

Comparison of Cognitive Performance and Cardiac Function Between Three Different Rat Models of Vascular Dementia

Baoyu Wei¹
Shihao Wu¹
Zhaoqi Wang¹
Wanshan Song²
Jinqiang Zhu¹

¹State Key Laboratory of Component-Based Chinese Medicine, Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin, 301617, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Acupuncture and Cerebrovascular Pathology, Second Affiliated Hospital of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin, 300250, People's Republic of China

Purpose: Establishing an ideal animal model is essential for studying the pathogenesis, prevention and treatment of vascular dementia (VD). The present study was designed to compare the differences of behavior, cerebral blood flow (CBF), cardiac output and the levels of myocardial enzyme of three different VD rat models.

Methods: The rats were randomly divided into sham-operated group (SHAM), permanent bilateral common carotid artery occlusion group (BCCAO), BCCAO combined with sodium nitroprusside ($2.0\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$) group (BCCAO+2.0SNP) and BCCAO combined with sodium nitroprusside ($2.5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$) group (BCCAO+2.5SNP). After operation, Morris water maze test, echocardiographic evaluation and the measurement of CBF were performed, then the levels of myocardial enzymes in serum were assessed during euthanasia.

Results: Compared with SHAM rats, the three VD model rats showed different degrees of cognitive impairment, lower cardiac output and CBF, and BCCAO rats showed higher levels of myocardial enzymes. Compared with BCCAO rats, the spatial learning ability of BCCAO+2.0SNP rats and BCCAO+2.5SNP rats was more severely impaired, while the levels of myocardial enzymes of BCCAO+2.0SNP rats were lower. Compared with BCCAO+2.0SNP rats, BCCAO+2.5SNP rats showed no significant difference in cognitive function and cardiac function.

Conclusion: Our present study demonstrated that all of the three different VD rat models exhibited cognitive and cardiac function impairment. The BCCAO+2.0SNP model and BCCAO+2.5SNP model damaged the spatial learning ability more seriously. The BCCAO+2.5SNP model caused more comprehensive cognitive impairment. In addition, the BCCAO+2.0SNP model and BCCAO+2.5SNP model might cause more serious damage to cardiac function.

Keywords: vascular dementia rat models, permanent bilateral common carotid artery occlusion, sodium nitroprusside, cognitive performance, cardiac function

Introduction

Vascular dementia (VD), a complex neurological disease that affects memory and cognitive abilities, is a major contributor to the dementia after Alzheimer's disease, accounting for at least 20% of dementia cases worldwide.¹ VD is generally determined to be caused by impaired blood flow to the brain and damage to the blood vessels resulting from events such as stroke,² and most of its current animal models are based on cerebral ischemia.³ However, so far, no animal model can comprehensively mimic the pathogenesis of VD. Therefore, choosing the appropriate model according to the purpose of the research is challenging but of crucial importance.

Correspondence: Wanshan Song; Jinqiang Zhu
Email sws19870604@163.com;
zhujinqiang1860@163.com

The rat permanent bilateral common carotid artery occlusion (BCCAO) is the most-used method for modeling VD, which leads to chronic hypoperfusion and white matter injury.⁴ However, due to the abundant collateral circulation in rats, it is difficult to significantly reduce cerebral blood flow (CBF) only by ligating the bilateral common carotid arteries, so that the state of global cerebral ischemia cannot be fully achieved.⁵ Sodium nitroprusside (SNP), a nitric oxide donor, induces hypotension by dilating blood vessels, resulting in a lower CBF.^{6,7} Accordingly, the BCCAO model was modified via combining with intraperitoneal administration of SNP.⁸ However, the dosage of SNP in experiments is inconsistent, and the frequently used dosage is $2.0\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ and $2.5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$.^{9,10} Although studies have focused on the mortality of rats at these two doses, there are few reports on the difference in cognitive performance.

Furthermore, based on the increasing studies on the cardiac-brain axis, more and more attention has been paid to the bi-directional feedback interactions between the heart and the brain.¹¹ Not only the impaired cardiac function affects cerebral structure and functional capacity but also neuronal signals affect the cardiovascular continuum.¹² However, there is no study to investigate the changes of cardiac function in VD rat model. Therefore, we designed this experiment to compare the differences in behavior, CBF, cardiac output and the content of myocardial enzyme of three different VD rat models that including the BCCAO model, BCCAO combined with SNP ($2.0\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$) model and BCCAO combined with SNP ($2.5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$) model, in order to evaluate their characteristics of cognitive impairment and impaired cardiac function after cerebral ischemia.

