Flow-Mediated Dilation of the Radial Artery Is Offset by Flow-Induced Reduction in Transmural Pressure

Benyu Jiang, Mike Seddon, Henry Fok, Ann Donald, Phil Chowienczyk

See Editorial Commentary, pp XX–XX

Abstract—Flow-mediated dilation of the brachial or radial artery in response to transient hyperaemic flow, the most widely used test of endothelial function, is only manifest after flow decays back to baseline. We examined whether this dissociation of flow and diameter might be explained by a reduction in transmural pressure generated by high flow. Studies were performed in healthy subjects 20 to 55 years of age. Flow-mediated dilation was measured in the radial artery using a standard protocol and after flow interruption at peak hyperemia during brachial artery infusion of saline and the NO synthase inhibitor G-monomethyl-L-arginine (8 μmol/min). Flow interruption 20 seconds after cuff release (during high flow but no dilation) produced an immediate increase in radial artery diameter of 5.36±2.12%, inhibited by G-monomethyl-L-arginine to 1.09±0.67% (n=8; P<0.001). Mean intra-arterial radial blood pressure and, hence, transmural pressure fell after cuff release by a mean of 26±1.8 mm Hg (n=6; P<0.0001) at the time of peak hyperemic flow. Modulation of transmural pressure within the brachial artery by cuff inflation around the artery demonstrated that this fall is sufficient to reduce arterial diameter by an amount similar to flow-mediated dilation. These results suggest that flow-dependent, NO-dependent dilation is offset by a flow-induced fall in local arterial pressure and, hence, in transmural pressure. Shear related NO release is likely to play a greater role in the short-term regulation of arterial tone than that suggested by flow-mediated dilation. (Hypertension. 2011;57:00-00.)

Key Words: blood flow velocity ■ blood pressure ■ nitric oxide ■ vasodilation ■ vascular endothelium-dependent relaxation

Flow-mediated dilation (FMD), the vasodilation of the brachial or radial artery that follows the marked increase in shear stress that occurs during peak hyperaemic flow, is the most widely used noninvasive in vivo test of endothelial function and is predictive of clinical cardiovascular events.1–3 It is thought to result from shear stress activating endothelial NO synthase4,5 and vasodilation of vascular smooth muscle to endothelium-derived NO.6 Other mediators may also be involved, but FMD is substantially blocked by inhibition of endothelial NO synthase. Because of the proposed link to shear, it has been proposed that FMD should be referred to as “shear-dependent dilation.” However, unless there are changes in diameter much larger than the usual FMD response of 5% to 10%, shear is closely related to flow, and because the term “FMD” remains in widespread use, we retain this abbreviation to avoid confusion. An unresolved paradox is that maximal FMD occurs 30 seconds to 2 minutes after peak hyperaemic flow when flow and shear return almost to baseline,8,9 whereas NO release in response to shear stress4 and relaxation to NO when measured in vitro6 occur within seconds. Furthermore, the relationship between FMD and shear is complex.5,6 We hypothesized that shear induces an immediate and sustained NO-dependent decrease in vascular tone but that the initial reduction in vascular tone is masked by a shorter-lived vasoconstriction. The vasoconstriction results from a pressure drop along the conduit artery induced by increased flow and, hence, reduction in the transmural pressure distending the arterial wall.

To examine the hypothesis that FMD is opposed by a vasoconstriction resulting from a pressure drop along the conduit artery (and, thus, also associated with flow), we interrupted flow shortly after peak hyperemia. We performed studies in the presence and absence of the NO synthase inhibitor G-monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA, infused locally into the brachial artery). In a second series of experiments, we investigated whether peak hyperaemic flow could generate a change in transmural pressure sufficient to mask dilation to shear stress-stimulated endothelium-derived NO. Finally, to investigate the relative contribution of α-adrenergic tone on blood flow and conduit artery diameter, we infused the α-adrenergic antagonist phenolamine into the brachial artery.

Hypertension is available at http://hyper.ahajournals.org DOI: 10.1161/HYPERTENSIONAHA.110.163113
generate hyperaemic flow in the forearm. Radial artery images and velocity waveforms were acquired just before cuff deflation and for 5 minutes after deflation during reactive hyperemia. After 30 minutes recovery, L-NMMA (8 μmol/min) was infused into the brachial artery for 5 minutes and continued, while an identical FMD measurement was performed (ie, an identical sequence of image acquisition before and after cuff inflation for 5 minutes). This dose of L-NMMA has no effect on baseline arterial diameter but markedly blunts the response to FMD. The flow interruption protocol was identical, but the forearm cuff was inflated for a second time 20 seconds after the 5 minutes cuff inflation at the time of maximal hyperaemic flow. In both protocols, the diameter of the radial artery was measured by edge detection software (Brachial Analyzer, Medical Imaging Applications). FMD was calculated as the maximal percentage change, from baseline, in radial artery diameter. Control studies without infusion of L-NMMA were performed in 6 subjects to confirm that measurements of FMD (using either protocol) repeated after 30 minutes were similar.

