Effect of Ceftriaxone on Isolated Smooth, Cardiac Muscles and Neuromuscular Junctions

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Abstract

The pharmacodynamic effect of ceftriaxone on smooth muscles was investigated in isolated organs. Maximum stimulation of isolated guinea pig's ileum, rabbit's duodenum and rat's fundic strip was achieved by addition of 1024 µg of ceftriaxone/ml bath. While in isolated rat's colon, it was achieved by 512 µg of ceftriaxone/ml bath. The effect of graded increased concentrations of ceftriaxone on isolated rat's uterine muscles was examined during various stages of sex cycle. Ceftriaxone in the tested concentrations produced a dose-dependant negative inotropic effect on isolated rabbit's heart and guinea pig's auricles. Ceftriaxone in all tested concentrations did not induce any effects on the resting tonus of isolated guinea pig's tracheal chain and rabbit's aortic strip. Neuromuscular blockade effect was investigated on isolated frog's gastrocnemius muscle and frog's rectus abdominis muscle preparation. It was concluded that, ceftriaxone directly stimulates the smooth muscles of gastrointestinal tract and depresses those of uterus as well as cardiac muscles. These findings indicated that ceftriaxone had scarcely any pharmacological properties which might be leading to severe adverse reactions in clinical use.

Key words: Ceftriaxone, Smooth muscles, Cardiac muscles, Neuromuscular junctions.

Introduction

Ceftriaxone is a broad spectrum cephalosporin resistant to various types of beta-lactamases, with potent activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, including Enterobacteriaceae, Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pneumoniae and other
nonenterococcal streptococci, Methicillin-resistant staphylococci, Enterococci, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Bacteroides fragilis were typically resistant. The drug acts through inhibition of transpeptidase enzymes responsible for the final step in bacterial cell wall synthesis and has broad stability against beta-hydrolysis. In human medicine, ceftriaxone is widely used, because of its prolonged terminal half-life (5.4–8.2 h) that allows its prescription on a single administration per day basis. Expanded informations concerning the pharmacodynamic effects of ceftriaxone will be of benefits to physicians and their patients. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the pharmacodynamic effects of ceftriaxone on smooth, cardiac and skeletal muscles.

Material and Methods

2.1. Materials:

2.1.1 Drug

Ceftriaxone is a sterile, semisynthetic, broad-spectrum third generation cephalosporin antibiotic for intravenous or intramuscular administration. Ceftriaxone is a white to yellowish-orange crystalline powder which is readily soluble in water, sparingly soluble in methanol and very slightly soluble in ethanol. It was produced by Smithkline Beecham for Novartis Pharma Company (Egypt) and has the commercial name Ceftriaxone®.

2.1.2 Laboratory animals

Guinea pigs of both sexes and different weights (300-450 gm) were used for investigating the effect of ceftriaxone on the isolated ileum, auricles and tracheal strips. Rabbits of both sexes and different weights (1500-2000 kg) were used for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on isolated duodenum, heart and aortic strip. Rats of both sexes and different weights (150-220 gm) were used for studying the effects of ceftriaxone on isolated colon, fundic strip and uterine muscles in different stages of sex cycle. Egyptian toads were used for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on isolated rectus abdominis muscle and sciatic nerve gastrocnemius muscle preparations.

2.1.3 Devices

2.1.3.1 Glass jar bath

A glass water bath of about 750 ml capacity fitted into a metal stand in which a movable electric heater was located to maintain the temperature as required. An inner glass tube (organ bath) of 40 ml capacity passed through the bottom of the stand and was connected by a T-shaped glass tube.
2.1.3.2. Harvard universal oscillographer and transducers

Two channels curvilinear oscillograph (HARVARD U.K) with an isotonic transducer (HARVARD APP LTD) which was employed for recording the effect of ceftriaxone on isolated tissues.

