

Begeleidingsformulier aanvraag dierproef DEC- UM

Versie nov. 2005

Herziene versie**DECNR: 2011-040****Ontvangen: 03-05-2011**

DEC datum goedkeuring#	Type aanvraag ₂
28-05-2011	Nieuwe Version

VROM/GGONR ³

LNV/CBDNR ⁴

Hoofdproject	CARIM	NUTRIM	Hersenen en gedrag	GROW	biomaterialen	Ander UM	Geen UM
--------------	-------	--------	--------------------	------	---------------	----------	---------

Deelproject	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3. 4.	3	1. 2. 3.			
-------------	----------	-------------	---	----------	--	--	--

Financieel beheerder		Budgetnummer	3097 3508 N
----------------------	--	--------------	-------------

Titel van het onderzoek:

Memory enhancement by deep brain stimulation in experimental rat model
 startdatum **May 2011** einddatum ⁹ **May 2012** *Duur van de proef¹⁰: 13 weken*

Naam	Tel (+ Tel privé enkel VO, VVO en VM)	E-mailadres	Bevoegd- heid ⁵	Cap. groep /afdeling
1. Verantwoordelijk onderzoeker (VO)			Art.9	
2. Vervanger VO1 (VVO)			Art.9	
3. Verantwoorde- lijk medewerker (VM) GGO ⁷				
4. overige uitvoerenden			Art.9	
5. Vervanger VO2			Art.9	

Diergroep	1	2	3	4	.	.	.
ctrl/exp/sham	Ctrl	Exp	Sham				
Diersoort	Rat	Rat	Rat				
Stam	Sprague Dawley	Sprague Dawley	Sprague Dawley				
Construct / mutatie ?	Nvt	Nvt	Nvt				
Herkomst (leverancier) *	01	01	01				
Aantal	7	36	9				
Geslacht	M	M	M				
Dieren immuuncompetent ?	ja ⁸	ja ⁸	ja ⁸	ja/nee ⁸	ja/nee ⁸	ja/nee ⁸	ja/nee ⁸
Leeftijd/gewicht	Ca 10 wkn	Ca 10 wkn	Ca 10 wkn				
Doel van de proef *	32	32	32				
Belang van de proef *	01	01	01				
Toxicologisch onderzoek *	01	01	01				
Bijzondere technieken *	01	01	01				
Anesthesie *	04	04	04				
Pijnbestrijding *	04	04	04				
Mate ongerief *	05	05	05				
Toestand dier einde exp*	01	01	01				

* VHI-coderingen zie bijlage

2 Verantwoording

Aanvraag dierproef DEC-UM

(kaders zijn licht flexibel, maar het geheel is max. 5 pag. nov.'05)

Title: Memory enhancement by deep brain stimulation in experimental rat model

1. Doel van de proef.

The use of stimulation electrodes implanted in the brain to control severely disabling neurological and psychiatric conditions is a fast emerging area of clinical neuroscience. In line with these developments, evidence from recent clinical case studies suggests that Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) might enhance memory functions, when particular areas are stimulated. The primary aim of this proposal is to test the hypothesis that DBS enhances memory functions in experimental rat model. This hypothesis is derived from key clinical case studies, which will be explained below (Hamani et al., 2008; Vignal et al., 2007). The secondary aim is to assess possible side-effects of DBS on motor and non-motor behaviours. The tertiary aim is to investigate the mechanism of memory enhancement by DBS.

2. Maatschappelijke relevantie en/of wetenschappelijk belang

Memory dysfunction is a key symptom of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients, and is part of the dementia-syndrome. AD-type dementia is often classified into two subgroups, one with early onset Alzheimer's disease (juvenile), and one with late onset, the senile dementia. AD causes a major socio-economic burden, since it is responsible for 60% of all dementias and in the Netherlands approximately 130 000 patients suffer from AD (Dutch Brain Foundation, 2010). Currently, there are no long-lasting effective therapies to stop the disease or to reduce symptoms. This project aims to evaluate Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) as a therapy for AD or dementia related disorders using preclinical experiments. This can be seen as a first critical step towards the application of DBS in AD/dementia patients. If DBS is effective in symptom-reduction in AD, then this could be a major breakthrough for patients, families, and caregivers.

3. Alternatieven

There are no alternatives to study these scientific questions besides animal experiment. Using *in-vitro* conditions and computer models, it is not possible to investigate the behavioural and neurochemical changes resulting from DBS due to the multi-synaptic connections. In addition, this research cannot be conducted in human subjects due to the following points: i. Complex behavior analysis with varying stimulation parameters in humans is not ethical, ii. With current technology it is not possible to study the changes of neurotransmitters, enzymatic activity and proteins in a non-invasive way in selected brain nuclei, iii. Electrical stimulation in healthy human subjects to compare for sham-effects is not ethical.

