

Abnormal Cisatracurium Pharmacodynamics and Pharmacokinetics among Patients with Severe Aortic Regurgitation during Anesthetic Induction

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Abstract

Purpose This study was designed to examine whether severe aortic regurgitation (AR) will affect the pharmacodynamics (PD) and pharmacokinetics (PK) of cisatracurium during anesthetic induction.

Method s A total of 32 patients were divided into two groups: the AR group (n=16) and the control group (n=16). Arterial blood samples were drawn before and at 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16 and 20 minutes after intravenous injection of 0.15mg/kg cisatracurium. TOF tests were applied to determine the onset time of maximal muscle relaxation. The concentration of cisatracurium in plasma was determined by high-performance liquid chromatography.

Results The time to maximal neuromuscular block was prolonged from 2.07(0.32) minutes to 4.03(0.56) minutes, which indicated that the PD responses to cisatracurium were significantly delayed in the AR group ($P<0.01$) compared to the control group. A conventional two-compartment PK model showed a higher plasma concentration of cisatracurium among the AR group with markedly reduced intercompartment transfer rate ($K_{12} = 0.19(0.02)$ and $K_{21} = 0.11(0.01)$ in the AR group vs. $K_{12} = 0.26(0.01)$ and $K_{21} = 0.19(0.01)$ in the control group, $P<0.01$) compared to the control group.

Conclusion Backward blood flow during diastole in severe AR impaired distribution of cisatracurium from the central compartment to the peripheral compartment, which accounted for the lagged PD responses. Findings from this study may provide useful guidance for safe administration of cisatracurium and reasonable prediction of PD responses during anaesthetic induction among patients with severe AR.

Background

Cisatracurium besilate (NIBEX, 51 W89) is a nondepolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent widely used in anaesthesia and ICU^[1,2]. About 77% of total clearance of cisatracurium undergoes Hofmann degradation, which is characterized by spontaneous temperature- and pH-dependent chemical degradation in plasma and tissues^[3]. Tetrahydropapaverine, the major metabolite of cisatracurium, has no neuromuscular blocking effect. In addition, histamine release reports are less seen in cistracurium than in other muscle relaxants^[4].

Aortic regurgitation (AR) is a term which is used interchangeably with aortic insufficiency. It is a disorder in which the aortic valve fails to close properly and results in backward blood flow into the left ventricle during diastole^[5]. Patients with AR present with symptoms characterized by pulmonary venous hypertension, orthopnea, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, pulmonary edema. Besides, jerky pulses and “water-hammer” are common due to wide pulse pressure^[6]. Diagnosis of AR should be made on clinical findings and echocardiography. According to the American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology, severe aortic regurgitation is diagnosed in patients with $\geq 0.3\text{cm}^2$ regurgitant orifice area or $\geq 50\%$ regurgitant fraction^[5,7]. The primary compensatory mechanisms involve recruitment of preload and LV hypertrophy, which in turn compromise LV diastolic function. At some point, the LV systolic function begins to aggravate and heart failure could develop due to the heart's failure to respond to

exertion. Prognosis depends on the severity of regurgitation^[6]. Surgery is proved to be the optimal treatment to protect left ventricle function and extend life expectancy for patients with severe AR^[8,9].

Compared with other muscle relaxants, cisatracurium is more favorable in anesthetic induction in patients with severe AR because of its low propensity to cause adverse cardiovascular effect^[10]. Previous studies proved that the drug effect of cisatracurium would be compromised by some types of heart diseases with abnormal hemodynamics^[11,12]. The abnormal hemodynamics of aortic regurgitation, which is characterized by regurgitation into the left ventricle during diastole, may cause pharmacological change of cisatracurium in severe AR patients. Thus it's necessary to determine the pharmacodynamics (PD) and pharmacokinetics (PK) of cisatracurium in severe AR patients and this study was aimed to provide evidence to decide whether the common administration method should be modified in consideration of clinical efficacy and safety for the severe AR population.

