

# CARDIOVASCULAR, RENAL, AND GENERAL EFFECTS OF LARGE, RAPID PLASMA INFUSIONS IN CONVALESCENT MEN<sup>1</sup>

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Clinicians and investigators generally agree that fluid replacement in the treatment of shock due to blood loss should be rapid. It is common teaching, however, that intravenous fluids are best given slowly when shock is not being corrected.

In this study reconstituted human plasma was given rapidly by vein to 10 convalescent males in order to observe the cardiovascular, renal, and general effects on individuals with normal blood volumes. Amounts of plasma from 900–1955 cc. given in 5½–60 minutes were well tolerated.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There have been numerous studies of the effects of the intravenous injection of large amounts of fluids into animals (1–16) and into man (17–25). Eyster and Middleton (17) found that injection of about 1% of body weight of blood in 10–14 minutes into cases of primary anemia caused transitory changes in blood and venous pressures and insignificant alterations in heart size. Caughey (18) gave cardials 1500 cc. of saline in 30 minutes, noting rise of venous pressure followed by a very slow fall, and failure of the venous pressure to subside quickly after infusion has been used by Richards, Caughey, *et al.* (19) as a test for heart failure. Gilligan *et al.* (20, 21) gave saline and/or glucose in varying concentrations in amounts up to 1500 cc. at rates up to 71 cc. per minute to sub-

jects without cardiac disease and not in shock. They report blood volume increases, venous pressure rises, increased cardiac output, cutaneous dilatation, and inconstant changes in blood pressure, pulse, and respiration. Murphy *et al.* (22) gave normals and cardials rapid infusions of saline or varying concentrations of glucose in water with and without added aminophylline. Venous pressure and plasma volume rose together, falling with the onset of diuresis. Changes in blood pressure, pulse, and respiration were, as a rule, insignificant. Loutit *et al.* (23) gave 500–1000 cc. of blood at rates of 7–45 cc. per minute, observing rise of venous pressure in most cases. Sharpey-Schafer and Wallace (24, 25) report the largest, most rapid injections of fluid into subjects without cardiac disease. They gave normal saline or serum at rates up to 168 cc. per minute for 2000 cc. of saline, and up to 154 cc. per minute for 2100 cc. of serum. Rises of venous pressure up to 11.0 cm. above resting levels were noted, with prompt fall after completion of the injection. Pulse changes were variable. Vital capacity decreased, and there was X-ray evidence of pulmonary vascular congestion and enlargement of the heart. Peripheral vasodilatation was noted. Urticaria occurred in four of 13 cases. Headache and a feeling of constriction in the chest were the only symptoms. Cargill (26) gave 300 cc. of 25% salt-poor albumin in 10–25 minutes to normal, hypertensive, and nephritic men and found an immediate fall in hematocrit, prompt increase in both inulin and para-aminohippurate clearances, and fall in filtered fraction and extraction ratio of para-aminohippurate.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ten native Egyptian males, ages 17 to 33, were studied. Each was convalescent from an infectious disease—typhoid fever in four instances. Six were distinctly small (see Table I). Four were anemic, one having a hemo-

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globin of 9.7 gms. All except Case 2 were afebrile at the time of the test.

Initial brachial blood pressure, pulse rate, respiratory rate, temperature, hematocrit, and blood volume measurements were made and an indwelling urethral catheter was inserted. Four and one-half gms. of creatinine (Pfanzstiel) and 3 cc. of 20% sodium para-aminohippurate (Sharp & Dohme), referred to as PAH, in about 50 cc. of normal saline were given intravenously in one to two minutes. This was immediately followed by a sustaining infusion of these substances. Plasma creatinine concentrations of 12–20 mgm. per 100 cc., and PAH concentrations of 1–3 mgm. per 100 cc. were maintained. A 40-minute equilibration period was followed by three to four control clearance periods, during which the venous pressure baseline was established. A plasma infusion was then given rapidly through an 18 or 19 gage needle usually in an ankle vein. A saline bottle into which air pressure could be applied by means of a connection to a hand bulb was used as the infusion flask. Blood pressure, pulse, and venous pressure observations were made approximately every minute during and immediately following the infusion. The time used for the injection was considered as one clearance period. Subsequently, urine was collected at 10 or 15 minute intervals. The bladder was emptied by manual compression suprapubically and was rinsed three times with 10 cc. of saline and some air. Blood samples were taken every 30 minutes. Tests were continued for about two hours after the infusion. No renal studies were carried out in Cases 4 or 5.