4. Ethische afweging

Deliberation on the ethical issues of DBS in human subjects and the unavailability of human experimental brain samples restrict us to perform animal experiments. Research using animal models is necessary for better interpretation and analysis of the neurobiological mechanisms. We are confident that the proposed animal experiments and suffering of the animals will weight up against the new information that is going to be obtained from this study.

Wetenschap

5. Wetenschappelijke onderbouwing

Evidence from recent clinical case studies suggests that DBS might enhance memory functions, when particular areas are stimulated. In a single-case study, DBS was performed to treat a patient with morbid obesity, but unexpectedly stimulation evoked detailed autobiographical memory events (Hamani et al., 2008). The patient reported sudden sensations that he described as 'déjà vu'. He reported the sudden perception of being in a park with friends, a familiar scene to him. He felt he was younger, around 20 years. He recognized his epoch-appropriate girlfriend among the people. He did not see himself in the scene, but instead was an observer. Increasing the amplitude of the stimulation resulted in side-effects such as hyperemia and sweating. Reconstruction of the electrode contact causing this phenomenon, revealed a location in the hypothalamus very close to the fornix. Fornix is known to be a major fiber pathway interconnecting the hippocampus to the mamillary nuclei and septal areas. In the same year Vignal and coworkers showed that hallucinations of autobiographic memory could be evoked by stimulation of the amygdala, hippocampus and parahippocampal gyrus in epilepsy-patients (Vignal et al., 2007).

These clinical findings predict the existence of a memory-pathway, including the hippocampus, fornix, hypothalamus, and parahippocampal gyrus, which is also supported by animal studies (Soriano-Mas et al., 2005). Here, we propose to perform DBS to modulate this memory-pathway in a rat model to test the hypothesis that DBS enhances memory functions.

We will electrically stimulate three regions. The first region is the hypothalamic area close to the fornix, like in the study of Hamani *et al* (Hamani et al., 2008). This is the mediocaudal part of the lateral hypothalamic area (see Figure 1). There is evidence from rat studies, that the lateral hypothalamic area is involved in memory functions (Huguet et al., 2009). In addition, in another group of subjects, we will stimulate the fornix, which is the fiber pathway interconnecting various parts of the memory-circuit (Rudebeck et al., 2009) (Figure 1). Finally, we will stimulate the hippocampus, the CA1 region (anterior and posterior), in accordance with the clinical study by Vignal *et al* (Vignal et al., 2007). DBS will be performed utilising a range of stimulation parameters (frequency, current, duration), and will be tested for the specificity of site of stimulation.

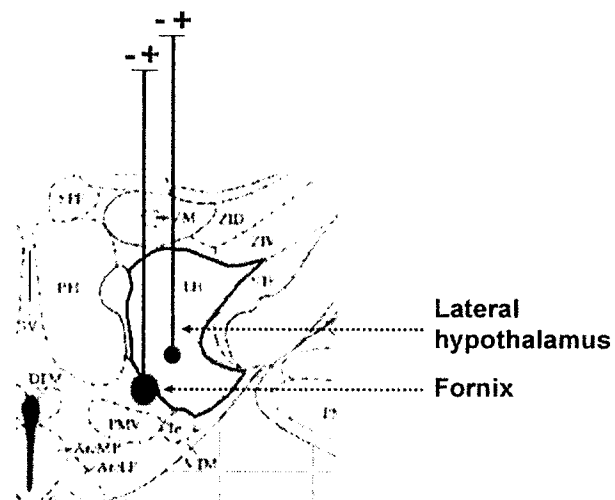


Figure 1: Schematic illustration of the two, out of three, DBS targets in experimental rat.

6. Wetenschappelijke beoordeling

The present project has been scientifically reviewed and financially supported by the

5 Proefdier

7. Proefdier keuze

7a. Soort, stam / herkomst / eindbestemming

Ten week-old Sprague-Dawley male rats from Charles River (code 02) will be used to test the hypothesis that DBS enhances memory functions and to assess its possible side effects. At the end of the experiments, all animals will be sacrificed (perfusion) for electrode localization and brains will be collected to study the mechanism of memory enhancement by DBS.

