Inhibition of shivering increases core temperature afterdrop and attenuates rewarming in hypothermic humans

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ward. Inhibition of shivering increases core temperature
afterdrop and attenuates rewarming in hypothermic hu-
severe hypothermia, shivering is absent. To simulate severe
hypothermia, shivering in eight mildly hypothermic subjects
was inhibited with meperidine (1.5 mg/kg). Subjects were
cooled twice (meperidine and control trials) in 8°C water to a
core temperature of 35.9 ± 0.5 (SD) °C, dried, and then placed
in sleeping bags. Meperidine caused a 3.2-fold increase in
core temperature afterdrop (1.1 ± 0.6 vs. 0.4 ± 0.2°C), a 4.3-fold
increase in afterdrop duration (89.4 ± 31.4 vs. 20.9 ± 5.7
min), and a 37% decrease in rewarming rate (1.2 ± 0.5 vs.
1.9 ± 0.9°C/h). Meperidine inhibited overt shivering. Oxygen
consumption, minute ventilation, and heart rate decreased
after meperidine injection but subsequently returned toward
preinjection values after 45 min postimmersion. This was
likely due to the increased thermoregulatory drive with
the greater afterdrop and the short half-life of meperidine.
These results demonstrate the effectiveness of shivering heat
production in attenuating the postcooling afterdrop of core
temperature and potentiating core rewarming. The meper-
didine protocol may be valuable for comparing the efficacy of
various hypothermia rewarming methods in the absence of
shivering.

first aid; rate of rewarming; shivering thermogenesis; hypo-
thermia treatment

IT IS GENERALLY AGREED that treatment of the hypo-
thermic victim should minimize the postexposure afterdrop
in core temperature (Tco) and promote a steady continuous
rate of rewarming to a level at which thermal, cardiorespiratory, and metabolic homeostasis can be maintained. The appropriate method of treatment may depend on the level of hypothermia. In mild-to-
moderate hypothermia, vigorous shivering produces considerable endogenous heat, which often masks potential benefits of various exogenous rewarming techniques (5, 13, 15, 16). One notable sign of severe hypothermia is the termination of shivering (12). The consequent decrease in endogenous heat production would likely result in a greater postcooling fall in Tco (afterdrop) and minimize any potential for spontaneous core rewarming. Such a condition would be unfavorable because the terminal event in accidental hypothermia is usually cold-induced ventricular fibrillation or cardiac arrest (2). Therefore, the magnitude of the effect of shivering suppression would be a valuable factor when

consideration is given to treatment strategies for severe hypothermia.

In-depth study of severe hypothermia is difficult because experimental study of humans is confined to mild hypothermia (Tco > 33–35°C), whereas clinical reports are generally retrospective and involve highly variable circumstances. To evaluate the possible importance of shivering suppression, we have developed a human protocol that inhibits shivering, decreases metabolism, and produces cold body tissue, with appropriate periphery-to-core temperature gradients, within clinically safe Tco limits. The narcotic drug meperidine is commonly used to inhibit postoperative shivering (22). Because it has immediate onset when given intravenously and has a short duration of action (2–4 h) (20), this drug is attractive for experimental use to effectively abolish shivering during mild hypothermia.

To evaluate the possible importance of shivering suppression associated with severe hypothermia, we induced immersion hypothermia in human volunteers and compared physiological responses during two spontaneous rewarming protocols: 1) with shivering intact and 2) with shivering inhibited by meperidine. We hypothesized that the inhibition of shivering heat production would result in a greater postimmersion afterdrop in Tco with little or no subsequent increase in Tco.

METHODS

Subjects. With approval from our Faculty Human Ethics Committee, eight healthy subjects (2 women, 6 men) were studied after giving informed consent. The subjects were without allergy history or adverse reactions to or chronic use of narcotics. The eight subjects were 29.5 ± 5.7 (SD) yr old, had a mass of 78.9 ± 9.0 kg, were 178.1 ± 5.9 cm tall, had a sum of four skinfolds (biceps, triceps, suprailiac, and subscapularis) of 43.9 ± 12.0 mm, and had 16.9 ± 3.4% body fat (8). Subjects were studied on two occasions at least 48 h apart. They were instructed to abstain from alcohol and medications for a period of 24 h before each study. During cold-water immersion they received injections of either saline (control) or meperidine. They then exited the water and lay in an insulated sleeping bag for potential rewarming by means of endogenous heat production only.