Methods

Subjects

This clinical trial (No. GDREC2015297H) was approved by the Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital Ethics Committee. The online registration number was ChiCTR1800019654. Patients were informed the objectives and risks of this trial before the operations. Written informed consents were obtained from all individual participants. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study. From December 2018 to April 2019, 32 patients were enrolled in this study and divided into 2 groups: the AR group (n=16) and the control group (n=16). Patients in the AR group suffered from severe AR according to the diagnostic criteria published by AHA and ACC^[5,7]. And they were going to undergo elective aortic valve replacement. Patients in the control group suffered from breast fibroadenoma or thyroid adenoma, and their heart structure and function were proved to be intact by clinical examination and echocardiography. And they were going to undergo elective excision of breast fibroadenoma or thyroid adenoma.

Inclusion criteria for both groups are as follows:

- age 20-60 years old;
- BMI 20-24 kg/m²;
- American Society of Anesthesiologists grade I or II.

Patients were excluded if they show any signs below:

- history of allergy to cisatracurium or other anesthetics in this trial's protocol;
- compromised renal, liver or neuromuscular function.

Preparation before anaesthesia

Demographic information was collected and routine laboratory tests were applied in each patient. Patients were prohibited from eating for 8 hours and drinking for 4 hours before elective surgeries. No preoperative anesthetic was administered before anesthesia.

Anesthetic Induction

Anesthetic induction was done intravenously in every patient through a peripheral catheter in the median cubital vein. 0.05mg/kg midazolam, 1.5-2.5mg/kg propofol and 5 µg/kg fentanyl were administered by bolus. After loss of eyelash reflex and unresponsiveness to oral instructions in the subject, a bolus of 0.15mg/kg cisatracurium was injected. 4-6mg/kg/h propofol and 0.05-0.1µg/kg/min remifentanyl were infused to maintain stable hemodynamics and sufficient anesthesia.

Neuromuscular monitoring

Pharmacodynamics was evaluated by degree of neuromuscular blockade, which was measured by TOF tests. The negative and positive electrodes of TOF-Watch SX (Organon, Ireland) were placed on the ulnar side of the left forearm after skin cleaning. Calibration is carried out by single stimuli at 1 Hz upon the adductor pollicis muscles for 3 minutes in a row before the administration of cisatracurium and the start of TOF stimulation at 2 Hz every 15 seconds. T_1 values were recorded until it equaled zero. The onset time was defined as the time from administration of cisatracurium to $T_1=0$. The formula of neuromuscular blockade percentage is as follow:

$$\textit{blockade percentage} = (\textit{baseline } T_1 \textit{ value} - \textit{observed } T_1 \textit{ value}) / \textit{baseline } T_1 \textit{ value}$$

Blood Sampling

Arterial blood samples (about 5ml in each) were collected before (time 0) and at 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 minutes after cisatracurium administration. Blood samples were transferred to heparin-primed centrifuge tubes and centrifuged at 9000 *g* for 3 minutes (4°C). Then the supernatant was mixed with 100µl H₂SO₄ immediately and stored at -80°C until analysis.

Acetonitrile (800µl) was used to deproteinize plasma samples (200µl). The mixture was vortexed for 3 minutes and centrifuged at 15,000 *g* for 15 minutes. The resulting supernatant was obtained and dried using Eppendorf Concentrator Plus (Hamburg, Germany). The residue was reconstituted in a solution of water/acetonitrile [50:50(v/v);200µl] before being centrifuged at 15,000 *g* for 15 minutes (4°C). An aliquot of supernatant (5µl) was injected into the UPLC-QTOF/MS system for quantification analysis.

Quantification of plasma cisatracurium by UPLC-QTOF/MS system

An UPLC-QTOF/MS system equipped with an Acquity UPLC device and a Xevo G2 QTOF mass spectrometer (Waters, Milford, MA) was used to quantify the concentration of cisatracurium. A BEH column (2.1x50mm, 1.7µm; Waters) was used to perform chromatographic separation. Formic acid (0.1%) in water (mobile phase A) and acetonitrile (mobile phase B) at a flow rate of 0.45ml/min were

used perform the gradient elution, which was 5% B at 0 to 1 minute, 5% to 85% B at 1 to 3 minutes, 85% B at 3 to 3.5 minutes, and 85% to 5% B at 3.5 to 4 minutes. Cisatracurium concentrations were quantified by full scan analysis and extracted ion chromatograms reported by MassLynx software(version 4.1; Waters).