To investigate the fall in hydrostatic pressure and, hence, change in transmural pressure along the upper limb during hyperaemic flow, a standard FMD protocol was performed without brachial artery infusion of drugs (n=6) but during continuous monitoring of digital artery blood pressure (Finometer, Finapres). In 2 subjects this was repeated during continuous intra-arterial monitoring of radial artery blood pressure. A 22-gauge cannula was inserted into the right radial artery under local anaesthesia and connected to a pressure monitor (model 64s, Hewlett Packard), the output of which was digitally recorded. The change in arterial calibre induced by a change in transmural pressure was investigated using a custom-made fluid-filled cuff (n=6). This cuff distributed pressure circumferentially around the arm but had an acoustic window allowing ultrasonic imaging of the brachial artery. The cuff was placed around the brachial artery, the brachial artery was scanned in longitudinal section, and end-diastolic images were acquired as above. Pressure in the cuff was then increased to 20 mm Hg with images acquired throughout. The brachial artery was imaged rather than the radial artery, because cuff placement around the forearm does not transmit pressure directly to the radial artery because of the deep course of the radial artery in the mid forearm. To investigate the role of α-adrenergic tone on blood flow and radial artery diameter, we infused phenolamine (10, 30, and 100 μg/min; each dose for 7 minutes; n=6) into the brachial artery (using the same methodology as described for L-NMMA).

Methods

Subjects were healthy nonsmoking, normotensive men, with mean (SD) age 27 years (11 years), body mass index 25 kg/m² (1.7 kg/m²), blood pressure 129/78 mm Hg (6.2/3.6 mm Hg), and total cholesterol 4.5 mmol/L (1.0 mmol/L). They were recruited from a local database (held with the subject’s permission) of healthy volunteers willing to participate in vascular physiology studies. The study was approved by the local research ethics committee, and all of the subjects gave written informed consent. Studies were performed in a quiet, temperature-controlled vascular laboratory. In the first study, subjects (n=8) attended on 2 occasions separated by 1 week. FMD was measured in the radial artery during infusion of saline and the NO synthase inhibitor L-NMMA (8 μmol/min) using a standard protocol on 1 occasion and a “flow interruption protocol” on the other (Figure 1). The order of the standard and flow interruption study days was randomized. On the standard protocol visit, the right brachial artery was cannulated with a 27-gauge needle using <0.5 mL of 1% lignocaine local anaesthesia. Normal saline was infused at 1 mL/min by infusion pump to keep the arterial line patent. The right arm was abducted to 70° to 80° and placed on an armrest with the subject supine in a comfortable position. Duplex ultrasound (Acuson Aspen with 5- to 10-MHz linear array transducer used in multifrequency mode whereby frequency is automatically adjusted to optimize image quality) was used to image the radial artery just distal to the point of cannulation in the brachial artery. An inflatable cuff (width 5 cm) operated by a rapid cuff inflator (Hokanson) with an output of which was digitally recorded. The change in arterial calibre induced by a change in transmural pressure was investigated using a custom-made fluid-filled cuff (n=6). This cuff distributed pressure circumferentially around the arm but had an acoustic window allowing ultrasonic imaging of the brachial artery. The cuff was placed around the brachial artery, the brachial artery was scanned in longitudinal section, and end-diastolic images were acquired as above. Pressure in the cuff was then increased to 20 mm Hg with images acquired throughout. The brachial artery was imaged rather than the radial artery, because cuff placement around the forearm does not transmit pressure directly to the radial artery because of the deep course of the radial artery in the mid forearm. To investigate the role of α-adrenergic tone on blood flow and radial artery diameter, we infused phenolamine (10, 30, and 100 μg/min; each dose for 7 minutes; n=6) into the brachial artery (using the same methodology as described for L-NMMA).

Statistical Analysis

Results are presented as mean±SE. Comparison of responses between those obtained using the standard and flow interruption protocols was by ANOVA for repeated measures. All of the tests were 2 tailed, and P<0.05 was taken as significant. SPSS version 16.0 was used for all of the analyses.

Results

Typical changes in arterial blood flow, diameter, and intra-arterial pressure after a standard FMD protocol with intra-arterial blood pressure monitoring are shown in Figure 2. After cuff deflation, flow rapidly rises to a maximum within 9 seconds and then decays to baseline over 1 to 2 minutes. Mean±SE values of baseline and maximal flow were 46±2.5/163±8.6 mL/min, respectively, with corresponding estimates of shear stress of 13.7±0.7 dynes/cm² at baseline and 40.3±2.1 dynes/cm² after cuff deflation. Arterial diameter starts to increase as flow returns to baseline (mean time to maximal increase from cuff deflation of 49±2.7 seconds).