Materials and Methods

Animals

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (aged six-weeks, weighing $200 \pm 10\text{g}$) were purchased from Huafukang Bioscience Co. INC. (Certificate No. SCXK Beijing: 2019-0008) and acclimatized to the laboratory environment for 1 week. The rats were housed in cages under controlled temperature ($23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) and humidity ($55 \pm 5\%$) with a 12h light/dark cycle. Food and water were freely available throughout the study. All animal procedures were performed in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Provisions and General Recommendations of Chinese Experimental Animal.

Forty-four rats were divided at random into the following four groups: sham-operated group (SHAM), BCCAO group (BCCAO), BCCAO combined with SNP ($2.0\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)

group (BCCAO+ 2.0SNP) and BCCAO combined with SNP ($2.5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$) group (BCCAO+ 2.5SNP). The allocation of animals in each group is shown in Table 1.

Surgery

The surgical procedure was performed as described by previously.^{4,13,14} In brief, all rats had free access to water but not food for the 12h before the surgery. The rats were anesthetized with a mixture of 5% isoflurane and 95% oxygen, and then a respiratory mask was used to supply a mixture of 3% isoflurane and 97% oxygen during the surgery. Through a midline cervical incision, both common carotid arteries were carefully exposed and gently separated from the cervical sympathetic and vagal nerves. In the BCCAO group, each common carotid artery was ligated with a 3-0 typed surgical silk suture, and then cauterized from the middle of the two silk sutures. The rats subjected to BCCAO combined with SNP ($2.0\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ or $2.5\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$; Lot Number: 19110512, China Resources Double-Crane Pharmaceutical CO., LTD., Beijing, China) had the same procedures, except for intraperitoneal administration of SNP before the common carotid artery was isolated and ligated. As sham-operated control group, the animals received the same operation without carotid artery ligations and without injection of SNP. During the surgical procedure, the body temperature of each rat was maintained at 37°C with a heating pad. All efforts were made to minimize animal suffering. After surgery, all rats were allowed to recover for 7 days.

Morris Water Maze Test

The spatial learning ability and reference memory of all rats were evaluated by Morris water maze (MWM) test as described previously at 7 days after the surgery.¹⁵ In a circular pool (180cm in diameter and 50cm high) filled with 30cm water at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, the pool was divided into four equal zones (northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest). For the record of all trials, a video camera was mounted above the center of the tank.

Table 1 Information of Animal Numbers

Animal Groups	Beginning	Died During Experiment	End	Experiment
SHAM	11	3	8	CBF
BCCAO	11	3	8	Surgery
BCCAO+ 2.0SNP	11	2		Surgery
		1		Behavior
		1	7	CBF
BCCAO+ 2.5SNP	11	3	8	Surgery

During the acquisition training period of the task, the circular plastic platform (15cm in diameter) was placed in the middle of the northwest quadrant and submerged 2.0cm below the water surface throughout training. The rats were gently released into the water by facing the tank wall at four different starting positions equally spaced around the perimeter of the pool. The rats were given a maximum of 60s to find the hidden platform. Once the rat had found the platform, it was left for 10s to orient and then was removed, dried with a towel. If the platform was not found after 60s, the rat was gently guided to it for 10s, then the training was terminated, and a maximum score of 60s was assigned. The rats were subjected to four trials per day for 4 consecutive days. Escape latency, swimming distance and swimming speed before going on platform were collected.

To assess the spatial memory, a probe trial was performed 24h after the last training trial. In the probe trial, the animals were allowed to swim freely in the pool removed from the platform for twice (once for 60s), with an interval of 30s. The number of times across the platform, time stayed in target quadrant and distance moved in target quadrant were recorded.

Echocardiographic Study

Echocardiographic evaluation of the left ventricular (LV) function was performed using a color Doppler ultrasound system (Vevo 3100; FUJIFILM VisualSonics, Inc., Canada) equipped with MS-250, 16.0–21.0 MHz multifrequency transducer after MWM test. Rats were continuously anesthetized with 2% isoflurane combined with 98% oxygen, and then an optimal parasternal long-axis view (ie visualization of both the mitral and aortic valves and maximum distance between the aortic valve and the cardiac apex) was achieved.¹⁶ Guided by B-model, M-mode tracings were obtained by placing the sampling line at the level of the chordae of the mitral valve, perpendicular to the ventricular septum and the posterior wall of the left ventricle. All LV structures were manually measured by the same observer who was trained in advance. The measurements obtained were the mean of at least five cardiac cycles on the M-mode tracings. The following structural variables were measured: LV diastolic and systolic septal wall thickness (DSWT and SSWT, respectively), LV diastolic and systolic diameter (LVDD and LVSD, respectively), LV diastolic and systolic posterior wall thickness (DPWT and SPWT, respectively). LV function was assessed by the following parameters: LV ejection fraction (EF), LV endocardial fractional shortening (FS), LV mass, LV end-diastolic volume (EDV) and LV end-systolic volume (ESV).

