

# Dexamethasone

# Dexamethasone

2002 6

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---

, 가

가

가

	.....	1
I.	.....	3
II.	.....	5
1.	.....	5
가.	.....	5
.	.....	5
2.	.....	5
가.	.....	5
.	.....	6
(1)	.....	6
(2)	.....	6
(3)	- $ED_{50}$ $ED_{95}$ .....	7
.	.....	9
.	.....	9
III.	.....	10
1.	.....	10
2.	.....	12

3.	.....	15
4.	.....	15
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V.	.....	28
	.....	30
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# Dexamethasone

1977 MacFarlane Rosenthal  
steroids steroids  
가 .  
corticosteroids  
,  
(thick filament) IIb  
. Corticosteroids  
,  
corticosteroids  
,  
steroids  
,  
steroids  
,  
corticosteroids dexamethasone  
,  
effective dose, 50% (ED<sub>50</sub>) effective dose, 95% (ED<sub>95</sub>)  
(sensitivity) dexamethasone  
,  
dexamethasone 1

(phrenic nerve-hemidiaphragm preparation) vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub>

ED<sub>95</sub>

dexamethasone

II

vecuronium - 1

dexamethasone vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub> ED<sub>95</sub> 1

41.5% 26.8% , 3

dexamethasone 3 가 . 1

dexamethasone 1 가 , 3

dexamethasone 3 ED<sub>50</sub> 가

22.2% 가 .

dexamethasone

vecuronium , dexamethasone

vecuronium

vecuronium .

, vecuronium ,

dexamethasone ,

---

: - , , dexamethasone, vecuronium

# Dexamethasone

< >

## I.

steroids

,

. Cortisone

가

. Steroids

가

,

,

,

1

,

1977

MacFarlane

Rosenthal

2

steroids

,

steroids

3

4

.

,

96

가

,

가

5

2

6

steroids가

. Steroids

,

steroids

(myopathy)

7,8

70%

9

가 steroids

가

가

5,10

(neuromuscular

junction)

(denervation)

nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)

가

가 .<sup>11</sup>

steroids

,<sup>12-16</sup>

dexamethasone

(phrenic nerve-

hemidiaphragm)

effective dose, 50% (ED<sub>50</sub>)

effective dose, 95% (ED<sub>95</sub>)

, dexamethasone

가

## II.

### 1.

#### 가.

200-250 gm 7 (Sprague-Dawley rat) 60

12 , 12

25

(cage) 5

dexamethasone

6

10

dexamethasone ( ) 0.4 mg/kg ,

dexamethasone 4 mg/kg <sup>7</sup>

5% 2 ml

가

1

3

### 2.

#### 가.

3 [Cas<sup>®</sup> (2.5A, )]

(1)

24 halothane( , , )  
2.5% thiopental sodium(  
, , ) 0.5-2.0 ml  
3 cm Krebs  
(petri dish)  
(bath) (costal margin)  
(tendinous  
portion) (hook) 2 g 가 (Grass  
FT-03, Grass Inc., Quincy, Mass., USA)  
100 ml Krebs pH 7.4 5% CO<sub>2</sub>  
95% O<sub>2</sub> (water bath) 32  
.17  
Krebs NaCl 118 mM, KCl 5.0 mM, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 2.5 mM,  
NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 30.0 mM, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 1.0 mM, MgSO<sub>4</sub> 1.0 mM (Sigma Chemical Co.,  
St. Louis, MO, USA) 11 mM (YAKURI PURE CHEMICALS,  
Osaka, Japan)

(2)

(Grass S88, Grass Inc., Quincy, Mass., USA)  
isolation unit (SIU 5B, Grass Inc., Quincy, Mass., USA) 0.2 msec  
(square wave) 0.1 Hz (supramaximal stimuli)  
가

(Grass FT-03, Grass Inc., Quincy, Mass., USA) power  
 Macintosh (Power Lab version 3.6)

