Effects of Interstrain Renal Transplantation on NaCl-Induced Hypertension in Dahl Rats

Donald A. Morgan, Gerald F. DiBona, and Allyn L. Mark

Previous studies using renal transplantation suggested that the genotype of a homograft kidney plays the primary role in determining chronic arterial pressure levels in Dahl salt-sensitive (DS) and salt-resistant (DR) rats, but this conclusion derived largely from observations during low NaCl diet. Recent studies indicate that extrarenal factors, including the sympathetic nervous system, play a critical role in the development of NaCl-induced hypertension in DS rats. To assess the contribution of extrarenal and renal factors in the development of NaCl-induced hypertension in Dahl rats, we performed renal transplantation in DS and DR rats. Both kidneys of the recipient were removed at the time of transplantation. Four groups of rats (n=18-23 in each group) were fed a high NaCl (8.0%) diet for 2 weeks after renal transplantation. These included DR R, DR S, DS R, and DS S, where DR or DS indicates the recipient strain and the subscript indicates the homograft strain. Mean arterial pressure was measured from the femoral artery in conscious rats. On a high NaCl diet, mean arterial pressure was significantly lower (p<0.05) in DR R (103±2 mmHg; mean±SEM) compared with DR S (145±5 mm Hg), DS R (151±7 mm Hg), and DS S (160±5 mm Hg). The finding that DR rats with a DS kidney (DR S) developed hypertension during high NaCl diet confirms the concept that the kidney plays an important hypertensinogenic role in the Dahl strain. The fact that DS rats with a DR kidney (DS R) also developed hypertension indicates that extrarenal factors also contribute significantly to NaCl-induced hypertension in DS rats. (Hypertension 1990;15:436–442)

Dahl et al1–4 developed two inbred strains of rats with a contrasting blood pressure response to high NaCl diet: a salt-sensitive (DS) strain and a salt-resistant (DR) strain. Based on studies using interstrain renal transplantation, Dahl and colleagues5–7 proposed that the kidneys have a “decisive, genetically determined influence on the development of both NaCl and renal hypertension.” In support of this concept, other studies have shown that the kidneys from DS rats exhibit impaired intrinsic natriuretic capacity,8 lower renal papillary blood flow,9 and lower antihypertensive influence10 than do kidneys from DR rats. From studies involving parabiosis,11–13 Dahl and associates reported that humoral substances also played a critical role in NaCl-induced hypertension in the DS strain. These investigators proposed that these substances were linked to the kidney. Thus, despite evidence that DS and DR rats have genetic differences in adrenal steroidogenesis (i.e., extrarenal factors) that contribute to abnormal control of blood pressure in DS rats,14–16 Dahl and Heine7 in 1975 advanced the concept that the “genotype of the homograft kidneys plays the primary role in determining chronic blood pressure levels in two strains of rats with opposite genetically controlled propensities for hypertension.”

However, subsequent studies provided evidence that abnormalities in the sympathetic nervous system may contribute importantly to NaCl-induced hypertension in DS rats.17–24 Thus, there is now additional evidence for a critical role of extrarenal as well as renal mechanisms in the DS rats.

In reviewing the previous studies on blood pressure effects of renal transplantation in Dahl rats,5–7 we found that most of the conclusions had derived from experiments in rats fed a low NaCl diet. Accordingly, we reexamined the contribution and interrelation of renal and extrarenal factors in the development of NaCl-induced hypertension in DS and DR rats. We reevaluated effects of interstrain renal transplantation in DS and DR rats fed low (0.4%) and high (8.0%) NaCl diet.

Methods

Animals

The animals used in the study were female DS (n=244) and DR (n=205) rats obtained from the...
Renal Transplantation

The technique used to perform renal transplantation was similar to the methods used by Dahl et al., which was a modification of the technique described by Lee and colleagues.25-26 The renal transplantation was performed on a temperature-controlled surgical table that was positioned beneath a stereoscopic microscope (Olympus UMZ, Lake Success, New York). The microscope was attached to a boom that enabled the magnified field (x5-20) to be shifted between the donor and recipient rats as needed. Clean dissecting instruments were used.