Measurement of Cerebral Blood Flow

After the echocardiographic evaluation, CBF of all rats was measured with a non-invasive and non-contact laser Doppler imager (LDI2; Moor Instruments, Axminster, UK).¹⁷ Each rat was anesthetized with intraperitoneal injection of chloral hydrate (300mg·kg⁻¹). Rectal temperature was maintained at approximately 37.0°C with a heating pad. The scalp was exposed after removing the head fur non-invasively with cream hair remover. The rat was moved below the scanning port of the imager, and the scanning distance was set to 53 cm. CBF was imaged with a scan range of 4.2cm × 4.2cm and a scan speed of 4ms·pixel⁻¹. All CBF images were sampled and measured by the same staff using a proportional sampling frame.

The Levels of Myocardial Enzymes in Serum

The blood was collected through the abdominal aorta of each rat and centrifuged at 3000 r·min⁻¹ for 10min to separate the serum. An automatic biochemical analyzer (7020 ISE; Hitachi, Ltd., Japan) was used to measure the levels of myocardial enzymes and four blood lipid items in serum. The measured indicators were as follows: creatine kinase (CK), creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST).

Statistical Analysis

Values presented in the study were expressed as mean ±SEM. Escape latency, swimming distance and swimming speed in MWM test were input to SPSS software (version 25.0) and analyzed by repeated measures two-way ANOVA with LSD post hoc test. The remaining non-repeated data were input into Excel 2016 and analyzed using a two-tailed Student's test. In all statistical comparison, $p < 0.05$ was used as significant. All graphs in this manuscript were constructed using Graph Pad Prism (version 6.0).

Results

Morris Water Maze Test

In MWM test, with the prolongation of training time, the escape latency, swimming distance and swimming speed became shortened/decrease in each group, except for the BCCAO+2.5SNP group, which was significantly longer/increase on the fourth day (Figure 1A–C). Compared with SHAM group, the escape latency of the three VD model groups was significantly prolonged ($p < 0.05$ or $p < 0.001$). The swimming distance of BCCAO+2.0SNP group and