The rapid increase in flow was associated with a mean drop in mean arterial blood pressure of 26±1.8 mm Hg (P<0.001, with a similar fall obtained during intra-arterial recordings: 20 and 26 mm Hg; Figure 2). Figure 3 shows typical changes
in blood flow and diameter after the flow interruption protocol where hyperaemic flow distal to the arterial segment imaged is interrupted. Intra-arterial pressure is not shown, because pressure in the distal radial artery is obliterated by cuff inflation to interrupt flow. Immediately after interruption of hyperaemic flow, the radial artery proximal to the flow-interrupting cuff starts to dilate (mean time to maximal dilation from flow interruption: 8.0 ± 1.2 seconds). The degree of dilation immediately after flow interruption was similar to maximal dilation occurring later in the standard protocol when flow had decayed close to baseline (6.55 ± 0.65% versus 5.36 ± 2.12%, for standard and flow interruption protocols, respectively; P value not significant).

In both protocols, FMD was substantially inhibited by L-NMMA (from 6.55 ± 0.65% to 1.01 ± 0.81% and from 5.36 ± 2.12% to 1.09 ± 0.67% for standard and flow interruption protocols, respectively; each P<0.001; Figure 4). Cuff inflation around the brachial artery to decrease transmural pressure produced a progressive decrease in arterial diameter with a mean decrease of 7.65 ± 0.98% (P<0.001) when transmural pressure was decreased by 20 mm Hg. Changes in shear stress during cuff inflation were negligible (<10%) in comparison with those during reactive hyperemia (>200%). Local infusion of phentolamine into the brachial artery produced significant changes in blood flow (from 36±4 to 69±8 mL/min; P<0.01) and shear stress (from 10.7±1.2 to 20.5±2.4 dynes/cm²; P<0.01), but there was no significant change in radial artery diameter (mean change in diameter: 1.6±1.1% at the highest dose; P value not significant).

Discussion
The time delay of FMD after peak hyperaemic flow such that FMD occurs when flow and shear have returned almost to resting levels could be attributed to a delayed release, in response to an increase in shear stress, of NO or of vasodilation of vascular smooth muscle to NO. However, rapid release of NO in response to shear stress is seen in isolated cells, and rapid vasodilation to NO occurs in isolated vessels. An alternative possibility is that, during high flow, reduction in vascular tone by shear stress-induced NO-mediated vasodilation is masked by an opposing vasoconstrictor stimulus. Such vasoconstriction could result from a hemodynamic effect leading to a decrease in transmural pressure and/or an increase in vascular smooth muscle tone, such as a shear stress-stimulated release of a vasoconstrictor mediator. The main finding of the present study is that, when peak hyperaemic flow is interrupted, there is an immediate dilation of the artery, which can be blunted by NO synthase inhibition. This suggests that the dilation is because of immediate and sustained release of NO stimulated by the initial high shear stress and immediate cessation, on flow interruption, of an opposing flow-associated constrictor force. Such constriction could arise through shear-stimulated release of a constrictor mediator, such as endothelin, or a

Figure 2. Typical traces showing intra-arterial pressure in the radial artery, radial artery flow velocity, radial artery diameter, and cuff pressure during a standard flow-mediated dilation (FMD) protocol. Reactive hyperemic flow is associated with a drop in mean arterial pressure of approximately 20 mm Hg. Maximal dilation occurs when flow velocity and mean arterial pressure return to baseline values.
transient increase in sympathetic tone. However, the immediate cessation of such a stimulus to vasoconstriction on flow interruption is unlikely. Furthermore, effects of high-dose intra-arterial α-adrenergic blockade on radial artery tone are minimal, which makes a transient increase in sympathetic tone unlikely. The simplest explanation for a flow-induced constriction is a reduction in transmural pressure resulting from a drop in the local intra-arterial pressure generated by the high flow. A pressure drop in mean intra-arterial pressure along conduit arteries is an inevitable consequence of flow through the conduit artery (Poiseuille law) but under resting conditions is usually <3 mm Hg.14 During peak hyperaemic flow, however, a substantial drop in pressure across the conduit arteries is expected. In the present investigation, we found that mean intra-arterial radial artery pressure fell by >20 mm Hg during peak hyperaemic flow. This would result in a fall in transmural pressure of the same magnitude. To determine whether such a change in transmural pressure could influence radial artery diameter independent of flow, we modulated transmural pressure by inflation of an external cuff around the artery. Decreasing transmural pressure by 20 mm Hg resulted in a decrease in radial artery diameter of 7.6%, that is, a change in diameter similar to the maximal change after peak hyperaemic flow. This suggests that NO-mediated reduction in vascular tone occurring immediately after an increase in shear stress is offset by a vasoconstrictor force resulting simply from the hydrostatic drop in mean arterial pressure along the brachial and radial arteries and resultant drop in transmural pressure at the radial artery. We cannot exclude an additional “myogenic” type response to change in transmural pressure having an additional influence on arterial tone and diameter. However, because the myogenic response to an increase in transmural pressure is

