

RENAL HEMODYNAMICS, SODIUM AND WATER EXCRETION IN SUPINE EXERCISING NORMAL AND CARDIAC PATIENTS¹

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Diminished sodium excretion is one of the factors underlying edema formation in congestive heart failure. The clinical improvement and disappearance of the edema in some cardiac patients treated with bed rest alone suggests the importance of exercise as a potentiating factor in the sodium retention. Exercise studies carried out in normal and cardiac patients in the upright position by other investigators are open to question since the upright position itself is a factor in diminished sodium excretion. In order to exclude postural effects completely, it became necessary to study renal hemodynamics and electrolyte and water excretion in supine exercising subjects.

The present study reports the effect of exercise in the supine subject on renal plasma flow, glomerular filtration rate, sodium and water excretion. Fifteen control subjects and eleven cardiac patients were studied. The control series consisted of convalescent patients who presented no evidence of cardiovascular or renal disease. All of the cardiac subjects were receiving digitalis preparations. All had received mercurial diuretics, varying from one day to two weeks prior to the study. The cardiac subjects were divided into two groups depending on their clinical appraisal at the time of the study. In the "compensated" group were placed those patients who were ambulatory, able to lie flat and were free of edema. In the "severe" group were placed those patients who were confined to bed because of limited exercise tolerance. This group required more frequent mercurial diuretics and were orthopneic. With one exception, they were edematous at time of the study.

PROCEDURE

All patients were in the post absorptive state and at complete bed rest for one hour or more prior to the study and remained recumbent throughout. Each subject was given sodium phenobarbital, 0.12 gm. subcutaneously, to allay anxiety. All patients were hydrated orally by the administration of 200 cc. water every half hour for one to two hours preceding and during the experiment in order to establish a constant diuresis. Clearance periods were fifteen minutes in duration with two control periods preceding and two recovery periods following the exercise period. Renal plasma flow and filtration rate were determined by clearance methods (Goldring and Chasis [1]). Inulin and sodium para-amino-hippurate were delivered intravenously by means of a constant infusion pump. Urine collections were made through an indwelling catheter, using distilled water and air to insure complete collection. Exercise was accomplished by means of a pedal-resistance type of ergometer set at 10 pounds resistance and attached to the foot of the table. In order to obtain a maximum effort, the subjects were encouraged to pedal as vigorously as possible to the point of exhaustion. A two-minute rest was allowed in the middle of the exercise period to permit the collection of a blood sample. The cardiac subjects required more frequent rest periods because of dyspnea and fatigue. The actual duration of maximal exercise in the control group averaged 8.4 minutes, compared with an average of 8 minutes in the milder cardiac patients and 6.9 minutes in the severe cardiac patients.

Inulin and sodium para-amino-hippurate determinations were done according to the method of Schreiner (2) and Goldring and Chasis (1) and all sodium determinations were made with a Fox internal standard flame photometer.

RESULTS

Each patient served as his own control and the percentage of change from the average of the control values has been derived for each patient for each period. These values were then averaged for each group (Figures 1-3). Changes in renal hemodynamics of 20 per cent or more were considered to be significant.

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The results are presented in Table I and summarized for the control subjects in Figure 1. In the control group of fifteen normal subjects, only three showed a significant change in glomerular filtration rate during exercise. Of these, two showed an increase of 22 per cent and 30 per cent and one a fall of 25 per cent. In each of these three subjects Na^+ excretion was also significantly altered and in the same direction as the glomerular filtration rate. Excretion of Na^+ varied considerably in the group, both during control and exercise periods with no consistent directional trend being detected.

Figure 2 represents the averaged data of the five "compensated" cardiac subjects. In this group there was no consistent change in or correlation between glomerular filtration rate and sodium excretion. There was an unexplained decrease in sodium excretion of 44 per cent in one patient which weighted the average for the group and explains the 19 per cent average fall in the sodium excretion shown here. The most marked drop in glomerular filtration rate of any patient in this group was to only 90 per cent of control value or a 10 per cent decrease.

