

Role of nitric oxide and vasoactive intestinal peptide on gastro-esophageal motility in chronic renal failure patients

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By

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction and aim of the work	13
Review of literature	15
Chapter 1: Functional anatomy and physiology of the upper gastrointestinal tract.	17
Chapter 2: Gut Neurotransmitters and Neuromodulators.	43
Chapter 3: Upper gastrointestinal motility disorders	70
Chapter 4: Nitric oxide.	109
Chapter 5: Nitric oxide and the kidney.	129
Chapter 6: Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide (VIP).	145
Chapter 7: Gastrointestinal Manifestations of Chronic Renal Failure.	159
Patients and Methods	179
Results	199
Discussion	234
Summary	256
Conclusion and Recommendations	264
References	266
Appendix	330
Arabic Summary	356

List of Abbreviations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5HT: serotonin • Ach: acetylcholine. • ADMA: asymmetrical dimethyl L-arginine. • Alb: albumin. • AP: Aperistalsis. • ATP: Adenosine-5`-Triphosphate. • BER: basic electrical rhythm. • BUN: Blood urea nitrogen. • cAMP: Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate. • CCK: Cholecystokinin. • Chol: cholesterol. • cNOS: constitutive nitric oxide synthatase. • COMT: Catechol-O-MethylTransferase. • CPM: cycle per minute. • Cr.Cl: creatinine clearance. • Cr: Creatinine. • CRF: Chronic renal failure. • DF: Dominant Frequency. • DOS: Diffuse esophageal spasm. • ECA: Electrical Control Activity. • EGG: Electrogastrogram. • eNOS: endothelial nitric oxide synthatase. • ENS: enteric nervous system • EPSPs: excitatory postsynaptic potentials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSPs: inhibitory postsynaptic potentials. • LES: lower esophageal sphinter • LESP: lower esophageal sphincter pressure. • LNMMA: NG-monomethyl L-arginine. • MCDT: mixed connective tissue disease. • MMC: migrating motor complex. • NADPH: Reduced Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate. • NK 1,2: Neurokinin receptors 1, 2. • NANC: non adrenergic non cholinergic • nNOS: neuronal nitric oxide synthatase • NO: nitric oxide. • NO2/NO3: Nitrate/Nitrite. • NOS: nitric oxide synthatase • NSMD: Non Specific Motility Disorder. • NUD: non ulcer dyspepsia • PACAP: pituitary adenyl cyclase-activating peptide • PGE2: prostaglandin E2 • PKG: protein kinase G • PTH: parathyroid hormone. • PTHrP: Parathyroid hormone-related peptide • REM: rapid eye movement. • SDMA: symmetrical dimethylarginine • SSRIs: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor • T.P.: total protein. • TG: Triglycerides. • TLESR: transient lower esophageal
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERA: Electrical Response Activity. • ESRD: End stage renal disease. • ET: Endothelin. • FBS: fasting blood sugar. • GEA: Gastric Electric Activity • GERD: Gastroesophageal reflux disease. • GPCRs: G protein coupled receptors. • GTP: Guanosine Triphosphate. • Hb: hemoglobin. • IBS: irritable bowel disease. • ICC: interstitial cells of Cajal. • IL 1: interleukin 1 • IL 6: interleukin 6 • INF: interferon. • iNOS: inducible nitric oxide synthetase 	<p>sphincter relaxation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNF: tumor necrosis factor. • UES: upper esophageal sphincter. • VIP: Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide.
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LISTS OF TABLES

Table No.		Page
1	Neurotransmitters and Neuromodulators in GIT.	50
2	Causes of upper esophageal sphincter dysfunction.	72
3	Classification of motor disorders of the esophagus.	75
4	Prevalence of symptoms in achalasia.	78
5	Comparison of clinical features in primary and secondary achalasia.	79
6	Properties of isoforms of nitric oxide synthase.	112
7	Reagents used in assessing serum NO.	181
8	Normal values used to categories manometric features.	194
9	Manometric classification of esophageal motility abnormalities.	194
10	Diagnosis of gastric motor disorders.	197
11	Age distribution in the 4 studied groups.	200
12	Sex distribution in the 4 studied groups.	200
13	Comparison between diseased CRF (60) and healthy controls regarding symptoms of upper GI symptoms.	201
14	Comparison between studied 3 groups (diseased) regarding upper gastrointestinal symptoms.	202
15	Comparison between diseased CRF (60) and healthy controls regarding serum, creatinine, BUN, total protein, albumin, cholesterol, triglycerides, fasting blood sugar and haemoglobin.	203
16	Comparison between the studied 3 groups (diseased) regarding serum, creatinine, BUN, total protein, albumin, cholesterol, triglycerides, fasting blood sugar	203

	and haemoglobin.	
17	Comparison between diseased CRF (60) and healthy controls regarding serum nitrate and VIP.	204
18	Comparison between studied groups (diseased) regarding serum nitrate and VIP.	204
19	Comparison between diseased CRF (60) and healthy controls regarding dominant frequency.	204
20	Comparison between studied groups (diseased) regarding DF%.	205
21	Comparison between diseased CRF (60) and healthy controls regarding diagnosis based on esophageal manometry and EGG.	205
22	Comparison between studied groups (diseased) regarding manometric diagnosis and EGG diagnosis.	206
23	Comparison between the manometric based diagnosis in relation to biochemical parameters, NO, VIP and DF% among diseased patients.	207
24	Comparison between the esophageal manometric based diagnoses in relation to upper GI symptoms.	208
25	Comparison between the EGG based diagnosis in relation to biochemical parameters, NO, VIP among diseased patients.	209
26	Association between EGG diagnosis and manometric diagnosis.	209
27	Comparison between the EGG based diagnosis in relation to upper GI symptoms.	210
28	Comparison between group I and group II regarding biochemical parameters and DF.	211
29	Comparison between group I and group III regarding biochemical parameters and EGG parameters.	212
30	Comparison between group II and group III regarding biochemical parameters, and EGG parameters.	213

