

Cerebral blood flow response to flavanol-rich cocoa in healthy elderly humans

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Background and Purpose: Cerebral ischemia is a common, morbid condition accompanied by cognitive decline. Recent reports on the vascular health benefits of flavanol-containing foods signify a promising approach to the treatment of cerebral ischemia. Our study was designed to investigate the effects of flavanol-rich cocoa (FRC) consumption on cerebral blood flow in older healthy volunteers.

Methods: We used transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasound to measure mean blood flow velocity (MFV) in the middle cerebral artery (MCA) in thirty-four healthy elderly volunteers (72 ± 6 years) in response to the regular intake of FRC or flavanol-poor cocoa (FPC).

Results: In response to two weeks of FRC intake, MFV increased by $8\% \pm 4\%$ at one week ($p = 0.01$) and $10\% \pm 4\%$ ($p = 0.04$) at two weeks. In response to one week of cocoa, significantly more subjects in the FRC as compared with the FPC group had an increase in their MFV ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: In summary, we show that dietary intake of FRC is associated with a significant increase in cerebral blood flow velocity in the MCA as measured by TCD. Our data suggest a promising role for regular cocoa flavanol's consumption in the treatment of cerebrovascular ischemic syndromes, including dementias and stroke.

Keywords: cerebral blood flow, flavanol, cocoa, transcranial Doppler ultrasound

Introduction

Endothelial function is an important determinant of cardiovascular performance (Stefanadis et al 2000; London et al 2001; Perticone et al 2001). Endothelium-derived factors, most notably nitric oxide (NO), play a major role in the control of vascular biology, not only in the peripheral but also in the cerebral circulation. NO deficiency has been associated with the development of atherosclerosis and increased cardiovascular risk (for reviews: Busse and Fleming 1996; Gewaltig and Kojda 2002), and also with delayed vasospasm in subarachnoid hemorrhage (Pluta 2006) and cerebral hypoperfusion in ischemic syndromes (Zhang and Iadecola 1994; Iadecola et al 1997; Kielstein and Zoccali 2005). Since the discovery of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) in the brain and cerebral arteries (Iadecola 1993; Iadecola et al 1993), evidence is mounting to secure NO as a critical regulator of brain perfusion.

A number of epidemiological studies have shown that regular consumption of foods and beverages rich in flavanols is associated with a decreased risk of cardio- and cerebrovascular mortality (Knekt et al 1996; Commenges 2000; Galli 2002; Youdim 2002). In the context of human nutrition, flavanols occur in noteworthy amounts in specific foods and beverages, including some teas and red wines (Renaud and de Lorgeril 1992) and, especially, cocoa (Hammerstone et al 2000). Replenishing endothelium-derived NO reserves may be involved in the vasoprotective effects of flavanols. In vitro data show that cocoa protects the vascular endothelium by improving NO availability (Karim et al 2000; Heiss et al 2003). Our group has

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recently shown that dietary intake of flavanol-rich cocoa (FRC) was associated with peripheral vasodilation in healthy human subjects via activation of the NO system, providing a plausible mechanism for the vasoprotective effects of flavanol-rich foods (Fisher et al 2003). The work of others supports this concept (Heiss et al 2003). Moreover, we have also shown that FRC enhanced several measures of endothelial function to a greater degree among older healthy subjects, who have impaired endothelial function as compared to the younger healthy subjects (Fisher and Hollenberg 2006). Data from a recent pilot study using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) showed an increase in the blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signal intensity in response to a cognitive task following the regular consumption of moderate doses (5 days of 150 mg) of cocoa flavanols in 16 healthy young subjects (Francis et al 2006). However, to this date, there have not been any direct studies on the effects of FRC on cerebral blood flow in humans.

Our study was designed to investigate the acute and short-term effects of FRC consumption on cerebral blood flow in older healthy volunteers. We used transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasound to: (1) assess cerebral blood flow responses following one week of dietary intervention with either FRC or a flavanol-poor cocoa (FPC) control; and to (2) characterize the acute and short-term cerebral blood flow response following 2 weeks of dietary FRC intake.

