

Short Paper

Scintigraphic evaluation of abomasal emptying rate in neonatal suckling lambs

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Summary

Evaluation of gastric emptying rate using nuclear scintigraphy as the gold standard method has been studied in various animals, but there is no report in suckling lambs. The aim of this study was to develop a nuclear scintigraphic method to visualize and measure abomasal emptying rate by estimation of scintigraphic half emptying time ($T_{1/2}$) in the live neonatal lamb. Five healthy, female Iranian fat tailed Ghezel lambs, 7-10 days of age, were fasted at least 12 h and then fed with 1 mCi of ^{99m}Tc-DTPA added to 150 cc fresh ewe milk. Scintigraphic images were obtained in the standing position using a parallel hole, low-energy, triple head gamma camera. Images were stored digitally for 90 min and were analyzed using a nuclear medicine software program. The number of radionuclide counts from all three views during scintigraphic evaluations showed a time-dependent decrease in the number of radionuclide counts from the laterals ($P<0.01$) and the ventral view ($P<0.001$) of the abomasum. There was no significant difference in the number of radionuclide counts from all three views during scintigraphic evaluations. 51.70 ± 3.54 percent of the abomasum content was emptied after 90 min. Evaluating the ROI showed that half emptying time ($T_{1/2}$) was 67.13 ± 8.64 min. This study was showed that nuclear scintigraphy can be used to evaluate the abomasal emptying rate in suckling lambs.

Key words: Abomasal emptying rate, Suckling lamb, Scintigraphy

Introduction

Abomasal hypomotility and a decreased rate of abomasal emptying are believed to play important roles in the etiopathogenesis of abomasal disorders in ruminants (Constable *et al.*, 2006). Abomasal impaction may be associated with the presence of phytobezoars, trichophytobezoars and coagulated, rubber-like milk clots in the abomasum, commonly at the entrance to the pylorus, causing high mortality in young lambs (Njau *et al.*, 1988). An economical, practical, and accurate method for measuring abomasal emptying rate in suckling lambs and adult sheep is therefore needed to investigate the etiopathogenesis of abomasal disorders (Constable *et al.*, 2006). Abomasal emptying in calves and adult cattle has been studied using various methods, including phenol red or polyethylene glycol dilution method (Sissons and Smith, 1982), absorption test of Cobalt EDTA or chromium EDTA as non-absorbed markers (Holtenius, 2000), duodenal re-entrant cannulation and collection of abomasal effluent (Sissons and Smith, 1982), radiography (Bell *et al.*, 1977), nuclear scintigraphy (Nappert and Lattimer, 2000; Marshall *et al.*, 2005), ultrasonography (Wittek *et al.*, 2005a), electromyography (Vlaminck *et al.*, 1984), change in luminal or abomasal effluent pH (Constable *et al.*, 2006; Sen *et al.*, 2006), and oral absorption pharmacokinetics

of acetaminophen (Marshall *et al.*, 2005; Ehsani-Kheradgerdi *et al.*, 2011) and D-xylose (Pearson and Baldwin, 1981; Wittek *et al.*, 2005b), and to a lesser extent, glucose (Sen *et al.*, 2006). Each of these 8 techniques has some advantages and disadvantages.

Radionuclide imaging of gastric emptying, using a noninvasive technique with radiolabelled meals and a gamma camera computer system, is applied routinely in human clinical medicine to provide an objective assessment of effective gastric motility (Rehm, 2002). Nuclear scintigraphy using technetium-^{99m} (^{99m}Tc) DTPA is at present the "gold standard" for clinical measurement of abomasal emptying (Marshall *et al.*, 2005). ^{99m}Tc DTPA had short half-life and because they emit gamma radiation at different energies, they can be combined to preferentially label the solid and liquid phases of gastric emptying (Wyse *et al.*, 2003). Radioscintigraphy has been applied for assessment of gastric emptying in animals in a variety of species including adult sheep (Nicholson *et al.*, 1997), calves (Nappert and Lattimer, 2000; Marshall *et al.*, 2005) horses (Lohmann *et al.*, 2000; Sutton *et al.*, 2003), dogs (Iwanaga *et al.*, 1998; Wyse *et al.*, 2001), cats (Stein *et al.*, 1995; Goggin *et al.*, 1998), monkeys (Bruley des Varannes *et al.*, 1991), pigs (Blat *et al.*, 2001), rats (Ruytjens *et al.*, 1992) and mice (Bennink *et al.*, 2003).

To our knowledge, no cases considering abomasal

emptying rate in lamb have been reported. The aim of the present study was to develop a nuclear scintigraphy method to visualize and measure abomasal emptying rate by estimation of scintigraphic half emptying time ($T_{1/2}$) in the living neonatal lamb.