Figure 3 represents data from six patients with severe congestive heart failure. This group re-

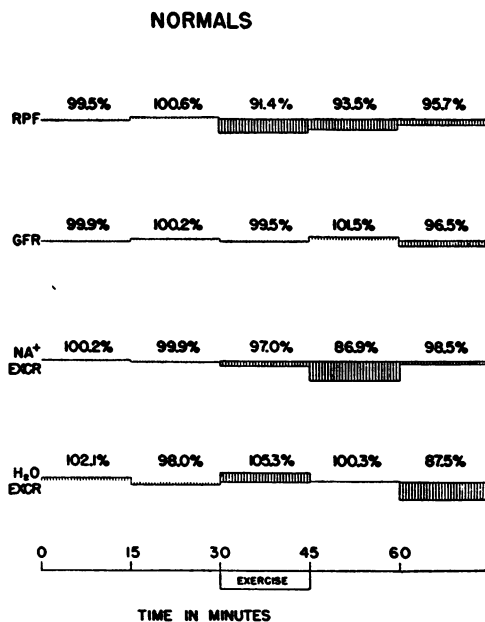


FIG. 1. AVERAGED DATA FOR RENAL PLASMA FLOW, GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE, SODIUM AND WATER EXCRETION IN FIFTEEN NORMAL SUBJECTS

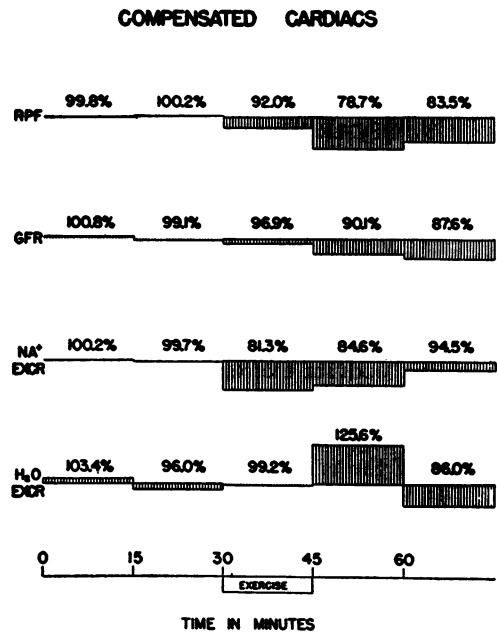


FIG. 2. AVERAGED DATA FOR RENAL PLASMA FLOW, GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE, SODIUM AND WATER EXCRETION IN FIVE "COMPENSATED" CARDIAC PATIENTS—SEE TEXT

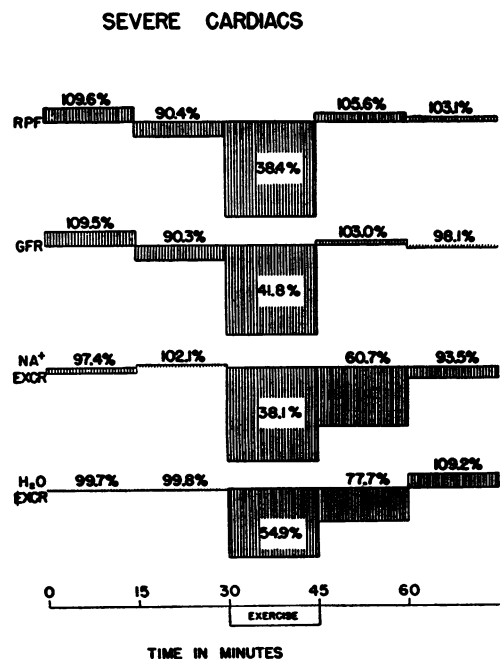


FIG. 3. AVERAGED DATA FOR RENAL PLASMA FLOW, GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE, SODIUM AND WATER EXCRETION IN SIX CARDIAC PATIENTS WITH SEVERE CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