Methods

Subjects

Thirty-four healthy people aged 59–83 years (mean 72 ± 5.7 years) volunteered to participate in this study. Thirteen of the 34 subjects participated in a 2 week study exploring the acute and steady state cerebral blood flow responses to dietary consumption of FRC. Twenty-one of the 34 subjects participated in a randomized, double-masked, placebo-controlled, parallel-arm study of the cerebral blood flow response to one week of daily FRC versus flavanol-poor cocoa (FPC) intake. Subjects were recruited from the Harvard Cooperative Program on Aging subject registry. All subjects were carefully screened with a medical history, physical examination, and electrocardiogram to exclude any acute or chronic medical conditions. Subjects were nonsmokers with normal blood pressure and without diabetes; they refrained from alcohol, caffeine and all chocolate intake for at least 12 hours. See Table 1. The study was approved by the Partners Health-care institutional review board, and followed institutional guidelines.

Table 1 Baseline subject characteristics

	Time course of MFV response	Flavanol-rich vs flavanol-poor cocoa
N	13	21
M:F ratio	5:8	1.1:1
Age, y	72.5 (4)	72.2 (6)
Mean arterial pressure	83.9 (13)	74.3 (24)
MCA baseline MFV, cm/s	47.0 (19)	54.2 (10)

Notes: All values are mean (SD).

Abbreviations: MCA, middle cerebral artery; MFV, mean blood flow velocity.

Experimental protocol

Instrumentation

Subjects reported to the General Clinical Research Center at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in the post-absorptive state, ≥ 2 hours after their last meal. Subjects were instrumented for heart rate (HR electrocardiogram) and beat-to-beat arterial pressure monitoring (ABP, Finapres, Ohmeda Monitoring Systems, Englewood, CO) as previously described (Sorond et al 2005). End-tidal CO_2 was measured from nasal prongs, using a Vacumed CO_2 Analyzer (Ventura, CA).

TCD ultrasonography (MultiDop X4, DWL-Transcranial Doppler Systems Inc., Sterling, VA) was used to measure changes in middle cerebral artery (MCA) blood flow velocity (MFV) at rest and in response to changes in end-tidal CO_2 (cerebral vasoreactivity, VR) before and after cocoa consumption. The same technician performed all the studies and the depths of insonation were recorded so they could be duplicated in the follow-up study. The MCA signal was identified according to the criteria of Aaslid and colleagues (1982) and recorded at a depth of 50 to 60 mm. A Mueller-Moll probe fixation device was used to stabilize the Doppler probe for the duration of the study. The envelope of the velocity waveform, derived from a fast-Fourier analysis of the Doppler frequency signal, was digitized at 500 Hz, displayed simultaneously with the ABP, ECG, and end-tidal CO_2 signals, and stored for later off-line analysis.

Cerebral vasoreactivity (VR)

Changes in MCA MFV were measured during alterations in end-tidal CO_2 (Maeda et al 1994) to determine the effects of dietary intake of a FRC and FPC beverage on cerebral VR to CO_2 . In this technique cerebral MFVs in the MCA were measured continuously while subjects inspired a gas mixture of 5% CO_2 , 21% O_2 , and balance nitrogen for 2 minutes and then mildly hyperventilated to an end-tidal CO_2 of approximately 25 mmHg for 2 minutes. To determine cerebrovascular reactivity using this technique, percent

change in MCA blood flow velocities was plotted against end tidal CO₂ in response to room air, breathing 5% CO₂ and mild hyperventilation. Cerebral VR was measured as the slope of this relationship and expressed as percent change in cerebral blood flow per mmHg change in end-tidal CO₂. In addition, in order to reflect changes in ABP, we have also calculated VR as the slope of the relationship between cerebrovascular conductance (CVC = MFV/ABP) and end-tidal CO₂. This is referred to as VR_{cvc}.