Instrumentation. On each study day, subjects dressed in a swimsuit and were prepared in a room at an ambient temperature of ~22°C. Esophageal temperature (Tes) was measured by an esophageal thermocouple positioned at the level of the heart because this site provides the best noninvasive representation of core blood temperature (6, 19). Single-
channel electrocardiogram and heart rate were monitored continuously, and an intravenous line was introduced into a right arm or hand vein for drug and/or saline administration.

Thermal flux transducers (Concept Engineering, Old Saybrook, CT) were used to measure cutaneous heat flux and skin temperature (Tsk) at the following five sites: forehead, chest lateral of midline, abdomen lateral of midline, upper forearm, and midthigh. Flux was defined as positive when heat traversed skin toward the environment (14). Body surface area (BSA) was calculated [BSA (m²) = weight (kg) × height (m) × 0.025, cm³ × 0.007184], and the following regional percentages were assigned based on those of Layton et al. (21): head, 7%; chest, 19%; abdomen, 19%; arms, 20%; and legs, 35%. Flux values from each transducer (W/m²) were then converted into watts per region [flux at region (W) = transducer flux (W/m²) × BSA (m²) × regional percent × 0.01].

Oxygen consumption (VO₂) was determined by an open-circuit method from measurements of expired minute ventilation (VE) and inspired and mixed expired gas concentrations sampled from a 1-liter fluted mixing box. VE was monitored by a pneumotachometer (model 47304A flow transducer, Hewlett-Packard) placed in the expiratory circuit proximal to the mixing box. Mixed expired oxygen was sampled from the mixing box at 500 ml/min and analyzed by a Beckman OM-11 O₂ sensor (Beckman, Anaheim, CA) for O₂ fraction.

For comparative purposes, the immersion time and removal time (Tes) on exit from cold water and its nadir, length of the afterdrop period (time between exit from cold water until Tes returned to original exit Tes), and the rate of rewarming (calculated by linear regression for Tes data during the linear increase after the Tes nadir). VO₂ was converted to heat production by assuming a constant mixed respiratory exchange ratio of 0.83 and setting 1 l O₂/min equivalent to 340.4 W (9). Heat production values greater than baseline were attributed to shivering. Total cutaneous heat flux and mean Tsk were calculated. Net heat gain was then calculated by subtracting total cutaneous heat flux (positive values indicate heat loss to the environment) from metabolic heat production. Respiratory heat loss was considered minimal and therefore not included in these calculations. For each time interval, the rate of net heat gain was converted from watts to kilocalories per minute (1 W = 0.014 kcal/min). The cumulative change in body heat content was then calculated. Data for the two trials were compared by using paired t-tests. Results are reported as means ± SD. P < 0.05 identified statistically significant differences.

RESULTS

Subjects were closely monitored for adverse effects during the serial meperidine injections. On completion of the final injection, each subject reported relief from cold discomfort, and visible shivering was abolished. Although the subjects were conscious under these conditions, their mental responses were obtunded. Tco responses. During immersion, Tco decreased at a similar rate for both conditions (Fig. 1). Tco was significantly lower with meperidine from 10 min postimmersion to the end of the rewarming period (P < 0.01). The afterdrop with meperidine (1.1 ± 0.6°C) was three times greater than during control (0.4 ± 0.2°C; P < 0.005). Similarly, the afterdrop length was over four times during meperidine (89.4 ± 31.4 min) than during control (20.9 ± 5.7 min) trials (P < 0.0001). The rewarming rate during control (1.9 ± 0.9°C/h) was significantly higher than with meperidine (1.2 ± 0.5°C/h; P < 0.05).