Limit of Quantification and Precision

The limit of quantification was defined as the final compound concentration with a signal-to-noise ratio larger than 10. Precision equals standard deviation of measured concentration divided by mean of measured concentration. A 1/x² weighted linear least-squares regression method was used to determine the linearity of the standard curve.

PK analysis

A conventional two-compartment model was constructed by WinNonlin software(Pharmsight, Mountain View, CA, USA) to analyze the PK data for cisatracurium (Figure 1)^[13].

Statistical analysis

Categorical variables were represented as percentage and were tested by Pearson chi-squared analysis. Data of continuous variables were presented as mean±standard deviation (SD). The unpaired Student's t-test was performed to analyze the differences in PK and PD parameters between AR and control groups. The level of significance was set at $P<0.01$. IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 was used to conduct statistical calculation.

Results

Baseline data

Between the AR and control groups, there was no significant difference in demographic profile including age, gender, BMI and comorbid diseases (Table 1). In addition, no statistical difference was shown between the two groups in parameters derived from blood gas analysis (Table 2).

Abnormal cisatracurium PK in patients with severe AR

Plasma concentration vs. time curves for each patient were shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Mean plasma cisatracurium concentration was statistically higher ($P<0.01$) at early time points (1,2 and 4min after cisatracurium injection) in the severe AR group than in the control group(Figure 4).

The mean values for the PK parameters derived from the conventional two-compartment model for both groups were presented in Table 3. A significant decrease in the intercompartmental transfer rate K_{12} and K_{21} ($P<0.01$) was seen in the AR group compared with the control group. This finding is consistent with higher plasma concentrations of cisatracurium (at 1,2 and 4min) in the AR group than in the control

group. Therefore, it is reasonable to suggest that higher concentrations of cisatracurium was related to lagged distribution caused by severe AR.

Abnormal cisatracurium PD in patients with severe AR

Neuromuscular block percentage vs. time curves of both groups were displayed in Figures 5 and 6 respectively. The derived mean value curves of neuromuscular blockade percentage at each time point was presented in Figure 7. The onset time of cisatracurium was significantly delayed (4.03(0.56)min in the AR group vs. 2.07(0.32)min in the control group) in severe AR patients compared with control patients.

Discussion

This is the first study examining the PK and PD of cisatracurium in patients with severe AR.

The conventional two-compartment model was proved to precisely depict the PK profile of cisatracurium in previous studies^[11,12]. An elevation in plasma concentration of cisatracurium and slower transfer rate between the central and peripheral compartments were observed in the AR group. These PK characteristics are consistent with severe AR patients' delayed onset time. On the contrary, PK parameters evaluating drug elimination such as K_{10} , K_{20} and $T_{1/2\beta}$ were unaltered statistically in the AR group. This finding is consistent with the fact that cisatracurium metabolises mainly by pH- and temperature-dependent Hofmann reaction^[4, 14]. Abnormal hemodynamics in severe AR patients could contribute to markedly altered distribution of cisatracurium but could not affect its elimination condition. Thus it's reasonable to infer that the higher plasma concentration of cisatracurium resulted from impaired drug distribution instead of altered drug elimination^[15]. Slower distribution of cisatracurium caused by severe AR's abnormal hemodynamics underlies the lagged onset time to maximal neuromuscular blockade. This study provided guidance to evidence-based prediction of PD response in severe AR patients.

The cause for the impaired transfer rate between the central and peripheral compartments in severe AR patients was not clearly elucidated before. But according to the typical abnormal pathology and pathophysiology of severe aortic regurgitation, it is reasonable to infer that the abnormal diastolic regurgitation primarily leads to reduction of forward blood flow and slower distribution of cisatracurium. And this study showed that the reduction in forward blood flow could decelerate drug distribution significantly in severe AR patients.

The sampling schedule (0-20 minutes) seems be short and could raise the doubt that if it'll limit the scientific significance of this study. Collecting blood samples at eight time points during the 20-minute sampling schedule proved sufficient to elaborate on the PK profile of cisatracurium due to two reasons. Firstly, the marked difference in plasma concentration of cisatracurium between the two groups was observed in the early 4 minutes after administration of cisatracurium. Secondly, the onset time to

maximal neuromuscular blockade for both groups were both within the early 4 minutes though they were statistically different. Hence, it is assuring to say that the 20-minute sampling schedule is long enough to examine the PK and PD characteristics in this trial.