7b. Sexe

Previous studies showed that the oestrogen cycle (4-5 days) would interfere with the behaviour and biochemistry (particularly the release and reuptake of dopamine and serotonin neurotransmitters) in the brain which might eventually yield some unfavourable and invalidated experimental results. Therefore, we select only the male gender as our experimental subjects in order to avoid the influence of oestrogen cycle on these neurotransmitters in the brain.

7.c. Aantallen

The estimation on the total number of animals is based on our previous experience on deep brain stimulation and literature review, which is expected to be on the significant effect at " δ " = 40% with a standard deviation at σ =25%.

The significance level is $P < 0.05$ and a power, $\pi = 0.8$.

Now, we will be able to determine the appropriate number of animals in each group:

$$n = 15.7 * (0.25/0.40)^2 = 6.13, (7 \text{ animals})$$

Based on our previous experiences, factors such as the complication of surgery and correct electrode localization will lead to an approximately 35% loss of animals per group.

$$n = 6.13 * (100+35)/100 = 8.27, (9 \text{ animals})$$

Therefore, 10 animals per group will be needed in order to achieve statistical significant in our present study.

Experimental Groups	Number of animals
<i>DBS Lateral Hypothalamus</i>	N = 9
<i>DBS Fornix</i>	N = 9
<i>DBS Hippocampus CA1 (anterior)</i>	N = 9
<i>DBS Hippocampus CA1 (posterior)</i>	N = 9
<i>Sham-operated</i>	N = 9
<i>Control (non-operated)</i>	N = 7
<i>Total</i>	N = 52

8. Experiment

Procedures:

Experimental groups:

Rats will be divided into six experimental groups as the following:

- (1) DBS Lateral Hypothalamus (n=10)
- (2) DBS Fornix (n=10)
- (3) DBS Hippocampus CA1 (anterior) (n=10)
- (4) DBS Hippocampus CA1 (posterior) (n=10)
- (5) Sham-operated (n=10)
- (6) Control (non-operated) (n=7)

Surgery and Experiment:

Animals will undergo stereotactic surgery for electrode implantation. After two weeks of recovery from surgery, rats will receive electrical stimulation in order to test for the memory functions and its side effects by DBS via a set of behavioral battery.

The implantation and electrical stimulation procedure will be conducted according to the SOP protocol (see SOP-PSY01). Under general anesthesia, rats will be stereotactically implanted with a concentric bipolar electrode (tip diameter 200 μm) in the brain areas of interest. The electrode will be fixed onto the skull using dental cement. After surgery, animals will receive 2 weeks of recovery. During the stimulation, electrode will be connected via a plug-in cable to the external pulse generator (World Precision Instruments).

The following stimulation parameters will be used:

1. Animals with DBS: Stimulation parameters (amplitudes 100 μA , pulse width 60 μs , and high frequency stimulation (HFS) 130 Hz).
2. Sham-operated: cable will be attached with the electrode but animals will not receive any electrical stimulation

Behavioral assessments:

1. Memory functions (Object Recognition Task for working memory; object location task for spatial memory; and the Morris water maze (Ennaceur et al., 1997; Rutten et al., 2009)).
2. Anxiety level (open-field, and home-cage emergency tests)
3. Motivation (food intake test)
4. Hedonic effect (sucrose intake test)
5. Behavioral despair (forced-swim task)

The following behavioral tasks will be used after 2 weeks of recovery from surgery:

1. **Object recognition task:** The apparatus of the object recognition task is an open box made of Plexiglas (100 cm length; 100 cm width; 40 cm height). The objects to be discriminated (pyramid or cone, 5 cm height) are made of grey PVC and apparently, they have no natural significance for rats and they have never been associated with a

reinforcer. The day before testing the rats will be allowed to explore the apparatus for 2 min. On the day of the test, at the first 2 min sample trial (T1), two identical objects (termed as sample objects) are presented in two corners of the box. In the second 2 min choice trial (T2), one of the objects presented in T1 is replaced by a new object. The object recognition and exploratory behaviours will be analyzed off-line by Ethovision program. (Deschaux et al., 1997; Ennaceur et al., 1997; Rutten et al., 2009)