When the Dahl rats had reached 7-8 weeks of age, a pair of rats was brought to the surgical laboratory. One of the rats was selected to be the donor. The donor rat was anesthetized with methohexital sodium (Brevital, Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Indiana) at a dose of 40 mg/kg i.p. When the rat was anesthetized, the femoral vein was cannulated (PE-50). Anesthesia was maintained throughout the surgery by repeated intravenous administration of methohexital sodium (total maintenance dose less than 30 mg/kg). A midline abdominal incision was made and the left renal area was covered with a warm, moist gauze. To protect the donor kidney from any damage, the left renal area was covered with a warm, moist gauze.

The recipient rat was then anesthetized with methohexital sodium. Again, the left renal area was exposed with a midline abdominal incision. Next, the left ureter was sectioned 1-1.5 mm below the left kidney. The left renal artery and vein, ureter and adjacent segments (approximately 4-5 mm in length) of abdominal aorta and inferior vena cava were exposed. The left ureter was isolated and then cannulated (PE-10). Next, the distal end of the abdominal aorta was ligated with 4.0 silk suture. To protect the donor kidney from any damage, the left renal area was covered with a warm, moist gauze.

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TABLE 1. Arterial Pressure and Heart Rate in Dahl Renal Transplanted Rats Fed Low and High NaCl Diet

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>SAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>DAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>MAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>HR (beats/min)</th>
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<tr>
<td>DR₉</td>
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<td>130±6</td>
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<td>96±3</td>
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<td>DR₈</td>
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<td>DS₈</td>
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<td>430±17</td>
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<td>97±3</td>
<td>119±3</td>
<td>417±10</td>
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<td>124±7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>214±7</td>
<td>133±5</td>
<td>160±5</td>
<td>460±12</td>
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</table>

Values are mean±SEM. Results of statistical analysis are presented in text and Figures 1 and 2. SAP, systolic arterial pressure; DAP, diastolic arterial pressure; MAP, mean arterial pressure; HR, heart rate in beats per minute.

Results

Effects of Interstrain Renal Transplantation in Dahl Salt-Resistant and Salt-Sensitive Rats Fed Low (0.4%) NaCl Diet (Tables 1 and 2, Figure 1)

All four groups of rats (DR₉, DR₈, DS₈, and DS₉) gained weight during the 2 weeks after transplantation and appeared healthy at the time of study (Table 1). Also, each of the four groups of rats had normal plasma urea nitrogen, creatinine, sodium, and potassium concentrations with no differences between groups in these variables (Table 2). Kidney weights and cardiac ventricular weight did not differ significantly in the four groups (Table 2).

Mean arterial pressure was significantly higher (p<0.05) in DS₈ (119±3 mm Hg) than in DR₉ (96±3 mm Hg) and DS₉ (99±2 mm Hg) (Figure 1 and Table 1). Thus, an R kidney lowered mean arterial pressure in DS rats fed a low NaCl diet. There was no significant correlation between plasma creatinine concentration and mean arterial pressure in these four groups. Heart rate did not differ in the four groups (Table 1).

Effects of Interstrain Renal Transplantation in Dahl Salt-Resistant and Salt-Sensitive Rats Fed a High (8.0%) NaCl Diet

Rats fed a high NaCl diet did not gain significant weight during the 2 weeks after transplantation, but there was no significant difference in body weights in the four groups (Table 2). Moreover, plasma urea nitrogen, creatinine, sodium, and potassium concentrations did not differ significantly between groups (Table 2). Kidney weights did not differ significantly in the four groups (Table 2). Cardiac ventricular weight was lower (p<0.05) in DR₉ than in the other three groups (Table 1). Two findings are of particular note. First, mean arterial
Effects of Renal Transplantation on Blood Pressure

Morgan et al

**TABLE 2. Body Weight and Renal Function in Dahl Renal Transplanted Rats Fed Low and High NaCl Diet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Body weight (g)</th>
<th>Kidney weight (g/100 g body wt)</th>
<th>Ventricular weight (g/kg body wt)</th>
<th>BUN (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Cr (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Plasma Na⁺ (meq/l)</th>
<th>Plasma K⁺ (meq/l)</th>
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<td>DRₓ</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>187±6</td>
<td>0.67±0.03</td>
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<td>151±1.0</td>
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<td>181±6</td>
<td>0.84±0.05</td>
<td>25±2.0</td>
<td>1.1±0.2</td>
<td>150±1.7</td>
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<td>DSₓ</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>183±4</td>
<td>0.80±0.02</td>
<td>20±1.2</td>
<td>0.7±0.1</td>
<td>149±1.3</td>
<td>4.8±0.4</td>
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<td>DSₛ</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>187±5</td>
<td>0.92±0.09</td>
<td>27±4.0</td>
<td>0.7±0.1</td>
<td>149±0.9</td>
<td>4.3±0.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>187±5</td>
<td>0.78±0.04</td>
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<td>156±1.2</td>
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<td>203±4</td>
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<td>33±4.0</td>
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<td>156±1.4</td>
<td>3.9±0.2</td>
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</table>