(3) - ED<sub>50</sub> ED<sub>95</sub>

vecuronium( , , ) 50 µg  
 가 5 가

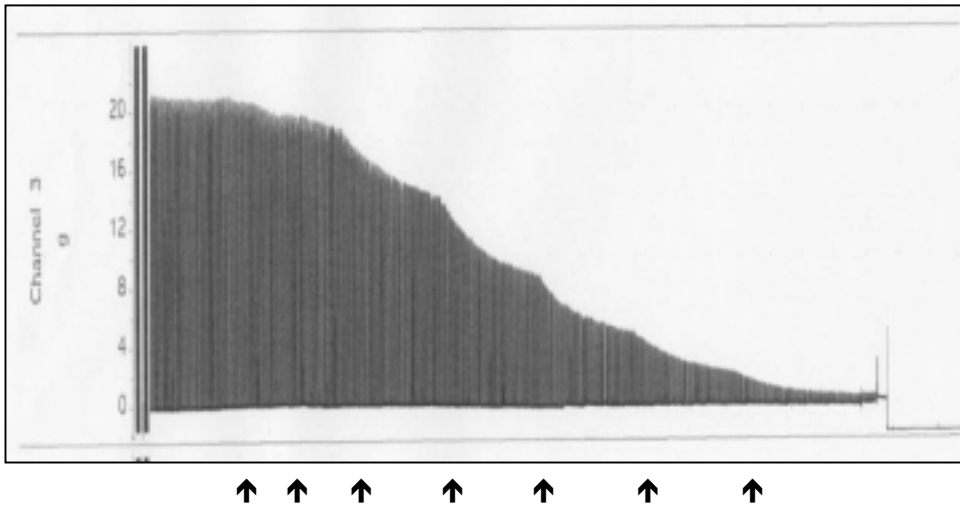
(Fig. 1). S E<sub>max</sub> (E<sub>max</sub>; maximum effect)

- computer software SigmaPlot

windows version 5.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA)

. -  $[y = y_0 - (E_{max} \times x^r) / (ED_{50}^r + x^r)]$

ED<sub>50</sub> ED<sub>95</sub>



**Fig. 1.** A typical tracing of mechanomyogram on power Macintosh graphs. The phrenic nerve-hemidiaphragm tissues of the rat were prepared after dexamethasone or normal saline intraperitoneal injection during 1 week and 3 weeks, respectively. The stimulation of a single twitch was square wave of 0.2 msec and 0.1 Hz. The responses were recorded in power Macintosh (Power Lab version 3.6). Arrows (↑) indicate the time when 50 µg of vecuronium was administered cumulatively when the twitch responses were stable.



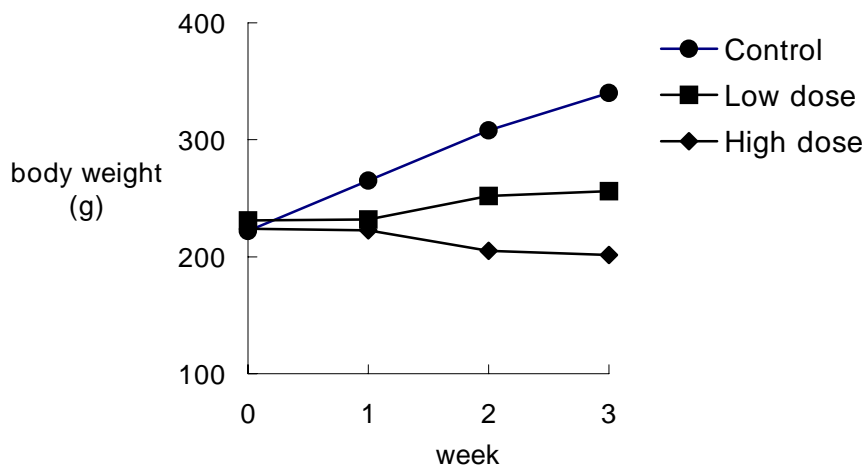
3  
 (cryostat) 10  $\mu$ m 가  
 H-E (heamatoxyline and eosin)  
 (pattern) , pH 4.3, pH 4.6  
 pH 9.4 myofibrillar adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase)  
 가 가 가 pH 4.6 I  
 (slow twitch) , IIa (fast twitch oxidative) , IIb (fast twitch glycolytic)  
 ,<sup>18</sup> 1, 3  
 (morphometry) optimas 6.1  
 computerized image analysis system 19,20  
 100  
 SPSS package

± (Mean ± SEM)  
 vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub>  
 ED<sub>95</sub> A 3 B 3 ANOVA test  
 Duncan's multiple range test 가 P  
 0.05

### III.

1.

가 ,  
가가 .  
(Fig. 2). 6.9 g 가가,  
1.4 g 가가 ,  
0.9 g (Table 1).



**Fig. 2.** The changes in the body weights of the rats during the experiment. The body weight of the rats in Control group has increased continuously, whereas the body weight of the rats in high dose dexamethasone (4 mg/kg) group has decreased.