2.2. Methods:

The method explained by 5 was used for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on the isolated ileum of guinea pigs. The method described by 6 was used for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on isolated rabbit's duodenum, rat's colon and uterine muscle of rats at various stages of sex cycle. The effect of ceftriaxone on isolated rat's fundic strip was investigated according to the method described by 7. The method described by 8 was used for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on isolated guinea pig tracheal smooth muscle using the glass jar bath apparatus. The glass jar bath was used as described by 9 for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on isolated guinea pig's auricles. The method explained by 10 using Gunn's apparatus (heart infusion assembly) was used for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on rabbit's heart. The method explained by 11 was used for studying the effect of ceftriaxone on rabbit's aortic strip. The method described by 12 was used for investigating the effect of ceftriaxone on frog's gastrocnemius muscle-sciatic nerve preparation. The effect of ceftriaxone on the isolated frog's rectus abdominis muscle was investigated by using the method described by the 6.

Results

The effect of ceftriaxone on isolated guinea pig's ileum, rabbit's duodenum, rat's colon and rat's fundic strip and guinea pig's tracheal chain was recorded in table (1). The effect of ceftriaxone on uterine motility of female rats at various stages of sex cycle was recorded in table (2). Trials were performed to locate the site of action of ceftriaxone on the gastointestinal motility and the results showed that, ceftriaxone had a direct intestinal smooth muscles stimulant effect and had a serotonin like effect on rat's fundic strip (Figure 1). Ceftriaxone depressed the uterine motility at various stages of sex cycle and these effects might be attributed to the direct effect of ceftriaxone as shown in figure (2A & 2B). The effect of gradual increased concentrations of ceftriaxone on isolated guinea pig's auricles, rabbit's heart and aortic strip were demonstrated in table (3). Ceftriaxone depressed the isolated guinea pig's auricles and rabbit's heart and this negative inotropic effect of ceftriaxone was not referred to either ß1 adrenergetic blocking effect or cholinergic stimulant effect due to, in presence of ceftriaxone (1024 µg/ml canula), adrenaline was able to produce its cardiac stimulatory effect and in presence of atropine sulphate, ceftriaxone (1024 µg/ml
canula) was able to produce its inhibitory effect (Figure 2C & 2D). The effect of ceftriaxone on skeletal muscle preparations was summarized in table (4). The neuromuscular blockade effect of ceftriaxone on isolated frog's gastrocnemius muscle was shown in figure (2E).

Discussion

1- Effect of ceftriaxone on isolated gastrointestinal, tracheal and uterine smooth muscles: The present investigation showed that, ceftriaxone in vitro stimulated the contractility of guinea pig's ileum, rat's colon and rabbit's duodenum. The stimulatory effect of ceftriaxone was proportional to the graded tested concentrations. These results proved that, ceftriaxone might directly stimulate the intestinal smooth muscles of rabbit's duodenum, guinea pig's ileum and rat's colon. These obtained results were similar to those obtained by 13 who found that; cefeperazone in vitro enhanced slightly the motility of isolated rabbit's gastrointestinal tract at 0.001 g/ml. Also spontaneous motility of smooth muscle was temporarily increased with 800 mg/kg cefminox when administered intravenously and in upper doses 14. In contrast, cefamandole at concentrations of 512 and 1024 micrograms/ml bath caused complete relaxation in isolated guinea pig's ileum and rabbit's duodenum, respectively 15. Ceftriaxone stimulated contractility of the rat’s fundic strip. Ceftriaxone in a high concentration produce a serotonin like effect on rat's fundic strip (a sensitive preparation for detection of serotonin). These results might be attributed to the ability of ceftriaxone to release serotonin from its stores. The serotonin stimulating effect of ceftriaxone overcomed its direct effect on the smooth muscle of rat’s fundic strip. The obtained results came in harmony with those obtained by 16 who recorded that, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone and ceftazidime produced concentration-dependent tonic contractions of rat's fundus. Also, cefamendole produced stimulation of rat's fundic strip 15.

Ceftriaxone in vitro inhibited the contractility of rat's uterus during non pregnant stages (estrus and non estrus) and during pregnant stages (early and late pregnancy). The effect was dose dependant and these obtained results were consistent with those recorded by 13 who found that, cefeperazone depressed the uterine motility in two of six experiments while during pregnancy they found that, cefoperazone might not affected or depressed and / or stimulated the uterine motility. In other observation, cefepime had no effect on the delivery status of the offspring rats 17. The obtained results were not consistent with those obtained by 15 who recorded that, concentrations of 2048 and 4096 micrograms cefamandole/ml bath caused marked stimulation in force and frequency of rat uterine muscle in all stages of sex cycle. These differences were explained by 16 who proved that, effects of beta-lactam
antibiotics on smooth muscle isolated preparations were tissue and species dependent, indicating selectivity of their action.