TABLE I
The effect of exercise upon renal function

Patient	RPF (cc./min.)			GFR (cc./min.)			Na excretion (mEq./min.)			Water excretion (cc./min.)		
	Before*	Exercise	After*	Before*	Exercise	After*	Before*	Exercise	After*	Before*	Exercise	After*
<i>Normal</i>												
M. A.	617	427	617	117	96	100	256	145	193	8.4	5.9	6.5
V. A.	611	474	554	118	117	117	437	421	453	13.6	10.3	8.3
N. B.	617	598	591	105	109	105	88	130	124	10.4	10.4	8.4
P. B.	339	347	369	79	86	90	86	89	95	3.8	3.7	5.7
L. G.	684	579	661	137	140	142	211	163	168	9.3	9.1	9.3
J. L. H.	546	521	438	110	125	94	171	127	123	9.2	10.1	5.4
C. L.	339	301	348	81	69	80	130	96	108	7.5	5.7	6.7
M. Mc.	458	445	478	88	81	86	152	119	122	6.0	5.3	5.6
E. N.	702	453	510	135	101	121	238	179	170	4.5	5.7	0.7
J. S.	821	839	731	133	139	135	135	136	150	11.4	10.1	8.4
O. M. S.	475	467	433	101	101	95	95	98	85	8.6	9.0	7.7
H. W.	596	459	639	131	114	158	169	117	139	8.7	6.2	5.0
N. W.	410	450	362	76	92	76	100	149	105	7.8	9.1	7.6
R. W.	483	584	478	91	118	98	62	75	68	2.0	3.8	5.2
S. G.	406	350	368	106	89	94	136	173	103	4.4	7.1	4.7
<i>"Compensated" Cardiacs †</i>												
C. M. T.	329	347	260	76	82	64	113	111	82	6.5	6.5	5.3
E. B.	314	304	254	94	95	79	193	159	164	8.2	7.6	5.3
F. J.	582	511	480	95	89	92	124	107	125	8.1	4.5	6.1
F. W.	246	199	179	115	106	98	72	40	49	2.1	3.4	4.7
F. T.	329	293	313	105	94	97	240	201	293	9.0	7.3	7.2
<i>Severe Cardiacs</i>												
L. P.	257	124	296	108	53	113	68	29	67	.5	.5	.8
J. P.	431	176	367	117	45	112	83	41	80	7.9	2.4	6.9
A. N.	368	179	370	105	56	108	33	11	16	1.3	.6	1.1
J. G.	272	197	241	89	68	89	369	242	257	3.4	5.0	4.3
J. B.	261	28	171	79	10	68	62	10	36	5.9	.5	.6
J. W.	126	12	198	84	18	96	128	29	113	2.9	.4	3.2

* These figures represent the average of two periods.

† See text.

vealed very striking and parallel changes. Every patient in this group had a fall in glomerular filtration rate to well below 70 cc. per min. during exercise whereas no patient in either of the other groups had falls in glomerular filtration rate of that degree. The profound alterations in renal plasma flow and glomerular filtration rate are accompanied by a corresponding diminution in sodium excretion to an average of 38 per cent of control value or an average fall of 62 per cent. During the recovery periods the sodium excretion tended to lag behind glomerular filtration rate in its return toward control values. This would suggest that in exercise, more than one factor may be involved in diminished sodium excretion. It is also of significance that although this group exercised to the best of their ability the work done was less than that of the group with milder failure. The diminished sodium excretion was not always

paralleled by decrease in water excretion since in several patients the water excretion actually increased during exercise while the sodium excretion fell.

DISCUSSION

In 1943, Eggleton (3) found a decrease in urinary total nitrogen, chloride and water excretion in medical students during short periods of severe exercise. Later Barclay, Cooke, Kenney, and Nutt (4) measured urine volume, total chloride excretion, renal plasma flow, and glomerular filtration rate (using single dose of inulin or mannitol) in normal subjects during a quarter-mile sprint at full speed. All subjects had a decline in renal plasma flow, glomerular filtration rate, urinary pH and chloride excretion, and there was a fall in urine volume in the majority of subjects. White and Rolf (5) demonstrated decreased re-

nal plasma flow and glomerular filtration rate and marked increases in renal vascular resistance in normal subjects during periods of exercise. Chapman, Henschel, Minckler, Forsgren, and Keys (6, 7) measured renal plasma flow by the constant infusion method and found significant drops during exercise in normal subjects.