2. **Object location task:** Testing occurs in an open field arena, to which the animals are first habituated (Zimmer et al., 2003). The next day, four objects of similar material but different shapes are introduced to the arena. They are spaced roughly equidistant from each other with space in the middle for introducing the subject. In the first trial, the animal is allowed to explore the arena with the four objects. In the second trial shortly thereafter, the animal again encounters the four objects, except that two of them have switched positions. The trials are recorded using a camera mounted above the arena and scored for the amount of time spent sniffing the objects; the object-location discrimination index is calculated. (Ennaceur et al., 1997; Rutten et al., 2009)
3. **Morris water maze:** Performance in the Morris water maze is assessed in a water tank that consisted of a circular black tub, with a slightly sloping wall (polyethylene; inner dimensions: diameter at top 5 153 cm, diameter at bottom 5 143 cm, depth 5 63 cm), filled with 43.5 cm of clear tap water at a temperature of approximately approximately 22°C. The escape platform consisted of a black polyethylene cylinder (diameter 5 10.8 cm) submerged 1.5 cm below the surface of the water. In this version, the water is not made opaque because a black escape platform is invisible in a black tank. The water tank will be situated in a room illuminated by white fluorescent strip lights. A video camera, mounted in the center above the circular pool, provided a picture of the pool on a television monitor. The movements of a rat will be automatically registered with a computer program (EthoVision, Noldus equipment, Wageningen, The Netherlands). (Blokland et al., 1999)
4. **Food intake test:** (Rozenzweig-Lipson et al., 2006). For the food intake test, the animals are housed individually. First, the animals are trained to eat chow from a food cup. When testing treatment effects, a 12-h period of food deprivation is applied. Thereafter, each animal is presented with a food cup containing chow for 2h. Food intake is measured by weighing the pre-weighed cup after 2h. Subsequently, animals are given free access to food again.
5. **Sucrose Preference Test:** Sucrose Preference Test measures hedonia, where a reduced preference reflects anhedonia (Rygula et al 2005). It is performed as it was reported for earlier studies (Blokland et al 2002). For the sucrose preference test, the animals are housed individually. First, the animals are trained to drink a 1% sucrose solution, by exposing them to sucrose instead of water during 1h. When testing the treatment effects, a 14-h period of food and water deprivation is applied. Thereafter, each animal is exposed to a 50 ml bottle of 1% sucrose solution for one hour. The rat's intake is measured by weighing the pre-weighed bottle after 1h.
6. **Locomotor/anxiety activity:** An open field is used to assess locomotor activity/anxiety changes (Prickaerts et al., 1996). The test is conducted in a square Plexiglas base (100x100 cm) with a black floor and 40 cm high transparent Plexiglas

walls. Rat will be placed in the center of each open field and able to freely move around for 10 min. The illumination of the room is reduced to 20 lx on the floor of the apparatus. The total distance moved is scored automatically via a video camera connected to a video tracking system \

7. **Home cage emergence test:** In the home cage emergence test, a rat in its home cage is placed in the middle of the open field, which is square Plexiglas base (100x100 cm) with a white floor and 40 cm high transparent Plexiglas walls (Prickaerts et al., 1996). The home cage is left open and the rat is offered the possibility of emerging from its home cage via a grid. The latency to emerge from the home cage (i.e. the time until the rat was on the grid outside its home cage with all four legs) is scored manually with a stopwatch.
8. **Forced Swim Test:** The forced swim is a well-known screening test for antidepressants in rodents (Borsini et al., 1988). Animals are tested in the modified forced swim test according to Detke (Detke et al., 1997). Four cylindrical glass tanks (40 cm length × 19 cm diameter) with 25°C water, filled to a depth of 30 cm, will be used in this test. All animals initially undergo a pre-test session in which each animal is placed in the water for 15 min. On the following day, the animals are tested again by placing them in the water for 5 min (test session). The movements are recorded from aside using a video camera. Immobility is defined as follows: making no movements or only making those movements that are necessary to keep the nose above the water. Swimming is scored as the animal is making active swimming motions (i.e. moving horizontally or crossing the water surface). Climbing consists of the animal making active upward movements with forepaws in and out of the water directed against the walls of the cylinder. Scoring of the subsequent behaviors is done automatically via a video tracking system (Ethovision Pro, Noldus, The Netherlands) connected to the video camera.

Perfusion & Immunohistochemistry studies:

At the end of experiment, all rats will be perfused, brains collected and processed for immunohistochemical studies.

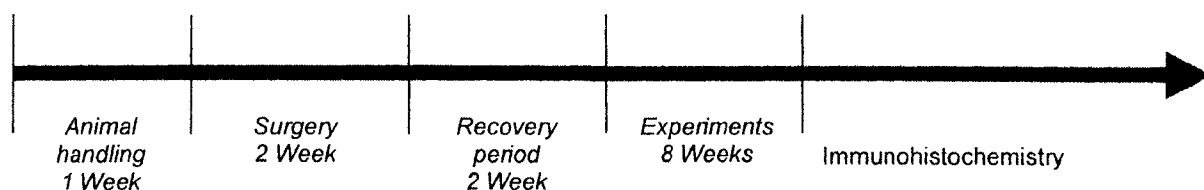


Table 1: Chronology of the experiment.