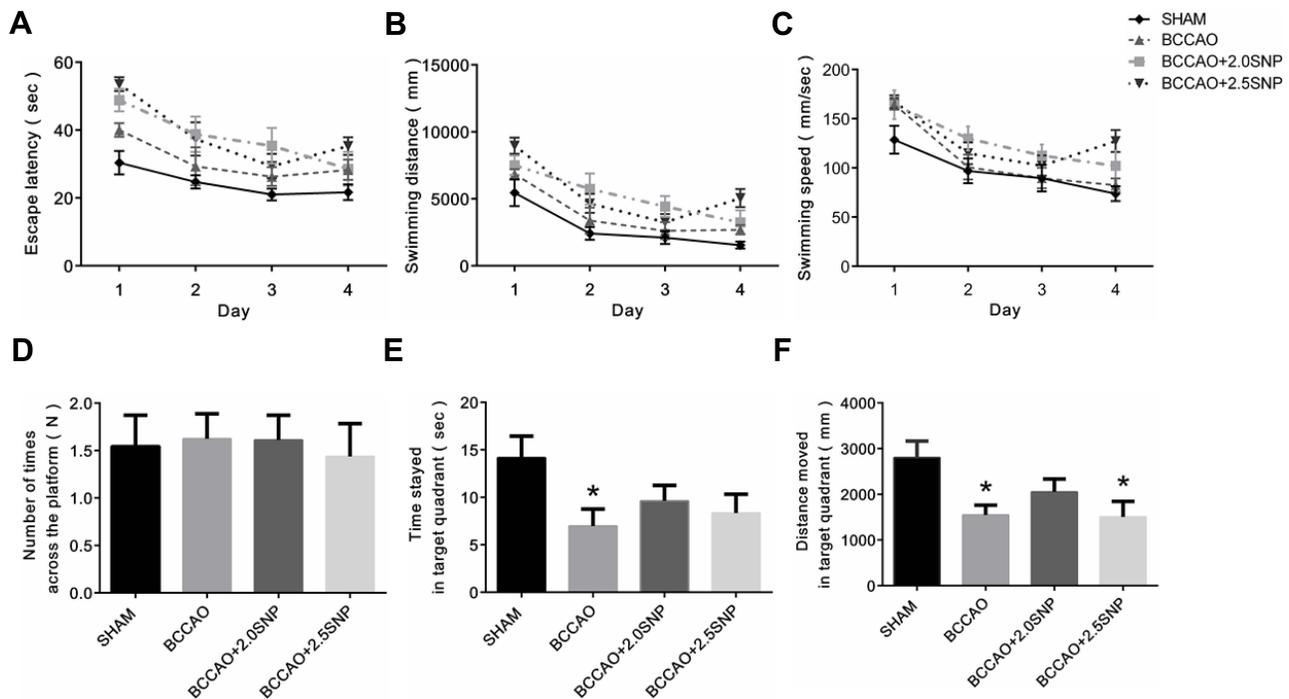


Figure 1 The spatial learning and reference memory of rats were investigated in Morris water maze. **(A)** Escape latency. **(B)** Swimming distance. **(C)** Swimming speed. **(D)** Number of times across the platform. **(E)** Time stayed in target quadrant. **(F)** Distance moved in target quadrant. The values are presented as means \pm SEM. vs SHAM, * $P < 0.05$. SHAM: $n = 11$; BCCAO: $n = 8$; BCCAO+2.0SNP: $n = 9$; BCCAO+2.5SNP: $n = 8$.

BCCAO+2.5SNP group was significantly prolonged ($p < 0.001$), and the BCCAO group had a prolonged trend, but it was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). The swimming speed of BCCAO + 2.5SNP group showed a significant increase ($p < 0.05$), while there was no significant difference in the other groups ($p > 0.05$). Compared with BCCAO group, the BCCAO+2.0SNP group and BCCAO+2.5SNP group showed a significant prolongation in the escape latency and swimming distance ($p < 0.05$), but there was no significant difference in the swimming speed ($p > 0.05$). Compared with BCCAO+2.0SNP group, the escape latency, swimming distance and swimming speed of BCCAO+2.5SNP group were no significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

In the probe test, the number of times across platforms was not significantly different in any group of animals ($p > 0.05$; **Figure 1D**). Compared with SHAM group, the time stayed in target quadrant of BCCAO group was significantly shorter ($p < 0.05$), and the rats in the other groups had a shortening trend, but it was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$; **Figure 1E**). The distance moved in target quadrant of BCCAO group and BCCAO+2.5SNP group was significantly shorter ($p < 0.05$), and the rats in BCCAO+2.0SNP groups had a shortening trend, but it was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$; **Figure 1F**). Compared with BCCAO group, there was no significant

difference in the time stayed in target quadrant and distance moved in target quadrant in the other groups ($p > 0.05$). Compared with BCCAO+2.0SNP group, the time stayed in target quadrant and distance moved in target quadrant of BCCAO+2.5SNP group were no significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

Echocardiographic Study

The measured structural variables are shown in **Table 2**. Representative images of echocardiographic study are shown in **Figure 2A**. Compared with SHAM group, the BCCAO group, BCCAO+2.0SNP group and BCCAO +2.5SNP group showed lower EF and FS ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, or $p < 0.001$; **Figure 2B** and **C**). The BCCAO+2.0SNP group and BCCAO+2.5SNP group showed larger EDV and ESV ($p < 0.05$ or $p < 0.01$; **Figure 2D** and **E**), and the rats in BCCAO group tended to increase, but it was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Compared with BCCAO group, the EF, FS, EDV and ESV of rats in the other groups showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$). Compared with BCCAO +2.0SNP group, the EF, FS, EDV and ESV of rats in BCCAO+2.5SNP group showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in LV mass of rats in each group ($p > 0.05$, **Figure 2F**).

Table 2 Echocardiographic Data

	SHAM (n=11)	BCCAO (n=8)	BCCAO+2.0SNP (n=8)	BCCAO+2.5SNP (n=8)
DSWT (mm)	2.07±0.08	1.93±0.08	1.97±0.10	1.64±0.07***##/\$
SSWT (mm)	3.37±0.10	3.09±0.19	3.16±0.13	2.75±0.13***/\$
LVDD (mm)	6.48±0.27	6.72±0.26	7.03±0.17	7.13±0.22
LVSD (mm)	3.10±0.28	3.96±0.19*	4.29±0.17**	4.49±0.18***
DPWT (mm)	2.29±0.21	2.00±0.27	1.94±0.19	1.95±0.06
SPWT (mm)	3.20±0.17	3.11±0.12	3.01±0.07	3.05±0.08

Notes: The values are expressed as means ± SEM. vs SHAM, *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001; vs BCCAO, # P<0.05; vs BCCAO+2.0SNP, \$ P<0.05.

Abbreviations: LV, left ventricle; DSWT, LV diastolic septal wall thickness; SSWT, LV systolic septal wall thickness; LVDD, LV diastolic diameter; LVSD, LV systolic diameter; DPWT, LV diastolic posterior wall thickness; SPWT, LV systolic posterior wall thickness.