**Table 1.** Daily growth rate of each group

Group	Daily growth rate <sup>1</sup>
Control <sup>2</sup>	6.9 ± 0.7
Low dose <sup>3</sup>	1.4 ± 0.7
High dose <sup>3</sup>	-0.9 ± 0.4

<sup>1</sup> Body weight was measured 3 times weekly during the period of experiment, and then daily growth rate of each group was calculated. The values are mean ± SEM, g/rat/day.

<sup>2</sup> administered with the same volume of normal saline as dexamethasone groups

<sup>3</sup> Dexamethasone was injected intraperitoneally 0.4 mg/kg in Low dose group and 4 mg/kg in High dose group into the rat.

2.

vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub> ED<sub>95</sub>가 1  
41.5% 26.8% (Table 2, Fig. 3 A), 3 3  
가 (Table 2, Fig. 3 B).  
1 vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub> ED<sub>95</sub> 1  
가 (Table 2, Fig. 3 A), 3 vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub> 3  
22.2% 가 , 3 vecuronium  
ED<sub>95</sub> 3 가 (Table 2, Fig. 3 B).

**Table 2.** ED<sub>50</sub> and ED<sub>95</sub> of vecuronium by dose-response curves

Group <sup>1</sup>		ED <sub>50</sub>	ED <sub>95</sub>
	Control <sup>2</sup>	263.89 ± 12.81	472.67 ± 16.15
1week	Low dose	154.40 ± 31.78*	346.20 ± 37.26*
	High dose	292.78 ± 23.54	541.00 ± 41.56
	Control <sup>2</sup>	259.92 ± 19.08	473.61 ± 22.43
3weeks	Low dose	294.00 ± 24.06	409.25 ± 47.97
	High dose	317.55 ± 20.52*	491.36 ± 26.56

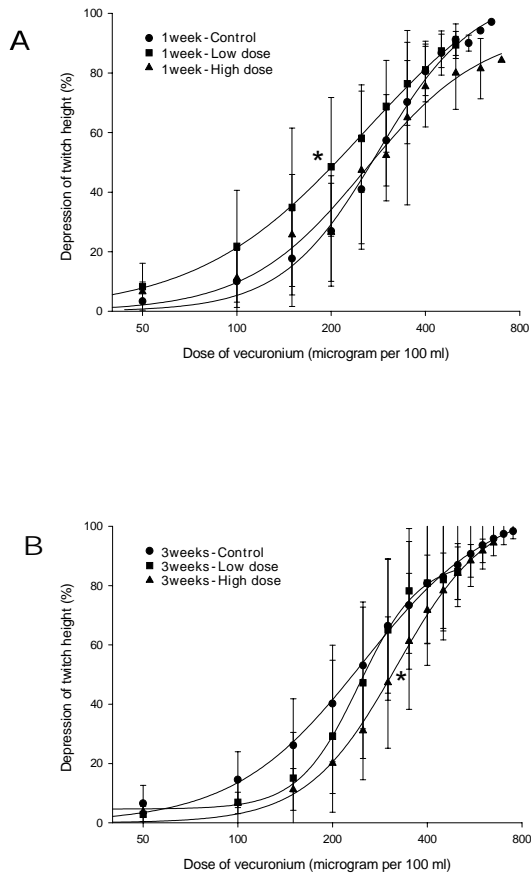
<sup>1</sup> Dexamethasone was injected 0.4 mg/kg in Low dose group and 4 mg/kg in High dose group into the rat peritoneal cavity. The experimental drug was injected for 1 week and 3 weeks, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> administered with the same volume of normal saline as dexamethasone groups

ED<sub>50</sub> and ED<sub>95</sub> were calculated through SigmaPlot windows version 5.0 using dose-response curve.

Values are mean ± SEM, µg/100 Mℓ.

\*: P < 0.05 vs. each 1week- and 3weeks-Control



**Fig. 3.** The dose-response curves of vecuronium after dexamethasone or normal saline injection. Vecuronium 50  $\mu\text{g}$  was administered cumulatively into 100 ml bath of the phrenic nerve-hemidiaphragm preparation. The dose-response relationship was deduced by sigmoid  $E_{\text{max}}$  model through SigmaPlot windows version 5.0. <A> The phrenic nerve-hemidiaphragm was prepared after dexamethasone or normal saline injection during 1 week and <B> 3 weeks daily, respectively. Control : administered with normal saline, Low dose : administered with dexamethasone 0.4 mg/kg, High dose : administered with dexamethasone 4 mg/kg  
\*: P < 0.05 vs. each 1 week - and 3 weeks - Control