9. Experimentele condities

9a. Anesthesie

For the surgery, inhalation anesthesia of Isoflurane will be used. Before that, the rats will receive Temgesic (0.1 mg/kg, s.c.).

At the end of all experiments, all animals will undergo rapid decapitation. Any form of anesthesia or analgesia will interfere with the results.

9b. Pijnbestrijding

The stereotactic operation will be carried out as described in the SOP. Preoperative, lidocaine (1%) will be injected at the site of incision. In experiment, if rats show signs of distress after electrode implantation, animals will receive an injection with Temgesic/ Buprenorfine Hydrochloride (0.01 – 0.05 mg/kg, s.c.) for pain reduction. The treatment with Temgesic/ Buprenorfine Hydrochloride (0.01 – 0.05 mg/kg, s.c. or iv) may be repeated every 8-12 hours if animals still having signs of suffering or pain. Alternatively, Carprofen will be used for postoperative analgesia and anti-inflammatory effect.

9c. Euthanasie en Humane eindpunten

At the end of experiments, all animals will be perfused. If a rat becomes sick by unknown/well-known cause (for example weight loss (15%) after operation, inflammation or detachment of electrodes on skull), firstly advice will be asked to the veterinary doctor of the CPV. Treatment will be conducted according to the recommendation of a veterinary doctor. If this does not result in any improvement (for instance if the rat lose weight significantly, poor self grooming of the animals, lack of responsiveness, skin infection), then the rat will be obtained from the study for further investigation. Evaluation of the health of animals will be conducted daily. If suffering is still going on, then euthanasia will take place.

Zorg

10a. Ongerief

In this experiment, the surgical procedure will be performed under inhalation anesthesia of Isoflurane with painkiller Temgesic/ Buprenorfine Hydrochloride (0.1 mg/kg, s.c.). The individual animal subjected to CMS protocol will experience severe discomfort (code 05). In the end of experiments, animals will be sacrificed immediately via perfusion method.

In summary, we anticipate that the total level of discomfort of the animals in this experiment is severe (code 5).

Procedure	Week	Duration per ANIMAL	Frequency	Degree of Discomfort for CMS groups	Degree of Discomfort for control group	Degree of Discomfort for sham group
Handling	Week 1	1 week	1 time / day	Code 01	Code 01	Code 01
Surgery	Week 2-3	2-3 hours	1 time / rat	Code 05	Code 05	Code 05
Recovery period	Week 4-5	2 weeks	-	Code 04	Code 04	Code 04
Object recognition task	Week 6	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02
Object location task	Week 6	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02
Morris water maze	Week 6	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02
Food intake test	Week 6	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02
Sucrose intake test	Week 6	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02
Open-field test	Week 7	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02
Home-cage emergency test	Week 7	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02
Forced swim test	Week 7	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 03	Code 03	Code 03
Perfusion	Week 7	1 day	1 time/ rat	Code 02	Code 02	Code 02

The experimental duration of each rat is 7 weeks.

10b. Welzijnsevaluatie

A laboratory record logbook will be used, including the daily evaluation of each animal's welfare condition, environmental temperature and humidity.

11. Verzorging en huisvesting

During the entire experiment, all animals will be housed individually in order to prevent the damage of electrode by other animals. The cages and water will be renewed once a week; and the weight of the animals will be measured and written down in our laboratory record book.

12. Deskundigheid

The persons involved in this experiment (see above) possess strong background of laboratory animal welfare experiences with valid licences issued by CPV (WOD art. 9).