Measurement of Cerebral Blood Flow

Representative CBF images measured by using laser speckle are shown in [Figure 3A](#). Compared with SHAM rats, the rats from the other groups showed a significant decrease in CBF ($p < 0.05$; [Figure 3B](#)). There was no significant difference in CBF between the BCCAO rats, BCCAO+2.0SNP rats and BCCAO+2.5SNP rats ($p > 0.05$).

The Levels of Myocardial Enzymes and Blood Lipids in Serum

Compared with SHAM rats, the levels of CK, CK-MB, LDH and AST were higher in BCCAO rats ($p < 0.05$ or $p < 0.01$; [Figure 4A–D](#)). There had an increasing tendency in BCCAO+2.5SNP rats, but it was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$); and had no significant difference in BCCAO+2.0SNP ($p > 0.05$). Compared with BCCAO rats, the levels of CK, CK-MB, LDH and AST were lower in BCCAO+2.0SNP rats ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, or $p < 0.001$), while there was not different in BCCAO+2.5SNP rats. There was no significant difference in the levels of CK, CK-MB, LDH and AST between BCCAO+2.0SNP group and BCCAO+2.5SNP group ($p > 0.05$).

Discussion

In VD, chronic cerebral hypoperfusion induced by persistent and moderate decrease of CBF is regarded as the main drive of causing cognitive decline, which induces a progressive, dynamic process involving ischemia, hypoxia, oxidative stress and neuroinflammation.^{18,19} However, most of the currently established models of VD produced acute single or multiple infarctions, which may be suitable for studying transient ischemic, rather than chronic survival studies.²⁰ The BCCAO model is well established. It can produce a chronic, global hypoperfusion state, and show impaired cognitive memory in various behavioral tests (eg MWM,

8-arm radial maze, T-maze and novel object recognition test) without major motor dysfunction.²¹ In the present study, the escape latency of BCCAO rats was prolonged, and the time stayed in target quadrant and distance moved in target quadrant were shortened, suggesting the spatial learning ability and reference memory were impaired at 7 days after surgery, which is consistent with previous studies.^{22,23} The occurrence of BCCAO resulted in a decrease in CBF, approximately 66% in the cortex and 48% in the hippocampus after 2.5h.²⁴ CBF can be restored 35% in the cortex and 26% in the hippocampus after one week, and the recovery of both structures can reach 81% by 3 months.²⁵ Our study showed that the CBF of BCCAO rats was lower than that of SHAM rats at 21 days, which is within the above-mentioned time axis of CBF recovery.

However, the disadvantage of BCCAO model is that it only causes ischemia in the anterior cerebral circulation of the brain. Due to the compensation of the posterior circulation of the brain and the establishment of collateral circulation, it is usually difficult to achieve ideal cerebral ischemia by ligating the bilateral common carotid arteries, which affects the stability of the model.²⁶ After the administration of SNP to reduce blood pressure, part of the blood supply of the posterior circulation is deprived, and the ischemia of the anterior circulation is further aggravated.²⁷ The decrease in CBF caused by SNP may be the result of the reduction of systemic vascular resistance, resulting in a preferential blood flow to the low resistance systemic vascular bed rather than the cerebral vascular bed.²⁸ Studies have shown that the BCCAO combined with SNP model shows obvious cognitive impairment in the MWM, step-down and eight-arm radial maze test.^{8,29} Clinically, SNP controlled blood pressure reduction does not affect the incidence of postoperative cognitive dysfunction in patients.³⁰ In this study, the escape latency and swimming distance of BCCAO

