

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Effect of Spinal and General Anesthesia on Serum Lipid Peroxides and Total Antioxidant Capacity in Diabetic Patients with Lower Limb Amputation Surgery

Arash Peivandi Yazdi, MD; Alireza Bameshki, MD; Maryam Salehi, MD; Gholamhosein Kazemzadeh, MD; Majid Sharifian Razavi, MD; Shaghayegh Rahmani, MD; Seyed Isaac Hashemy, MD, PhD

Research performed at Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

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Abstract

Background: Anesthesia is performed in two major methods including regional and general. The aim of this study was to compare the effect of anesthesia method (spinal and general) on oxidative stress in diabetic patients underwent diabetic amputation surgery.

Methods: In this randomized control trial, 40 patients with diabetic foot who were candidate for foot amputation surgery at our academic hospital in 2013, were selected and divided into two groups based on anesthesia method. Lipid peroxide level and serum total antioxidant capacity (TAC) were measured before anesthesia induction and one hour after surgery. As the normal range, the findings obtained from 23 healthy volunteers were utilized.

Results: Mean age was 54.9 ± 11.21 and 52.4 ± 11.23 years in the spinal anesthesia (SA) and the general anesthesia (GA) group, respectively ($P=0.49$). Serum TAC in GA group increased from 1.03 ± 0.04 mM to 2.98 ± 0.7 mM. In SA group, the increase of serum TAC from 1.22 ± 0.11 mM to 3.42 ± 0.5 mM was observed that indicated the increase of serum TAC in both groups was not significantly different ($P=0.21$). Serum Malondialdehyde (MDA) in GA and SA groups did not show a significant difference before surgery (31.14 ± 3.9 mM vs. 29.06 ± 2.49 mM in GA and SA groups, respectively) ($P=0.31$), while it was significantly different after surgery (23.14 ± 2.6 mM and 19.24 ± 2.7 mM in GA and SA groups, respectively) ($P=0.03$).

Conclusion: lower limb amputation can help to control oxidative stress in diabetic patients; and considering serum MDA as a marker of oxidative stress, SA seems to be more effective to control this problem.

Level of evidence: I

Keywords: Antioxidant, Diabetic foot, Lipid peroxide, General anesthesia, Foot amputation, Spinal anesthesia

Introduction

There are a variety of studies investigated the differences between general anesthesia (GA) and spinal anesthesia (SA) concerning different

aspects such as patient satisfaction, cost-effectiveness, postoperative hospital stay, postoperative pain scores and analgesic requirements, acid-base status, as well as their

Corresponding Author: Seyed Isaac Hashemy, Surgical Oncology Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran
Email: hashemyi@mums.ac.ir



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effects on serum concentration of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines (1-8). In 2011, Mas et al compared plasma isofurans and F (2)-isoprostanes, as reliable markers of oxidative stress, in spinal versus general anesthesia in patients undergoing knee-replacement surgery. They reported increased oxidative stress during GA (9).

Oxidative stress is a redox perturbation which results from the imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants in favor of the former (5). Human body is always exposed to oxidizing effects of free radicals and oxidants, which originate both endogenously and exogenously. On the other hand, since a reduced intracellular environment is essential for cell survival, human body is equipped with a number of antioxidants, which maintain and keep the redox homeostasis (3). Based on the fact that oxidative stress can oxidize and damage cellular proteins, lipids and nucleic acids, there are a lot of evidences which approve the role of oxidative stress in pathogenesis of a number of diseases including cancers, autoimmune diseases, neurodegenerative disorders and cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial infarction and atherosclerosis (6, 8, 9).

Moreover, there are a number of studies showing that anesthesia can lead to oxidative stress (4, 8). This effect can be mainly associated with drug effect. Desflurane is an example that decreases the antioxidant levels in the blood of operative patients (2). On the other hand, the depth of anesthesia is reported to be another factor that can influence oxidative stress (3).

Besides the fact that most of the above-mentioned studies were oriented towards the clinical rather than molecular differences between two types of anesthesia, there is no study to investigate the difference between general and spinal anesthesia on the subsequent oxidative stress. Therefore, in this study, we aimed to evaluate how general and spinal anesthesia affect serum lipid peroxides and total antioxidant capacity (TAC), as two main indicators of redox homeostasis, and how they differ regarding these effects in lower limb amputation in diabetic patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate if the anesthesia method (spinal and general anesthesia) can affect lipid peroxidation and total antioxidant capacity in diabetic patients underwent diabetic amputation surgery.