13. Standard Operation Procedures (SOP)

See addendums

Relevante literatuur

- Blokland, A., et al., 1999. Cognition-enhancing properties of subchronic phosphatidylserine (PS) treatment in middle-aged rats: comparison of bovine cortex PS with egg PS and soybean PS. *Nutrition*. 15, 778-83.
- Deschaux, O., et al., 1997. Apamin improves learning in an object recognition task in rats. *Neurosci Lett*. 222, 159-62.
- Dutch Brain Foundation, 2010. Research Programme Dementia.
<http://www.hersenstichting.nl/onderzoek/subsidies/research-programme-dementia.html>.
- Ennaceur, A., et al., 1997. Spontaneous object recognition and object location memory in rats: the effects of lesions in the cingulate cortices, the medial prefrontal cortex, the cingulum bundle and the fornix. *Exp Brain Res*. 113, 509-19.
- Hamani, C., et al., 2008. Memory enhancement induced by hypothalamic/fornix deep brain stimulation. *Ann Neurol*. 63, 119-23.
- Huguet, G., et al., 2009. Intracranial self-stimulation to the lateral hypothalamus, a memory improving treatment, results in hippocampal changes in gene expression. *Neuroscience*. 162, 359-74.
- Rudebeck, S. R., et al., 2009. Fornix microstructure correlates with recollection but not familiarity memory. *J Neurosci*. 29, 14987-92.
- Rutten, K., et al., 2009. Phosphodiesterase inhibitors enhance object memory independent of cerebral blood flow and glucose utilization in rats. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 34, 1914-25.
- Soriano-Mas, C., et al., 2005. Post-training intracranial self-stimulation facilitates a hippocampus-dependent task. *Behav Brain Res*. 160, 141-7.
- Vignal, J. P., et al., 2007. The dreamy state: hallucinations of autobiographic memory evoked by temporal lobe stimulations and seizures. *Brain*. 130, 88-99.
- Zimmer, H. D., et al., 2003. Spatio-temporal working-memory and short-term object-location tasks use different memory mechanisms. *Acta Psychol (Amst)*. 114, 41-65.

SOP perfusie

19 november 2007

Te gebruiken oplossingen

- Tyrode
- 4% Paraformaldehyde in fosfaatbuffer 0.1M

De rat is reeds in diepe anesthesia (urethaan)

- o Geen reactie op pijnprikkel.

- Bij adequate anesthesie wordt de rat geïnstalleerd op de perfusie opstelling.
- De buikwand wordt geopend.
- Het diafragma wordt geopend en het hart wordt gecanuleerd in de linkerventrikel.

Vervolgens wordt gedurende 3-4 minuten gespoeld met 150ml Tyrode om het bloed te vervangen en de kleine vaten te dilateren. Daarna wordt overgestapt naar 4% paraformaldehyde, minimaal 600ml. De hele procedure duurt 12-15 minuten.

- De canule wordt geplaatst in de linkerventrikel.
 - o Start perfusie met Tyrode.
 - o Rechter atrium wordt geopend.
 - o Let op adequate verbleking van de lever en longen.
- Na perfusie met Tyrode, start perfusie met 4% Paraformaldehyde.
 - o Let op gele verkleuring van extremiteiten en ingewanden.
- 4% Paraformaldehyde perfusie laten lopen.
- Einde Perfusie.
- Brein collectie
 - o Decapitatie
 - o Schedel openen voor brein collectie.
 - o Brein in 4% paraformaldehyde voor post fixatie gedurende 2 uur.
 - o Gevolgd door sucrose 10%, 20% en 30% over de volgende dagen voor invriezen.

Standard Operating Procedure:

Stereotactische operatie

Nummer: 1

Versie: 13

Datum: 26 november 2009

Auteur:

Inleiding

Indien een onderzoeksvraagstelling verlangt dat een gedefinieerde kern in de rattenhersenen chemisch of farmacologisch wordt geprikkeld, of dat er een afleiding van hersenpotentialen wordt gemeten, kan dit worden gedaan met behulp van stereotactische procedures. De ratten- en muishersenen zijn in kaart gebracht (e.g., Paxinos & Watson, The rat brain in stereotaxic coordinates, Academic Press: Sydney, 1986/ e.g., Paxinos & Franklin, The mouse brain in stereotaxic coordinates, 1997). Nadat de kop van de rat in de gewenste positie in de stereotacter is gebracht, biedt het coördinatenstelsel van de hersenatlas de mogelijkheid de exacte positie van de verschillende gebieden te bepalen. De positiebepaling van de hersengebieden kan gedaan worden vanuit drie referentiepunten, i.e., het bregma, het lambda, of de interauraal lijn. Deze referentiepunten kunnen alleen gebruikt worden indien de rat tijdens de operatie gefixeerd is, en de positie van de manipulatorarm (met daaraan vastgemonteerd een, ijknaald, spuit, electrode, of canule) en het referentiepunt ten opzichte van elkaar hetzelfde blijft. De manipulatorarm is aan het fixatie gedeelte verbonden, en het totale apparaat wordt een stereotacter ('stereotactic frame') genoemd.

Deze methode kan ook gebruikt worden voor het plaatsen van elektrodes, waarmee de hersenactiviteit gemeten kan worden.

