

Effect of Ranitidine and Omeprazole on Phosphorus Serum Level in Patients Performing Renal Dialysis

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List of abbreviations

ADQI	Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative
AIN	Acute interstitial nephritis
AKI	Acute kidney injury
ALP	Alkaline Phosphatase
APAs	Acid pump antagonists
ARF	Acute renal failure
ATN	Acute tubular necrosis
ATPase	Adenosine triphosphatase
Ca x P	Calcium –Phosphorus product
CaCl ₂	Calcium chloride
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
cAMP	Cyclic Adenosine monophosphate
CasR	Calcium sensing receptor
CKD	Chronic kidney disease
CNT	Connecting tubules
CRI	Chronic renal insufficiency
CUA	Calcific uremic arteriolopathy
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
CVVH	Continuous venovenous hemofiltration
DCT	Distal convoluted tubules
ECF	Extracellular fluid
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
(E.I.P.I.CO.)	Egyptian International Pharmaceutical Industries Co
ESRD	End-stage renal disease
ESRF	End stage renal failure
GFR	Glomerular filtration rate
GI	Gastrointestinal
HD	Hemodialysis
iPTH	Intact Parathyroid hormone
IU/L	International unit per liter

K/DOQI	Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative
MBD	Metabolic bone disease
NKF	National Kidney Foundation
Npt2b	sodium phosphate co-transporter
OCPC	Ortho-cresophthalein complexone
PD	Peritoneal dialysis
PMT	Photomultiplier Tube
PO ₄	Phosphorus
PPI	Proton Pump Inhibitors
PT	Proximal tubules
PTH	Parathyroid Hormone
PTx	Parathyroidectomy
RIFLE	Risk, Injury, Failure, Loss and End stage renal disease
RRT	Renal replacement therapy

List of Tables

Table number	Title	Page Number
1	Target Range of Serum Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) by Stage of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	67
2	Demographic characteristics of the three studied groups.	81
3	Tests for normality of serum calcium (mg/dl) over 6 months the study period.	83
4	Effect of sex, age, duration of dialysis and group on serum calcium level (mg/dl).	85
5	Comparison between serum calcium (mg/dl) over the study period (6 months) in the 3 studied groups.	87
6	Tests for normality of serum phosphorus (mg/dl) over 6 months the study period.	91
7	Effect of sex, age, duration of dialysis and group on serum phosphorus level (mg/dl).	93
8	Comparison between serum phosphorus (mg/dl) over the study period (6 months) in the 3 studied groups.	95
9	Multiple comparisons tests implemented by Scheffé test.	99
10	Effect of sex, age, duration of dialysis and group on serum PTH (pg/ml).	105
11	Effect of sex and group on serum PTH level (pg/ml).	109

12	Effect of sex, age, duration of dialysis and groups on serum ALP level (IU/L).	115
13	Comparison between serum ALP (IU/L) at baseline and 6 months intervals in the 3 studied groups.	117
14	Effect of group on serum ALP (IU/L).	121
15	Multiple comparisons tests implemented by Scheffé test.	123

List of Figures

Figure number	Title	Page Number
1	Schematic diagram of hemodialysis	14
2	Gastrointestinal Absorption of Calcium	17
3	Proposed pathways for calcium (Ca) absorption across the intestinal epithelium	18
4	Renal Handling of Calcium	20
5	Physiologic response to hypocalcaemia	26
6	Pathogenesis of abnormalities in mineral metabolism and bone disease in CKD	36
7	“stepped-care” approach to the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism in CKD	43
8	Chemical structure of Ranitidine	51
9	Structures of proton pump inhibitors	55
10	The pK_a of PPIs	57
11	Marginal means of serum calcium in 3 study groups at 6 months interval.	89
12	Marginal means of serum phosphorus in 3 study groups at 6 months interval.	97
13	Q-Q plot of serum PTH at baseline.	101
14	Q-Q plot of serum PTH at 6 months.	101
15	Frequency distribution of Ln serum PTH at baseline.	103
16	Frequency distribution of Ln serum PTH at 6 months.	103
17	Marginal means of serum PTH in 3 study groups at baseline and 6 months interval.	107
18	Q-Q plot of baseline values of serum ALP.	111
19	Q-Q plot of 6 months values of serum ALP.	111

20	Frequency distribution of Ln ALP at baseline.	113
21	Frequency distribution of Ln ALP at 6 months.	113
22	Marginal means of serum ALP in 3 study groups at baseline and 6 months interval.	119

