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Management

Potential Protective Effects of Intravenous N-acetylcysteine on Myocardial Ischemia - Reperfusion Injury in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgeries

Thesis

Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of
M.D. Degree in Anesthesiology

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Ain Shams University
2017**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببنا انك لا تعلم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢



Acknowledgments

*My thanks are submitted first and foremost to **ALLAH** Who gave me the strength and ability to complete this work.*

*I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Ayman Mokhtar Kamaly**, Professor of Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Pain Management, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his candid opinions, timely feedback, insights and the effort and time he has devoted to the fulfillment of this work. I am indebted to his meticulous follow-up and constructive criticism.*

*My sincere gratitude and appreciation are also due to **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Sidky Mahmoud**, Professor of Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Pain Management, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his kind help, constant encouragement, constructive criticism, and the time and effort he dedicated to this work.*

*I can't forget to thank with all appreciation, **Dr. Mostafa Gamal ElDeen Mahran**, Lecturer of Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Pain Management, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for the efforts and time he has devoted to accomplish this work.*

*I would like also to thank **Dr. Diaa Eldin Shalaby Awady**, Lecturer of Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Pain Management, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his valuable role in the practical part of this work.*

*Last but not least, this work is dedicated to all our **patients**, without them, this work would have been of no value, and also to my **colleagues** for their support and care in every step of my career.*

*I can't forget to thank all members of my family, especially my **Parents** and my **Wife**, for the support and care in every step of my life.*



Mohamed Salah El-Deen Badawii Eissa

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List of Abbreviations

Abbr.	Title
AAGP	α 1-acid glycoprotein
ACC	Aortic Cross Clamp
AF	Atrial Fibrillation
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
BAX	Bcl-2-Associated X protein
BMI	Body Mass Index
Bpm	Beat per minute
CA	Cardiac Arrest
CABG	Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting
CAD	Coronary Artery Disease
CBC	Complete Blood Count
CK-MB	Creatinine Kinase-MB
CLcr	Creatinine Clearance
CMR	Cardiac Magnetic Resonance imaging
CO	Cardiac Output
CPB	Cardiopulmonary Bypass
CPD	Citrate-Phosphate-Dextrose
CRP	C-reactive protein
CVP	Central Venous Pressure
D.BP	Diastolic Blood Pressure
DC	Direct Current defibrillator
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
ECG	Electrocardiogram

EF	Ejection Fraction
eNOS	Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthetase
GIK	Glucose/Insulin/Potassium
GLP1	Glucagon Like Peptide-1
GSH	Reduced Glutathione
GSSG	Oxidized Glutathione
GUARDIAN	Guard During Ischemia Against Necrosis
Hb	Hemoglobin
HCT	Hematocrit
HR	Heart Rate
Ht	Height
HTN	Hypertension
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IL-1β	Interleukin-1 Beta
IL-6	Interleukin-6
IMMEDIATE	Immediate Myocardial Metabolic Enhancement During Initial Assessment and Treatment in Emergency care
INR	International Normalized Ratio
IQR	Inter Quartile Range
IRI	Ischemia Reperfusion Injury
IV	Intravenous
KFT	Kidney Function Test
LFT	Liver Function Test
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
LV	Left Ventricular
MDA	Malondialdehyde

MI	Myocardial Infarction
MitoK_{ATP}	Mitochondrial K _{ATP}
MPO	Myeloperoxidase
MPTP	Mitochondrial Permeability Transition Pore
NAC	N-Acetylcysteine
NADP	Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate
NADPH	Reduced Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide phosphate
NO	Nitric Oxide
NOS	Nitric Oxide Synthetase
NYHA	New York Heart Association
OHG	Oral Hypoglycemic
PaCO₂	Arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide
PC	Preconditioning
PCI	Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
PKC	Protein Kinase C
PKG	Protein Kinase G
PLT	Platelets
Pr	Pressure
PT	Prothrombin Time
PTT	Partial Thromboplastin Time
RBS	Random Blood Sugar
ROS	Reactive Oxygen Species
RR	Respiratory Rate
S.BP	Systolic Blood Pressure
S.GOT	Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase
S.GPT	Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase

SD	Standard Deviation
SPSS	Statistical Program for Social Science
STEMI	ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction
SWMA	Segmental Wall Motion Abnormality
THAM	Tris-Hydroxymethyl-Aminomethane
TNF-α	Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha
UOP	Urine Output
WBCs	White Blood Cells
Wt	Weight

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Introduction

Myocardial protection during cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) and cardioplegic arrest (CA) has continued to be refined since its introduction in the 1950s (*Fischer et al., 2003*).

After the ischemic period reentry of the blood to tissue causes massive release of oxygen free radicals. These free radicals trigger enzymatic reactions, such as peroxidation of polyunsaturated fatty acids or plasma lipoproteins, which leads to oxidative destruction of cell membranes and the productions of toxic reactive metabolites and cell injury involving DNA, proteins, and lipids. All of these events are called ischemia reperfusion injury (IRI) (*Erturk, 2014*).

Despite numerous advances the heart may still exhibit evidence of IRI, such as arrhythmias, microvascular damage, edema, myocardial stunning, and cell death (*Dhalla et al., 2000*).

Several studies have been performed using antioxidants to eliminate or at least diminish the effects of oxygen free radicals associated with CPB/CA (*Belboul et al., 2001*).

N-acetylcysteine (NAC) has been used for almost half a century to treat congestive and obstructive lung diseases, and since the mid-1970's it has also been used to treat

paracetamol intoxication. Several recent reports have suggested that its use may be extended to manage clinical conditions as diversified as IRI, inflammation related complications after CPB and renal damage provoked by radiographic contrast. As an extensively used and relatively safe drug, NAC may be a useful adjuvant for the protection of the myocardium in cardiac surgery (*Rodrigues et al., 2004*).

Aim of the work

The aim of this work is to evaluate the potential effects of intravenous infusion of NAC on myocardial protection against IRI after bypass during coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) operations.

Ischemia Reperfusion Injury

Although recent advances in anesthetic and surgical techniques currently allow most patients to undergo coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) procedures without substantial mortality, more than 25% of this surgical population may still experience significant morbidity related to adverse perioperative cardiovascular outcomes (*Shernan, 2003*).

The myocardium may be particularly vulnerable to ischemia during CABG surgery because of underlying coronary artery disease (CAD), perioperative hemodynamic instability, inadequate protection during cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB), coronary artery embolization, or technical complications (ie, incomplete revascularization and graft spasm or kinking). Although prolonged myocardial ischemia alone can jeopardize the structural and biochemical integrity of the cells, limited oxygen deprivation (< 20 minutes) is usually associated with only transient depression of myocardial contractility. Paradoxically, the restoration of blood flow after sustained myocardial ischemia (> 45 minutes) results in a phenomenon known as myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury (IRI), where in the tissue injury after reperfusion is greater than that produced by ischemia alone (*Shernan, 2003*).