De mate van ongerief is 4.

NB. Alle genoemde procedures zijn beschreven voor de rat, maar gelden uiteraard ook voor de muis.

Anaesthesie en analgesie bij operatie

De stereotactische operatie wordt onder algehele narcose uitgevoerd. Om de rat onder narcose te krijgen wordt ze in een inductie kastje gezet met een gasmengsel van lucht en isofluraan (4%). Als de rat onder narcose is, wordt een narcose masker aangebracht om de narcose te onderhouden met het gasmengsel (2,5% isofluraan). Voordat de rat in de stereotacter gefixeerd wordt, dient de reflex die optreedt na het knijpen in de tenen verdwenen te zijn. Narcose wordt ook in de stereotacter onderhouden via het narcose masker. De ogen zullen met oogzalf worden behandeld om zodanig uitdroging te voorkomen. Ook zal gekeken worden of de ademhaling diep en regelmatig is (ook na toediening van matige pijnprikkel. Aangezien het periost wordt verwijderd op de schedel, zal tevens lokaal lidocaine op de wond worden toegediend. Vlak voor de operatie zullen de dieren een injectie krijgen

met Temgesic (0,1 mg/kg, s.c.). De behandeling met Temgesic wordt eventueel 's morgens herhaald indien mocht blijken dat een rat nog tekenen van ongerief vertoont.

Apparaat en procedures

De haren op de hoofdhuid worden afgeschoren en verwijderd. Daarna wordt de rat in de stereotakter gezet. Met behulp van twee stompe oorpennen, die in de gehoorgang van de rat gebracht worden, en een bekklem voor de snijtanden, wordt de kop van de rat gefixeerd.

Na desinfectie van de hoofdhuid met betadine wordt de schedel vrijgemaakt door een incisie in de hoofdhuid. Alle operatie materialen (scalpels, wondklemmen, naalden etc.) worden voor gebruik gesteriliseerd. De huid wordt zodanig gefixeerd dat de schedel goed bereikbaar is. Daarna wordt de schedel schoon en droog gemaakt met steriele watjes. De schedel wordt in een horizontale positie gebracht door de referentiepunten bregma en lambda op dezelfde hoogte in te stellen. Vervolgens wordt de middellijn (i.e., lijn door lambda en bregma) bepaald.

Nadat de rat in het stereotactische frame is gefixeerd ligt het referentiepunt voor de interauraal lijn vast. Om het referentiepunt bregma/lambda te bepalen moet de ijknaald naar het bregma/lambda gebracht worden en deze coördinaten opgeschreven worden. Deze coördinaten moeten aangepast worden aan de gewenste atlascoördinaten. Dan wordt op de laterale en de anterior/posterior coördinaten de schedel doorboord tot aan de dura (diameter van boorgat 0.8 mm). Nadat het gat in de schedel is geboord wordt de dura mater met een injectienaald doorgeprikt. Vervolgens kan men met de naald of canule naar de van te voren vastgestelde dorsoventrale coördinaat.

Acute injectie van farmaca

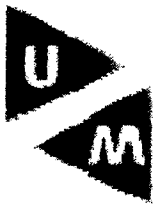
Voor eenmalige injecties worden farmaca met een speciale spuit (Hamilton™) in de hersenen geïnjecteerd. De spuit wordt langzaam naar de injectieplaats gebracht. Als die positie bereikt is wordt begonnen met het injecteren. De snelheidsnelheid is afhankelijk van het volume dat geïnjecteerd wordt. Indien een groot volume (meer dan 1 µl) wordt geïnjecteerd zal langzamer geïnjecteerd dienen te worden (0.5 µl/min). Indien een kleiner volume geïnjecteerd wordt (minder dan 1 µl) kan een snellere snelheid worden toegepast. Dit heeft te maken met het feit dat een groter volume meer tijd dient te krijgen om te diffunderen in het weefsel zodat er geen aanzienlijke schade wordt veroorzaakt door volumedruk. Om deze injectiesnelheid precies te bepalen wordt gebruikt gemaakt van een microinfusiepomp. Nadat de substantie is ingespoten wordt 1 min gewacht alvorens de spuit langzaam wordt teruggetrokken.

Plaatsen van canules

Indien men meerdere malen een farmacon wil toedienen worden vaste canules geplaatst. Zodoende hoeft men de dieren niet telkens weer te narcotiseren. Eerst worden er twee verdere gaatjes in de schedel geboord. Hier worden schroefjes (M1x2) in gedraaid die als verankering voor de canule dienen. De roestvrijstale canules hebben een buitendiameter van 0.65 mm en de binnendiameter van 0.30 mm. De canule wordt naar de van tevoren bepaalde coördinaten gebracht. Met behulp van cement (Paladur™) wordt de canule op de schedel aan de schroefjes verankerd. Men dient ervoor te zorgen dat tijdens het aanbrengen van de cement de schedel droog blijft.

