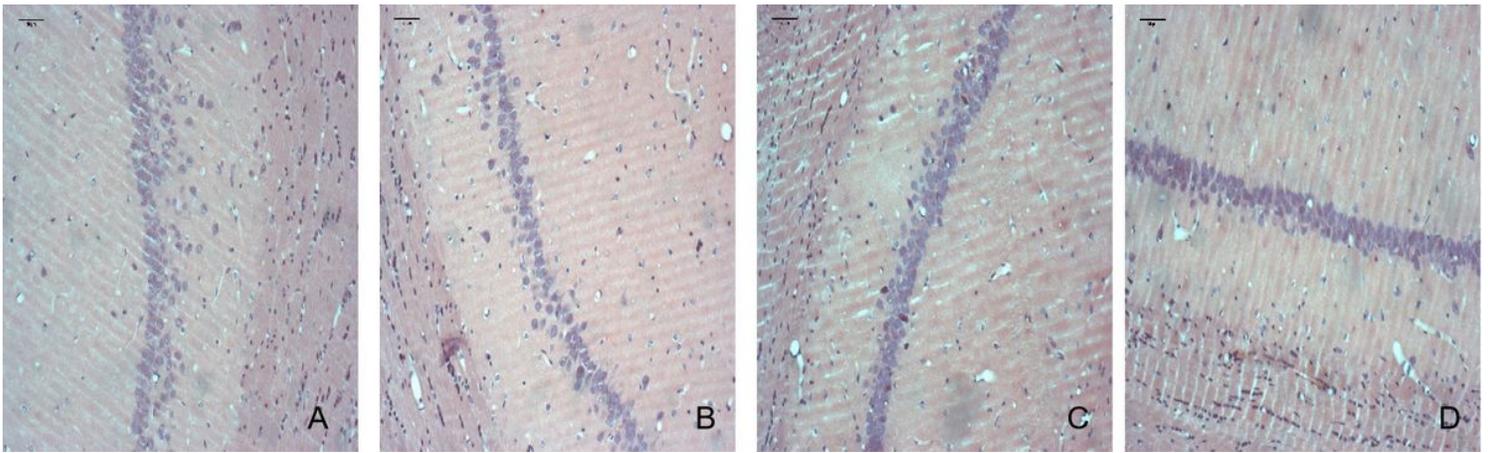


Figure 7

The vertebral cells in the CA1 area of the hippocampus hematoxylin and eosin-stained sections of Groups A, B, and C and the control group (Group D) are arranged as schematic diagrams. As the images shows, the number of vertebral cells in Group D was normal, the arrangement was regular, and the density was normal. Conversely, the number of vertebral cells in Group A was reduced, the arrangement was disordered and loose, and the density was reduced. The vertebral cells of Groups B and C are arranged roughly in order, and some vertebrae somatic cells were missing and the density was slightly reduced. The specimen was stained with HE. Scale bar =50 μ m.

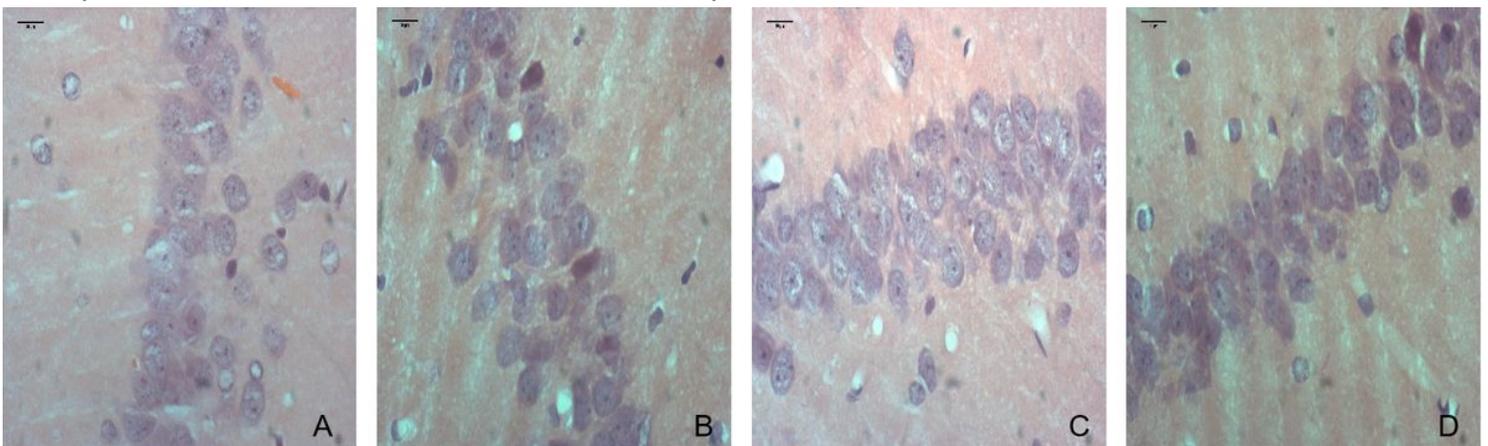


Figure 8

The morphology of vertebral cells in the CA1 area of the hippocampus in Groups A, B, and C and the control group (Group D). As the images shows, the size of the vertebral body cells in Group D was normal, the cell structure was complete, the intracytoplasmic structure was clear, the nucleus was centered, and the nucleoli were obvious. Conversely, a large number of vertebral body cells in Group A displayed nuclear pyknosis, deep staining, and the neuronal apoptosis phenomenon. The size of vertebral cells in Groups B and C was roughly normal, the structure was still intact, only a few vertebral cells showed nuclear pyknosis and deep staining, and the cytoplasmic structure was roughly clear. The specimen was stained with HE. Scale bar =50 μ m.