Effect of Citrate Phosphate Dextrose Solution on Reperfusion Injury in Coronary Artery Bypass Surgical Patients Undergoing Cardiopulmonary Bypass

Alireza Yaghoubi1, Saeid Danaee1*, Shahin Imani1, Mohammadali Sheikhalizadeh1, Morteza Ghojazadeh2

1Cardiovascular Research Center, Shahid Madani Heart Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
2Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Reperfusion injury is one of the most common phenomena associated with coronary artery bypass graft (CABG). The mechanism of ischemia and reperfusion injury is not known precisely, but may be free radicals and other activated oxygen metabolites have an important role in tissue damage following reperfusion injury. This study was to evaluation of citrate solution effects on oxidative stress and cardiac function and Cardiac enzymes in patient's candidate to CABG. Methods: In Double blind clinical trial study in Tabriz University of medical science, 50 patients candidate to CABG randomly divided in two groups and matched together according to sex, age and NYHA class. In intervention group after surgery and before the opening of the aortic clamping solution warm blood containing citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD; 3cc/100cc), value (100cc/min/m2BSA) for three minutes was administered. In control group , only pure blood administered. Oxidative stress markers measured in five stages and cardiac enzymes measured in three stages of surgery. Results: Mean age 62.3±9.1 years including 30(60%) men and 20(40%) women. Ejection fractions between two groups were not significant before and after treatment. Administration of CPD was not significant effects on cardiac enzyme. Measurement of oxidative stress in different time were not different in Malonil Di Aldehid, superoxide dismutase and GPx but total antioxidant status were improved after intervention in compared with control group (p<0.001). Conclusion: Results showed that CPD were positive effects of increasing in total antioxidant status after CABG, but in reduction of other oxidative markers were unlabeled.

Introduction
Coronary artery disease is one of the leading causes of death in the world so that 8. 3 million men and 4.3 million women die each year due to coronary artery disease.1 Bypass is one of the most essential parts of cardiopulmonary surgery on the heart, which can have harmful effects and may cause various tissue damages. Although using cardiopulmonary bypass procedure is routinely performed without any particular problem in patients undergoing cardiac surgery, we see some of the problems caused by ischemia and reperfusion injury in many organs such as renal, pulmonary, cardiovascular system and central nervous system. Besides the damage caused by cardiopulmonary bypass, reperfusion injury after a period of ischemia can lead to severe tissue damage ,that is defined as the phenomenon under reperfusion injury. It can be affected paradoxically our treatment methods also can worsen clinical outcomes for patients.2,3 The mechanism of ischemia and reperfusion injury is not known precisely, but several studies have suggested the theory that free radicals and other activated oxygen metabolites (ROS) are involved in many human diseases .Reperfusion injury after ischemia is the classic example. Recent studies have emphasized the role of oxygen free radicals and oxidative stress in the damage caused by ischemia / reperfusion.4 Experimental studies by Zweier et al. indicated the production of reactive oxygen and free radicals during ischemia. During this process, oxidative stress is responsible for damage of important part of the process. Their role is by reducing the ability of cell biology and reduction of intracellular molecular signals.5 according to the studies, calcium has an important role in a variety of complications and tissue damage fol-
lowing ischemia and reperfusion injury. Ischemic heart is prone to rapid flow of calcium effusion into the myo
stis that occurs in the initial minutes after aortic clamping removal or in the last minutes of cardiopulmonary by-
pass and case to increase in cytosol calcium concentra-
tion in cardiac cells myositis.6,7 Ways to reduce the con-
centration of ionized calcium are using calcium channel
blockers, sodium hydrogen ion exchange inhibitors and
calcium solutions as the citrate phosphate dextrose
(CPD). Increasing in ionized calcium can be easily con-
trolled by using cardioplegic solutions containing large
amounts of potassium or magnesium and acting through
inhibition of calcium entry into cells.5 The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of CPD solution at the end of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) on left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) and on antioxidants superoxide dismutase, malondialdehyde total antioxidant capacity in patients after coronary artery bypass graft surgery.

Materials and methods
During a year, in double blind clinical trial study at Tab-riz University of medical science patients according to
our inclusion criteria whom undergoing elective CABG
in Madani heart hospital, Tabriz, Iran were enrolled in
this study. The number of sample size has been deter-
mined 50 cases based on other studies. Patients random-
ly were divided to one of the study or control groups
according to the following site (http://www.grophpad.com/quickalcs/randomized.cfm), also were matched together according to sex, age and New York Heart Association (NYHA). Before the sur-
gery, all of the patients in both groups were informed
about the benefits of this research and then if they signed
the consent form will entrance to the study. Patients were assured that all information will be confidential and they can come out of research each time.

