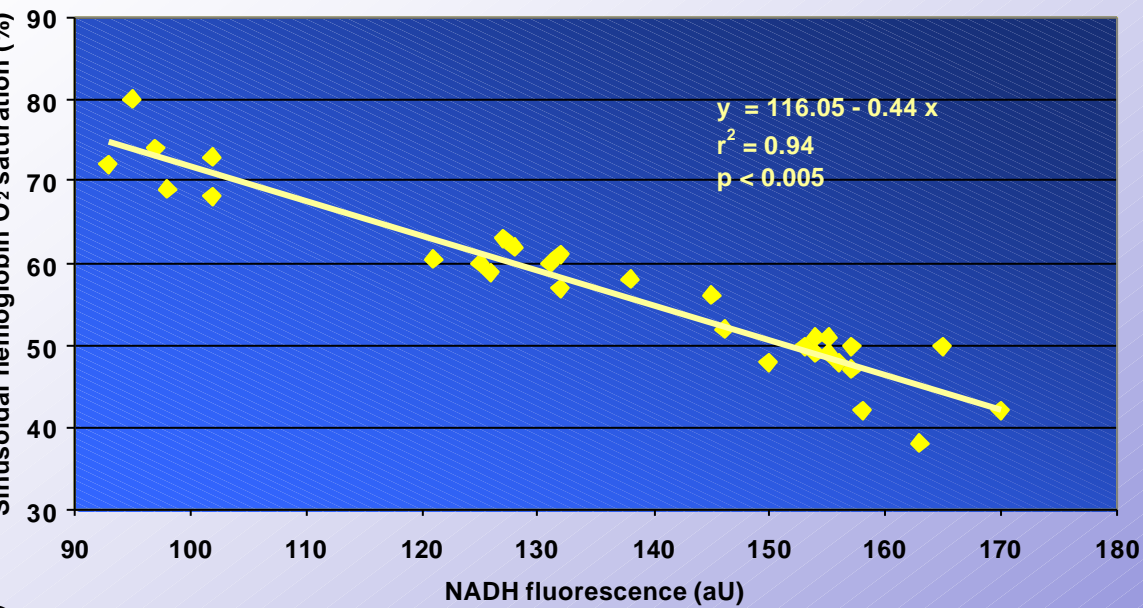
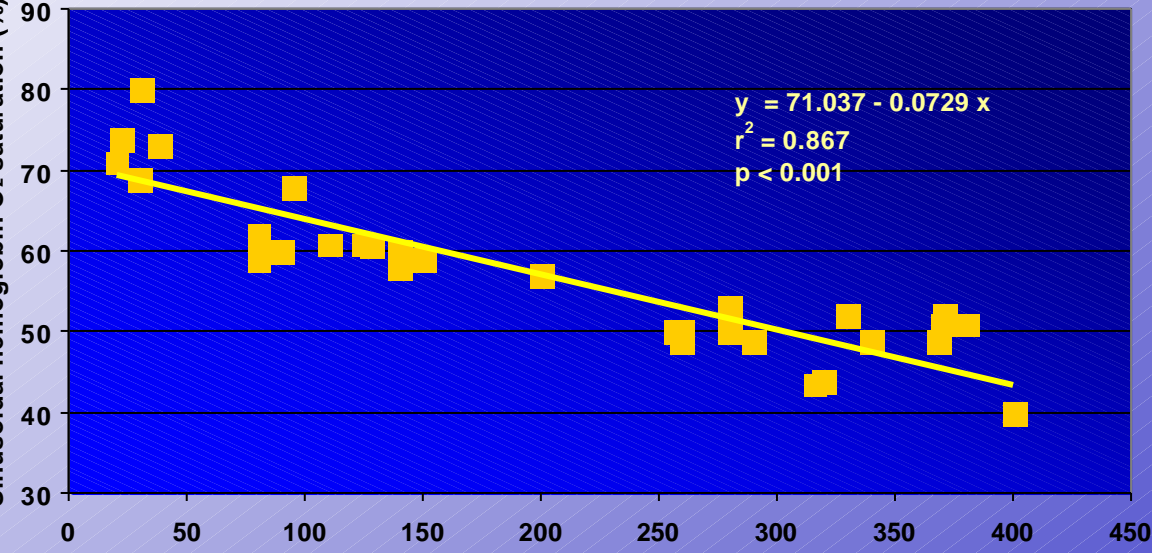


A remission spectroscopy system for *in vivo* monitoring of hemoglobin oxygen saturation in murine hepatic sinusoids, in early systemic inflammation

(*Comparative Hepatology* 2005, 4:1 doi:10.1186/1476-5926-4-1)



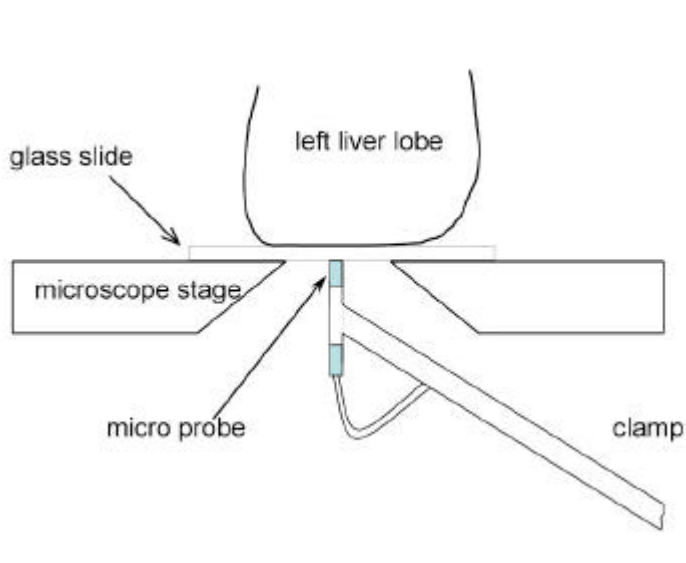
C. Wunder, R. Brock, A. Krug, N. Roewer, O. Eichelbröner
Anesthesiology, University of Würzburg, Germany
Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology, University of Arkansas, USA



Conclusions

- Remission spectroscopy (O₂C) represents a simple and reliable method for hepatic sinusoidal SO₂ determination.
- Significant reduction in hepatic SO₂ during early stages of systemic inflammation
- in parallel an increasing NAD(P)H autofluorescence (=inadequate oxygen supply)
- in parallel an increasing marker of liver cell injury

Comparison O₂C(oxygen to see) measurements and NAD(P)H fluorescence on liver tissue (Dr. Wunder, Anaesthesia, Würzburg)



A remission spectroscopy system for in vivo monitoring of murine hepatic sinusoidal hemoglobin oxygen saturation and its association with NAD(P)H autofluorescence and markers of hepatocyte cellular injury in a murine model in early systemic inflammation.

- sham
- 1 hour bilateral hindlimb ischemia and 3 hours of reperfusion
- 6 hour bilateral hindlimb ischemia and 6 hours of reperfusion