Kattus, Sinclair-Smith, Genest, and Newman (8), and Sinclair-Smith, Kattus, Genest, and Newman (9) found a constant fall in sodium excretion without glomerular filtration rate changes during mild upright exercise in both normal and cardiac subjects. The exercise was carried out in most cases after a long period in the supine position or occasionally after a short period of standing with slight motion. These investigators used endogenous creatinine clearances as the measure of glomerular filtration rate in most cases and voided urine collections were made.

One major objection which may be seen in the above studies is the fact that postural changes may have taken place during the exercise period of the experiments. It is well recognized that there is an appreciable diminution in water and electrolyte excretion when the erect position is assumed. This phenomenon has been demonstrated most conclusively in the tilting experiments of Brun, Knudsen, and Raaschou (10, 11). Their data indicate that the anti-diuresis which occurs with tilting to the upright position probably may be explained by a humoral factor such as excessive circulating posterior pituitary secretion. Their patients, however, were motionless and a decrease in circulating blood volume due to venous pooling is likely. Recently, Lewis, Buie, Sevier, and Harrison (12) and Viar, Oliver, Eisenberg, Lombardo, Willis, and Harrison (13) noted that when a subject assumes the sitting position *without exercise*, there is a significant reduction in sodium excretion with no change in glomerular filtration rate as measured by creatinine clearance. These are the same findings that Kattus reports in his exercised subjects.

In the experiments of Kattus, Sinclair-Smith, Genest, and Newman, an attempt was made to separate the postural effects in some subjects by having short control periods of standing with slight motion. Their exhibition of *no change* in renal clearance and slight diminutions in sodium excretion is at variance with preliminary studies

done in this laboratory. Experiments reported in this communication were done with the subjects supine throughout, thereby completely ruling out postural effects.

The data here reported differ from those of Kattus, Sinclair-Smith, Genest, and Newman in two important particulars: First, the results show no consistent effect of exercise on sodium excretion or glomerular filtration rate in the normal or "compensated" cardiac subjects, where Kattus found a consistent drop in sodium excretion without any change in glomerular filtration rate; secondly, in the decompensated cardiac subjects there was a profound fall in sodium excretion during exercise and this was invariably accompanied by a comparable reduction in glomerular filtration rate. The reasons for the discrepancies are not immediately apparent, but the consistent fall in sodium excretion in Kattus' experiments may be related to assumption of the upright position rather than to exercise *per se*.

The degree to which alterations in sodium excretion paralleled changes in glomerular filtration during exercise is rather striking in view of the marked variation in sodium excretion in both directions in other periods.

The degree and duration of the urine volume changes with exercise are out of proportion to the changes in renal plasma flow, glomerular filtration rate, and sodium excretion. Water excretion seemed to vary independently of glomerular filtration rate and sodium excretion. Therefore, it seems reasonable to postulate a separate mechanism for the anti-diuresis. Klisiecki, Pickford, Rothschild, and Verney (14) found that the anti-diuresis associated with exercise could not be abolished by complete renal denervation. It may be primarily due to increased formation of anti-diuretic hormone, with neurogenic and hemodynamic factors playing secondary roles.

SUMMARY

A study of renal plasma flow, glomerular filtration rate, sodium and water excretion in fifteen normal and eleven cardiac subjects during supine exercise has been presented. There was no consistent change in or correlation of sodium excretion and glomerular filtration rate in the normal subjects or "compensated" cardiac patients during exercise in the supine position. In the more

severe cardiac patients, renal plasma flow, glomerular filtration rate, and sodium excretion fell significantly in every case during exercise.

It is suggested that the previously reported diminution in Na^+ excretion in exercising cardiac subjects without concomitant reduction in inulin clearance was a postural effect.

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