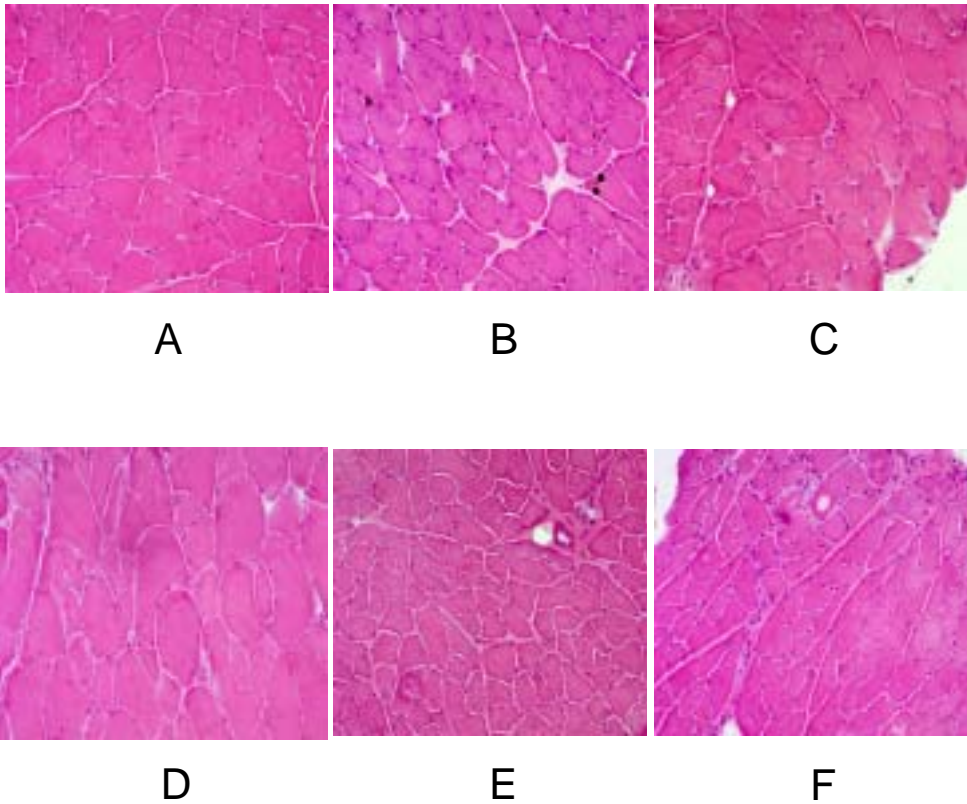
3.

Dexamethasone

가 가 가 , 가  
(fascicle)  
(Fig. 4).

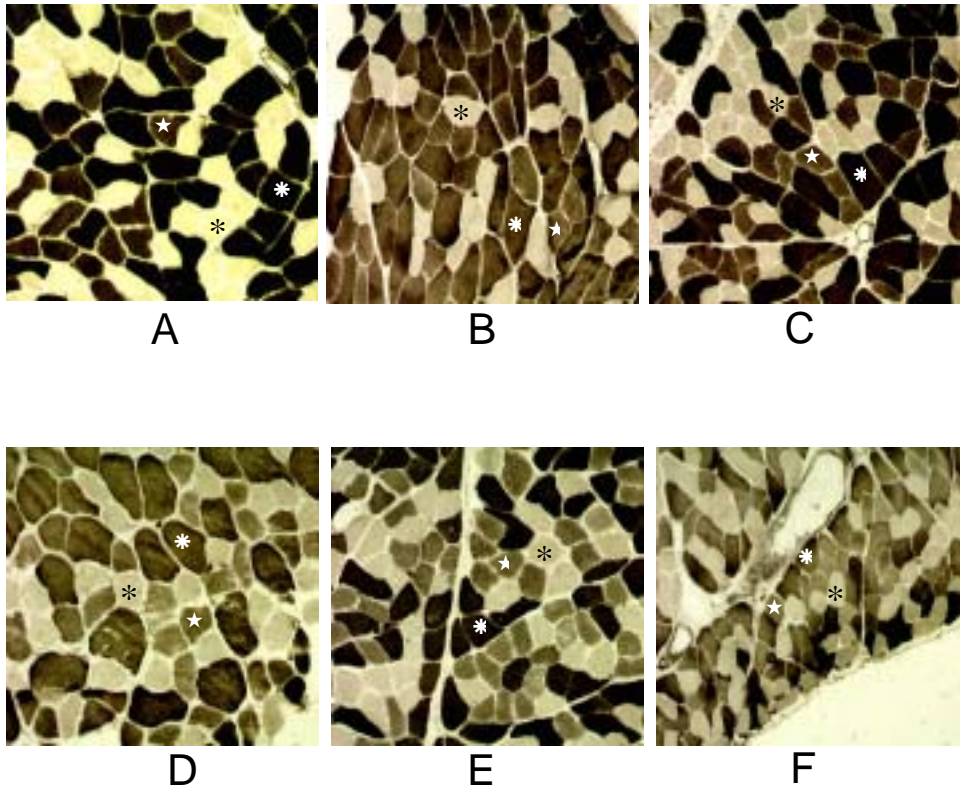
4.

