

TITLE: BETA ADRENERGIC SENSITIVITY IN THE LUNG PERIPHERY OF BASENJI-GREYHOUND (BG) AND MONGREL DOGS

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Introduction. A beta adrenergic agonist is the most effective therapy for intraoperative bronchospasm. However, *in vitro* studies demonstrate impaired relaxation in response to beta adrenergic agonists in smooth muscle from asthmatic subjects. We questioned whether this beta deficit was important *in vivo*, and whether this was reflected in the very small peripheral airways. Thus, we studied the ability of albuterol to attenuate calcium chelator- and acetylcholine (Ach)-induced bronchoconstriction in the lung periphery of mongrel dogs and BG dogs, which have nonspecific airway hyperresponsiveness.

Methods. A wedged bronchoscope technique was used to measure collateral system resistance (Rcs) before and after aerosol challenges with a calcium chelator (Na₂EDTA) and Ach. In dogs anesthetized with thiopental and fentanyl, baseline Rcs was measured. A one min challenge with either 4% Na₂EDTA or Ach (10 mcg/ml) was performed, and Rcs was measured postchallenge. When Rcs returned to baseline, albuterol (1

mcg/kg IV) was administered, and second consecutive identical challenge was performed. Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon rank-sum test. We used $p < 0.05$ to indicate significance.

Results. Initial responses to Na₂EDTA and Ach were similar in magnitude between the two groups of dogs. Albuterol attenuated Na₂EDTA-induced bronchoconstriction by 61 ± 6 (mean \pm SE)% ($p < 0.01$) in mongrel dogs and by 70 ± 15 % ($p < 0.01$) in BG dogs. Albuterol attenuated Ach-induced constriction by 43 ± 10 % ($p < 0.01$) in mongrel dogs (Fig. 1), but did not significantly ($p = 0.75$) alter responses to Ach in BG dogs (Fig. 2).

Discussion. We concluded that an impairment in beta adrenergic-cholinergic interaction exists within small airways of BG dogs, *in vivo*, which may be very important in the pathogenesis of asthma. Finally, larger doses of beta agonists may be required to treat the reflex-induced (cholinergic) bronchospasm in asthmatic subjects during anesthesia.

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