

EFFECT OF VERAPAMIL AND RANITIDINE ON INDOMETHACIN INDUCED GASTRIC ULCERS IN ALBINO RATS

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Pharmacology*

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"تأثير عقار الفيرابميل و عقار الرانتيدين على قرحة المعدة
المحدثة بعقار الاندوميثاسين في فئران التجارب"

توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير

في الفارماكولوجي

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TO
My Father
And
My Mother

“Abstract”

The present work studies the effect of verapamil and ranitidine on indomethacin induced gastric ulcers in albino rats. The volume and pH of gastric secretion was estimated and histopathological examination was done.

It was found that indomethacin induced gastric ulcers were significantly reduced by verapamil. This decrease was duration dependent. There was no significant difference between this effect and that produced by ranitidine.

On the other hand, when both verapamil and ranitidine were used together, it was found that there was a significant reduction in the mean ulcer score and histopathological changes compared to that induced by verapamil or ranitidine alone. Gastric acidity and volume of gastric secretion showed significant reduction in the same manner to mucosal changes.

Also, indomethacin and ranitidine increased the gastric motility induced by acetylcholine. Whereas, verapamil decreased the gastric motility. When ranitidine and verapamil were used together there was a decrease in gastric motility in small doses and an increase in gastric motility in large doses.

Key words: indomethacin, ranitidine, verapamil and gastric ulcers.

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Contents

	Page
Introduction & Aim of the Work	1
Review of Literature	3
Material and Methods	37
Results	44
Discussion	100
Summary and conclusion	120
References	121
Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

ACh:	-----Acetylcholine.
AMP:	-----Adenosine Mono Phosphate
PKA:	-----PhosphoKinase A.
ANOVA:	-----One-Way analysis of variance.
AV:	-----Atrioventricular.
Ca ⁺² :	-----Calcium.
cAMP:	-----Cyclic adenosine mono phosphate.
CaSR:	-----Ca ⁺² -sensing receptors.
CCB:	-----Calcium channel blockers.
CCK:	-----Cholecystokinin.
Cl ⁻ :	-----Chloride.
CNS:	-----Central nervous system.
COX:	-----Cyclooxygenase.
CSF:	-----Cerebrospinal fluid.
CYP450:	-----Cytochrome p 450.
DAG:	-----Diacylglycerol.
DU:	-----Duodenal ulcer.
ECL:	-----Enterochromaffine like cells.
EGF:	-----Epidermal growth factor.
G _i :	-----G inhibitory.
H. Pylori:	-----Helicobacter pylori.
H ⁺ / K ⁺ ATPase:	-----Hydrogen / potassium ATPase.
H& E:	-----Hematoxylin and Eosin.
HCl:	-----Hydrochloric Acid.
HCO ₃ ⁻ :	-----Bicarbonate.
H ₂ RA:	-----Histamine type 2-receptor antagonist.
H ₂ receptors:	-----Histamine type two receptor.
HVA:	-----High voltage-activated.
IP:	-----Inositol phosphate.
IP ₃ :	-----Inositol trisphosphate.
I.U:	-----Incidence of ulceration
L:	-----Liter.
LH:	-----Lutinizing hormone.
LPS:	-----Lipopolysaccaride.
M.U.S:	-----Mean ulcer score
M ₁ :	-----Muscarinic ₁ .
M ₂ :	-----Muscarinic ₂ .
M ₃ :	-----Muscarinic ₃ .
NO:	-----Nitric Oxide.
NSAIDs:	-----Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
PG (E, I):	-----Prostaglandins (E and I).
PGG ₂ :	-----Prostaglandin G ₂ .
PGH ₂ :	-----Prostaglandin-H ₂ .

PIP ₂ :	-----Phosphatidyl inositol bisphosphate.
PKC:	-----Protein kinas C.
PLC:	-----Phospholipase C.
PSVT:	-----Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia.
PTH:	-----Parathrmone.
ROCs:	-----Receptor-operated Ca ⁺² channels.
S.D:	-----Standard Deviation.
TNF:	-----Tumor necrosis factor.
U.I:	-----Ulcer index
US:	----- Ulcer score
VIP:	-----Vasoactive intestinal peptide.
VOCs:	-----Voltage-operated Ca ⁺² channels.
ZES:	-----Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

“Introduction”

Acid peptic diseases include gastroesophageal reflux, peptic ulcer and stress-related mucosal injury. In all these conditions, mucosal erosions or ulcerations arise when the caustic effects of aggressive factors (acid, pepsin) overwhelm the defensive factors of gastrointestinal mucosa (mucus and bicarbonate secretion, prostaglandins and blood flow) (**Suerbaum and Michetti., 2002**).

NSAIDs like indomethacin may induce peptic ulcers by several mechanisms. Mainly, they suppress mucosal generation of prostaglandins, which are protective to gastric mucosa (particularly PGI₂ and PGE₂) by inhibition of cyclooxygenase enzyme responsible for their synthesis (**Konturek, 1995**). Local irritation of gastric mucosa by NSAIDs is another mechanism as damage to the lipoprotein membrane of the epithelial cells occurs during their absorption. This allows back diffusion of acid in to the gastric mucosa and induces tissue damage (**Shearman et al., 1984**).