Out of clinical safety concern, anaesthesiologists should be aware of the changes in PK and PD properties resulting from diseases and pathophysiological conditions. In clinical practices, it's common for them to perform endotracheal intubation two minutes after the intravenous injection of 0.15 mg/kg cisatracurium with TOF monitoring[16]. Based on the findings in this study, two minutes are sufficient for patients with intact cardiac structure and function to obtain perfect neuromuscular blockade. However, severe AR patients require at least 4 minutes to obtain the same effect.

Conclusions

In conclusion, this study demonstrated that by PD and PK analysis severe AR impaired distribution of cisatracurium from the central to the peripheral compartment and caused lagged PD responses. Thus, these findings may provide useful guidance for safe administration of cisatracurium and reasonable prediction of PD responses during anesthetic induction among patients with severe aortic regurgitation.

Abbreviations

AR: Aortic Regurgitation

PK: Pharmacokinetics

PD: Pharmacodynamics

TOF: Train of Four

Declarations

-Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital Ethics Committee (clinical trial [No. GDREC2015297H]) and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The online registration number was ChiCTR1800019654. Patients were informed the objectives and risks of this trial before the operations. Written informed consents were obtained from all individual participants.

-Consent for publication

Not applicable.

-Availability of data and material

The datasets during and analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable requests.

-Competing interests

All authors declare no support from any organization involved in this study.

-Funding:

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-Authors' contributions

SW designed the study protocol.

XHuang, JW and YC performed anesthesia and collected blood samples.

LC, JS and LL determined the cisatracurium concentration.

LC, JS, LL, and XP analyzed data and performed statistics.

XH and YC wrote the manuscript.

SW reviewed the manuscript.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

XH, LC and YC made equal contributions to this study and should be considered co-first authors.

-Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

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Tables

TABLE 1		
Demographic profile		
parameter	Control (n=16)	AR (n=16)
Male/Female (n)	8/8	8/8
Age (years)	54.54(9.07)	52.88(10.03)
BMI (kg/m ²)	21.74(1.14)	21.64(1.22)
Comorbid diseases	no	no

TABLE 2		
Parameters derived from blood Gas Analysis		
parameter	Control (n=16)	AR (n=16)
Body Temperature (°C)	36.37(0.10)	36.35(0.15)
Blood pH	7.40(0.03)	7.39(0.03)
Hemoglobin (g/L)	137.88(4.86)	140.13(6.54)
Hematocrit (%)	40.17(2.44)	41.92(3.28)

Table 3

Pharmacokinetic parameters derived from the conventional two-compartment model after administration of cisatracurium		
Parameter	Control	AR
K_{10} (1/min)	0.06(0.01)	0.07(0.01)
K_{20} (1/min)	0.04(0.01)	0.04(0.01)
K_{12} (1/min)	0.26(0.02)	0.19(0.01)**
K_{21} (1/min)	0.19(0.01)	0.11(0.01)**
V_1 (ml/kg)	56.68(7.79)	52.34(5.67)
V_2 (ml/kg)	41.31(6.26)	38.90(5.48)
$T_{1/2\alpha}$ (min)	1.52(0.12)	2.56(0.16)**
$T_{1/2\beta}$ (min)	21.82(3.02)	23.76(3.34)
CL (ml/min/kg)	6.76(1.36)	7.06(1.51)
AUC (min* μ g/ml)	23.81(5.14)	28.79(6.25)**

The mean values of PK parameters for both groups were shown here. All data were presented as means(SD). Statistical differences between the two groups were indicated by asteriks (** $P < 0.01$). K_{10} , elimination rate constant for central compartment; K_{20} , elimination rate constant for peripheral compartment ; K_{12} , transfer rate constant from central compartment to peripheral compartment; K_{21} , transfer rate constant from peripheral compartment to central compartment; V_1 , volume of the central compartment; V_2 , volume of the peripheral compartment; $T_{1/2\alpha}$, distribution half-life; $T_{1/2\beta}$, elimination half-time; CL, clearance; AUC, area under the curve.