Plaatsen van elektrodes

Middels de stereotactische operatie kunnen ook elektrodes op de schedel worden bevestigd die het mogelijk maken de hersenactiviteit te meten (i.e., EEG). De elektrodes dienen op een van tevoren bepaalde plaats in het brein te worden gebracht, waarna ze met behulp van cement (Paladur™) op de schedel worden vastgemaakt. Twee verdere schroefjes (M1x2) worden in de schedel geschroefd en dienen voor verankering van de verschillende elektrodes. De elektrodes zijn verbonden met een connector (CANON, type DCDA-9S-S) waardoor de kabel gemakkelijk gekoppeld kan worden aan een andere connector die verbinding maakt met de versterker. De rat heeft na de operatie dus een connector op het hoofd, en zal tijdens de metingen worden 'aangekoppeld'.



University Maastricht

Faculty of Health, Medicine

and Life Sciences

Dierexperimenten Commissie

DEC

Aan:

, voorzitter
p/a Secretariaat DEC-UM
Postbus 616
NL-6200 MD Maastricht
Telefoon: 043-

Uw referentie:

Onze referentie

Maastricht, 29-03-2011

Geachte Onderzoeker,

Uw projectaanvraag: "*Memory enhancement by deep brain stimulation in experimental rat model*", is op de DEC vergadering van 25 maart 2011 besproken.

De DEC heeft een aantal vragen en opmerkingen:

- De duur van de proef op het voorblad is niet juist (dit is de langste periode binnen één project dat één dier in proef is). De DEC verzoekt dit aan te passen.
- Bij punt 6 verzoekt de DEC aan te geven door wie of welke commissie **dit DEC** protocol wetenschappelijk is beoordeeld en goedgekeurd.
- De DEC verzoekt bij punt 7c niet tussentijds af te ronden en verzoekt dit aan te passen (hoewel dit geen consequenties heeft voor de aantallen).
- De DEC vraagt zich af op welke parameter (1 t/m 8) de genoemde sigma en delta betrekking hebben.
- De DEC verzoekt bij punt 9c het gewichtsverlies in percentages aan te geven.
- Bij punt 10a verzoekt de DEC de controle en de shamgroep op te splitsen en het ongerief van de controlegroep aan te passen. De DEC schat het ongerief voor de Forced swim test in op code 03.

Gelieve eventuele vragen te beantwoorden in een brief en indien noodzakelijk Uw project **aan te passen en duidelijk de aanpassingen grijs te markeren.**

Uw project staat bij de DEC geregistreerd onder nummer 2011-040, gelieve dit nummer in verdere correspondentie te vermelden.

Hoogachtend,

Voorzitter DEC-UM

Letter of Reply

1. De duur van de proef op het voorblad is niet juist (dit is de langste periode binnen één project dat één dier in proef is). De DEC verzoekt dit aan te passen.

Reply: It has been corrected accordingly.

2. Bij punt 6 verzoekt de DEC aan te geven door wie of welke commissie dit DEC protocol wetenschappelijk is beoordeeld en goedgekeurd.

Reply: This DEC protocol has not been scientifically reviewed and approved by any commission, but the research proposal has been scientifically reviewed and approved by the commission from the International Alzheimer's disease foundation.

3. De DEC verzoekt bij punt 7c niet tussentijds af te ronden en verzoekt dit aan te passen (hoewel dit geen consequenties heeft voor de aantallen).

Reply: It has been corrected accordingly. See Point 7c.

4. De DEC vraagt zich af op welke parameter (1 t/m 8) de genoemde sigma en delta betrekking hebben.

Reply: The relationship of sigma and delta is mainly based on the parameters related with memory function tasks (object recognition task, object location and Morris water maze).

5. De DEC verzoekt bij punt 9c het gewichtsverlies in percentages aan te geven.

Reply: The percentage of weight loss has been indicated in point 9c.

6. Bij punt 10a verzoekt de DEC de controle en de shamgroep op te splitsen en het ongerief van de controlegroep aan te passen. De DEC schat het ongerief voor de Forced swim test in op code 03.

Reply: It has been changed accordingly. Please see Point 10a.

1

Vice-Voorzitter DEC-UM