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**Figure 3.** Typical traces showing intra-arterial pressure in the radial artery, radial artery flow velocity, radial artery diameter, and cuff pressure during an flow-mediated dilation (FMD) protocol, where flow is interrupted at peak hyperemia. Flow interruption is immediately followed by a dilation of the radial artery.

**Figure 4.** Effect of N^o^monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA) on flow-mediated dilation (FMD) measured using a standard protocol and immediately after flow interruption at peak hyperemia. *P<0.001 vs saline control.
vasoconstriction, any such response when transmural pressure decreases would be opposite to that observed.

These findings provide an explanation for the temporal dissociation of FMD with flow/shear and the complex relationship of FMD with shear stress observed in a number of previous investigations. Lack of a clear relationship between FMD and shear stress has been cited as evidence against shear stress being the stimulus for FMD. The present findings are, however, entirely consistent with immediate release of NO in response to shear as observed in isolated cells. When FMD is measured using a standard protocol >30 seconds after cuff release when flow has returned to baseline values, effects of the opposing flow-induced change in transmural pressure and associated vasoconstriction are likely to be minimal, and FMD will represent the dilator response to NO release in response to preceding shear stress. However, it is possible that correction for such flow/pressure-induced vasoconstriction would allow FMD to be standardized both for the magnitude and duration of shear and for the opposing vasoconstrictor force. This work has implications for the physiological regulation of arterial tone and calibre by both transient and sustained alterations in flow. Shear related NO release is likely to play a greater role in the short-term regulation of arterial tone than that suggested by FMD. Previous studies that have investigated the vasodilator response to a sustained increase have concluded that the dilator response to a sustained increase in flow is largely NO independent and that sustained shear does not increase NO. However, the opposing flow/pressure-induced constrictor response, although of lower magnitude than that occurring after reactive hyperemia, will also be sustained, thus masking sustained shear induced NO.

Our study is subject to a number of limitations. Although the reduction in transmural pressure is sufficient to account for a transient flow-induced vasoconstriction opposing FMD, we cannot exclude another cause of transient vasoconstriction. Our findings of a transient flow/pressure-induced vasoconstriction relate to the brachial artery, and there may be differences in different arterial beds.

In conclusion, the initial flow/shear-mediated dilator response to reactive hyperemia is masked by an opposing vasoconstriction caused by a drop in hydrostatic pressure along the upper limb (as a consequence of the high flow) and, hence, fall in transmural distending pressure. These findings explain the temporal dissociation and complex relation of FMD to shear stress. FMD, when measured 30 seconds to 2 minutes after cuff release, when flow has decayed close to baseline values, remains a reliable measure of the NO response to preceding shear.

**Perspectives**

FMD, dilation of the brachial or radial artery in response to an increase in flow generated by downstream reactive hyperemia, is the most widely used noninvasive test of endothelial function. An increase in flow and, hence, shear stress is thought to activate endothelial NO synthase with the resultant increase in NO causing a shear induced vasodilation. However, there is a temporal dissociation between the increase in flow/shear and vasodilation such that vasodilation only occurs when flow decays back to baseline. The role of shear as a stimulus for FMD has thus been questioned. This dissociation likely results from a fall in local intra-arterial pressure and, hence, in transmural pressure distending the artery, which is generated by high flow. Interrupting flow removes this confounding influence and reveals an immediate response to shear stress. These results are consistent with FMD as a response to shear stress. Correction for influences of flow and shear might make the measurement more sensitive to a true change in endothelial cell function. Shear related NO release is likely to play a greater role in the short-term regulation of arterial tone than that suggested by FMD.

**Sources of Funding**

This research was supported by British Heart Foundation grant PG/05/138/20014, and we acknowledge financial support from the Department of Health via the National Institute for Health Research comprehensive Biomedical Research Centre award to Guy’s and St Thomas’ National Health Service Foundation Trust in partnership with King’s College London and King’s College Hospital National Health Service Foundation Trust.

**Disclosures**

None.

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Hypertension. published online April 18, 2011;
Hypertension is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
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Print ISSN: 0194-911X. Online ISSN: 1524-4563

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://hyper.ahajournals.org/content/early/2011/04/18/HYPERTENSIONAHA.110.163113

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