Blood pressure was measured indirectly with a Tycos aneroid sphygmomanometer. Venous pressure was determined directly through an 18 or 19 gage needle in the femoral vein of the leg not used for the infusion, employing a simple fluid manometer with 2½% sodium citrate as the balancing fluid. The zero point of the manometer

was horizontal to a point approximately 5 cm. dorsal to the second intercostal space at the sternum.

Hematocrits were determined by the method of Win-trobe (27), spinning the tubes for 45 minutes at 3000 RPM in a centrifuge with an effective radius of 14.5 cm. At times, due to current fluctuations, the RPM fell below 3000; but as hematocrit determinations on a given subject were generally made simultaneously, values on an individual are comparable.

The procedure for determining creatinine has been described by Phillips *et al.* (28). Following Smith *et al.* (29), PAH was determined by applying the diazo method of Bratton and Marshall for the determination of free sulfanilamide (30). The PAH clearance, without an extraction correction factor, was used to measure changes in renal plasma flow. As facilities for inulin or mannitol clearances were not available, creatinine clearance was used as a reflection of glomerular filtration, although it is generally felt that inulin or mannitol better measure this in man (31, 32). Creatinine/inulin ratios recently published (33, 34) suggest, however, that creatinine clearance is a fairly good measure of glomerular filtration, especially when PAH or diodrast is administered concurrently.

The procedure of Phillips *et al.* (35) for estimating blood and plasma volume using the blue dye T-1824 was followed. A Coleman Junior Model 6A spectrophotometer was used for the creatinine, PAH, and T-1824 determinations.

## RESULTS

The cardiovascular and general effects of the infusions are summarized in Table I.

All subjects tolerated the procedure well. Most of them exhibited considerable apprehension during the infusion but were calm, as a rule, be-

TABLE I  
*Cardiovascular and general effects of plasma infusions*

Case	S.A.*	Wt.	Plasma infused		Blood volume		Hematocrit			Pulse		Mean blood pressure		Venous pressure		Respiratory rate		Temperature		Chill	Urticaria
			Amt.	Time	Initial	Theoretical increase†	Initial	Post-infusion	Expected post infusion§	Initial	Maximum	Initial	Maximum	Initial	Maximum	Initial	Maximum	Initial	Maximum		
	sq.m.	kg.	cc.	min.	cc.	%	mm.	mm.	mm.	per min.	per min.	mm. Hg	mm. Hg	cm. citrate	cm. citrate	per min.	per min.	degrees F.	degrees F.		
1	1.91	72.7	975	30	6700	14.6	44.6	39.4	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.6	100.2	—	—
2	1.40	47.5	950	22½	4540	20.9	33.8	27.5	28.0	94	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	101.0	101.2	—	—
3	1.41	41.8	950	22½	3580	26.5	34.2	25.8	27.0	94	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	98.6	98.8	—	—
4	1.59	50.4	1955	60	4450	44.0	37.1	—	25.8	84	124	82	108	9.0	18.3	16	20	99.8	100.4	+	+
5	1.40	40.8	925	9½	3510	26.4	42.9	33.2	34.0	80	148	90	105	2.4	17.0	20	36	98.4	104.2	+	+
6	1.73	61.4	1180	10½	5460	21.6	49.9	—	41.0	68	128	—	—	1.5	9.0	24	24	99.0	99.6	+	+
7	1.89	67.7	1200	10	6250	19.2	50.0	40.0	41.9	50	128	85	110	4.0	17.0	20	36	99.0	101.0	+	+
8	1.50	50.4	1100	13½	4030	27.3	51.3	40.9	40.3	64	135	101	115	5.0	15.5	18	24	97.6	100.6	+	+
9	1.55	46.1	900	5½	4060	22.2	33.7	28.5	27.6	70	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.4	99.6	—	—
10	1.80	60.9	1000†	10½	7330	13.6	50.7	41.6	44.6	60	120	—	—	4.0	15.0	18	36	98.6	99.2	+	+

\* S.A. =  $W^{0.425} \times H^{0.725} \times 71.84$  (DuBois).