Materials and Methods

Animals

The experimental protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and use committee of the Veterinary Faculty of the Islamic Azad University of Tabriz. Five healthy, female Iranian fat-tailed Ghezel lamb were obtained from the Islamic Azad University of Tabriz. Lambs at the time of experiments were between 7 and 10 days of age and were kept unrestrained with their mothers and were fed freely, but at least 12 h were separated from their mothers. At the beginning of the study period, each lamb was weighed and placed in a movable wooden restrainer that prevented her movement. Abomasal emptying rate was measured by scintigraphic procedure. For all experiments, time of day, the room and equipment used and the people conducting the experiment were the same.

Procedure and instrumentation

The scintigraphic evaluations of abomasal emptying were carried out using the same method for small animals (Wyse *et al.*, 2003) and calves (Nappert and Lattimer, 2000) with slight modifications. The lambs were fed with 1 mCi of technetium Tc^{99m} -diethylenetriamine-penta acetic acid (^{99m}Tc -DTPA) added to 150 cc fresh ewe milk. Immediately following administration of the ^{99m}Tc -DTPA containing milk, the lambs were placed in the restrainer in the standing position and imaged with the triple head gamma camera. Scintigraphic images were obtained on a large field-of-view gamma camera fitted with parallel hole, low-energy, all-purpose collimators (IRIX, Marconi Medical System Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, USA) that were positioned for acquisition of ventral and right and left lateral images. The positioning centered the abomasum on the imaging field. All images were obtained in a dynamic series during suckling to assist in identifying the anatomic location of the abomasum and to monitor the route of the suckled fluid, thereby monitoring the esophagus. Radionuclide counts were collected each 15 sec for 90 min using a 128×128 matrix and magnification with 1.33 zoom factor. No sedative or any anticholinergic medication was administered to the lambs.

Analysis

Images were stored digitally by interfacing the camera to a computer via a dedicated analog-to-digital data converter. Static ventral and right and left lateral images which were analyzed by use of a nuclear medicine software program (Odyssey LX ver. 9.4; Philips Medical System, Cleveland, Ohio, USA), were used to define the abomasum as the region of interest (ROI). The ROI was drawn via two methods:

- 1) Automatically by use of the irregular option in the software program, thereby tracing the outline of the abomasum in an objective manner. Cinematic view of recorded images was helpful in determining the outline of the abomasum and intestine. The total number of counts in the ROI recorded for each 15-second data collection period was determined.
- 2) Manually, the mean number of radionuclide counts from the laterals and ventral views of the abomasum was calculated for each lamb every 10 min during scintigraphic evaluations.

Data were plotted as percentage retention of radioactivity in the abomasum over time. Descriptive analysis was used to determine whether significant differences occurred between times in the radionuclide counts of the abomasum.

Results

Lambs remained healthy and conscious throughout the study and relatively sharp-set suckled the 150 cc of each test solution. Since the lambs were not accustomed to bottle feeding, their sucking times were slightly longer (Mean suckling time, 8.7 min; range, 5 to 16 min).

The number of radionuclide counts from all three views during scintigraphic evaluations showed a time-dependent decrease in the number of radionuclide counts from the lateral ($P < 0.01$) and the ventral view ($P < 0.001$) of the abomasum (Fig. 1). There was no significant difference in the number of radionuclide counts from all three views during scintigraphic evaluations. Retention of radioactivity in the abomasum over time (percent/min) after oral administration of the ^{99m}Tc -DTPA containing milk in the lambs was detailed in Table 1. 51.70 ± 3.54 percent of the abomasum content was emptied after 90 min. Evaluating the ROI showed that half emptying time ($T_{1/2}$) was 67.13 ± 8.64 min (Figs. 2-3).

Discussion

Measurement of solid and liquid emptying by scintigraphy is now well established as the "gold

Table 1: Retention of radioactivity in the abomasum over time after oral administration of the ^{99m}Tc -DTPA containing milk (percent/min)

View	Time (min)									
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Left lateral	100	95.99	92.87	81.75	74.87	71.10	70.97	56.13	54.53	50.45
Right lateral	100	97.59	93.22	82.20	76.24	70.75	62.09	59.71	56.75	50.23
Ventral	100	95.05	88.98	83.70	78.64	69.96	64.08	56.97	51.18	44.20
Mean \pm SEM	100 \pm 0	96.21 \pm 1	91.69 \pm 2	82.55 \pm 1	75.59 \pm 2	70.61 \pm 1	65.72 \pm 4	57.61 \pm 2	54.18 \pm 2	48.3 \pm 3