Contents

- **Abstract.....1**
- **Introduction.....2**
- **Review of literature.....5**

Clinical pharmacy definition 5

Role of clinical pharmacist6

Acute kidney injury.....7

Chronic kidney disease.....9

Dialysis.....13

Calcium Homeostasis.....15

Phosphorus Homeostasis.....28

Treatment of hyperphosphatemia.....41

H2-Receptor antagonists.....51

Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs).....53

Aim of the study.....61

Patients and methods.....62

○ <i>Study design</i>	62
○ <i>Patients</i>	63
○ <i>Methods</i>	64
○ <i>Statistical analysis</i>	79
 ● Results	80
 <i>Demographic characteristics</i>	80
<i>Serum calcium</i>	82
<i>Serum phosphorus</i>	90
<i>Serum PTH</i>	100
<i>Serum ALP</i>	110
 ● Discussion	124
● Summary and conclusion	133
● References	137
● Arabic summary	



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Abstract

Background: Hyperphosphatemia has been reported to induce extraskeletal calcification of soft tissue particularly in the heart as well as bone disease; a link has been reported between gastric hyperacidity and hyperphosphatemia in dialysis patients.

Objectives: To evaluate the effect of ranitidine or omeprazole in combination with CaCO_3 (as a phosphate binder) versus phosphate binders alone CaCO_3 on the serum phosphorus level (PO_4) in patients performing renal dialysis.

Setting: National Institute of Urology and Nephrology and Ain Shams University Specialized Hospital, Cairo, Egypt, from October 2009 to October 2010.

Methods: Patients were categorized into three groups, group I (38 patients) represents the control group, they received CaCO_3 (3gm daily), group II (39 patients) received the same dose of CaCO_3 with ranitidine (150 mg twice daily) and group III (31 patients) received the same dose of CaCO_3 with omeprazole (20 mg once daily). Blood samples were collected monthly for six months during hemodialysis sessions.

Results: The obtained data revealed that, patients in group II showed marked increase in serum (PO_4) level at 2nd month extended for the whole study period 6 months. Stable serum level of calcium (Ca) and decreased alkaline phosphatase (ALP), elevated serum parathyroid hormone (PTH) level was observed, while in group III, the results showed no significant change in serum level of Ca, PO_4 , increased PTH, and significant decrease in serum ALP.

Conclusion:

Co-administration of ranitidine with CaCO_3 may aggravate hyperphosphatemia. Co-administration of omeprazole with CaCO_3 reduced ALP and did not modulate PO_4 , Ca and increased serum PTH.

Keywords: Ranitidine, Omeprazole, CaCO_3 , Hyperphosphatemia, Hypocalcaemia.

Maintenance of the normal homeostasis of calcium–phosphate in patients undergoing renal dialysis is a sophisticated problem particularly those receiving acid suppressive therapy (**Ganesh et al., 2001**).

Abnormalities in calcium–phosphate balance develop early in the course of chronic kidney disease (CKD). A tight association has been observed between elevated serum phosphate, intact parathyroid hormone, $\text{Ca} \times \text{P}$ product, and mortality. These associations cannot be explained simply by osteodystrophy and its complications. It seems likely that, the relationship between calcium–phosphate balance and outcome of patients on dialysis can be explained to a large extent by the effect of the observed abnormalities on the cardiovascular system (**Block et al., 2004**).

The clinical consequences of altered phosphorus and calcium metabolism and hyperphosphatemia include an increased risk of mortality, cardiovascular diseases (CVD), bone disease, and extraskeletal calcification of soft tissues, including blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, and joints (**Block and Port., 2000; Ganesh et al., 2001**).

Although dietary phosphorus restriction and dialysis play important roles in regard to the management of hyperphosphatemia, the role of phosphate-binding therapies in this regard is still needed to be delineated (**Drueke, 2001**).

Phosphorus sequestering agents contain either calcium or aluminum. The use of the latter is limited by toxicity. Calcium containing agents may have potential for increasing calcium load and soft tissue calcification. The challenge in the renal failure patient is to reduce effectively and safely serum phosphorus and $\text{Ca} \times \text{P}$ product without increasing serum calcium levels and the likelihood of vascular calcification. It is in this context that metal-free, calcium-free phosphate binders may have an important role (**Block and Port., 2000; Jono et al., 2000**).

In chronic renal failure and particularly end stage renal failure (ESRF), it is accompanied by digestive bleeding from gastroduodenal ulcers erosive gastritis, or esophagitis are frequent. The use of gastric acid inhibitors is the base for the preventive or curative treatment of these complications. A link has been reported between gastric hyperacidity and hyperphosphatemia in dialysis patients (*Nilas et al. 2008*).

The present study was designed to investigate the effect of ranitidine or omeprazole in combination with phosphate binder CaCO_3 versus phosphate binders alone CaCO_3 on the serum level of phosphorus in patients performing renal dialysis. As a trial to improve therapeutic outcome of CaCO_3 by co-administration with acid suppressive therapy.

The present study aimed to:

Study the effect of ranitidine or omeprazole in combination with a phosphate binder CaCO_3 versus phosphate binder alone CaCO_3 on the serum level of phosphorus in patients performing renal dialysis.