THE EFFECT OF DESTRUCTION OF THE POSTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS ON THE BASAL METABOLIC RATE OF RABBITS

E. A. Korneva

Laboratory of Comparative Physiology and Pathology
(Head, Active Member AMN SSSR D. A. Biryukov)
Institute of Experimental Medicine AMN SSSR, Leningrad
(Presented by Active Member AMN SSSR D. A. Biryukov)
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A study of the changes in patients due to damage to the diencephalon from tumors or inflammatory processes has led to the conclusion that the hypothalamus must inevitably be involved in metabolic regulation. Experiments on animals in which the thalamus had been partially destroyed, or stimulated, have demonstrated the correctness of this conclusion. There is a very extensive literature on this subject; we will point out merely that according to many authorities [1, 2, and others], the principal role in the regulation of metabolism is played by the anterior and midline region of the thalamus. Information concerning the involvement of the posterior hypothalamus is scarce. In experiments on rabbits we have shown that stimulation of certain structures of the posterior hypothalamus leads to a marked or even complete suppression of the production of complement-binding antibodies [3,4]. Destruction of other structures localized for example in the anterior hypothalamus, thalamic nuclei, and caudate nucleus caused no such reaction.

Immunogenesis, which is also impaired to the same extent by hypothalamic stimulation of the posterior hypothalamic field at the level P=3, P=4 (atlas of Soier and others), depends upon the metabolic rate.

The object of the present investigation has been to determine how destruction of certain regions of the posterior hypothalamus affects metabolism.

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

The experiments were carried out on 15 rabbits before and after operation. The metabolic rate was determined by the absorption of oxygen (method of Regnault and Rayzet, as modified by P. N. Veselkin). Before the start of the experiment, the animals were made familiar with the conditions; next 2-3 measurements were made lasting 10 min each. At the same time, thermocouples were used to measure the rectal temperature.

The absorption of oxygen was measured after 1-2 days or 1-2 months after destruction of the brain tissue. As a rule, the experiments took place at intervals of 2-3 days, and the change in the oxygen consumption was observed for several weeks.

Some of the experiments were carried out on rabbits in which the basal metabolic rate was measured before the operation, and observations were continued after the brain operation. In other animals the metabolism was determined only postoperatively, and was compared with the results obtained for oxygen consumption on intact animals.

Parts of the brain were destroyed under stereotaxic control. A unipolar electrode, insulated for the whole of its length except for a bare region 0.5-1 mm from the end, was inserted into the brain into a position defined by coordinates in the atlas of Soier, et al. The indifferent electrode was placed on the ear. Destruction was produced by a dc current of 1 mA acting for 30 seconds, which enabled a restricted region of the tissue to be destroyed.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A study of the oxygen requirements before operation showed that this quantity was fairly constant, although there was a certain variation in any one animal. As a rule, the amount of oxygen demanded was 9-12 ml per kg per
Soon after the operation (1-5 days) in some animals we were able to observe a brief change in the oxygen consumption.

In the days which followed, oxygen consumption returned to the original level (Fig. 1).

Apparently the brief changes in the metabolic rate after the operation result from operative trauma, and not from destruction of a particular part of the brain. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the change in the oxygen consumption takes place in rabbits independently of which part has been destroyed.

In our experiments there was a marked relationship between oxygen demand and weight: the greater the weight, the less the oxygen consumed per kg. This result is well known, but in our experiments it was particularly important. To observe the rabbits long after the operation (1-2 months), we used heavy rabbits (3-3.5 kg) and observed the visible reduction of the metabolic rate. In order to ascertain definitely the reason for the loss of weight and to determine to what extent it was due to hypothalamic damage, we carried out special experiments on intact animals of the same weight. As can be seen from Fig. 2, we were unable to find any appreciable differences in the metabolic rates as between the intact animals of the same weight and rabbits examined at considerable times after the electrolytic lesion in the hypothalamus.

Figure 3 shows the position of the necrotic areas. Parts of the damage lie chiefly in the region of the posterior hypothalamus. Histological control (M. V. Kovalenkova) allowed us to conclude that in most animals the region of destroyed tissue was extremely restricted.