† Not measured accurately:  $\pm 100$  cc.

‡ Per cent increase =  $\frac{\text{Amt. Plasma Infused}}{\text{Initial Blood Volume}} \times 100$ .

§ See text for method of calculation.

|| Average of systolic and diastolic.

TABLE II  
*Renal effects of plasma infusions*

Case	Plasma infused		Urine output		Creatinine clearance		PAH clearance		Filtered fraction	
	Amt.	Time	Control average	Max. after plasma	Control average	Max. after plasma	Control average	Max. after plasma	Control average	Max. after plasma
	cc.	min.	cc. per min.	cc. per min.	cc. per min.	cc. per min.	cc. per min.	cc. per min.		
1*	975	30	3.1	2.8	178	180	625	860	.28	.21
2	950	22½	1.5	6.6	160	208‡	731	1001	.22	.19
3	950	22½	2.6	6.6	129	125	508	600	.25	.20
6	1180	10½	1.3	9.4	124	352	442	1450	.28	.24
7	1200	10	0.95	14.1	175	269	657	1370	.27	.17
8	1100	13½	1.4	7.3	184	248	661	1103	.28	.21
9	900	5½	2.3	14.4	167	184	470	918	.36	.20
10	1000†	10½	3.7	18.9	169	384	648	1555	.26	.18

\* Followed only 33 minutes after plasma.

† Not measured accurately;  $\pm 100$  cc.

‡ Sudden rise in last period measured; perhaps due to technical error.

fore and after the injection. Three complained of a peculiar taste, one of tightness in the chest, and one of pain in the abdomen. Respiratory rate rose markedly in three cases. Cough was prominent in two. Several had chills, and three showed late temperature rises of more than 1° F. Six subjects developed blue urticaria within an hour after the infusions, while the remaining four were not examined for its presence. In two cases the urticaria covered large portions of the trunk and thighs and to a lesser extent the face. The blue color was undoubtedly due to the T-1824.

The hematocrit fell in each instance. The expected falls, calculated from the relation,

$$H = \frac{\text{Initial Blood Volume} \times \text{Initial Hematocrit}}{\text{Initial Blood Volume} + \text{Volume of Plasma Infused}},$$

where  $H$  is the expected post-infusion hematocrit, agreed fairly closely with the measured post-infusion hematocrits, indicating that the blood volume was augmented in each instance by approximately the amount of plasma infused. The blood volumes were increased from 13.6–44.0%.

The pulse rate, mean blood pressure, and venous pressure rose sharply with the infusion in every case, usually reaching maximum values at about the time of completion of the injection. Return toward normal values began very quickly after completion of the infusion, but the rate of fall toward normal decreased after the first few minutes. The pulse rate was slower in subsiding than was venous pressure, while blood pressure fell to normal almost immediately. The blood pressure changes included a diastolic rise approximately

equal to the systolic rise. In two instances the major diastolic increase preceded the major systolic increase.

The effects on renal function are presented in Table II. In Cases 6–10, who received plasma rapidly (5½–13½ minutes), the infusion was followed by rises in creatinine and PAH clearances, the increases over control levels averaging 123 cc. and 703 cc. per minute respectively. The peaks of clearances usually occurred about 25 minutes after infusion and were generally followed in 15–20 minutes by the peaks of the diureses, which averaged 10.9 cc. per minute increase above control rates of urine flow.

In Cases 1–3, who received plasma more slowly (22½–30 minutes), a rise in creatinine clearance occurred only in Case 2. This rise appeared suddenly about ¾ hour after the infusion and may have been due to a technical error. A rise in PAH clearance occurred in all three cases. The average rise was 199 cc. per minute. A diuresis was noted in Cases 2 and 3.