Figures

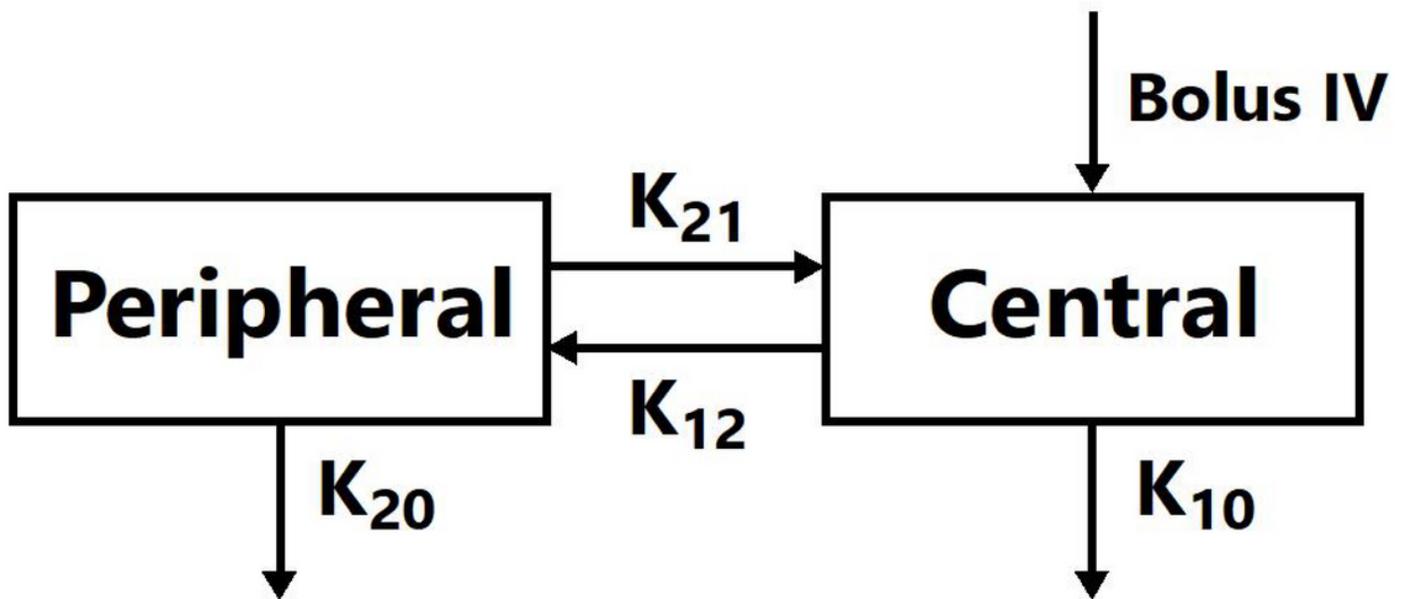


Figure 1

Schematic diagram of a conventional two-compartment model. IV, intravenous; K_{12} , transfer rate constant from central compartment to peripheral compartment; K_{21} , transfer rate constant from peripheral compartment to central compartment; K_{10} , elimination rate constant for central compartment; K_{20} , elimination rate constant for peripheral compartment