Time course of cerebral blood flow response

Thirteen of the subjects (8 female and 5 male, 72.5 ± 4 years) were enrolled in the time course study to investigate the effect of acute and short-term intake of FRC on cerebral blood flow velocity in the MCA. The FRC (Cocoapro™, Mars, Incorporated) beverage used in this study was a dairy-based cocoa drink formulated to deliver 900 mg of cocoa flavanols daily, in divided doses. The drink packet was a dry blend that was reconstituted with water just prior to consumption. The compositional details of this drink (and the FPC drink) can be found in Table 2. On the first day of the study, MCA MFV measurements were taken prior to the consumption of the beverage and the again at 2, 4, 6 and 8 hours after ingestion of one serving of FRC (450 mg flavanols). Baseline study was done before breakfast (fasting) and before the first dose of the beverage. Lunch was served between readings at 4 and 6 hours. After this baseline study, volunteers were provided with the appropriate number of drink packets and asked to consume 2 packets

(900 mg flavanols daily) of the beverage daily for two weeks. Participants returned at 7 and 14 days for repeat MCA MFV studies at baseline and at 2, 4, 6, and 8 hours after one serving (450 mg cocoa flavanols) of FRC.

Flavanol-rich versus flavanol-poor cocoa

Twenty-one subjects (10 females and 11 males, 72.2 ± 6 years) were randomized in accordance with a double-masked, parallel-arm placebo-controlled study, designed to compare the effect of one week of dietary intake of FRC versus FPC on MCA blood flow velocity. The FRC and FPC drinks were formulated so that they were matched for calories, macronutrients, micronutrients, and alkaloids and were indistinguishable by taste and overall appearance (see Table 2). To ensure that the identity of the drinks remained unknown to the investigators and study participants, the drink packets were provided in individually wrapped and coded packets.

After assessing the resting cerebral blood flow velocity and cerebral vasoreactivity in the MCA territory, each subject was randomized to a group and asked to consume 2 packets of either the FRC (900 mg flavanols per day) or FPC (36 mg flavanols per day) for one week. Study participants returned for a follow-up visit at the same time of the day as the baseline study to minimize the effect of diurnal variations in CBF.

TCD data processing

All data were displayed and digitized in real time at 500 Hz with commercially available data acquisition software (Windaq, Dataq Instruments). MFV and BP waveforms were re-sampled at 1 Hz using a MATLAB program. Beat-to-beat R-R interval, ABP (expressed as mean arterial pressure) and MFV (expressed as mean flow velocity) were determined from the R wave of the ECG and the maximum and minimum of the arterial pressure or MFV waveforms.

Beat-to-beat values for ABP and BP were averaged across each trial for each individual. Cerebrovascular resistance (CVR) was calculated as the ratio of ABP to MFV.

Statistical analysis

Absolute values in MCA, MFV, and CVR, as well as ABP were compared using repeated measures ANOVA. For the FRC versus FPC comparison, changes in MCA, VR, MFV, CVR, and ABP were compared between FRC and FPC using a Student's t-test. Chi-squared analysis was used to compare FRC versus FPC responders. Significance was set at $p < 0.05$. Data are expressed as mean ± SE.

Table 2 Nutritional content of the study beverages

	Flavanol-rich cocoa (FRC)	Flavanol-poor cocoa (FPC)
Cocoa flavanols, mg	451.1	18.2
Calories	118.1	117.2
Total fat, g	1.4	1.5
Cholesterol, mg	4.4	4.9
Total carbohydrates, g	17.1	16.5
Dietary fiber, g	3.0	3.9
Sugars, g	9.4	9.2
Protein, g	9.4	9.4
Caffeine, mg	18.3	21.2
Theobromine, mg	336.5	327.4
Sodium, mg	105.1	155.0
Potassium, mg	530.1	644.8
Calcium, mg	243.7	241.2
Iron, mg	1.9	2.9
Phosphorous, mg	280.2	265.4
Magnesium, mg	85.9	78.4
Zinc, mg	1.6	1.6
Copper, mg	0.4	0.4
Manganese, mg	0.6	0.6