31	Correlation between serum NO and other parameters in the diseased groups (60).	214
32	Correlation between serum VIP and other parameters in the diseased groups (60).	215
33	Correlation between NO and other parameters in 60 diseases patients grouped according to GFR.	217
34	Correlation between VIP and other parameters in 60 diseases patients grouped according to GFR.	219
35	Correlation between NO and upper GI symptoms and VIP and GI symptoms in Group I.	220
36	Correlation between NO and upper GI symptoms and VIP and GI symptoms in Group II.	221
37	Correlation between NO and upper GI symptoms and VIP and GI symptoms in Group III.	222

LISTS OF FIGURES

Figure No.		Page
1	Cross section in digestive tract.	16
2	Electrical activity of gut smooth muscles.	19
3	Neural regulation of the GI motility.	22
4	Section in the esophageal wall.	25
5	The esophageal body illustrating striated and smooth muscle portion.	26
6	The stomach and its different parts.	31
7	The wall of the stomach.	32
8	Muscle layers of the stomach.	33
9	NO biosynthesis.	111
10	Serum total protein and albumin in CRF patients vs. control	223
11	Serum cholesterol in CRF and control	223
12	Serum albumin in the 3 groups of CRF	223
13	Comparison of serum NO in 60 CRF patients and the control group	224
14	Comparison of serum VIP in 60 CRF patients and the control group	224
15	Comparison of serum NO in the 3 groups of CRF	224
16	Comparison of serum VIP in the 3 groups of CRF	225
17	Comparison of DF in 60 CRF patients and the control group	225
18	Comparison between CRF patients and control as regard manometric diagnosis	225
19	Comparison between CRF patients and control as	226

	regard EGG diagnosis	
20	Esophageal manometric diagnosis, biochemical parameters	226
21	Esophageal manometric diagnosis and NO	227
22	Esophageal manometric diagnosis and DF	227
23	EGG diagnosis and NO and TG	228
24	EGG diagnosis and biochemical parameters	228
25	EGG diagnosis and manometric diagnosis	229
26	Correlation between NO and DF in 60 patients of CRF	229
27	Correlation between VIP and DF in 60 CRF patients	230
28	Correlation between NO and VIP in group I	230
29	Correlation between NO and VIP in group II	231
30	Correlation between NO and VIP in group III	231
31	Correlation between NO and DF in group II	232
32	Correlation between NO and DF in group III	232
33	Correlation between VIP and DF in group II	233

INTRODUCTION
INTRODUCTION
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AIM OF THE WORK

Upper Gastrointestinal (GI) discomfort such as anorexia, nausea, vomiting is a common feature of advanced renal failure. The exact cause of these symptoms is unclear, a contributing factor may be reduced gastric emptying resulting from autonomic dysfunction or a direct effect of Uremic toxins on gastric smooth muscles (**Seoung W. et al., 2000**).

In chronic renal failure (CRF) patients both dialyzed and undialyzed, an abnormal gastric motility disorders are common, the pathogenesis seems to be multifactorial, and the presence of abdominal symptoms cannot foretell an abnormal motility disorder (**Koa C.H. et al., 1996**).

Gastric motility is controlled by gastric myoelectrical activity, which propagates from the proximal body to the distal antrum at a frequency of 3-cycles/ minute (**Seoung W. et al., 2000**). Hemodialysis and Uremic patients experience such dyspeptic symptoms and there is higher prevalence of motility like disorders (**Vanderwinden, 1999**).

Malnutrition affects between 13 and 20% of dialysis population, gastroparesis might be a cause of malnutrition and parameters of gastric emptying are inversely related with serum albumin level. Serum albumin level inversely correlates with overall motility in HD patients (**Bruno et al., 2000**).

Nitric oxide (NO) is a gaseous biological messenger molecule that has been found to play a fundamental regulatory role in the body, it is involved in cardiovascular, immune, reproductive and digestive physiology. NO plays a central role in the physiology of GIT. Potential sources of NO in gut include: intrinsic intestinal tissue (mast cells, endothelium, smooth muscles, neuronal plexus, resident and or infiltrating leucocytes), NO acts as a neurotransmitter in the nervous system and other parts of the body. It is a potent vasodilator and cytoprotective substance, in gut it is involved in splanchnic and systemic hemodynamic regulation and it is acting as an inhibitory non-adrenergic, non-cholinergic neurotransmitter and relaxant of smooth muscles of GIT (**Vanderwinden, 1999**).

Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) contains 28 amino acid residues, it is found in nerves of gastrointestinal tract. In intestine it markedly stimulates intestinal secretion of electrolytes and hence water. Its other actions include

relaxation of gastric and intestinal smooth muscles including sphincters and inhibition of gastric secretions (***William F. and Ganong, 1993***).

VIP is one of the neuropeptides which have recently shown to be neurotransmitter in the non-adrenergic, non-cholinergic inhibitory and excitatory nerves in human gut, where peptidergic nerves play an important role in the impaired gastric motility (***Tomita et al., 1999***).

Aim of the work:

The aim is to study the role of nitric oxide and vasoactive intestinal peptide on gastro-esophageal motility in chronic renal failure patients.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE