The Pharmacokinetics of d-Tubocurarine with Surgery Involving Salvaged Autologous Blood

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The disposition of d-tubocurarine (dTc) was assessed when a bolus and infusion dosage regimen was used to obtain relaxation during major orthopedic surgery on the spine. Renal clearance of dTc was 0.63 ± 0.23 ml·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹ and was correlated with creatinine clearance. Total plasma clearance of 1.21 ± 0.40 ml·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹ was lower than that found in many previous studies, and the predetermined continuous dTc infusion produced an apparent plateau in plasma concentrations of 1.8 ± 0.3 µg·ml⁻¹. Despite the operative blood loss, these concentrations were greater than anticipated and were associated with a more intense neuromuscular blockade than the infusion was designed to produce. Autologous blood transfusion was used to reduce the reliance on homologous donor blood, and the erythrocytes from 2.2 ± 1.2 l of blood lost during the procedure were reinfused after intraoperative salvage, washing, and centrifugation. With 80 ± 23 mg of dTc administered, 1.4 ± 0.8% was recovered from the fluid discarded after centrifugation. These results indicate that even massive intraoperative blood loss will not entail a significant reduction in the amount of dTc present in the body. (Key words: Neuromuscular relaxants: tubocurarine. Pharmacokinetics: tubocurarine. Transfusion: autologous.)

Each blood transfusion carries a certain risk, and reinfusion of the patient's own blood has advantages over the use of homologous donor blood. Although autologous blood transfusion is an old technique, recent technologic developments have suggested that it could be cost-effective for use in orthopedic surgery.1 The Cell Saver® (Hemonetics, Braintree, Massachusetts) is a device that salvages blood removed by suction from the operative field, then filters, washes, and concentrates it to provide packed cells for return to the patient. When a drug does not enter erythrocytes, all the drug in the blood is carried in the plasma; plasma loss then would be equivalent to blood loss in decreasing the amount of drug in the patient, despite the reinfusion of washed red blood cells. As most of the plasma lost during surgery is included in the fluid discarded after centrifugation in the Cell Saver®, its use provides the opportunity to quantitate drug removal with intraoperative blood loss.

This study was designed to examine the disposition of d-tubocurarine administered by a bolus and infusion technique2 to a group of patients likely to lose blood during major orthopedic surgery.

Methods

Subjects

The 10 adult patients studied were undergoing surgery for Luque subsegmental instrumentation of their scoliosis. Written informed consent was obtained according to the institutionally approved protocol. Demographics of the patient group are shown in table 1.

Conduct of the Study

Following premedication with morphine, 5–10 mg im, an intravenous infusion of 5% dextrose in lactated Ringer’s solution was begun, to provide preoperative hemodilution. Fluids were administered at a rate of 15 ml·kg⁻¹ in the first hour, and hemodilution was assessed by a reduction in hemoglobin concentration and colloid osmotic pressure (table 1). A radial artery catheter was placed before induction of anesthesia for later measurement of blood pressure, blood gases, and blood sampling. Anesthesia was induced with thiopental and maintained with enfurane in oxygen, supplemented with either nitrous oxide or fentanyl.

Sustained muscular relaxation was provided by a pharmacokinetically designed regimen for d-tubocurarine (dTc), intended to produce 95% paralysis.2 The “steady state” plasma concentration (Cₜₚ) of dTc associated with 95% paralysis can be calculated to average between 1.0 and 1.2 mg·l⁻¹ by pharmacodynamic modeling.3,4 A bolus of dTc, 0.6 mg·kg⁻¹, administered simultaneously with commencement of an infusion at 0.18 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ should be associated with a plateau of 1.1 mg·l⁻¹ in the dTc plasma concentrations.2 Given the high therapeutic index of dTc and its small volume of distribution, this regimen was able to be obtained from the apparent volume of distribution at steady state (Vₜₚ) and the plasma elimination clearance (CLₑ), as described by Mintenko and Ogilvie5:

\[ \text{Bolus dose} = V_{SS} \times C_{SS} \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

\[ \text{Infusion rate} = C_{L} \times C_{SS} \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

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TABLE I. Clinical Details of the Patients (Mean ± SD)

| Sex       | 2 M, 8 F
| Age (yr)  | 37 ± 17
| Wt (kg)   | 63 ± 15
| Hemoglobin (g·dL⁻¹) | 12.8 ± 2.4
| Colloid osmotic pressure (mOsm·L⁻¹) | 16.0 ± 3.2
| Intraoperatively: | 
| Operation time (h) | 4.4 ± 1.0
| Minimum hemoglobin (g·dL⁻¹) | 10.0 ± 1.6
| Minimum colloid osmotic pressure (mOsm·L⁻¹) | 11.6 ± 1.4
| Intravenous crystalloid (l) | 6.5 ± 2.6
| Measured blood loss (l) | 2.2 ± 1.2
| Salvaged packed cells returned (l) | 0.8 ± 0.3

Neuromuscular blockade was assessed at the hand by measuring the ratio of the fourth to the first twitch amplitudes resulting from four supramaximal stimuli delivered to the ulnar nerve at 2 Hz (train-of-four stimulation).

Plasma samples were obtained from the arterial blood taken at appropriate intervals until 12 h after the infusion was discontinued. Urine samples were collected, volumes were recorded, and aliquots were saved at half hourly intervals during the infusion, with further collections in the remainder of the intraoperative period, and for 24 h postoperatively. Following the final centrifugation of blood in the Cell Saver, the volume of extracted fluid was measured and an aliquot was taken.

ASSAY PROCEDURES

The Cell Saver fluid, the urine, and blood samples were stored at −30°C for later dTc analysis. Total concentrations of dTc were determined in duplicate by a specific high-performance liquid chromatographic technique sensitive to 25 ng·mL⁻¹ (coefficient of variation: less than 5% above 50 ng·mL⁻¹). Plasma and urine creatinine concentrations were assayed by using a modified Jaffé reaction.

DATA ANALYSIS

Pharmacokinetic analyses were made with the SAAM 23 computer program implemented on a Control Data Corporation Cyber 170/730 computer. Tubocurarine distribution and elimination kinetics were modeled with a three-compartment open mammillary system with elimination from the central compartment. The three-compartment structure of this model reflects the heterogeneity of interstitial fluid space. The nonlinear least-squares regression program was used to characterize the disposition of dTc, simultaneously modeling data from plasma, urine, and Cell Saver fluid, to derive estimates of the apparent volume of distribution of the central compartment (Vc), the intercompartmental rate constants, and the elimination rate constant. These were used to calculate the volumes of the fast and slow compartments (Vf and Vs in fig. 1), their intercompartmental clearances (Clf and Cls), and the elimination clearance (Clr), using the general equation for clearance (Cl), volume (V), and its associated rate constant (k):

\[ Cl = k_j V_i = k_j V_j \]  

The volume of distribution at steady state (Vss) is the sum of Vc, Vf, and Vs.

Renal clearance (Clr) of dTc was determined from the ratio of the urinary excretion rate of unchanged drug to the simultaneous plasma concentration at the midpoint of the collection period:

\[ Cl_r = \frac{\text{urine flow} \times \text{urine concentration}}{\text{plasma concentration}} \]  

The three-compartment model was modified as shown in figure 1 by using the time-interrupt feature of the SAAM program to include the Cell Saver clearance (Clcs), derived from plasma dTc concentration and dTc recovered from the centrifuged fluid, as previously described for calculating dialytic clearance.

Postoperative creatinine clearances were calculated from the 24-h urine collections. Estimates of the 24-h renal clearances of creatinine were correlated by linear least-squares regression analysis with estimates of the renal clearance of dTc obtained from the model.

\[ \text{FIG. 1. The multicompartmental model used to characterize the disposition of dTc.} \]

\[ V_F \rightarrow V_C \rightarrow V_S \]

\[ \text{Cl}_C \rightarrow \text{Cl}_F \rightarrow \text{Cl}_S \]

\[ \text{Cl}_R \rightarrow \text{Cl}_{NR} \]

\[ \text{Cl}_{CS} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_{CS} \]

\[ \text{Cl}_{NR} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_{NR} \]

Footnotes:

Results

Intravenous infusion of crystalloids prior to major blood loss produced hemodilution in the patients with the hemoglobin concentration decreasing to as low as 8 g·dl⁻¹ and colloid osmotic pressures to 10 mOsm·l⁻¹ (table 1). Measured blood loss ranged from 1.0 to 4.8 l, with most lost in the latter part of the procedure, following extensive dissection of the thoracolumbar vertebrae and the iliac donor site. Almost all of this was collected by suction, washed, and returned to the patient as packed cells as it accumulated: previous studies suggest a red blood cell harvest of 52–54%. Homologous donor blood was not used in the intraoperative care of four patients, of the remainder, only one then received more than one unit of donor blood.