Results of statistical analysis are presented in text. BUN, blood urea nitrogen concentration; Cr, plasma creatinine concentration; DRₓ, Dahl salt-resistant rat with a transplanted resistant kidney; DRₛ, Dahl salt-resistant rat with a transplanted sensitive kidney; DSₓ, Dahl salt-sensitive rat with a transplanted resistant kidney; DSₛ, Dahl salt-sensitive rat with a transplanted sensitive kidney.

pressure was higher \((p<0.05)\) in DSₛ (151±7 mm Hg) than in DRₓ (103±2 mm Hg) (Figure 2 and Table 1). Second, mean arterial pressure did not differ significantly in DSₛ (151±7 mm Hg) and DRₛ (145±5 mm Hg). Thus, during high NaCl diet an S kidney promoted significant hypertension in DR rats. However, DS rats with an R kidney also developed significant hypertension during high NaCl diet. During high NaCl diet, there was no significant correlation between plasma creatinine concentration and mean arterial pressure in these four groups. Heart rate did not differ among the four groups (Table 1).

EFFECTS OF UNINEPHRECTOMY IN DAHL SALT-RESISTANT AND SALT-SENSITIVE RATS

In DR rats after uninephrectomy, mean arterial pressure was 104±2 mm Hg during low NaCl diet and 105±2 mm Hg during high NaCl diet (Table 3). These values did not differ significantly from corresponding values in DRₓ rats (103±2 mm Hg) and DRₛ (145±5 mm Hg). Thus, during high NaCl diet an S kidney promoted significant hypertension in DR rats. However, DS rats with an R kidney also developed significant hypertension during high NaCl diet. During high NaCl diet, there was no significant correlation between plasma creatinine concentration and mean arterial pressure in these four groups. Heart rate did not differ among the four groups (Table 1).

Mortality Data

In the rats fed a low NaCl diet, the mortality during the 2 weeks after transplantation tended to be lower in DRₓ but did not differ significantly among the groups: DRₓ (2 of 12 or 16.7%), DRₛ (11 of 21 or 52.4%), DSₓ (11 of 22 or 50.0%), and DSₛ (6 of 17 or 35.3%). In the rats fed a high NaCl diet, the mortality also did not differ significantly among the groups: DRₓ (9 of 29 or 31.0%), DRₛ (17 of 40 or 42.5%), DSₓ (18 of 38 or 47.4%), and DSₛ (8 of 26 or 30.8%). There was, however, a difference of borderline statistical significance \((p=0.053)\) in mortality between Dahl rats with a transplanted S kidney (57 of 133 or 42.9%) versus a transplanted R kidney (25 of 84 or 29.8%).
FIGURE 2. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) in Dahl salt-resistant (DR) and salt-sensitive (DS) rats with a transplanted resistant (R) or sensitive (S) kidney fed high NaCl diet (8.0% NaCl) for 2 weeks after renal transplantation.

Renal Histology

The predominant histological features were characteristic of hypertensive renal structural alterations. These changes consisted of medial thickening and intimal fibrous proliferation leading to reduction of the lumen of small arteries and arterioles. In areas where complete occlusion of the lumen was observed, there were surrounding areas of tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis with scant mononuclear cell infiltration. Adjacent glomeruli showed wrinkling of the capillary tuft with thickening of the capillary walls progressing to shrinkage of the tuft. These changes were more pronounced in rats fed a high NaCl diet that had elevated mean arterial pressure (DRs, DSs, and DRs). Similar changes of slightly less magnitude were observed in uninephrectomized DS rats on high NaCl diet. There were no vascular or glomerular changes indicative of rejection.

Discussion

The principal finding in this study was that DS R rats developed significant NaCl-induced hypertension. This observation indicates that extrarenal factors contribute substantially to NaCl-induced hypertension in DS rats. The study also confirms previous reports that renal mechanisms contribute importantly to control of blood pressure in Dahl rats. During low NaCl diet, an R kidney lowered blood pressure in DS rats. In addition, during high NaCl diet, DRs rats developed hypertension.