It has been established that Ca⁺² ions play an important role in activational secretory processes of many gland cells (**Douglas, 1976**). The activation of salivary and gastric secretion by secretagogues seems to be dependent on the level of extracellular calcium and these processes have been characterized by an enhanced calcium influx (**Soll et al., 1993**). Hence, calcium channel blockers may have a protective action that may play a role in healing of peptic ulcer.

“Aim of the Work”

As the calcium is involved in the regulation of acid secretion in the stomach. There is a possibility that the calcium channel blockers, by blocking the slow calcium channels, may influence the secretion of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and may have a protective effect on the genesis of gastroduodenal ulcers. Therefore, the objective of the present work is to study the effect of verapamil and ranitidine on indomethacin induced gastric ulcers in albino rats.

List of Figures

Figure Number	Page
(1) Major anatomical subdivisions of the stomach. -----	3
(2) Histology of the stomach. -----	4
(3) Simplified view of the major ionic transport processes involved in the secretion of H^+ and Cl^- by parietal cells. -----	9
(4) Physiological control of hydrogen ion secretion. -----	13
(5) Metabolism of Arachidonic Acid. -----	22
(6) Structural formula of indomethacin. -----	25
(7) Ranitidine structural formula. -----	30
(8) Schematic representation of the parietal cell showing the mechanism of gastric acid secretion.-----	33
(9) Verapamil structural formula. -----	34
(10) The mean volume of gastric secretion of different control groups of rats. -----	45
(11) The mean volume of gastric secretion of indomethacin-ranitidine group (3a) compared to normal control group (1a) and indomethacin control group (2a).-----	46
(12) The mean volume of gastric secretion of indomethacin-ranitidine group (3b) compared to normal control group (1b) and indomethacin control group (2b). -----	47
(13) The mean volume of gastric secretion of indomethacin-verapamil group (4a) compared to other groups.-----	49
(14) The mean volume of gastric secretion of indomethacin-verapamil group (4b) compared to other groups. -----	50
(15) The mean volume of gastric secretion of different studied groups of rats after one week of treatment. -----	52
(16) The mean volume of gastric secretion of different studied groups of rats after two weeks of treatment. -----	54

(17) The mean pH of gastric secretion of different control groups of rats. -----	56
(18) The mean pH of gastric secretion of indomethacin-ranitidine (3a) group compared to normal control group (1a) and indomethacin control group (2a). -----	57
(19) The mean pH of gastric secretion of indomethacin-ranitidine group (3b) compared to normal control group (1b) and indomethacin control group (2b). -----	58
(20) The mean pH of gastric secretion of indomethacin-verapamil group (4a) compared to other group. -----	60
(21) The mean pH of gastric secretion of indomethacin-verapamil group (4b) compared to other group. -----	62
(22) The mean pH changes of different studied groups of rats after one week of treatment. -----	63
(23) The pH changes of different studied groups of rats after two weeks of treatment. -----	65
(24) Effect of different gradient doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of normal control groups (1a, 1b). -----	67
(25) Effect of different gradient doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (2a) which received a single oral ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg/ d) and left for one week. -----	68
(26) Effect of different graded doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (2b) which received a single ulcerogenic oral dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg/ d) and left for two weeks. -----	68
(27) Effect of different graded doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (3a) which received dose of ranitidine (0.5 mg/kg/ d) orally daily for one week after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg). -----	69
(28) Effect of different graded doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (3b) which received dose of ranitidine (0.5 mg/kg/ d) orally daily for two weeks after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	69
(29) Effect of different graded doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (4a) which received dose of verapamil (10 mg/kg/ d) orally daily for one week after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	70

(30) Effect of different graded doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (4b) which received dose of verapamil (10 mg/kg/d) orally daily for two weeks after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	70
(31) Effect of different graded doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (5a) that received combined dose of verapamil in a dose of (10 mg/kg/d) and ranitidine in a dose of (0.5 mg/kg/d) orally daily for one week after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg). -----	71
(32) Effect of different graded doses of ACh. on the stomach fundus contraction of rats of group (5b) which received dose of verapamil in a dose of (10 mg/kg/d) and ranitidine in a dose of (0.5 mg/kg/d) orally daily for two weeks after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	71
(33) The mean ulcer score of different control groups. -----	74
(34) Normal control group (1a, 1b) Stomach of rats that received distilled water only.-----	74
(35) Indomethacin treated group (2a) stomach of rat after one week of a single oral ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg). -----	75
(36) Indomethacin treated group (2b) stomach of rat after two weeks of a single oral ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	75
(37) The mean ulcer score of indomethacin-ranitidine (3a) group compared to normal control group (1a) and indomethacin treated group (2a).-----	78
(38) Indomethacin-ranitidine treated group (3a) stomach of rat that received oral dose of ranitidine (0.5 mg/kg/d) for one week after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	78
(39) The mean ulcer score of the indomethacin-ranitidine treated (3b) group compared to normal control group (1b) and indomethacin treated group (2b).-----	80
(40) Indomethacin-ranitidine treated group (3b) stomach of rat that received oral dose of ranitidine (0.5 mg/kg/d) for tow weeks after a single oral ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	80
(41) The mean ulcer scores of indomethacin-verapamil treated group (4a) compared to other groups.-----	84
(42) Indomethacin-verapamil treated group (4a) stomach of rat followed by a single daily oral dose of verapamil (10 mg/kg) for one week after a single ulcerogenic dose of indomethacin (50 mg/kg).-----	84