In Cases 1, 7, and 10 both clearances were briefly depressed immediately after the infusions and prior to rising sharply. In Case 2 the PAH but not the creatinine clearance was temporarily decreased, while in Case 9 only the creatinine clearance was thus depressed. In three cases a secondary rise in PAH clearance occurred, in two coincidentally with a rise in temperature. In all other cases both clearances fell to or near normal in about one hour.

The filtered fraction (as represented by the creatinine clearance/PAH clearance ratio) was

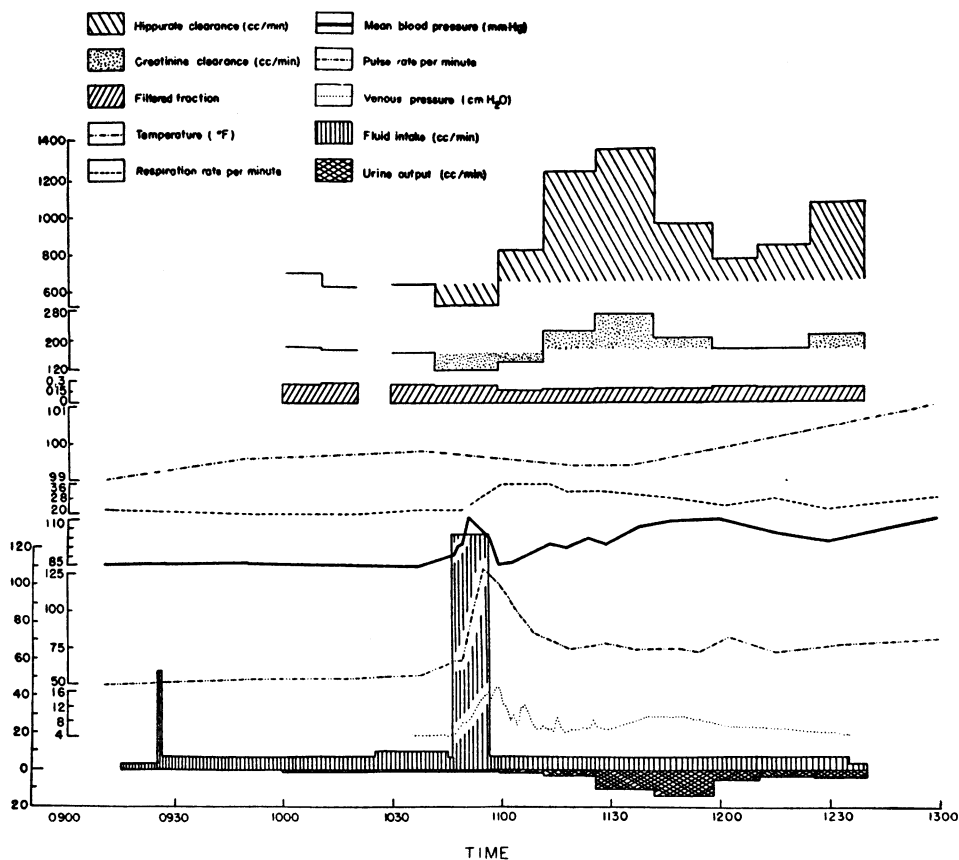


FIG. 1. EFFECTS OF INFUSION OF 1200 CC. OF PLASMA IN 10 MINUTES IN CASE 7

See text for explanation.

invariably and immediately decreased by the injection and returned slowly toward normal.

The results obtained in Case 7 are, in general, typical (see Figure 1). This patient was given 1200 cc. plasma in 10 minutes. He tolerated it well although he exhibited apprehension during the procedure. His blood pressure, pulse rate, respiratory rate, and venous pressure all rose and fell characteristically. Atypically, the mean blood pressure showed a secondary rise coincident with a rise in temperature to  $101^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The diuresis described the usual pattern, and both clearances rose and subsided in typical fashion after an initial depression. A secondary increase in clearances accompanied the rise in temperature. The filtered fraction fell following the infusion and then rose slowly, not reaching normal while observed.