Renal Versus Extrarenal Mechanisms

Our study confirms previous reports that the genotype of the kidney plays an important role in determining blood pressure in Dahl rats. Indeed, our data support Dahl’s observations that “hypertension” during low NaCl diet in Dahl rats is mainly of renal origin. An S kidney raised blood pressure in DR rats during low and high NaCl diet. This prohypertensive influence of an S kidney has been attributed to several mechanisms including impaired natriuresis, release or activation of a prohypertensive humoral substance, and deficiency of an antihypertensive factor possibly emanating from the renal medullary interstitial cells.

The main thrust of our study compared with previous studies of interstrain renal transplantation in Dahl rats is that extrarenal factors contribute significantly to NaCl-induced hypertension in DS rats. This conclusion was prompted by the finding that DSs developed hypertensive renal structural alterations.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Body weight (g)</th>
<th>Preop weight</th>
<th>Study weight</th>
<th>SAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>DAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>MAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>HR (beats/min)</th>
<th>BUN (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Cr (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Plasma Na+ (meq/l)</th>
<th>Plasma K+ (meq/l)</th>
<th>Kidney weight (g/100 g body wt)</th>
<th>Ventricular weight (g/kg body wt)</th>
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Values are mean±SEM. Results of statistical analysis are presented in text. SAP, systolic arterial pressure; DAP, diastolic arterial pressure; MAP, mean arterial blood pressure; HR, heart rate in beats per minute; BUN, blood urea nitrogen concentration; Cr, plasma creatinine concentration; DRs, Dahl salt-resistant rat that had undergone right nephrectomy; DSs, Dahl salt-sensitive rat that had undergone right nephrectomy.
significant NaCl-induced hypertension. Before concluding that this finding indicated an important role for extrarenal mechanisms in the DS rats, we considered alternative explanations for this observation. One mechanism for the NaCl-induced hypertension in DS rats might be renal damage from the transplantation or rejection. This seems improbable for several reasons. Values for BUN and plasma creatinine concentration in DS rats were not elevated and did not differ significantly from the other groups. There was no significant correlation between mean arterial pressure and plasma creatinine concentration in the DS rats. Moreover, DR rats that underwent the same transplantation procedure as DS did not develop NaCl-induced hypertension. Therefore, NaCl-induced hypertension in DS cannot be explained solely by renal damage secondary to the transplantation. In addition, there was no histological or functional evidence of significant rejection.

An alternative mechanism in interpreting our data is the question of selective mortality. In animals studied at the end of the high NaCl diets, we found no significant differences in arterial pressure in DS, DS, and DS rats (Figure 2). It might be argued that this finding was biased by the possibility that rats with more severe hypertension died before study and that these premature deaths were more frequent in some groups (e.g., DS) than in others. If true, then the surviving rats studied at the end of the high NaCl diets might not be representative of the groups. There was no significant difference in mortality among the groups fed the high NaCl diet. This would speak against an influence of selective mortality on our data. However, we should indicate that our data do not permit a precise quantitative comparison of the rapidity and magnitude of NaCl-induced hypertension in the three groups. This comparison would require serial measurements of arterial pressure in the conscious state over several weeks beginning at the time of transplantation. Thus, our data do not necessarily indicate that NaCl-induced hypertension in DS is as rapid or severe as in DS or DR rats. The point we wish to emphasize is not a quantitative comparison of the hypertension in DS rats. From these experiments, we cannot identify the precise extrarenal mechanisms that might be implicated, but previous experiments suggest a possible role for adrenal steroidogenesis, humoral factors, and the sympathetic nervous system.