Materials and Methods

Study design and participants

This randomized clinical trial (Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials code: IRCT201402208384N3) study was performed on 40 diabetic patients with diabetic foot who were candidate for lower limb amputation and admitted to Imam Reza Hospital, Mashhad, Iran in 2013. The study was ethically approved by the Ethical Committee of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (code of approval: 910198), Mashhad, Iran. Informed consent was obtained from patients before their involvement in the research. Patients who were not interested in enrolling in this study as well as those who were suffering from a simultaneous severe disease such as cancers and recent cardiovascular diseases

were excluded from this investigation. Besides, in order to employ a similar surgical method for all patients, which was posterior flap in this study, ischemia was the only indication of amputation for inclusion in this investigation. Patients with lower limb amputation due to infection or osteomyelitis with prior surgery were excluded from this study. Random block method was used for randomization.

We conducted this study on 20 diabetic patients, who were candidates for amputation. The participants were randomly assigned into two groups according to random block method with computerized generated randomization sequence of 20 in either GA or SA groups [Figure 1]. This study was conducted as a single blind study and biochemist was blind about the anesthesia method.

Procedures and variables assessment

From each patient, two blood samples of 5 ml were taken from brachial vein immediately before anesthesia and 1 hour after the surgery. In each case, serum was separated and stored at -80 °C until laboratory analysis. For patients in GA group, a similar protocol was utilized in which 0.04 mg/kg Midazolam and 3 µg/kg Fentanyl were prescribed prior to anesthesia. Thus, anesthesia was induced using 2 mg/kg Propofol and 0.5 mg/kg Atracurium, and maintained using 100 µg/kg/min and 50 µg/hour Fentanyl plus 10 mg/30 min Atracurium.

For patients in SA group, 3 ml Bupivacaine 0.5% was injected into the subarachnoid space of the spinal canal between the third and the fourth lumbar space or between the fifth lumbar and the first sacral space of the spinal column. A maximum level of the sensory block, defined as decreased sensation, at the level of T8 was confirmed before surgery.

For lipid peroxides, the concentration of malondialdehyde (MDA) was measured that is the main product of lipid peroxidation. We evaluated amputation in diabetic patients since in our hospital traumatic and other causes of amputation were rare.

The serum Total Antioxidant Capacity (TAC) of samples was measured using Antioxidant Assay Kit (Item Number 709001) purchased from Cayman Chemical, USA. The assay was performed according to the instructions provided by the company; which is in brief based on the ability of antioxidants in the sample to inhibit the oxidation of ABTS[®] (2,2'-azino-di-[3-ethylbenzthiazoline sulphonate]) to ABTS^{®++} by metmyoglobin. The capacity of serum antioxidants is compared with that of Trolox, a water-soluble tocopherol analogue, and is presented as molar Trolox equivalents (10).

The serum level of Malondialdehyde (MDA), as the main lipid peroxide, was measured using TBARS (Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substances) Assay Kit (Item Number 10009055) purchased from Cayman Chemical, USA. The assay was performed according to the instructions provided by the company. In brief, the assay is based on the formation of MDA-TBA complex under high temperature (90-100°C) and acidic

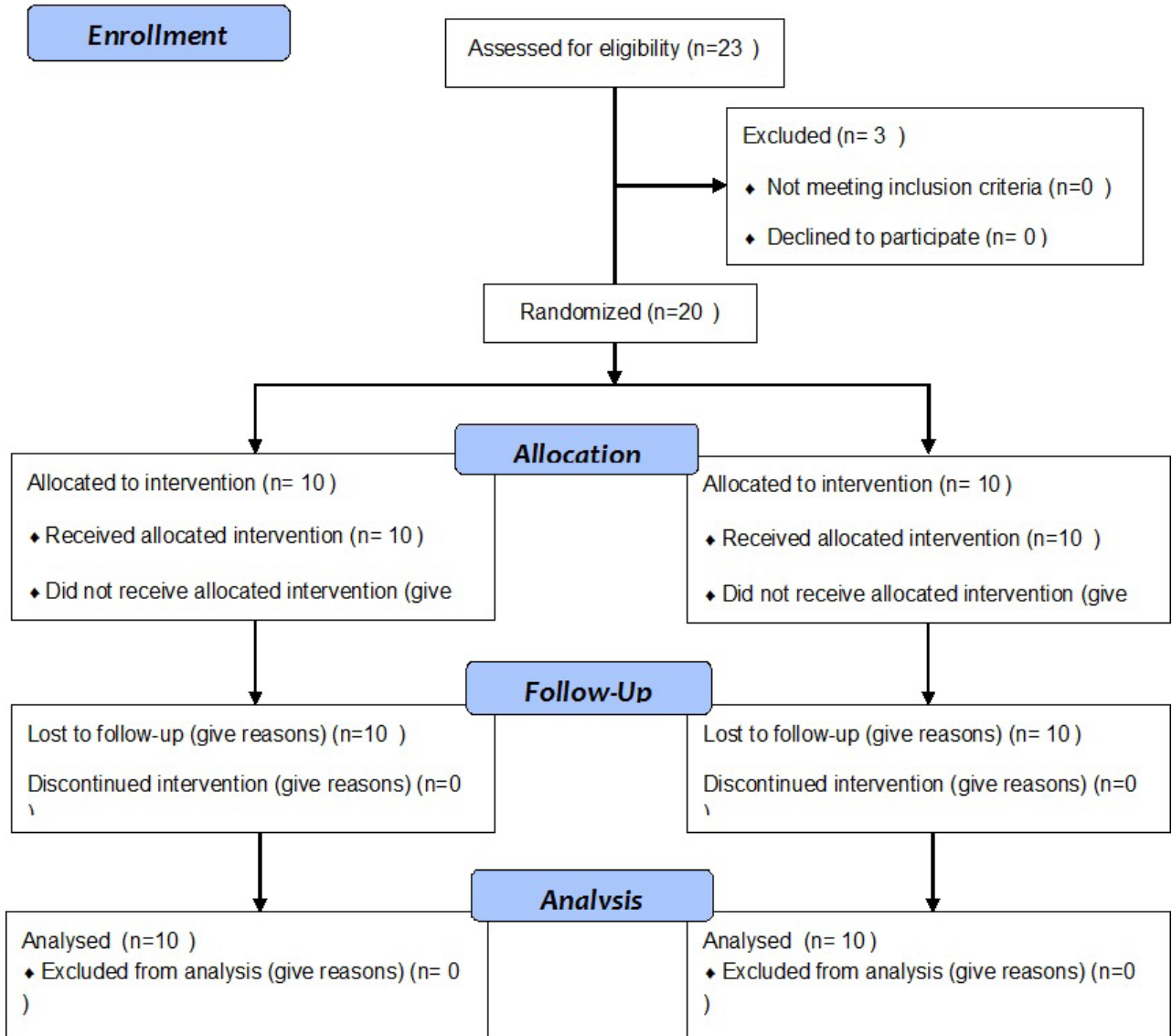


Figure 1. Consort flow diagram of patients follow up.

conditions that is colorimetrically detectable at range of 530-540 nm (11).

Statistical analysis

Appropriate statistical methods were applied in SPSS 11.5, and data was presented as Mean \pm SD. Variables were evaluated for normality by kolmogorov smirnov test and Chi square test was performed for qualitative variables, paired t-test and Student t-test was used to compare variables with normal distribution, Mann Whitney test used for other quantitative variables. A P-value of ≤ 0.05 was considered as significant.

Demographic characteristics of patients summarized in Table 1. No significant difference was observed between the groups according to drug used for diabetes mellitus ($P=0.587$).

Results

As shown in Table 2, there was not any significant difference between GA and SA groups concerning the drug used for diabetes mellitus ($P=0.59$). Moreover, the average duration between diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and amputation in two groups was not significantly different (10.6 ± 4.5 and 11.2 ± 5.9 years in

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients

	GA	SA	P value
Male (n/%)	4 (40) ^a	6 (60) ^a	0.600 [*]
Female (n/%)	6 (60) ^a	4 (40) ^a	
Age (mean± SD)	52.4±11.23 ^b	54.9±11.21 ^b	0.49 ^{**}
Diabetes duration (yrs)	10.6±4.4 ^b	11.2±5.9 ^b	0.841 ^{**}
Surgery duration (min)	64.1±6.7 ^b	101.5±8.9 ^b	0.003 ^{**}

a: number/percentage; b: mean± SD; *: chi-square; **: Mann Whitney

Table 2. MDA and TCA levels in both groups before and after surgery

		Before surgery	After surgery	P value*
GA	MDA (M/mlμ)	31.14±3.9	23.14±2.6	<0.001
	TAC (mmol/lit)	3.18±1.7	0.78±0.043	<0.001
SA	MDA (M/mlμ)	29.06±2.49	19.24±2.7	<0.001
	TAC (mmol/lit)	3.42±1.3	1.23±0.11	<0.001

*: T-test

GA and SA groups, respectively) ($P=0.84$). There was no difference for the level of these antioxidant lipid peroxide before ($P<0.05$) and after ($P<0.05$) anesthesia between male and females subjects.

For all patients in both groups, standard posterior flap technique was utilized. Based on statistical analysis, there was not a significant difference between two groups with respect to the duration of surgery (84.5±8.9 min and 81.4±6.7 min in GA and SA groups, respectively) ($P=0.73$).