The guinea pig's tracheal smooth muscles seemed to be insensitive to the tested concentrations of ceftriaxone. In presence of ceftriaxone, histamine was not able to produce its stimulatory effect. The obtained results in this study was similar with those obtained by they recorded that, cefprozil and cefamandole respectively in different graded concentrations had no effect on the tracheal smooth muscles. On the other hand, ceftizoxime and cefminox relaxed the resting tonus of the isolated guinea pig's tracheal chain preparation. Cefoperazone and ceftizoxime respectively caused slight stimulation of the isolated guinea pig's tracheal smooth muscles.

2- Effect of ceftriaxone on isolated cardiovascular muscles: Ceftriaxone had a negative inotropic effect on the isolated guinea pig's auricles and rabbit's heart. Ceftriaxone produced a direct and dose dependant depression of the myocardial contractility. This negative inotropic effect of ceftriaxone was not referred to either ß1 adrenergic blocking effect or cholinergic stimulant effect, as adrenaline was able to produce its cardiac stimulatory effect in presence of ceftriaxone and after addition of atropine sulphate, ceftriaxone was able to produce its inhibitory effect.

Contraction of the cardiac cells is believed to be dependant upon the intracellular concentration of available calcium ions in the vicinity of the contractile apparatus so the direct myocardial depressant effect of ceftriaxone in the present work might be attributed to a modification of calcium function.

The negative inotropic effect of ceftriaxone on guinea pig's auricles and rabbit's heart in the present work was similar to that result obtained by who recorded that, cefamandole directly depressed the contractility of isolated guinea pig's auricles and rabbit's heart in a dose dependant manner. This negative inotropic effect of ceftriaxone on guinea pig's auricles in the present work was not consistent with that result obtained by they stated that, cefadroxil and ceftizoxime sodium respectively had no effects on the isolated hearts of rabbits and the spontaneous movement in isolated guinea pig's atrium. The obtained results were also inconsistent with those of who showed that, cefminox did not affect the spontaneous contraction of isolated guinea pig's atria and the blood vessels in perfused rabbit's ears.

It was observed that, ceftriaxone had no effect on the smooth muscle of aorta. In the presence of ceftriaxone, nor adrenaline was not able to produce its stimulatory effect, thus ceftriaxone appeared to cause an alpha adrenergic blocking effect on isolated rabbit's aortic strip. This result was consistent with that reported by who stated that, cefbuperazone, ceferam pivoxil and cefamandole respectively did not affect the rabbit's descending aorta and
the nor adrenaline and adrenaline fail to produce its stimulatory effect in the presence of these antibiotics. This was inconsistent with that recorded by 13 who found that; cefoperazone potentiated the pressor response to adrenaline in dogs.

3- Effect of ceftriaxone on the skeletal muscle preparations: The effect of ceftriaxone on skeletal muscle preparations (frog's gastrocnemius muscle sciatic nerve and frog's rectus abdominis muscle) was investigated. The ceftriaxone elicited a marked neuromuscular blocking activity in response to indirect muscle twitches; also ceftriaxone exhibited a local anaesthetic like activity on frog's gastrocnemius sciatic nerve preparation. The neuromuscular blocking activity of ceftriaxone on skeletal muscle preparations in the present work was similar to those obtained by 14,20 who found that, the twitch tension of gastrocnemius muscle evoked by electrical stimulation of sciatic nerve was slightly reduced following administration of cefminox and cefteram pivoxil respectively. Cefamandole had a neuromuscular blocking effect on isolated frog's gastrocnemius muscle and frog's rectus abdominis muscle 15. The obtained results were inconsistent with that reported by 13 who recorded that, cefoperazone enhanced slightly the twitch tension of musculus gastrocnemius induced by electrical stimulation in rats at 500 mg/kg. b.wt. Also, cefbuperazone had no effect on the neuromuscular junction 24.