A typical $d'Tc$ plasma concentration–time curve is shown in figure 2. The initial dose of $d'Tc$, 0.6 mg·kg⁻¹, provided conditions suitable for tracheal intubation in all but one subject. The $d'Tc$ infusion maintained good relaxation throughout its 2.8 to 6.0 h of infusion. The $d'Tc$ plasma concentrations at the end of its infusion was $1.8 \pm 0.3$ mg·l⁻¹, a level in excess of the expected $1.1$ mg·l⁻¹, the plasma concentration associated with 95% paralysis. During $d'Tc$ infusion, the twitch response was absent in all but one of the patients. The decision to discontinue $d'Tc$ administration during the concluding stages of surgery was timed by the intensity of paralysis. Neuromuscular blockade therefore could be reversed easily in all patients to permit early postoperative assessment of cord function. The $d'Tc$ infusion and the use of the Cell Saver® were completed at approximately the same time. The average amount of $d'Tc$ recovered from the discarded cell-washing fluid represents $1.4 \pm 0.8$% of the dose administered (table 2), an order of magnitude less than that recovered intraoperatively from the urine. The amount of $d'Tc$ recovered in the urine intraoperatively and for the subsequent 24 h averaged 15% and 37% of the dose, respectively, to total $54 \pm 17$% recovery.

The pharmacokinetic parameters shown in table 3 were derived when plasma, Cell Saver®, and urinary data were fitted simultaneously. The apparent volume of distribution at steady state ($V_{ss}$) was $587 \pm 114$ ml·kg⁻¹, of which 9% was the central volume. When the mean $V_{ss}$ is substituted in equation (1), the calculated bolus dose of $d'Tc$ increases from $0.6$ mg·kg⁻¹ to $0.65$ mg·kg⁻¹. The plasma clearance ($CLp$) of $75 \pm 26$ ml·min⁻¹ was the summation of renal and nonrenal clearances in approximately equal proportions. On a weight basis, $CLp$ is $1.22 \pm 0.40$ ml·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹; substituted in equation (2) for a $C_{SS}$ of $1.1$ mg·l⁻¹, the calculated infusion rate decreases from $0.18$ mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ to $0.08$ mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹. Were the actual infusion to have continued, this clearance would have been associated with a $C_{SS}$ of $2.5$ mg·l⁻¹, confirming that the plateau value of $1.8 \pm 0.3$ mg·l⁻¹ was not a true steady state.

With the plasma concentration–time data fitted to the model in figure 1, the time-averaged plasma renal clearance for the study period was $0.63 \pm 0.23$ ml·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹. The regression line relating the (24 h) creatinine clearances with the plasma renal clearances shown in table 3 is $CL_{\text{ned}} = 0.32 CL_{\text{CR}} + 0.08$, with $r = 0.90$ (fig. 3).

When red blood cell partitioning was measured for five subjects, in the range 50–5000 ng·ml⁻¹, 14 ± 7% of the $d'Tc$ was in erythrocytes.
Table 3. The Disposition of Tubocurarine* in 10 Patients

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<th>Vs (ml·kg⁻¹)</th>
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Mean ± SD 63 ± 15 | 51 ± 23 | 140 ± 36 | 396 ± 117 | 587 ± 114 | 560 ± 148 | 83 ± 36 | 40 ± 16 | 36 ± 13 | 75 ± 26 | 5.3 ± 3.2 | 8.41 ± 3.40 |

* Shown schematically in figure 1, the volumes of the central, fast, and slow compartments (Vc, Vf, and Vs) summate to give the apparent volume of distribution at steady state (Vs). Multiplication with the appropriate rate constant gives the clearance to the fast and slow compartments (Clr and Cla) and the elimination rate constant (Cex). Renal clearance (Cla) and Cell Saver® clearance (Clw) were derived by urine and discarded fluid collection, respectively. Clr is the sum of Cla and nonrenal clearance (Clw).

