

Total and regional coronary blood flow during acute coronary occlusion in anaesthetized and conscious dogs

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AUTHORS' SYNOPSIS: Total and regional coronary blood flow was measured with radioactive microspheres before and early after the occlusion of the anterior descending coronary artery. A radial gradient of flow was found in the 'infarcted' area, the outer zone having a larger flow per gram of tissue than the inner one. The results suggest that this gradient is influenced by the aortic pressure. In the non-infarcted regions, a decrease in the coronary resistance was found in the left and right ventricular walls and in the atrial walls.