Conclusion: From the present study it could be concluded that, ceftriaxone directly stimulates the smooth muscles of gastrointestinal tract and depresses those of uterus as well as cardiac muscles. Ceftriaxone in all tested concentrations did not induce any effects on the resting tonus of isolated guinea pig's tracheal chain and rabbit's aortic strip. Ceftriaxone had a neuromuscular blocking activity on the skeletal muscle preparations.

References

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**TABLES:-**

Table (1): The effect of ceftriaxone on isolated guinea pig's ileum, rabbit's duodenum, rat's colon, rat's fundic strip and guinea pig's tracheal chain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentrations (µg/ml bath)</th>
<th>Guinea pig's ileum</th>
<th>Rabbit's duodenum</th>
<th>Rat's colon</th>
<th>Rat's fundic strip</th>
<th>G. pig's Tracheal chain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and rate of contraction</td>
<td>Slight stimulation in the force</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in and rate of contraction</td>
<td>Marked inhibition force and rate of contraction</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and rate of contraction</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and rate of contraction</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in and rate of contraction</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and rate of contraction</td>
<td>Maximum stimulation</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and rate of contraction</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024</td>
<td>Maximum stimulation</td>
<td>Maximum stimulation</td>
<td>Maximum stimulation</td>
<td>Maximum stimulation</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not done
Table (2): Effect of ceftriaxone on uterine motility of rats at various stages of sex cycle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentrations (µg/ml bath)</th>
<th>Non estrus</th>
<th>Estrus</th>
<th>Early pregnant</th>
<th>Late pregnant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Slight inhibition in the force and frequency</td>
<td>Slight inhibition in the force and frequency</td>
<td>Slight inhibition in the force and frequency</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and frequency</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and frequency</td>
<td>Marked inhibition in the force and frequency</td>
<td>Moderate inhibition in the force and frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Complete relaxation</td>
<td>Complete relaxation</td>
<td>Complete relaxation</td>
<td>Complete relaxation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (3): The effect of ceftriaxone on isolated guinea pig's auricles, rabbit's heart and rabbit's aortic strip.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentrations (µg/ml bath)</th>
<th>Guinea pig's auricles</th>
<th>Rabbit's heart</th>
<th>Rabbit's aortic strip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Slight negative inotropic effect.</td>
<td>Slight negative inotropic effect.</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>Slight negative inotropic effect.</td>
<td>Slight negative inotropic effect.</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024</td>
<td>Marked negative inotropic effect.</td>
<td>Marked negative inotropic effect.</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048</td>
<td>Marked negative inotropic effect</td>
<td>Very marked negative inotropic effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (4): The effect of ceftriaxone on skeletal muscle preparations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentrations (µg/ml bath)</th>
<th>Responses of Frog's gastrocnemius muscle</th>
<th>Responses of Frog's rectus abdominis muscle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>No effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>Slight neuromuscular blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>Slight neuromuscular blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Slight neuromuscular blockade</td>
<td>Marked neuromuscular blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Slight neuromuscular blockade</td>
<td>Marked neuromuscular blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Marked neuromuscular blockade</td>
<td>Complete neuromuscular blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Marked neuromuscular blockade</td>
<td>Not done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(------) Not done
Figure (2): Site of action of ceftriaxone (Ceft.) on isolated rat's uterus during estrus stage and guinea pig's auricle.

(A) 1 µg/ml bath propranolol (Prop) followed by 256 µg/ml bath ceftriaxone (Ceft) on isolated rat's uterus during estrus stage.

(B) 256 µg/ml bath ceftriaxone (Ceft) followed by 0.25 µg/ml bath acetylcholine (Ach) on isolated rat’s uterus during estrus stage.
(C) 1024 µg/ml bath cefetrixone (Ceft) followed by 1 µg/ml bath adrenaline (Adr) on isolated guinea pig’s auricle.

(D) 0.1 µg/ml bath atropine sulphate (Atr) followed by 1024 µg/ml bath cefetrixone (Ceft) on isolated guinea pig’s auricle.

(E) 256 µg/ml bath ceftriaxone (Ceft) on isolated frog’s gastrocnemius muscle.