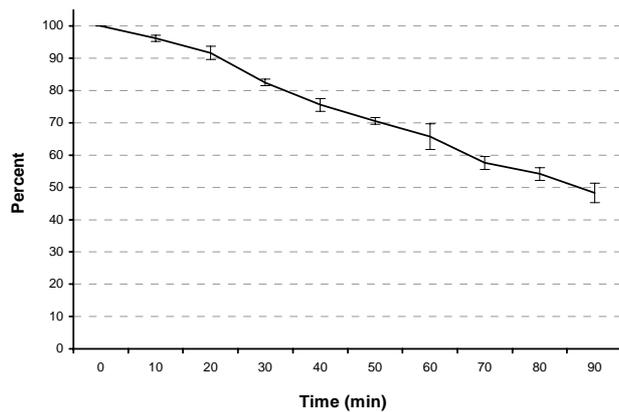


Fig. 1: Abomasal emptying curve in lambs after oral administration of the ^{99m}Tc -DTPA containing milk

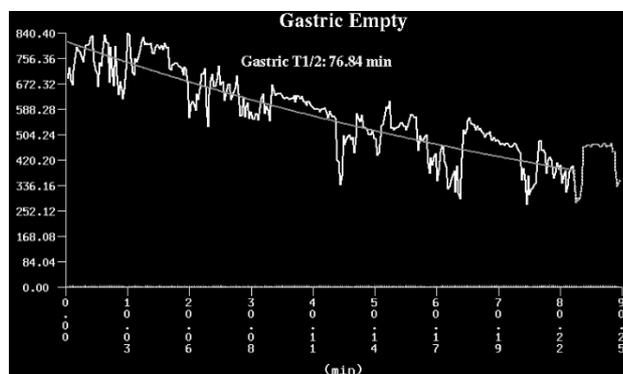


Fig. 2: ROI and $T_{1/2}$ in lamb No. 1 using ^{99m}Tc -DTPA containing milk in the ventral view

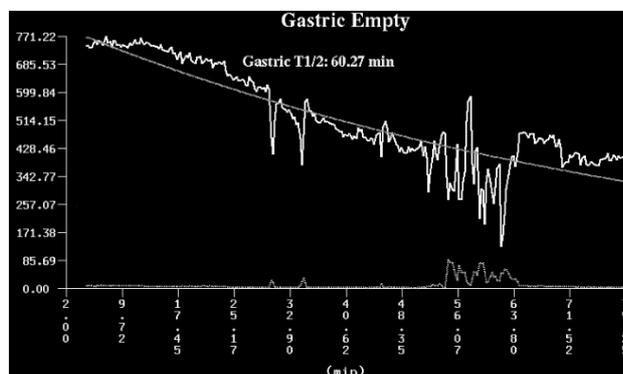


Fig. 3: ROI and $T_{1/2}$ in lamb No. 2 using ^{99m}Tc -DTPA containing milk in the right lateral view

standard" method to evaluate gastric emptying in man (Rehm, 2002; Urbain, 2006). Radionuclide imaging allows the visualization and quantification of the passage of tracer from the abomasum with minimum invasion of the abdominal cavity (Nicholson *et al.*, 1997). Measurement of the half emptying time ($T_{1/2}$), or time required by the stomach to empty 50% of the ingested meal, is the simplest way to assess gastric transit, which is routinely and commonly used for clinical evaluation in man (Urbain, 2006). In studies of gastric emptying, imaging with a gamma camera is superior to the detection of radioactivity by a single small detector, as previously shown (Jones and Poulsen, 1974). It has been

reported that the mean time taken to empty half the radioactivity from the abomasum was 11 min in healthy cows and 20 min in healthy goats. It is possible that these figures represented the distribution of the radioactivity within the abomasum itself, rather than true emptying, since the values were much shorter than those observed in the present study. It is determined that half emptying time for scintigraphic evaluation ranges from 29 to 202 min in suckling calves (Marshall *et al.*, 2005). The wide spectrum of abomasal emptying rates has been recorded in adult hay fed sheep (Nicholson *et al.*, 1997). Although stress could delay abomasal emptying and influence the results of test, we attempted a technique that would minimize the lambs manipulation and stress. Because our study was limited to evaluating the abomasal emptying rate in a few lambs, further studies will be necessary to establish a reference range of abomasal emptying values in lambs.

Although there was no significant difference in the number of radionuclide counts from all three views, right lateral view is recommended as the best view for scintigraphic evaluation of abomasum in lamb in the standing position. Due to the presence of noticeable distance between abomasum and ventral camera in standing position, the lateral views were better than ventral views.

Techniques for scintigraphic evaluation of abomasal emptying in lambs have never been reported and this is the first time nuclear scintigraphy has been used to study abomasal emptying in lambs.

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