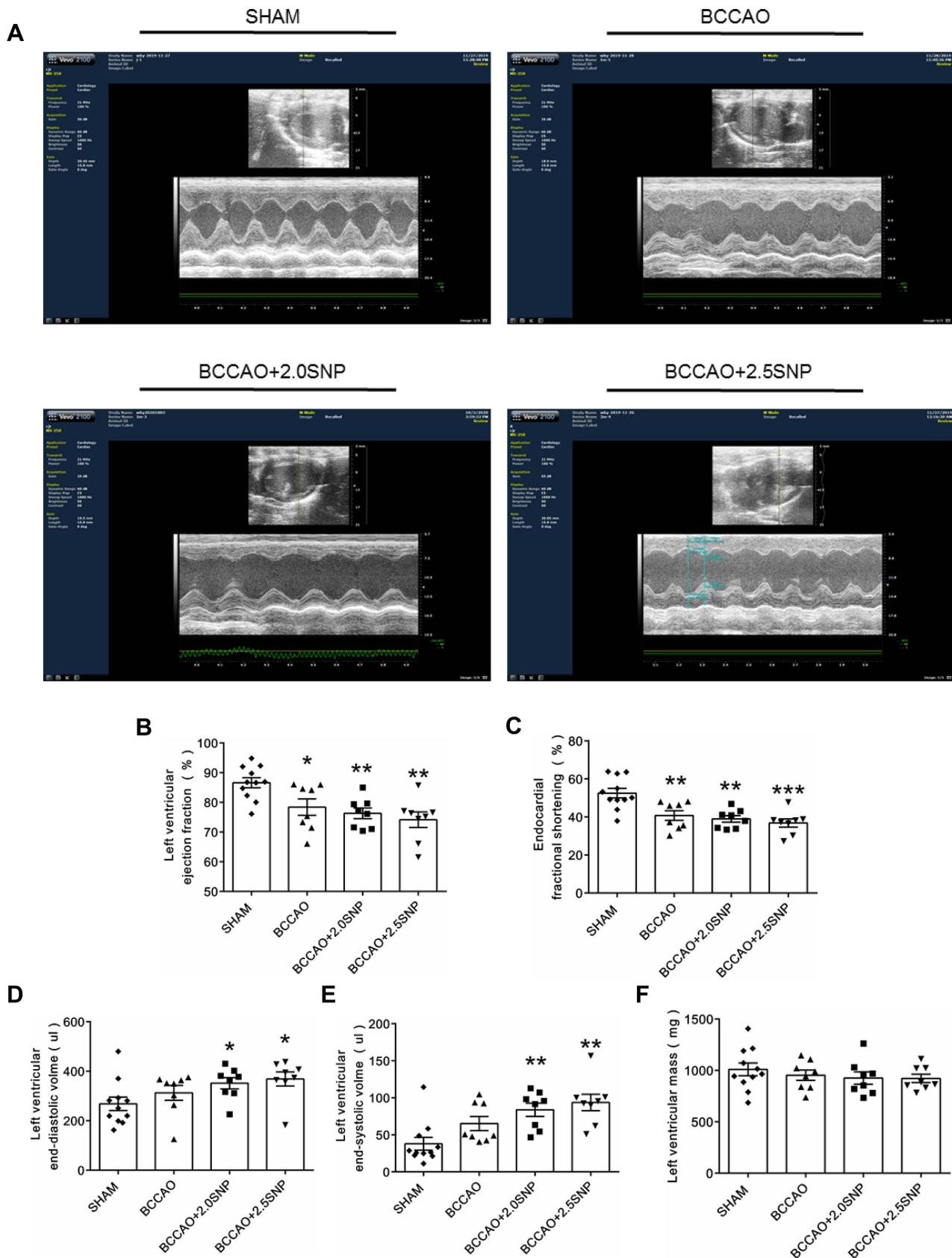


Figure 2 Evaluation of the left ventricular (LV) function by echocardiographic study. (A) Representative images of echocardiography in M-mode. (B) LV ejection fraction. (C) Endocardial fractional shortening. (D) LV end-diastolic volume. (E) LV end-systolic volume. (F) LV mass. The values are expressed as means ± SEM. vs the SHAM group, *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. SHAM: n=11; BCCAO: n=8; BCCAO+2.0SNP: n=8; BCCAO+2.5SNP: n=8.