pH 4.3, pH 4.6 pH 9.4 ATPase , 가  
가 가 pH 4. 6 (Fig. 5), 1  
1 IIb  
(Table 3, Fig. 6 A). 3 3 3  
, 3 3  
IIa IIb  
(Table 3, Fig. 6 B). 가  
,



**Fig. 4.** The muscle pattern of the rat diaphragm observed by H-E stain ( $\times 100$ ). <A> administered with intraperitoneal normal saline for 1 week, <B> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 0.4 mg/kg for 1 week, <C> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 4 mg/kg for 1 week, <D> administered with intraperitoneal normal saline for 3 weeks, <E> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 0.4 mg/kg for 3 weeks, <F> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 4 mg/kg for 3 weeks. As the duration and dose of dexamethasone administration have increased, myogenic changes have increased as well. Although there were much more nuclei and connective tissues between muscle fibers in the 3weeks-High dose group, the architecture of the muscle fibers were preserved and there was no necrotic muscle fiber.





**Fig. 5.** The muscle typing of the diaphragm by myofibrillar adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase) stain at pH 4.6 ( $\times 200$ ). <A> administered with intraperitoneal normal saline during 1 week daily, <B> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 0.4 mg/kg during 1 week daily, <C> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 4 mg/kg during 1 week daily, <D> administered with intraperitoneal normal saline during 3 weeks daily, <E> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 0.4 mg/kg during 3 weeks daily, <F> administered with intraperitoneal dexamethasone 4 mg/kg during 3 week daily. Type I (\*), IIa (\*), and IIb (★) fibers are indicated.

**Table 3.** The cross sectional area of the muscle fiber in each muscle type

Group <sup>1</sup>	Muscle type <sup>3</sup>		
	Type I	Type IIa	Type IIb
Control <sup>2</sup>	2005.34 ± 81.68	943.47 ± 20.27	1143.59 ± 21.59
1week Low dose	1817.17 ± 48.73	936.94 ± 12.46	756.37 ± 18.58*
High dose	1940.40 ± 50.03	1024.42 ± 16.30	770.61 ± 13.54*
Control <sup>2</sup>	2371.65 ± 75.56	1125.14 ± 17.53	1270.20 ± 21.71
3week Low dose	1554.96 ± 34.55*	958.13 ± 18.71*	881.95 ± 17.41*
High dose	1531.21 ± 41.39*	885.38 ± 20.69*†	773.98 ± 15.63*†

<sup>1</sup> Dexamethasone was injected 0.4 mg/kg in Low dose group and 4 mg/kg in High dose group into the rat peritoneal cavity. The experimental drug was injected daily for 1 week or 3 weeks.

