Effect of limb cooling on peripheral and global oxygen consumption in neonates

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Aim: To evaluate peripheral oxygen consumption (\(\text{VO}_2\)) measurements using near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) with arterial occlusion in healthy term neonates by studying the effect of limb cooling on peripheral and global \(\text{VO}_2\).

Subjects and methods: Twenty two healthy term neonates were studied. Peripheral \(\text{VO}_2\) was measured by NIRS using arterial occlusion and measurement of the oxygenated haemoglobin (\(\text{HbO}_2\)) decrement slope. Global \(\text{VO}_2\) was measured by open circuit calorimetry. Global and peripheral \(\text{VO}_2\) was measured in each neonate before and after limb cooling.

Results: In 10 neonates, a fall in forearm temperature of 2.2°C (mild cooling) decreased forearm \(\text{VO}_2\) by 19.6% (\(p < 0.01\)). Global \(\text{VO}_2\) did not change. In 12 neonates, a fall in forearm temperature of 4°C (moderate cooling) decreased forearm \(\text{VO}_2\) by 34.7% (\(p < 0.01\)). Global \(\text{VO}_2\) increased by 17.6% (\(p < 0.05\)).

Conclusions: The NIRS arterial occlusion method is able to measure changes in peripheral \(\text{VO}_2\) induced by limb cooling. The changes are more pronounced with moderate limb cooling when a concomitant rise in global \(\text{VO}_2\) is observed. Change in peripheral temperature must be taken into consideration in the interpretation of peripheral \(\text{VO}_2\) measurements in neonates.
particular may cause problems. Therefore in our previous work, criteria were defined for accepting an occlusion as suitable for further analysis. Only occlusions meeting these predefined criteria have been included in the results. For an occlusion to pass, there has to be an abrupt decrease in HbO₂ and increase in Hb immediately after the occlusion. The HbT trace also has to remain stable, with a maximum permitted change of < 10% of the change in HbO₂. The coefficient of variation for the measurement Vₒₒ is 6.6%.

NIRS units
The basic uncertion units for HbO₂ are mM.cm. Vₒₒ is calculated using the rate of change of HbO₂ signal during arterial occlusion and is expressed as mM HbO₂.cm/min. By taking into account the molecular ratio of Hb to O₂, which is 1:4, Vₒₒ can be expressed as mM O₂.cm/min. These units have been used because no assumptions about differential path length factor are required. Thus comparisons between babies is valid. Other studies have used µmol O₂/100 ml/min, which requires a path length correction factor, which is assumed to be a constant of 3.59. For a distance of 3 cm between probes, the conversion factor is 100/(3.59 × 3), which is 9.3. Thus µmol O₂/100 ml/min = 9.3 × mM O₂.cm/min. (The convention in NIRS is to use mM.cm to show that the value has not been divided by the path length correction factor.)

Global Vₒₒ
This was measured using open circuit calorimetry (Morgan Ltd, Gillingham, Kent, UK). The technique was modified to use a facemask rather than an incubator for gas collection.

Briefly described, the infant’s expired air was continuously sampled and the oxygen concentration of both the mixed expired air and room air was measured continuously by open circuit calorimetry.

Global Vₒₒ was calculated using the formula:

\[ Vₒₒ = \frac{Q \times (Fₒₒ₂ - Fₑₒ₂)}{9.3} \]

where Q = flow through the system, Fₒₒ₂ = fractional concentration of oxygen in inspired air (room air), and Fₑₒ₂ = fractional concentration of oxygen in expired air (infant’s expired air). Global Vₒₒ results were expressed as ml O₂/kg/min.

Skin temperature
Forearm and abdominal skin temperatures were measured with a digital thermometer (Libra Medical), which had previously been calibrated against a mercury in glass thermometer. The skin probe was placed on the dorsal aspect of the forearm opposite the NIRS optode holders. A second temperature probe placed on the upper abdomen continuously measured abdominal skin temperature.

Protocol
The same researcher performed measurements on all neonates. They were all carried out at the same time of day (11 am), 1–1.5 hours after a feed and in the same environment (postnatal ward). The neonate was placed fully clothed in his/her cot. Clothing was then partially removed for the purpose of placing temperature probes and NIRS probes in position, and to place an appropriately sized neonatal blood pressure cuff around the upper arm. The distance between the transmitting and receiving optical probes was 3 cm. When the baby had settled, the measurements were started.

Initial measurements of global Vₒₒ, forearm and abdominal skin temperatures, and up to three successful measurements of forearm Vₒₒ were performed on each neonate. In 10 neonates, the forearm was then cooled by exposure of the forearm to room air for 15–20 minutes (mild limb cooling). In the other 12 neonates, the forearm was cooled by the application of cotton wool soaked in tepid water (moderate limb cooling). All the measurements were then repeated up to three times. The distance between the transmitting and receiving optical probes was 3 cm.

Data analysis
The results of global and peripheral Vₒₒ and skin temperatures for all subjects are presented as means with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Where more than one successful measurement of peripheral Vₒₒ was obtained in a subject, before or after the intervention, then the mean value was used. Paired t tests (before and after) were used to determine the significance of observed changes. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

RESULTS
Twenty two neonates were included and completed the whole study.