Uninephrectomy Versus Transplantation

During low NaCl diet, blood pressure did not differ between DS rats with uninephrectomy and DS rats (Tables 1 and 3). However, during high NaCl, the DS rats developed more hypertension than the DS rats with uninephrectomy (Tables 1 and 3). The kidneys from DS rats were heavier (p<0.05) than the kidneys from DS rats with uninephrectomy on both low and high NaCl diets. In contrast, blood pressure did not differ in DR rats with uninephrectomy and DR rats even during high NaCl diet (Tables 1 and 3). These data indicate that the transplantation procedure per se has some prohypertensive effect. We presume that this influence was due to renal structural or functional changes related to the transplantation procedure. It is important to note that this prohypertensive influence of transplantation was manifest only in DS rats fed a high NaCl diet. In other words, the prohypertensive influence of transplantation depended on an interaction with dietary and genetic factors. Can this prohypertensive influence of transplantation explain the principal finding of our study, which is that DS rats develop NaCl-induced hypertension? In other words, does damage to the R kidney during transplantation promote hypertension or eliminate the normal antihypertensive influence of the R kidney? DR rats remained normotensive during low and high NaCl diet (Table 1). This suggests that the transplantation procedure does not eliminate the antihypertensive influence of the R kidney. Thus, the development of NaCl-induced hypertension in DS cannot be explained by the transplantation procedure. It must reflect, instead, a role for extrarenal mechanisms. However, the precise contribution of extrarenal versus renal mechanisms to the NaCl-induced hypertension, independent of the effects of the transplanta-
tion procedure, cannot be stated from this or previous studies involving renal transplantation.

**Mortality Data**

There was substantial mortality during the 2 weeks after transplantation. This mortality did not differ significantly among the four groups during high NaCl diet. Thus, as discussed previously, it seems unlikely that the mortality among groups biased our conclusions regarding the role of renal and extrarenal factors in the NaCl-induced hypertension. It should be noted, however, that across groups rats with a transplanted S kidney had a higher mortality than rats with a transplanted R kidney (42.9% vs. 29.8%, respectively; p=0.053). We cannot determine from the present study if the adverse effect of an S kidney on mortality was related to its effect on blood pressure or to an effect that is independent of blood pressure.

In summary, the present study indicates that DRs and DSr rats both develop hypertension during high NaCl diet. The former observation confirms the concept that the kidney plays an important prohypertensive role in the Dahl strain. The latter observation indicates that extrarenal factors also contribute importantly to NaCl-induced hypertension in DS rats.

**Acknowledgments**

We gratefully acknowledge the excellent secretarial assistance of Sara Jedlicka and Nancy Davin and the technical assistance of Susan M. Staudt.

**References**


**Key Words** • sodium-dependent hypertension • transplantation, homologous • salt • Dahl rats
Relaxes the vessels without reducing cardiac output
VASOSELECTIVE
Cardene®
(nicardipine HCl)

At therapeutic doses, Cardene relaxes vascular smooth muscle without adversely affecting cardiac contractility* or AV conduction.

*CARDENE does, however, have a negative inotropic effect in some patients with severe left ventricular dysfunction and could, in patients with very impaired function, lead to worsened failure.
Efficacy in angina
Increases treadmill exercise time, decreases NTG consumption.

Efficacy in hypertension
Reduces total peripheral resistance. Long-term efficacy demonstrated in a two-year clinical study.1

Well suited for elderly patients
Does not reduce cardiac output2 and is not commonly associated with orthostasis, constipation and impotence.† Efficacy and tolerability similar in younger and older patients.

EFFECTS OF VARIOUS CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELAXES THE VESSELS</th>
<th>CARDENE</th>
<th>Nifedipine</th>
<th>Diltiazem</th>
<th>Verapamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Systemic Vasodilation</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vasodilatory Side Effects</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myocardial Depression</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blocks AV Conduction</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nonvascular Smooth Muscle Side Effects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safe for Concomitant Use w/β-blockers: +++ ++ ++ 0

Values are based on a scale from 0 to ++++, where 0 = least and ++++ = most. *Particularly constipation in the elderly.† Due to peak/trough variability with CARDENE, it is consistent with good medical practice to measure blood pressure at trough (8 hours after dosing) and at peak (1-2 hours after dosing). During clinical trials, peak effects of CARDENE were not associated with increased side effects. With CARDENE treatment, blood pressures were significantly reduced throughout the dosing interval compared to placebo. †Most common side effects include flushing, headache, dizziness and pedal edema.

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**Brief Summary**

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**Capsules**

For oral use

**MECHANISM OF ACTION:** CARDENE is a calcium entry blocker which inhibits the transmembrane influx of calcium ions into cardiac muscle and smooth muscle without changing serum calcium concentrations. The contractile processes of cardiac muscle and vascular smooth muscle are dependent upon the movement of extracellular calcium ions into these cells through specific ion channels. The effects of CARDENE are more selective to vascular smooth muscle than cardiac muscle. In animal models, CARDENE promotes relaxation of coronary vascular smooth muscle at drug levels which cause little or no negative inotropic effect.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Patients with hypersensitivity to the drug. Because of the effect of CARDENE on vascular smooth muscle, patients with hypotension should be closely monitored, and its dosage reduced accordingly. Do not use in patients with impaired hepatic function. Use in patients with impaired renal function: Mean plasma concentrations, AUC, and Cmax were approximately 2-fold higher in hypertensive mildly renally impaired patients treated with CARDENE than in healthy controls. Doses in these patients may be adjusted.