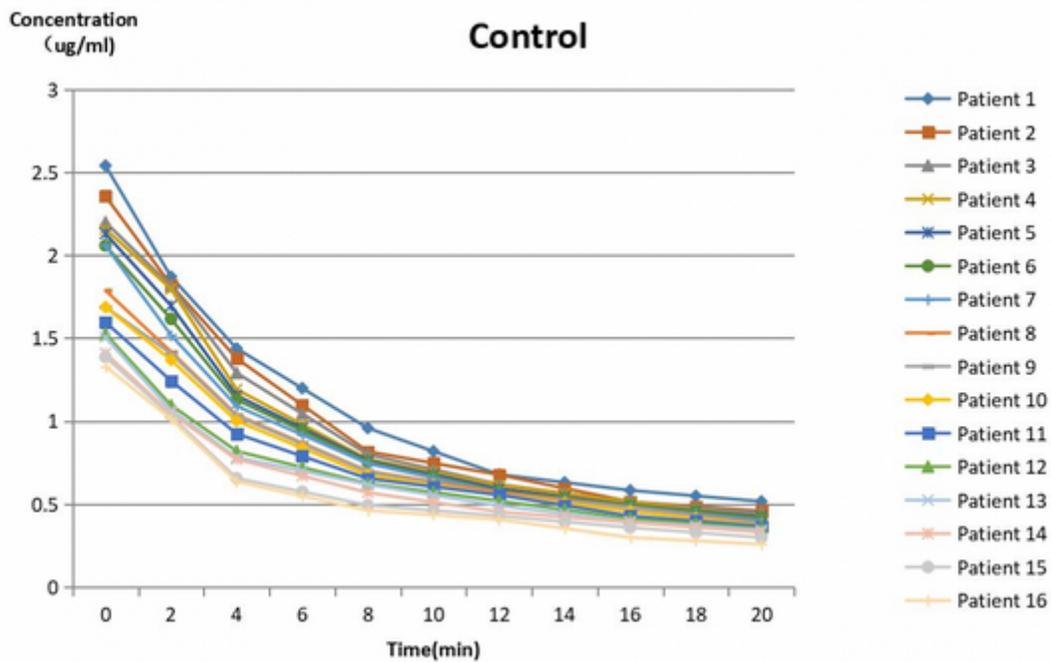


Figure 2

Plasma concentration vs time curves of all patients in the control group after intravenous injection of cisatracurium

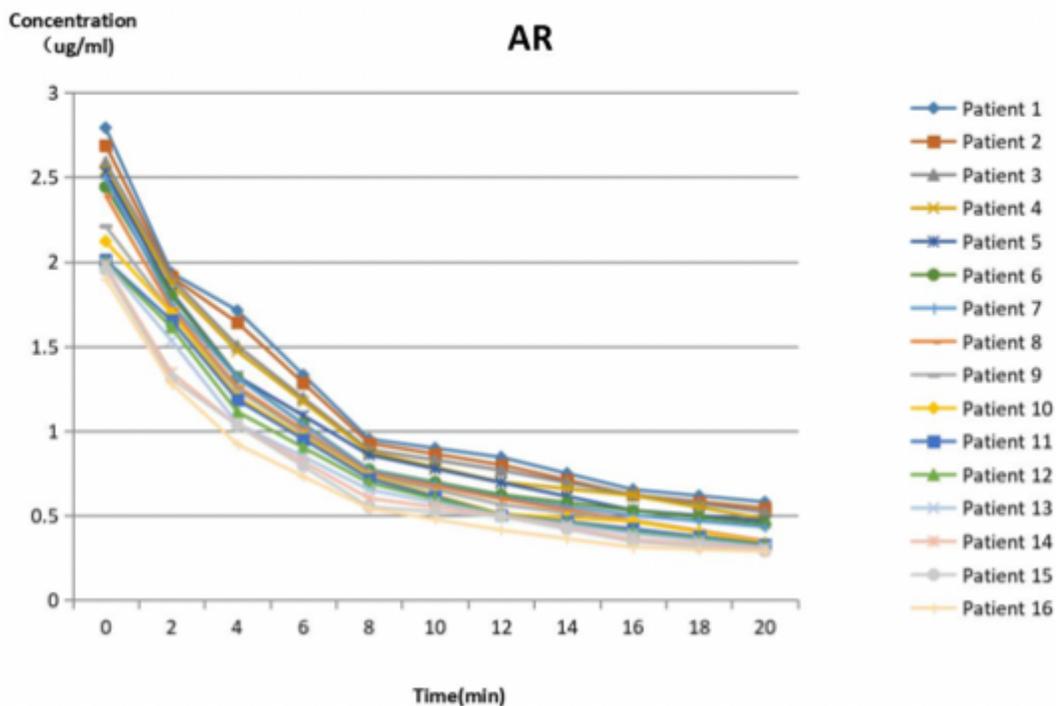


Figure 3

Plasma concentration vs time curves of all patients in the AR group after intravenous injection of cisatracurium