Results

Time course of cerebral blood flow response

Two weeks of FRC intake had a consistent and statistically significant ($n = 13$; $p = 0.04$) effect on peak cerebral blood flow responses. The peak and steady state cerebral blood flow response prior to and following one and two weeks of daily FRC consumption is summarized in Figure 1. At baseline, one serving of FRC drink (450 mg cocoa flavanols) resulted in an initial decrease in resting MCA MFV at 2 and 4 hours post consumption, which gradually returned to baseline at 6 and 8 hours. After one week of daily FRC consumption, a single serving of the FRC drink was again associated with an initial decrease in MFV at 2 and 4 hours, which subsequently increased to $2\% \pm 2\%$ ($p = 0.14$) at 6 hours and $8\% \pm 4\%$ ($p = 0.01$) at 8 hours after ingestion. After two weeks of FRC ingestion, the cerebral blood flow response continued to increase, with a smaller initial decrease at 2 and 4 hours, followed by a small increase at 6 hours and a significant increase at 8 hours ($10\% \pm 4\%$, $p = 0.04$) post FRC. Overall, MAP and CVR did not change significantly in response to two weeks of FRC intake.

Flavanol-rich versus flavanol-poor cocoa

Cerebrovascular hemodynamic responses following either one week of FRC or FPC consumption are summarized in Table 3. One week of either FRC or FPC ingestion did not have a significant effect on blood pressure, CVR, or cerebral vasoreactivity.

Despite variable individual blood flow response, 6/11 subjects had at least a 10% increase in MFV following the consumption of the FRC drink. In sharp contrast, only 1 in 10 volunteers consuming the FPC drink demonstrated a 10% or greater change in MFV ($p < 0.05$ by chi-squared analysis). Although the FRC group had a larger percent increase in their MFV ($54\% \pm 30\%$ on FRC and $16\% \pm 2\%$ on FPC), because of larger variability in the responses, these group differences did not reach statistical significance.

Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first study to directly investigate the effect of both acute and short-term FRC consumption on cerebral blood flow. We show that two weeks of regular FRC intake, providing 900 mg of cocoa flavanols daily, resulted in a significant increase in peak cerebral blood flow response in the MCA. In most subjects, there was an initial decrease of cerebral blood flow during the first 2–4 hours after intake of a single serving of FRC. This response was attenuated over

time and is most likely related to the caffeine content of cocoa (Cameron et al 1990; Lunt et al 2004; Haase et al 2005). The mechanisms underlying flavanol-mediated increased cerebral blood flow responses are unknown. Given that the cerebral blood flow changes were not associated with significant changes in blood pressure, other regulatory mechanisms, such as metabolic factors may be involved. The enhanced cerebral blood flow response to FRC over two weeks is suggestive of an activated biochemical pathway where subsequent stimuli result in a potentiated response. Based on early *in vitro* data that showed NOS activation by flavanols (Karim et al 2000; Schroeter et al 2006) and our own work, which showed that FRC induced NO-dependent peripheral vasodilation in healthy humans (Fisher et al 2003), we propose that the cerebrovascular effects of FRC consumption are also NO-dependent. Studies using specific NOS inhibitors, such as N(G)-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME), will help to better define this pathway in the future.