Discussion

This study reports the pharmacokinetics of d7Tc in a group of adult patients undergoing extensive surgery to the thoracolumbar spine. Measures taken to combat operative blood loss included the prior intravenous administration of 2-3 l of crystalloid solution and the reinfusion of washed red blood cells harvested by surgical suction from the prone patient. It would seem likely that organ functions were affected by hemodynamics because of the intraoperative posture and the administration of enflurane; there is no reason to assume the restoration of normal hepatic or renal function with resumption of supine posture and return of consciousness. Continuing depression of organ function after a potent inhalation agent has been demonstrated in sheep.** These factors may account for the difference found in these patients and the pharmacokinetics parameters reported elsewhere.

The mean elimination half-life exceeded 8 h, longer than the 1.9-5.7 h reported by most investigators,11-18 and was associated with a low mean plasma clearance of 1.2 ml·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹. The low total plasma clearance of d7Tc in our patients was reflected in the apparent plateau of d7Tc concentrations at 1.8 mg·l⁻¹, rather than the desired 1.1 mg·l⁻¹, with abolition of the twitch response. This resulted in an early termination of the d7Tc infusion, recognizing that spontaneous recovery from paralysis would be slower than usual when the twitch response returned. Although these data imply considerable differences in the disposition of d7Tc in our patients, this was not reflected in its total renal excretion in 24 h (table 2).

Three groups recently have reported urinary recovery of d7Tc in humans of 65, 38, and 44% of the dose.12,16,18 We have found that renal mechanisms account for approximately 52% of d7Tc elimination (table 3), and our results suggest that renal d7Tc clearance is a function of glomerular filtration rate (fig. 3). This is consistent with the results of previous investigators who have shown that administration of mannitol markedly increases urinary volume without increasing d7Tc excretion.10 Binding of d7Tc to plasma proteins10 appears to restrict its renal elimination and to account for the fact that renal d7Tc clearance is less than glomerular filtration rate.

** Mather LE, personal communication.

![Graph showing renal clearance vs. tubocurarine chloride concentration](image)

**Fig. 3. The renal clearances of creatinine and d7Tc:

\[ \text{Cl}_{d7\text{Tc}} = 0.32 \times \text{Cl}_{\text{Cr}} + 0.08, r = 0.90. \]
In the present study we found that nonrenal mechanisms account for approximately 48% of \( d'Tc \) elimination (table 3). Meijer et al., using tritiated \( d'Tc \), reported that in 48 h nearly 63% of the dose was excreted in the urine, and, of the 37% estimated to be cleared by nonrenal mechanisms, only 12% could be accounted for by biliary excretion of unmetabolized drug. Their failure to account for the total dose may be due in part to difficulties with total bile collection and to exchange of tritium with the body water during the study period.

In rat studies, these workers reported that 51% of the administered \( d'Tc \) was excreted in the bile during 2 h of perfusion. This compared with only 16% for metocurine; neither substance showed biotransformation. The octanol/water partitioning for \( d'Tc \) was 15, while that for metocurine was 1. This greater lipophilicity is in agreement with the entry of \( d'Tc \) into the erythrocytes.

Early studies suggested that \( d'Tc \) initially is distributed in plasma water and that its total apparent volume of distribution is slightly less than extracellular space. The present study also found a central volume of distribution, 51 ml·kg\(^{-1}\), that is similar to the expected volume of plasma water. The total apparent volume of distribution in our study, 587 ml·kg\(^{-1}\), is greater than that expected for extracellular fluid, in part due to deliberate fluid loading (table 1). Our average result is larger than the 248 to 523 ml·kg\(^{-1}\) reported elsewhere.

Blood loss, salvaged by the Cell Saver\textsuperscript{®}, augmented total \( d'Tc \) clearance by 7.2% (table 3). A total of 1.4% of the \( d'Tc \) dose was recovered from the fluid after the erythrocytes were salvaged (table 2), drug that had been distributed in the central compartment. Most of the \( d'Tc \) in blood is in the plasma. If the plasma concentration of 1.8 mg·L\(^{-1}\) was a true steady state, then this would have been the concentration throughout the distribution volume. By multiplication with the mean \( V_{ss} \), the average amount of \( d'Tc \) in the body would be estimated conservatively to be 68 mg. Loss of the complete central volume then would result in a loss of 9% of this, less than 6 mg of \( d'Tc \). These results indicate that even massive blood loss will not entail a significant reduction in total body \( d'Tc \) content.

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References