Mild limb cooling

| Subjects | Table 1 gives the details of the 10 neonates studied. |

Table 1  Details of neonates studied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mild cooling</th>
<th>Moderate cooling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number in study group</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age (weeks)</td>
<td>38 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of delivery</td>
<td>CS 3, VF 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight [g]</td>
<td>3.5 (2.7–4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal age [days]</td>
<td>2 (1–6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F:M</td>
<td>6:4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean (SD) or median (range).

CS, Caesarean section; VD, vaginal delivery; F, female; M, male.

Table 2  Results of mild limb cooling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Change (%)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forearm skin temperature [°C]</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>31.4 to 34.6</td>
<td>29.3 to 32.3</td>
<td>-3.2 to -1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal skin temperature [°C]</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>+0.2</td>
<td>+0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>36.2 to 37.4</td>
<td>36.6 to 37.4</td>
<td>-0.38 to +0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral Vₒₒ [mM O₂.cm/min]</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>-19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>1.10 to 1.66</td>
<td>0.87 to 1.35</td>
<td>-0.44 to -0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Vₒₒ [ml/kg/min]</td>
<td>9.95</td>
<td>9.86</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>8.91 to 10.99</td>
<td>7.82 to 11.9</td>
<td>-1.91 to +2.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are means with 95% confidence intervals (CI).
Temperature and VO₂

The mean (SD) room temperature was 28.5 (1.7)°C throughout the study. Table 2 shows the results of mild limb cooling; they can be summarised as follows.

- Mild limb cooling led to a mean fall in peripheral skin temperature of just over 2°C.
- Abdominal skin temperature did not change significantly.
- There was a highly significant fall in peripheral VO₂.
- There was no significant change in global VO₂.

Moderate limb cooling

Subjects

Table 1 gives details of the 12 neonates studied.

Temperature and VO₂

The mean room temperature was 28.5 (1.7)°C throughout the studies. Table 3 gives the results of mild limb cooling; they can be summarised as follows.

- Moderate limb cooling led to a mean fall in peripheral skin temperature of 4°C.
- Abdominal skin temperature did not change significantly.
- There was a highly significant fall in peripheral VO₂.
- There was a significant increase in global VO₂.

DISCUSSION

These studies show that, subject to the selection criteria stated in the measurement section, arterial occlusion and NIRS detects the expected fall in oxygen uptake resulting from limb cooling. The effect is more pronounced when the decrease in limb temperature is greater. Mild limb cooling does not appear to represent a sufficient cold stress to significantly increase global metabolic rate. This is in line with previous studies in which a fall of 1.5°C was found to cause sleep disturbance but no increase in global VO₂. Moderate cooling on the other hand did elicit a global response, even though abdominal skin temperature was not significantly affected. This response may have been elicited as a result of sympathetic stimulation from the application of tepid water, which is not only a cold stimulus but may also cause mild discomfort. Alternatively, the heat loss from the limb may have been sufficient to cause the neonate to move out of the thermal neutral zone, so that an increase in global metabolic rate was required to maintain body temperature. The rise in global metabolic rate did not counteract the effect of peripheral cooling; further studies are required to determine whether peripheral VO₂ measurement is sensitive to change in global metabolic rate.

In this study, data are presented using the same units as in our previous study. No assumptions on differential path length factor are required, therefore comparisons between babies are valid. Others have assumed that differential path length is near enough a constant to allow comparisons between babies using a venous occlusion technique. Our own work comparing venous and arterial methods suggests a poor correlation, with values about 50% higher using the venous technique. In normotensive sick preterm infants, the mean VO₂ has been reported as 23.9 µmol/100 ml/min using the venous technique. The mean value obtained in healthy term infants before limb cooling translates to 12.8 and 9.4 µmol/100 ml/min for the mild and moderate limb cooling studies respectively. Clearly, healthy term and sick preterm babies are not comparable. Unfortunately comparable data on healthy term infants are not available, apart from our previous validation work. In this study the results for arterial occlusion translates to 10.4 µmol/100 ml/min and for venous occlusion translates to 14.8 µmol/100 ml/min.

The findings of this study have two important implications. Firstly, they lend support to the hypothesis that changes in peripheral VO₂ can be assessed using this method. Unfortunately there is no ideal non-invasive method available, with which NIRS occlusion techniques can be validated. Therefore indirect evidence is the best that can be obtained.

Secondly, if this technique is to be used to assess the need for circulatory support, this study shows the importance of monitoring peripheral temperature. It has to be recognised that reduced peripheral perfusion may cause a fall in skin temperature, which may make the results harder to interpret. However, vasomotor response to cooling is less developed in the preterm infant, especially in the very small sick infant. Thus interpretation of results may be straightforward in this group, particularly in the controlled environment of a humidified incubator.

Conclusion

NIRS with arterial occlusion can be used to monitor peripheral VO₂. This measurement is very sensitive to changes in limb temperature in term infants.