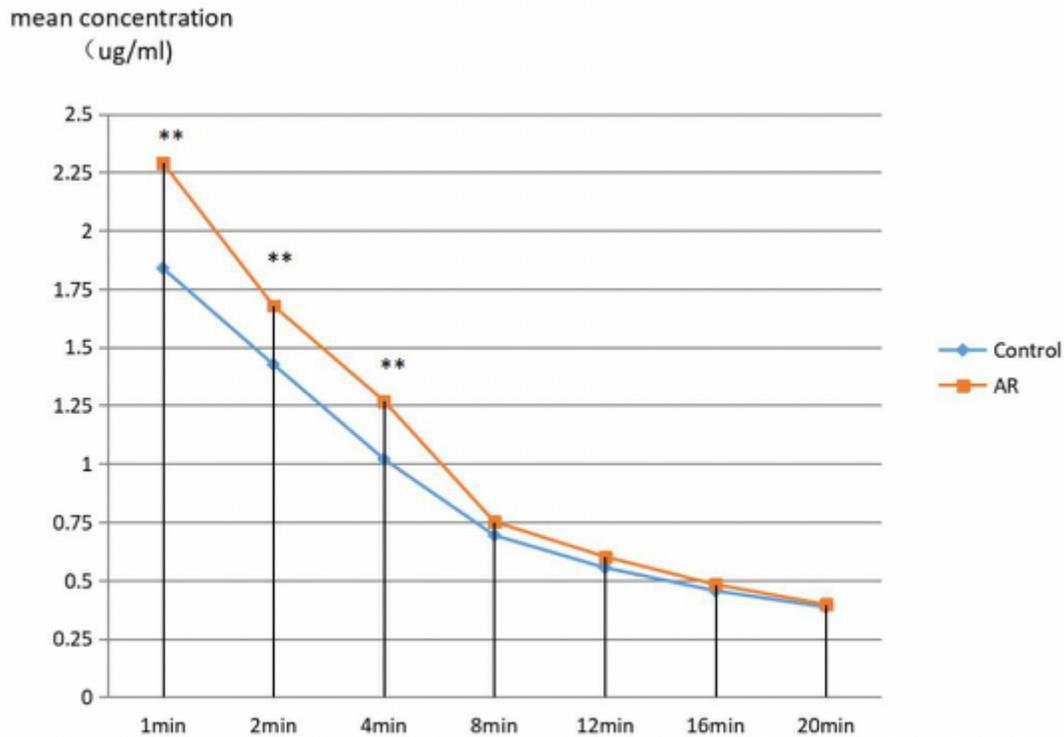


Figure 4

Mean plasma concentration vs time curves between the control and AR groups were shown in this figure. The 1, 2, 4-min time points were marked with asteriks, indicating statistical differences in the mean plasma concentration between two groups ($P < 0.01$).

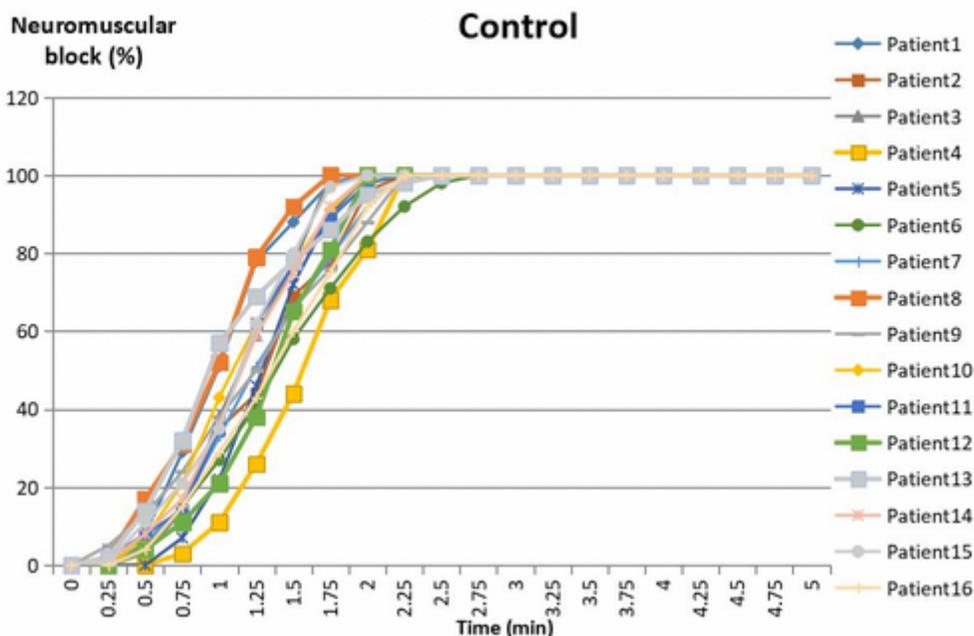


Figure 5

The neuromuscular block effect vs time curves of all patients in the control group after administration of cisatracurium.