Metabolic and cardiorespiratory responses. Before injections, shivering heat production increased throughout cooling (Fig. 1). In the control trials, VO₂ continued to increase, with maximum values coinciding with the nadir in Tco. Meperidine injection caused a rapid decrease in shivering, with VO₂ falling continually until 15 min postimmersion. VO₂ then rose gradually over the next 30 min, indicating diminished inhibition by meperidine of shivering heat production. This partial recovery of shivering was associated with termination of the relatively large afterdrop and subsequent slow rewarming rate.

VE paralleled the VO₂ results for both treatments, rising steadily from 11.1 ± 2.3 l/min during baseline to 18.9 ± 6.4 l/min just before injections. In the control trials, VE continued to increase to a maximum value of 26.4 ± 6.4 l/min 15 min postimmersion and subse-
quenty decreased to baseline values over the next 45 min. $V\dot{E}$ for meperidine trials was significantly lower than for control for the final 5 min of immersion and throughout the postimmersion period ($P < 0.005$). After meperidine injections, $V\dot{E}$ steadily decreased to below baseline levels by 15 min postimmersion. $V\dot{E}$ then rose to $13.1 \pm 2.0$ l/min 45 min postimmersion and subsequently decreased toward baseline.

Heart rate was similar in the two conditions during baseline and cooling periods before the start of injections, with rates remaining near baseline values (Fig. 2). During control, heart rate then rose slightly until 10 min postimmersion followed by a decrease to subbaseline values. In the meperidine trial, heart rate decreased after meperidine injection until 10 min postimmersion and remained below baseline values for the remainder of the postimmersion period. During the meperidine trials an abrupt rise of short duration immediately postimmersion coincided with the transfer period and may reflect cardiac excitation above the meperidine-inhibited level due to voluntary motor activity and/or postural changes.

Heat transfer. Cutaneous heat flux increased similarly in control and meperidine trials, from $103 \pm 15$ W during baseline to $465 \pm 129$ W early in immersion with a subsequent decrease to $382 \pm 91$ W by the end of immersion. Postimmersion heat flux stabilized at a higher value during control trials ($61 \pm 20$ W) than during meperidine trials ($43 \pm 12$ W) ($P < 0.05$). Net heat gain was similar in both conditions until injections (Fig. 3). Postimmersion net heat gain was consistently greater in the control trials by $87 - 158$ W with the differences being significant for the first 15 min ($P < 0.05$). During cooling the cumulative change in body heat content was similar in both conditions (Fig. 3). Postcooling body heat content was restored at a greater rate during control trials.

In both conditions, mean $Tsk$ decreased from baseline values of $32.6 \pm 0.6$ to $21.7 \pm 1.8^\circ$C throughout the immersion period. During postimmersion in the control trials, $Tsk$ increased continually to a value of $30.5 \pm 1.3^\circ$C after 30 min. In the meperidine trials, mean $Tsk$ increased at a slower rate, to only $29.0 \pm 1.6^\circ$C after 30 min postimmersion and finally reaching $31.8 \pm 1.3^\circ$C after 80 min. Mean $Tsk$ was significantly greater in control vs. meperidine trials from 15 min postimmersion until the end of the trials ($P < 0.02$).

**DISCUSSION**

Meperidine effectively blocked shivering heat production for sufficient time to clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of shivering in minimizing the magnitude of postcold exposure afterdrop of $Tco$. Inhibition of shivering in the meperidine trials resulted in a threefold increase in $Tco$ afterdrop and more than a fourfold
increase in length of the afterdrop period. Although $T_{co}$ did increase late in the meperidine trials, the rewarming occurred at a very low rate and did not commence until ~30 min after the slight disinhibition of shivering occurred.

Afterdrop values for the control condition (0.4°C) were within the range previously reported for shivering subjects (0.0–0.6°C) (3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 19). In the meperidine condition the afterdrop (1.1°C) was greater than previously reported in subjects who were not actively warmed (3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 19). Collis et al. (5) cooled nine subjects in 7.5°C water to $T_{co}$ of 35°C and reported that three of the subjects did not shiver overtly during rewarming. The increase in tympanic temperature afterdrop in their spontaneously nonshivering subjects (0.80°C), compared with their shivering subjects (0.55°C), was qualitatively similar to our present results, although their nonshivering-to-shivering afterdrop ratio (1.5) was less than we report (3.2).