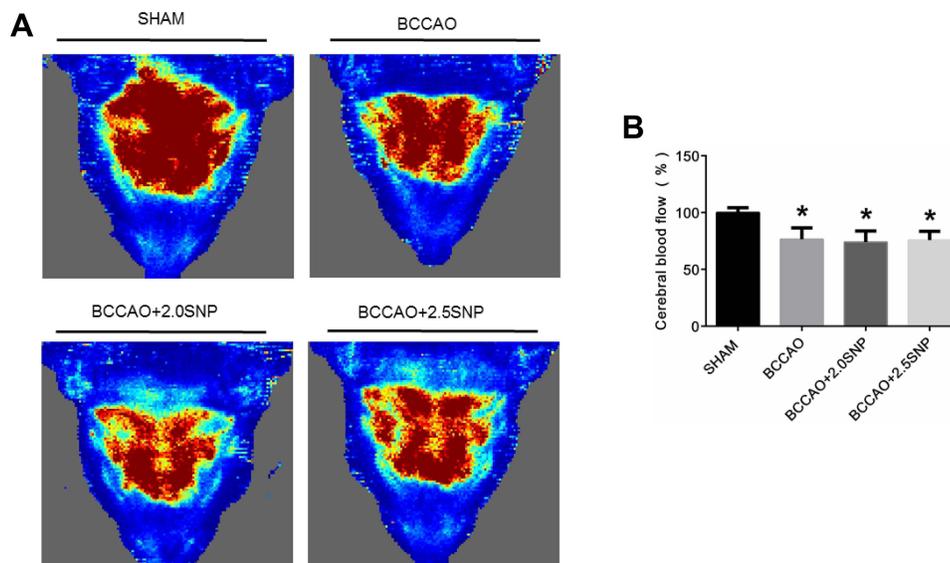


Figure 3 Cerebral blood flow (CBF) of rats measured by using laser speckle. (A) Representative CBF images. Red area: CBF; Blue area: non-CBF. (B) Quantitative analysis of CBF. The values are expressed as means \pm SEM. vs SHAM, * $P < 0.05$. SHAM: $n = 8$; BCCAO: $n = 8$; BCCAO+2.0SNP: $n = 7$; BCCAO+2.5SNP: $n = 8$.

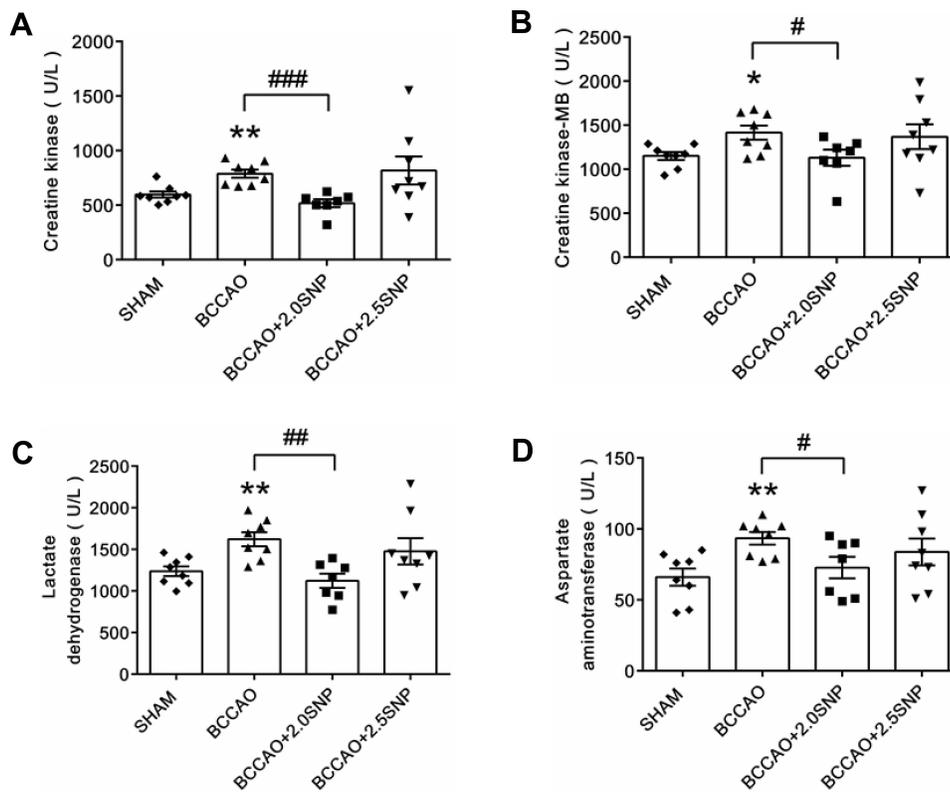


Figure 4 The levels of myocardial enzymes in serum. (A) Creatine kinase (B) Creatine kinase-MB. (C) Lactate dehydrogenase. (D) Aspartate aminotransferase. The values are expressed as means \pm SEM. vs SHAM, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$; vs BCCAO, # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, ### $P < 0.001$. SHAM: $n = 8$; BCCAO: $n = 8$; BCCAO+2.0SNP: $n = 7$; BCCAO+2.5SNP: $n = 8$.

+2.0SNP rats were longer than those of SHAM rats and BCCAO rats, and compared with SHAM rats, the time stayed in target quadrant and distance moved in target quadrant had a shortening trend, suggesting the spatial

learning ability and reference memory of BCCAO +2.0SNP rats was impaired and the degree of spatial learning ability impaired was more serious than did of BCCAO rats. The escape latency and swimming distance

