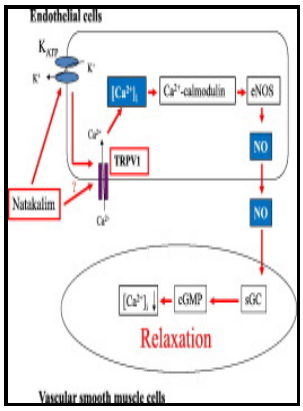
# Study of adenosine triphosphate-sensitive potassium channels in rat hearts

## De MontfortUniversity - Effect of adenosine triphosphate

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-study of adenosine triphosphate-sensitive potassium channels in rat hearts
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**Inhibition of vascular adenosine triphosphate**

Coronary arterial P O 2was increased during halothane, although this effect was statistically significant only in the presence of glibenclamide. This approach avoided the systemic hemodynamic effects of the drugs, which simplified interpretation of the findings. This blockade was reversible, and the channel activities were restored by washing out glibenclamide.

**Ischemic preconditioning with opening of mitochondrial adenosine triphosphate**

THORNTON, in , 2005 K ATP Channel Hyperinsulinism K ATP channel HI is the most common form of HI.

**Ischemic preconditioning with opening of mitochondrial adenosine triphosphate**

In addition, it has been reported that K ATPchannels play an important role in ischemic preconditioning : A brief period of ischemia can make the heart more resistant to subsequent, more severe episodes of ischemia. Furthermore, it has been shown that various drugs, such as cromakalim, may modulate the opening of the K ATPchannels. Statistical Analysis Student's t test for paired samples was used to assess effects of the volatile anesthetics, cromakalim, sodium nitroprusside, acetylcholine, adenosine, and glibenclamide relative to the predrug control value.

**Activation of the adenosine triphosphate sensitive mitochondrial potassium channel is involved in the cardioprotective effect of isoflurane**

Finally, we also found that systolic lengthening persisted when CBF was increased maximally with adenosine during intracoronary enflurane administration. Coronary Effects of Volatile Anesthetics The increases in CBF caused by the volatile anesthetics were accompanied by decreases in SS and MVO 2 reflecting a direct negative inotropic effect , and thus the values for O 2extraction decreased markedly. However, some studies used experimental approaches that minimized these complicating factors.

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