The rate of rewarming for the control shivering-intact condition (1.9°C/h) was within the range of rewarming rates previously reported for shivering subjects (0.6–4.9°C/h) (3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 19, 23, 26). The rate during nonshivering meperidine trials (1.2°C/h) was near the minimum values previously reported for human subjects (23, 26). Although Collis et al. (5) studied three apparently nonshivering subjects, they did not measure $V_{O_2}$ or report individual rewarming rates; therefore, a comparison of our nonshivering data with other nonshivering subjects is not possible.

The magnitude of $T_{co}$ afterdrop depends on the following factors: conductive heat loss along tissue thermal gradients (18, 27), convective heat loss through changes in peripheral blood flow (4, 10), and local metabolic heat production in the periphery. First, it is unlikely that there was any intercondition difference in temperature gradients within the body because the cooling period was similar in both conditions. Regarding the second mechanism, distal tissue perfusion would have to increase in the meperidine trial to facilitate an increased afterdrop. The lower average $T_{sk}$ and total heat flux during meperidine trials are consistent with an actual decrease in cutaneous blood flow. Also, peripheral muscular flow would be expected to decrease along with shivering in the meperidine trials. A decrease in both cutaneous and muscle blood flow would actually attenuate the afterdrop in the meperidine trials. It, therefore, appears that the increased afterdrop with meperidine is mainly due to decreased metabolic heat production. Major loss of shivering heat production significantly impairs buffering of heat loss from the core that occurs when shivering heat attenuates the thermal gradients for convective and conductive heat loss to colder peripheral tissues.

In several ways our results during shivering inhibition approximate the conditions of severe hypothermia. Throughout the rewarming period, meperidine reduced metabolism, ventilation, and heart rate. These responses are similar to those seen in severely hypothermic laboratory animals (28) and human patients (2). Although the tissue temperature gradients in the present study would not be as great as in a severely hypothermic patient, they were enough to evoke a greater afterdrop (1.1°C) than previously reported in spontaneously warming mildly hypothermic humans.

In the severely hypothermic condition (i.e., $T_{co} < 30°C$), shivering would be completely suppressed (2), basal heat production would be only ~60% of normal (based on the $Q_{10}$ principle), and there would be greater net heat loss than in the present study (27). These factors could potentiate a large afterdrop of a magnitude similar to those previously reported in nonshivering conditions. Cooled anesthetized dogs have been shown to have an afterdrop of up to 3°C (28), and severely hypothermic prisoners of war ($T_{co} < 30°C$) had afterdrop values of 3–5°C (1). Such a decrease may be imminently life threatening if the temperature of the heart drops below thresholds for cardiac dysfunction (~28°C) or even to levels where spontaneous arrest may occur (~25°C) (2).
Although it would be preferable to experimentally study actual severely hypothermic subjects, ethical considerations contraindicate such a practice. Although the magnitude of cold stress and the responses to cooling are likely less in the present protocol than in an actual severe hypothermic condition, the metabolic and thermal responses are qualitatively similar. Therefore this shivering-inhibition protocol may be useful to compare the efficacy of various rewarming methods without the competing effect of shivering heat production (17). The slight disinhibition of shivering later in the meperidine trial was likely a result of enhanced central thermal drive during the exaggerated afterdrop and/or the diminished effect of meperidine as it was metabolized (i.e., the half-life of meperidine is 3 h) (20). The protocol could be improved by providing supplemental doses of meperidine during the rewarming period, inducing less hypothermia to decrease the central stimulus for shivering, or using other pharmacological agents such as clonidine (7, 25) or nitrous oxide (24) either alone or in combination with meperidine.

In summary, the present protocol is the first to demonstrate that inhibition of shivering potentiates postcooling afterdrop and attenuates rewarming. This protocol provides an opportunity to compare strategies for treatment of nonshivering hypothermia. These studies could provide valuable information regarding treatment of life-threatening severe hypothermia at the rescue site to present the hypothermic victim in the best possible condition for subsequent hospital treatment.

REFERENCES