of BCCAO+2.5SNP rats were longer than did of SHAM rats and BCCAO rats, the distance moved in target quadrant were shorter than did of SHAM rats, and the time stayed in target quadrant tended to be shorten, suggesting that the spatial learning ability and reference memory of BCCAO+2.5SNP rats was also impaired, and the BCCAO +2.5SNP rats exhibited more stable cognitive dysfunction than BCCAO rats and BCCAO+2.0SNP rats. However, the swimming speed of BCCAO+2.5SNP rats was faster than that of SHAM rats, which may be the result of longer swimming distance and escape latency. Regrettably, no difference in cognitive impairment was observed between BCCAO+2.0SNP rats and BCCAO+2.5SNP rats. Moreover, despite being lower than SHAM rats, the CBF of BCCAO+2.0SNP rats and BCCAO+2.5SNP rats was not significantly different from that of BCCAO rats. It may be explained by the recovery of CBF due to the short half-life of SNP and the prolonged measurement timeline after surgery.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate impaired cardiac function in animal models of VD. The brain relies heavily on blood perfusion and consumes about 15% of cardiac output in a resting state.³¹ Hemodynamic balance in the heart-brain axis is increasingly recognized as a crucial factor in maintaining functional and structural integrity of the brain and thereby cognitive functioning.³² Once disturbed, it affects the blood supply of the brain and promotes the occurrence and development of cognitive impairment. For example, chronic heart failure leads to a 30% drop in CBF and is associated with common cognitive impairments involving attention and memory deficits.³³ Meanwhile, neuro-cardiac feedback signals significantly promote aggravation and further progression of HF and are causal in the poor prognosis of heart failure.¹² In this study, the EF and FS of rats in the three model groups were lower, suggesting that LV systolic dysfunction was insufficiency. The EDV and ESV of BCCAO+2.0SNP rats and BCCAO+2.5SNP rats enlarged, suggesting that LV expanded, and the systolic function may be worse than did of BCCAO rats. The loss of systolic function not only causes congestive manifestations of heart failure such as dyspnea and edema but also leads to poor cardiac remodeling, fibrosis, hypertrophy and aggravating the degree of cardiac dysfunction.³⁴ However, there was no difference in LV mass of rats in the three model groups, which may suggest the LV systolic function in rats of VD was impaired, but not lost. As a vasoactive drug, short-term use of SNP has been

clinically reported to relieve cardiac load and increase cardiac output.³⁵ This study showed that the effect of a single intraperitoneal injection of SNP to temporarily increase cardiac output is not enough to affect the eventual decrease in cardiac output induced by the aggravation of CBF decline. In addition, oxidative damage of myocardium induces cell membrane to permeate or rupture, which results in leakage of cardiac enzymes into circulation.³⁶ We found that the levels of myocardial enzyme in BCCAO rats were higher and had an increasing trend in BCCAO +2.5SNP rats. Interestingly, the levels of myocardial enzymes in BCCAO+2.0SNP rats were lower than did in BCCAO rats, which of course requires further efforts to verify its reproducibility.

Our study has limitations. The detection of the levels of myocardial enzymes is of great significance to the assessment of myocardial damage. We found that the levels of myocardial enzymes in BCCAO+2.0SNP rats were lower than those of BCCAO rats and BCCAO+2.5SNP rats and were comparable to those of sham-operated rats. However, we assumed that this was an accidental deviation and did not further study and provide a reasonable explanation for this.

Conclusions

Our present study demonstrated that all of the three different VD rat models exhibited cognitive and cardiac function impairment. The BCCAO+2.0SNP model and BCCAO +2.5SNP model damaged the spatial learning ability more seriously. The BCCAO+2.5SNP model caused more comprehensive cognitive impairment. In addition, the BCCAO +2.0SNP model and BCCAO+2.5SNP model might cause more serious damage to cardiac function. This study proves that the VD rat model causes cognitive dysfunction and at the same time damages the cardiac function, which provides a reference and basis for the treatment of VD via simultaneous treatment of heart and brain.

Abbreviations

VD, vascular dementia; BCCAO, permanent bilateral common carotid artery occlusion; CBF, cerebral blood flow; SNP, sodium nitroprusside; SHAM, sham-operated group; BCCAO+2.0SNP, permanent bilateral common carotid artery occlusion combined with sodium nitroprusside (2.0mg·kg⁻¹) group; BCCAO+2.5SNP, permanent bilateral common carotid artery occlusion combined with sodium nitroprusside (2.5mg·kg⁻¹) group; MWM, Morris water maze; LV, left ventricular; DSWT, left ventricular diastolic septal wall thickness; SSWT, left ventricular systolic

septal wall thickness; LVDD, left ventricular diastolic diameter; LVSD, left ventricular systolic diameter; DPWT, left ventricular diastolic posterior wall thickness; SPWT, left ventricular systolic posterior wall thickness; EF, left ventricular ejection fraction; FS, left ventricular endocardial fractional shortening; EDV, left ventricular end-diastolic volume; ESV, left ventricular end-systolic volume; CK, creatine kinase; CK-MB, creatine kinase-MB; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase.

Ethics Approval Statement

All animal procedures were conducted in accordance with protocols approved by the Ethics Committee for Animal Experimentation of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin, China: TCM-LAEC20211125.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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