Inclusion criteria were as follows: lack of other heart
attack or another heart surgery at same time; no previous
heart surgery; positive history of past severe disease; on
emergency surgery; the absence of high risk surgery; to
abandon cases involving one vessel; uncontrolled di-
tabetes; lack of severe left ventricular dysfunction; no MI
with Q wave in past six weeks; lack of severe lesions of
LM (greater than or equal to 50%); unstable angina; non-
cytotoxic drugs and radiation use; no lately blood trans-
fusion in past month, and willingness to participate in the
study. Exclusion criteria were as follows: the operation
of the on pump switch to off pump; addition of other
surgery such as left ventricular aneurysm; performed
endarterctomy on the involved vessels; prolonged clamp-
ing more than 100 minutes; prolonged pump more than
130 minutes; hemolysis of samples obtained from pa-
tients; clotting of samples taken from patients; lack of
proper storage and transport of samples at the usual time;
less than 5 / 1 cc of blood serum sample size. After se-
lecting the group of patients from on pump and off
pump; according to the considerations on the status of
involved vessels anatomic; with renal disease; cerebro-
vascular disease; a history of stroke and severe ascend-
ing aorta atherosclerosis associated with severe carotid
ttery stenosis. Random list was reserved and hidden
beside perfusionist who was responsible of injection of
CPD solution at the end of cardiopulmonary bypass. The
patients were anesthetized during surgery and were not
aware of CPD solution injection or infusion at the end of
the pump. The surgeon and cardiologist who measured
ejection fraction (EF) before and after the operation
and administration of the laboratory were not informed
about the injection or not injection of CPD solution dur-
ing surgery. In case group after surgery and before the
opening of the aortic clamping, warm blood shot of CPD
solution (3cc to 100 cc) amount of (100 cc/min/m2BSA)
was injected for three minutes until perfusion pressure
maintaining of 30 mmHg. After the ending of warm
blood shot injection, calculating the net blood pressure
amount of 50 to 75 mmHg until the heart rate (7 to 10
minutes) continued. In control group only injected pure
blood. But all routine procedures were performed for
them. Blood samples (10 cc for each time) were measured
respectively for measurement of cardiac enzymes and
inflammatory factors in before opening the bypass,
before clamping and 10 minutes after opening the clamping
of the coronary sinus and venous blood, when pa-
tient's arrival in ICU and the first and also second morn-
ning after surgery was taken only from vein.

The main outcome measured were followed as: Mea-
surement of serum malondialdehyde (MDA): Total An-
tioxidant Capacity and superoxide dismutase (SOD).
Method of measurement of Total antioxidant capacity in
serum by using a commercial kit Ltd Random Laborato-
ries UK, CatNo.NX2332 .Ethics Committee of Tabriz
University of Medical Sciences was approved this study.
IRCT code is IRCT201108147325N1.
The statistical calculations were performed using SPSS
version 17.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). All P values
of < 0.05 (two-tailed) were considered statistically sig-
nificant. Continuous variables with normal distribution
are presented as mean ± SD. Categorical variables were
analyzed with student's t-test. Repeated measurements
have been used for evaluation of laboratory quantity
variables that was serially measured. Before statistical
analysis, Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used for evalua-
tion of normal distribution of quantitative variables. Fi-
ally, Chi-squared test was used for evaluation of qualit-
avative variables, such as sex and other qualitative vari-
ables. In this study, P values less than 0. 05 are consi-
dered significant.

Results
The study was performed on 50 candidate patients for
CABG included 30 men (60%) and 20 women (40%)
with mean age of 62.3 ± 9.1 years (45-70; Table 1).
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Patients were classified randomly in two groups. Administration of CPD was not any significant effects on cardiac enzyme.

| Table 1. Demographic variables of study population |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| **Group** | **control** | **intervention** | **P** |
| **Age** | 5 / 9 ± 2 / 60 | 3 / 8 ± 4 / 64 | 0 / 3 |
| **sex** | Female 9(36%) | 11(44%) | 0 / 1 |
| | Male 16(64%) | 14(56%) | 0 / 1 |
| **NYHA** | I 0 | 0 | 0 / 4 |
| | II 6(55%) | 4(40%) | 0 / 4 |
| | III 3(7.5%) | 2(60%) | 0 / 4 |
| **EF** | 47.4±7.08 | 44.1±8.09 | 0 / 1 |

There was no significant difference between the two groups according to sex (P>0.05), age (P>0.05), NYHA functional classification of heart failure (P>0.05), in the levels of glutathione peroxidase (GPx) (P>0.05), cardiac enzymes such as CTNI (P>0.05), CPK (P>0.05), CK-MB (P>0.05) and oxidative stress levels (P>0.05).

Fig. 1. The total antioxidant capacity status changes between the two groups.

Fig. 2. The CAT changes between the two groups.

Fig. 3. The MDA changes between the two groups.

Discussion

Reperfusion injury (RI) is one of the most common phenomena associated with CABG. This syndrome can present with a clinical arrhythmia, vascular damage, myocardial dysfunction, and often leads to decreased cardiac output syndrome.