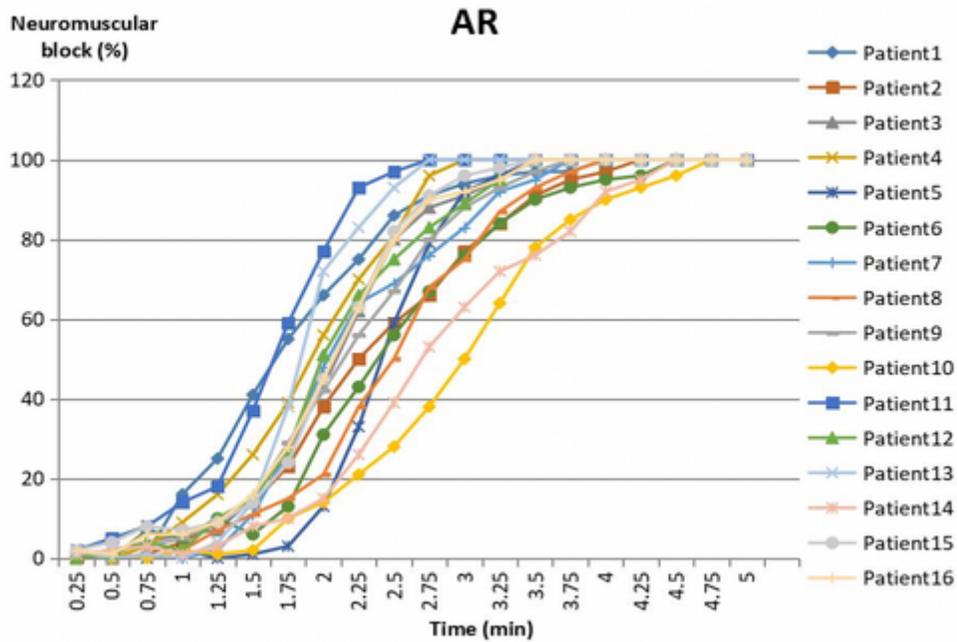


Figure 6

The neuromuscular block effect vs time curves of all patients in the control group after administration of cisatracurium.

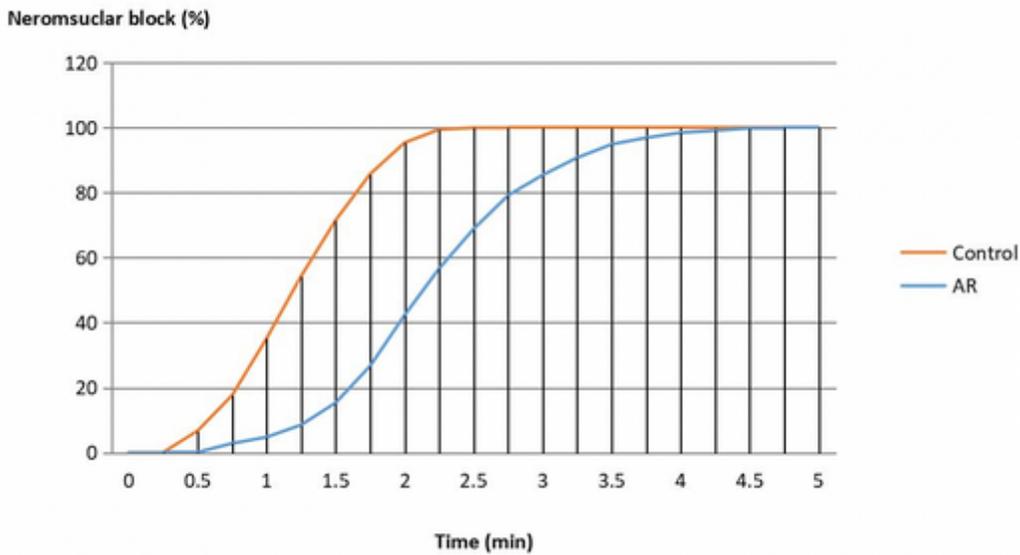


Figure 7

A comparison of mean neuromuscular block percentage vs time between the control and AR groups