Cocoa is known to be rich in theobromine, a methylxanthine, and to contain much lower amounts of its structurally close relative caffeine. Our flavanol-rich cocoa drink contained about 30 mg caffeine and about 600 mg theobromine; the FRC drink contained nearly the same levels of both these alkaloids per serving. Scant data are available regarding the biologic effects of theobromine, although generally it is considered a weaker stimulant and a milder diuretic than caffeine (Schroeder 1951; Dorfman and Jarvik 1970). The cerebral hemodynamic effects of theobromine have not been reported in humans. In rats caffeine resulted in greater reductions in CBF as compared with theobromine (Grome and Stefanovich 1986). On the other hand, the acute cerebrovascular effects of caffeine are better understood. Caffeine has consistently been shown to reduce cerebral blood flow significantly, averaging 23%–30% reduction with acute dosing (Cameron et al 1990; Field et al 2003; Liu et al 2004). It is likely, therefore, that any increase in cerebral blood flow measured acutely following FRC consumption must emerge upon a background of vasoconstriction induced by its methylxanthine ingredients. The early fall in CBF seen in the time course studies likely represents the effects of the methylxanthines, which are then overcome.

Interventions that improve cerebral blood flow may have therapeutic implications for dementia and stroke, and also for orthostatic hypotension. The promise of decreasing the decline in cognitive function seen with dementia syndromes through maintenance of cerebral blood flow is real. Data from a recent pilot study demonstrate that acute ingestion of