MI may be not differentiated from reperfusion syndrome, this is called a bad clinical outcome for the patient. Pathogenesis and mechanism of injury is complex and not yet fully clear. However, calcium overload and free radical production are the major cause of the reperfusion injury syndrome. Experimental studies on
animal models on the production of ROS and free radi-
cals of oxygen in myocardial reperfusion syndrome has
been sequenced of oxidative damage that leads to cellu-
lar dysfunction and damage the cellular structure. In
studies conducted on patients undergoing coronary artery
surgery is achieved strong evidence of oxidant produc-
tion during reperfusion. Also, reduce of total capacity of
antioxidants occurs as protective agents oxidative da-
mage that may have a major role to worsen oxidative dam-
age.

In patients undergoing CABG using cardiopulmonary
bypass and aortic clamping, can cause cardiac ischemia
and increasing the chance of oxidative damage followed
by reperfusion. Because of the unintended consequence
of oxidative damage to endanger the patient's clinical
outcome, the researchers aim has been focused to pre-
vent this damage following surgery. According the im-
portant role of calcium in reperfusion injury different
strategies have been suggested to prevent calcium over-
load, which include the following items:

- Using cardioplegic solutions to reduce calcium content
- Using of calcium antagonists or calcium channel
  blockers
- Using chelators such as citrate for decreasing of calcium
- Using of hydrogen / sodium pump inhibitors

Mak and et al. examined calcium blockers and found
that the dihydropyridine class of drugs had been highly
successful in reducing the reperfusion syndrome caused
by oxidative damage in CABG patients, especially tiza-
nidine, nifedipine, verapami and diltiazem, -four drugs
have been known for this family. Results represent a de-
crease of glutathione peroxidase in 40% of cases, and
have been observed significant and positive effect in
preventing cell death.

In this study, we tried to carefully designing and consi-
dering inclusion and exclusion criteria and carefully
matched between two groups of patients for age, sex and
functional class of heart NYHA to achieve reliable re-
sults. Based on the results, there is no difference in the
level of catecholamine and cardiac enzyme CK-MB,
which is indicative of myocardial injury between cases
and controls groups in left and right ventricular func-
tion. Complications of myocardial reperfusion affect
the results of surgical and medical benefits. Our study is
unique because citrates solution can be directly used in
humans. Previous studies have been studied in animal
models. According to our study, soluble citrates had no
effect on the cardiac enzymes compared with the control
group. In addition, changing of the course of these en-
zeymes was the same between groups. Cardiac output was
also similar between groups and did not see the differ-
ence.

Bixler et al. investigated the directly solution of CPD by
using of 0.8 mg / kg at 15 minutes after the reperfu-
sion in animal models of dogs, which had not significant
effect in improving and maintaining in cellular and intra
cellular function. Probably, these results have been be-
cause of chelators of solution and reducing other ca-
tions. The inconsistent results of previous studies have
not been showed any effect on the myocardial reperfu-
sion injury syndrome.

Fukuhiro et al. assessed the performance of three strate-
gies mentioned, on the animal model (rats) except for
calcium blockers. These results indicate the beneficial
effect of 2% solution of citrates in decreased blood's
calcium flow was due to aortic clamping after reperfu-
sion following ischemia.

The researchers suppose that cardioplegic solutions con-
taining potassium and magnesium are better effects than
the citrates solutions in control of reperfusion syndrome.
One reason is related to its mechanism of action that is
as chelators, because the mechanism of action as chela-
tors can reduce the magnesium content.

Solution containing calcium citrate may be reduced cal-
cium, may have a role in controlling ischemia and also
reducing tissue damage through binding to it. However,
has not done any study in humans. Morishig et al. indi-
cated that using whole blood containing citrate did not
have any effect on cardiac output and cardiac enzymes
just like our study. Evaluating the changes of various
types of oxidative stress markers has significant effect on
total antioxidant capacity in patients undergoing CABG.
Based on this study, warm blood cardiopuglic containing
citrate has a significant effect in reducing oxidative
stress and prevent to the damage of the miyosit mem-
brane.

As can be seen in Figure 2, this difference occurred in
the later stages of measurement after the administration
of the CPD. In addition, this difference had a little effect
on catalase but did not show any differences on other

![Fig.4. The SCRP changes between the two groups.](image-url)
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oxidative stress markers such as glutathione peroxidase, superoxide dismutase and MDA between groups. In previous studies 19, 20, course changing between the two groups was similar just like our study. Our study only had improved of total antioxidants capacity levels and reduced of catalase levels, but other important oxidative stress marker did not change a lot. In animal models studies obtained as well as similar results.14 The prescription of warm blood citrate containing compared with cold blood, has a significant effect on the glutathione peroxidase that is needed more studies in the future.

Conclusion
According to the results of this study, a solution of CPD is effective in improving the antioxidant status, but has little effect in reducing other markers of oxidative stress. It seems that the reduction of other cations may have a major role in reducing the beneficial effects of this drug that is needed more studies in the future.

Ethical issues
The local ethics committee of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences approved the study and all patients signed informed consent.

Conflict of interests
The authors declare no conflicts of interest

References