Mean TAC level in control group was 1.17±1.01 mmol/lit and mean MDA was 3.12±0.95 M/mlμ. Oxidative stress indexes were compared before and after surgery in GA and SA patients in Table 2.

TAC levels comparison showed no significant difference between GA and SA groups before surgery ($P=0.850$). This index reduced after surgery, and TAC was lower in GA patients than SA ones ($P<0.001$). Mean MDA level in GA and SA groups did not differ before surgery ($P=0.610$), but this difference was significant after amputation ($P=0.031$).

Although TAC level after amputation in GA group was lower than control ($P<0.001$), there was no significant difference between SA (after surgery) and controls ($P=0.653$). MDA levels after surgery were higher in both GA and SA groups in comparison with controls ($P<0.001$).

Discussion

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of two anesthesia methods (GA and SA) on oxidative stress in diabetic patients. To the best of our knowledge, this was the first study on human. To this end, and since it

has been reported that anesthesia could lead to redox perturbation and subsequent oxidative stress (9-12), serum TAC and lipid peroxides were measured as two well-known markers of oxidative stress.

This study revealed that oxidative stress indexes (TAC and MDA) could be changed after limb amputation in diabetic patients. TAC reduced significantly in patients underwent limb amputation with GA, but MDA level reached near normal levels after surgery. This means although diabetic patients are at more risk for oxidative stress, using GA could exacerbate it.

Lee and colleagues showed that surgery in traumatic injuries could increase the oxidative stress in a canine model (13). In our study, we evaluated patients after limb amputation, which might lead to washout oxidative stress indexes more rapidly in comparison with other surgeries. Since ischemic or infected diabetic foot is a source of free radical production, its removal via surgery may help to preserve the antioxidant capacity of serum (14).

Bravo-Cuellar showed that the type of anesthesia influences inflammatory indexes and oxidative stress. Cytokines and oxidative stress in GA were higher than regional anesthesia group, 24 hours after surgery (15). Bedirli demonstrated that epidural anesthesia attenuated cytokine and malondialdehyde levels and increased the antioxidant enzyme (16). This finding confirmed our results. Serum TAC in our patients before surgery, which was significantly lower compared to the healthy control group, reached the normal range after surgery that empowered this hypothesis. At the same time, lipid peroxides showed a decline in both groups after surgery. This was in accordance to this

hypothesis that the removal of diabetic foot helps to overcome the oxidative stress from which the patient is suffering. The magnitude of this change in SA group, however, was greater compared to GA group. This can be considered as an advantage for using SA rather than GA once applicable.

Despite the decrease of serum MDA, as a representative of lipid peroxides, after surgery, it was still much higher in our patients compare to our healthy control group; which could be due to a great redox perturbation that results from diabetes mellitus (17, 18). Moreover, there are evidence that anesthesia effect on oxidative stress can be lasted for 24 hours or more, but we measured its indexes right after surgery (16).

The main limitation of our study was the difficulty to assign TCA and MDA changes to drugs and matching administered drugs before surgery. Also, we could not match both group regard to diabetes control and severity. We did not consider the type of diabetes of patients enrolled in the study. Because of our small sample size and as a pilot study the patients were not matched for variables like duration of anesthesia, bleeding and comorbidities.

This study revealed that lower limb amputation, once it is indicated, could help to control redox perturbation and oxidative stress in diabetic patients. Considering serum MDA as a marker of oxidative stress, SA seems to be more effective to control this issue.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare there was not any conflict of interest.

Authors' contribution: This work was carried out in collaboration between all authors.

Arash Peivandi Yazdi and Seyed Isaac Hashemy designed the project.

Samples were collected by Arash Peivandi Yazdi, Alireza Bameshkim, Majid Sharifian Razavi and Shaghayegh Rahmani.

Laboratory tests were performed by Majid Sharifian Razavi and Seyed Isaac Hashemy.

Data was analyzed by Maryam Salehi, Seyed Isaac

Hashemy and Shaghayegh Rahmani.

The manuscript was written by Arash Peivandi Yazdi, Seyed Isaac Hashemy and Shaghayegh Rahmani.

The final draft was read and approved by all authors.

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Arash Peivandi Yazdi MD
Shaghayegh Rahmani MD
Research Center for Patient Safety, Mashhad University of
Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Alireza Bameshki MD
Maryam Salehi MD
Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical
Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Gholamhosein Kazemzadeh MD
Vascular Surgery and Endovascular Research Center,
Imam Reza Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad
University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Majid Sharifian Razavi MD
Cardiac Anesthesia Research Center, Imam Reza Hospital,
Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical
Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Seyed Isaac Hashemy MD PhD
Surgical Oncology Research Center, Mashhad University
of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

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