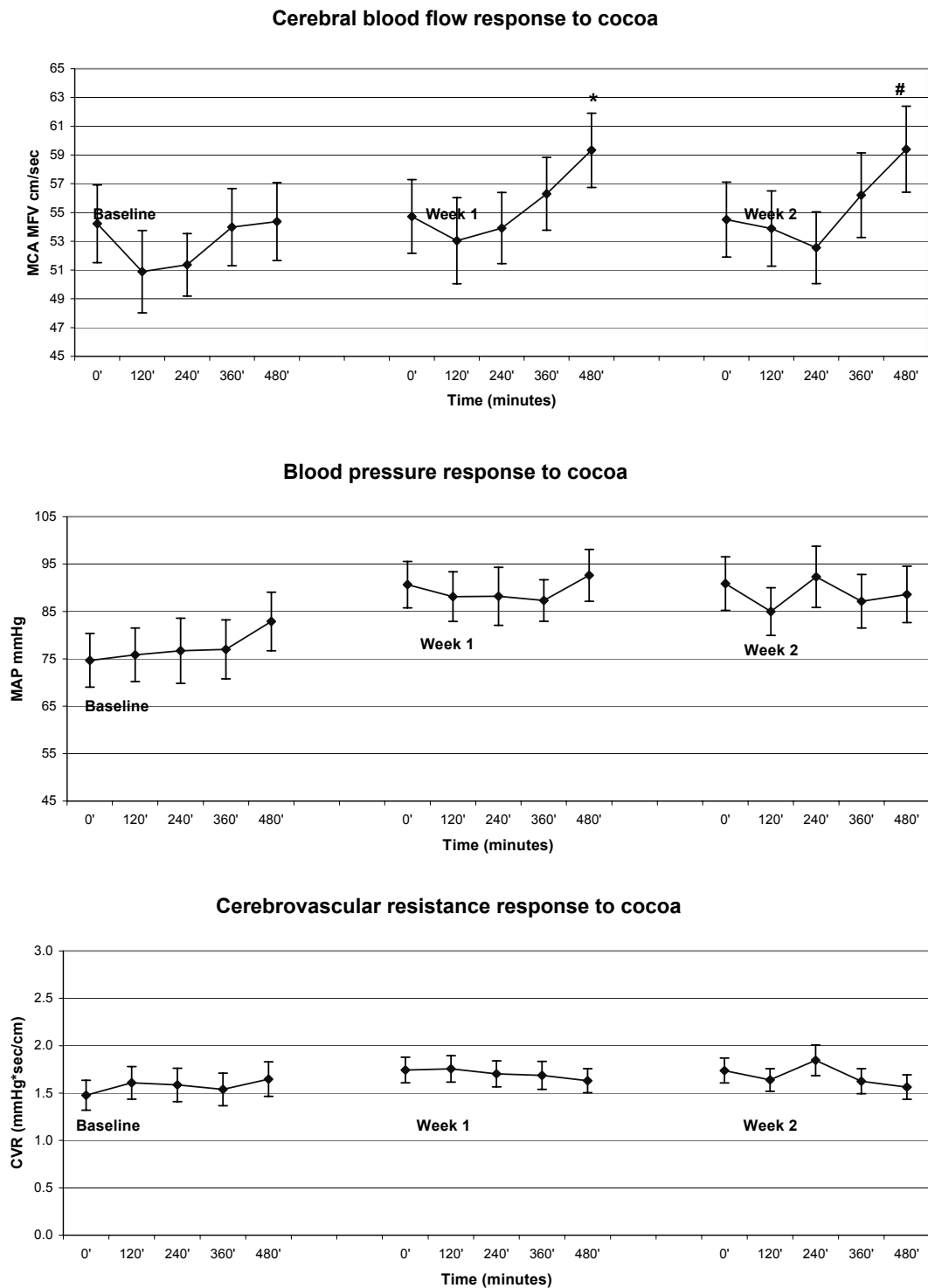


Figure 1 The cerebral blood flow (MCA MFV), blood pressure (MAP), and CVR response to FRC ingestions over 8 hours. Baseline denotes the response to the first dose. The same subjects were restudied at day 7 and 14 of the FRC-based dietary intervention. Note the sustained increase in the acute cerebral blood flow in response to FRC intake.

Notes: *and # denote points which show statistically significant changes from baseline.

Abbreviations: MCA, middle cerebral artery; MFV, mean blood flow velocity; MAP, mean arterial pressure; CVR, cerebrovascular resistance; FRC, flavanol-rich cocoa.

FRC could increase the cerebral blood flow to gray matter in young healthy volunteers (Francis et al 2006), supporting the promising role of cocoa flavanols for the treatment of dementias and strokes. There is compelling evidence from

animal studies to show that reduced cerebral blood flow plays an initiating role in triggering cognitive dysfunction (Farkas et al 2002) and that improving cerebral blood flow can improve cognitive behavior (Farkas et al 2002; Basso

Table 3 Cerebrovascular hemodynamics in response to one week of cocoa consumption

	Baseline					One week				
	MAP	MFV	CVR	VR	VR _{cvc}	MAP	MFV	CVR	VR	VR _{cvc}
FRC	88 (4)	45 (7)	2.6 (0.6)	1.3 (0.3)	0.062 (0.1)	83 (4)	53 (4)	1.7 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)	0.006 (0.0)
FPC	80 (4)	49 (5)	1.9 (0.3)	1.6 (0.4)	0.004 (0.0)	78 (4)	50 (5)	2.1 (0.5)	1.4 (0.2)	0.001 (0.0)

Notes: All values are mean (SE).

Abbreviations: MAP, mean arterial pressure; MCA, middle cerebral artery; MFV, mean blood flow velocity in the MCA; CVR, cerebrovascular resistance in the MCA (MAP/MFV); VR, cerebral vasoreactivity in the MCA (slope of MFV and CO₂); VR_{cvc}, cerebral vasoreactivity in the MCA (slope of CVC and CO₂); CVC, cerebrovascular conductance in the MCA (MFV/MAP); FRC, flavanol-rich cocoa; FPC, flavanol-poor cocoa.

et al 2005). There is a larger body of literature showing cerebral hypoperfusion is associated with impaired cognition (Ballard et al 1998; Puisieux et al 2001; Goldstein et al 2002; Ohtani et al 2003; Verghese et al 2003). We show here that the regular consumption of FRC significantly augments the peak cerebral blood flow response. The next step is to define the effects of this augmented peak blood flow response on ischemic syndromes as well as on cognitive performance, and to determine if it is necessary to achieve steady-state blood flow augmentation in order to improve cognitive and motor function.