#### DISCUSSION

It appears from this work and that of Sharpey-Schafer and Wallace (24) that the danger of caus-

ing cardiac embarrassment and pulmonary edema by rapid injection of large amounts of colloid solutions into individuals free from cardiac or pulmonary disease is not great. Although suddenly increasing the blood volume caused sharp rises in venous pressure, as has been repeatedly demonstrated by others both in animals (1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16) and in man (17, 21-24), venous pressure levels did not exceed 20-30 cm.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , above which, at least in dogs, the ventricles cannot respond by increase in cardiac output (3, 7, 13).

Increase in pulse rate can be accounted for on the basis of great vein or auricular distension (4), although anxiety may have contributed to the rises. Pulse rate and blood pressure changes similar to ours have been noted by several investigators after large infusions into dogs (1, 2, 4, 13). Others have found slight or inconstant changes in dog (15) and in man (17, 22-24), possibly because of lower rates of fluid administration (17, 22, 23)

or because of failure to measure pulse rate and blood pressure during infusion (15, 23, 24).

The prompt falls in blood pressure and venous pressure after completion of the injections undoubtedly resulted from a generalized vasodilatation to accommodate the augmented blood volume. Such a vasodilatation occurred in the kidney, where the great increases in PAH clearance are interpreted as reflecting increase in renal plasma flow.

Recently Cargill (26) has pointed out that under some conditions PAH clearance alone may be an inaccurate measure of renal plasma flow in man, for he found that the extraction ratio of PAH fell after infusions of large amounts of concentrated serum albumin. An increase in PAH clearance with a falling extraction ratio, however, can only mean that renal blood flow is increased.

The immediate brief drops in clearances observed in some of our cases may have been caused by: (1) increased renal venous pressure, which has been clearly shown by Bradley and Bradley (36) to cause decreased glomerular filtration and decreased renal blood flow; (2) anxiety, with splanchnic vasoconstriction; (3) sudden changes in the blood levels of the clearance substances; (4) presence of substances in the plasma which temporarily partially blocked filtration of creatinine and tubular excretion of PAH. Either of the first two mechanisms was probably operative. The third is unlikely because the falls in clearances were out of proportion to the observed changes in creatinine and PAH plasma levels. We have no information to support or deny the fourth explanation.

We have no satisfactory explanation for the later disproportionate changes in PAH and creatinine clearances, resulting in decreased filtered fraction values. Intraglomerular pressure changes may have been taking place. Such changes in filtered fraction were also noted by Cargill (26) after infusing albumin, but Lauson *et al.* (37) recorded increased filtered fraction when patients in shock were transfused.

The major renal responses to suddenly increased blood volume were, then, vasodilatation followed by diuresis. A later return to a normal renal vasomotor state is indicated by a fall of the clearances toward normal in about one hour.

The presence of pyrogens in the plasma we in-

fused is suggested by the frequent chills and the large late temperature rises in three cases. It is well known that pyrogens can cause increase in renal blood flow (38). The initial large rises in our cases, however, occurred probably too quickly to be attributed to pyrogens, although the later secondary rises in clearances observed in three instances might well be due to them.

The occurrence of urticaria after therapeutic infusion of plasma, albumin, or blood is relatively uncommon (39-48). Instances of its occurrence have been related to supposed or proved allergens in the fluid administered. We cannot explain the high incidence of urticaria noted by us and by others (11, 25). Sharpey-Schafer and Wallace (25) suggest that the urticaria represents a generalized loss to the tissues of the excess intravascular fluid. Whether such is merely a mechanical process or whether there is localized damage to capillaries by substances in the plasma we cannot say. The latter seems more likely.

#### SUMMARY

1. Infusions of from 900-1955 cc. of reconstituted human plasma were given in 5½-60 minutes to 10 convalescent males and were well tolerated.

2. Sudden increase in blood volume was accompanied by a temporary increase in pulse rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure and venous pressure, and a fall in hematocrit.

3. Creatinine and para-aminohippurate clearances rose sharply and fell slowly and were accompanied by a diuresis. In some cases there was an initial depression of one or both clearances prior to the large rises. The filtered fraction fell in all cases, and then rose slowly.

4. Adjustments of the cardiovascular and renal systems to large, sudden increments in blood volume are discussed.

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