**Drug Interactions:** Cimetidine: Cimetidine increases CARDENE plasma levels. Patients receiving the two drugs concomitantly should be carefully monitored. Digoxin: Some calcium blockers may increase the concentrations of digitalis preparations in the blood. CARDENE usually does not alter the plasma levels of digoxin, however, serum digoxin levels should be evaluated after concomitant therapy with CARDENE is initiated. Meclizine: Co-administration of Meclizine had no effect on CARDENE absorption. Fenofibrate: Severe hypotension has been reported during fenofibrate therapy with concomitant use of a beta-blocker and a calcium channel blocker. Even though such interactions were not seen during clinical studies with CARDENE, an increased volume of circulating fluids might be required if such an interaction were to occur. Cyclosporine: Concomitant administration of nicardipine and cyclosporine results in elevated plasma cyclosporine levels. Plasma concentrations of cyclosporine should therefore be closely monitored, and its dosage reduced accordingly, in patients treated with nicardipine. When therapeutic concentrations of furosemide, propranolol, diphenidramide, warfarin, quinidine, or naproxen were added to human plasma (in vitro), the plasma protein binding of CARDENE was not altered. Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. CARDENE should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. Nursing Mothers: It is recommended that women who wish to breast-feed should not take this drug. Pediatric Use: Safety and efficacy in patients under the age of 16 have not been established. Use in the Elderly: Pharmacokinetic parameters did not differ between elderly hypertensive patients and healthy controls after one week of CARDENE 20 mg TID. Plasma CARDENE concentrations in elderly hypertensive patients were similar to plasma concentrations in healthy young adult subjects when CARDENE was administered at doses of 10, 20, and 30 mg TID, suggesting that the pharmacokinetics of CARDENE are similar in young and elderly hypertensive patients. No significant differences in responses to CARDENE have been observed in elderly patients and the general adult population of patients who participated in clinical studies.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:** Infrequent (up to three months) studies, 1,910 patients received CARDENE alone or in combination with other drugs. In these studies, adverse events were generally not serious but occasionally required dosage adjustment. Peak responses were not observed to be associated with adverse effects during clinical trials, but patients should be advised that adverse effects associated with decreases in blood pressure (tachycardia, hypotension, etc.) could occur around the time of the peak effect. Antigen: The most common adverse events include pedal edema and dizziness in about 7% of patients; headache, asthenia, flushing and increased angina in about 6%, palpitations in about 3%, and nausea and dyspepsia in about 2%. Adverse events occurring in about 1% of patients include dry mouth, somnolence, rash, tachycardia, myalgia, other edema and pancreatitis. Sustained tachycardia, syncope, constipation, dyspepsia, abnormal ECG, malaise, nervousness and tremor occurred in less than 1% of patients. In addition, adverse events were observed which are not readily distinguishable from the natural history of the ath-
erosclerotic vascular disease in these patients. Adverse events in this category occurred in <0.4% of patients receiving CARDENE and included myoccardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, exertional hypotension, pericarditis, heart block, cerebral ischemia and ventricular tachycardia. It is possible that some of these events were drug-related.

**Hypertension:** The most common adverse events include flushing in about 10% of patients; headache and pedal edema in about 8%, asthenia, palpitations and dizziness in about 4%, tachycardia in about 3%, nausea in about 2%, and somnolence in 1%. Dyspepsia, insomnia, malaise, other edema, abnormal dreams, dry mouth, nocturia, rash and vomiting occurred in less than 1% of patients. Additionally, the following rare events have been reported: infection, allergic reaction, hypotension, postural hypoten-
sion, sternal chest pain, peripheral vascular disorder, ven-
tricular extrasystoles, ventricular tachycardia, sore throat, abnormal liver chemistries, arthralgia, hot flashes, vertigo, hyperkinesia, impotence, depression, confusion, anxiety, rhinitis, urticaria, incontinence, blurred vision, increased urinary frequency.

More detailed professional information available on request.

U.S. Patent No. 3,985,758

**References:**


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Effects of interstrain renal transplantation on NaCl-induced hypertension in Dahl rats.
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