Cerebral blood flow response to one week of daily FRC versus daily FPC intake demonstrated a favorable response to the FRC drink. Significantly more individuals responded to FRC by increasing their cerebral blood flow. However, a statistically significant difference was not achieved for the group steady state cerebral blood flow response. Knowing that FPC maintains 40% of the effect of the FRC on peripheral vascular responsiveness (Fisher et al 2003), and that our group MFV response of 16% to FPC was due to the individual response of one outlier, our results are consistent with our previous reports of the peripheral vascular response following flavanol-rich cocoa consumption.

Cognitive impairment due to cerebrovascular disease is a rapidly growing public health challenge. Recent epidemiological studies indicate that the total prevalence of vascular cognitive impairment (VCI), with or without dementia, could be as high as 3 million in the United States (Feldman et al 2003; Rockwood et al 2003), a number approaching that of Alzheimer's disease (AD). Despite the enormous health and financial costs associated with this cognitive syndrome (Fitzpatrick et al 2005; Sicras et al 2005), available treatments for VCI are limited to primary and secondary prevention of cerebrovascular disease. Recent reports on the vascular health benefits of flavanol-containing foods, added to our pilot data reported in this paper, signify a promising approach to the treatment of this cognitive syndrome.

In summary, our results reinforce and extend previously published pilot data in healthy young women (Francis et al 2006),

and suggest that FRC intake directly increases cerebral blood flow in healthy elderly subjects. With this information, we can proceed to determine the effect of FRC consumption on cerebral ischemic syndromes including stroke, vasospasm, and vascular cognitive impairment.

Study limitations

We did not have a control for our two-week study subset of subjects. The ideal control for FRC would be a cocoa drink with equal amounts of methylxanthines, macronutrients, electrolytes, and calories, and devoid of flavanols. The technological and financial burdens to creating such a control are high; although no such control is currently available, we have made significant progress in designing this product for future studies. The FPC that was used in our one-week study contained some flavanols; this may well explain the partial peripheral and cerebrovascular responses compared with FRC. Moreover, we did not impose significant dietary restrictions on our subjects beyond avoidance of cocoa and caffeine-containing products, so the baseline flavanol intake of our subjects may have been quite varied. Background flavanol intake may be a factor that contributes to the magnitude of an individual's response, and should be evaluated in future work.

In addition, there are a number of issues that can lead to enhanced variability in cerebral blood flow measurements using the TCD. The most important technical issue is the angle of insonation from one study to the other. In our time course study, by using a headband, which secured the TCD probe in one position through the course of the day, changes in angle of insonation between different measurements were prevented. However, in our study of FRC vs. FPC, the measurements were made two weeks apart. Although we recorded from the same depth and used the same technician for both studies, it is not possible to be sure that the angle was not slightly different. There is also the issue of time of day variations in cerebral blood flow velocity, which have an approximately 24 hour rhythm under constant conditions, suggesting regulation by a circadian oscillator.

It is also important to note that transcranial Doppler ultrasound cannot provide an absolute measurement of cerebral blood flow, and BFV is assumed to represent blood flow through the MCA because it is assumed that the diameter of the MCA remains constant during manoeuvres that change cerebral blood flow. Using the thigh-cuff test, Newell and colleagues (1994) have shown that the absolute flow in the carotid artery showed a relative change and time course similar to velocity in the MCA. More recently, Serrador and colleagues (2000) reported that during CO₂ manipulation or lower body negative pressure up to 40 mmHg suction there were no changes detected in the diameter of MCA. Studies using a variety of techniques (¹³³Xe, SPECT, MRI) have confirmed that relative changes in CBF velocity are representative of changes in CBF (Bishop et al 1986; Sorteberg et al 1989; Dahl et al 1992; Vorstrup et al 1992; Larsen et al 1994, 1995; Sugimori et al 1995; Ulrich et al 1995; Clark et al 1996). Despite the lack of evidence about changes in the MCA diameter, this possibility cannot be eliminated and has to be acknowledged.

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