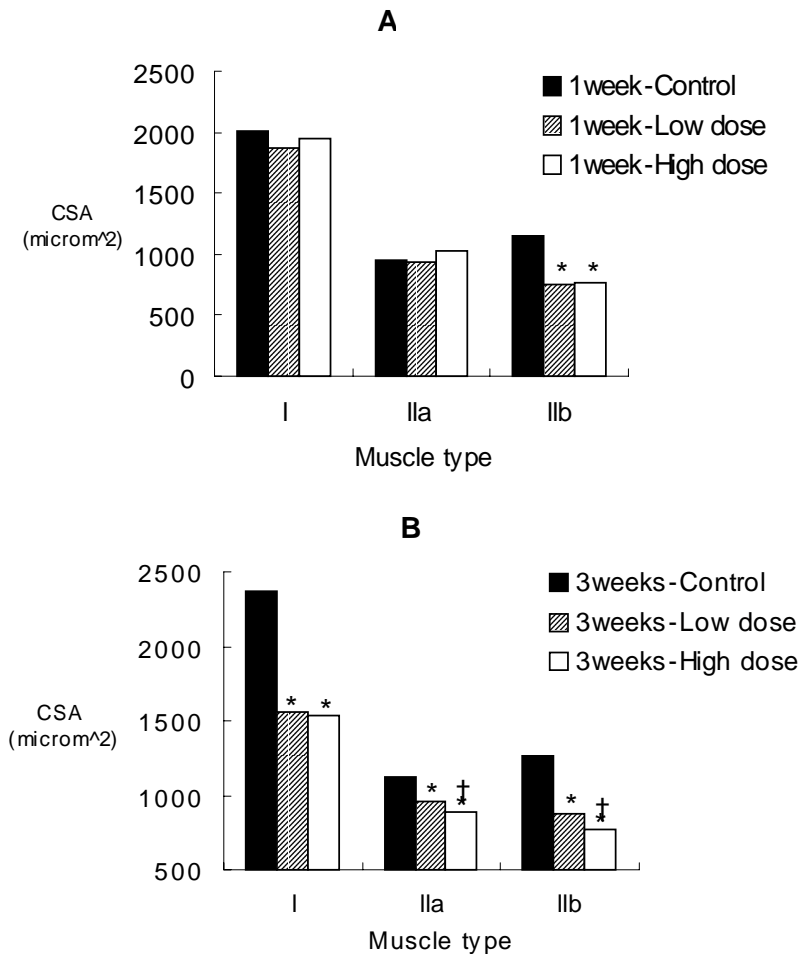
<sup>2</sup> administered with the same volume of normal saline as dexamethasone groups

<sup>3</sup> Muscle typing of diaphragm was identified under myofibrillar adenosine triphosphatase stain at pH 4.6

Values are mean ± SEM,  $\mu\text{m}^2$ .

\*: P < 0.05 vs. each 1week- and 3weeks-Control

†: P < 0.05 vs. 3weeks-Low dose



**Fig. 6.** The cross sectional area (CSA) of the muscle fiber in each muscle type. All muscle fibers were identified under myofibrillar adenosine triphosphatase stain at pH 4.6. The cross sectional areas were measured by computerized image analysis system using optimas 6.1. <A> The CSAs of the muscle fibers in each muscle type were measured after dexamethasone or normal saline injection during 1 week and <B> 3 weeks, respectively. ■ Control: administered with normal saline, ▨ Low dose: administered with dexamethasone 0.4 mg/kg, □ High Dose: administered with dexamethasone 4 mg/kg.

\*: P < 0.05 vs. each 1week- and 3weeks-Control

†: P < 0.05 vs. 3weeks-Low dose

#### IV.

dexamethasone , 가 가 가 , 가 type 가 . 1 dexamethasone IIb . Dexamethasone 3 , IIa IIb . dexamethasone , steroids가 , , 7,8,19, 21 . vecuronium - 1 dexamethasone vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub> ED<sub>95</sub>가 41.5% 26.8% , 3 dexamethasone ED<sub>50</sub> 가 22.2% 가 Ferguson <sup>22</sup> 3 prednisolone , IIb , (strength)

(endurance)

. Steroids 가 triamcinolone  
fluorinated steroids prednisolone nonfluorinated steroids  
(contractile property) (morphology)  
, triamcinolone fluorinated steroids

IIb

.<sup>8</sup> dexamethasone fluorinated steroids

1 IIb .

3 , 3

dexamethasone IIa IIb 가

가

. Steroids

가

30%

.<sup>23</sup>

steroids

.<sup>12-16</sup>

steroids

250 mg hydrocortisone 500 mg aminophylline

pancuronium

가 .<sup>15</sup> 3 hydrocortisone 2 mg/kg

30

(anterior tibialis muscle)

가 (soleus muscle) pancuronium -  
가 .<sup>16</sup>  
In vitro steroids  
(presynaptic facilitatory effect) (postsynaptic  
inhibitory effect) , ,  
. <sup>24-8</sup> choline  
(uptake)가 가 acetylcholine(ACh) 가 가  
가 . ,  
steroids ACh choline  
<sup>29</sup> ACh choline-O-  
acetyl transferase ACh ACh  
가 .<sup>30</sup> ACh  
ACh  
(miniature endplate potential)가 가 .  
, steroids  
가 .<sup>27,31</sup> in vivo 1 prednisolone  
, nAChR  
<sup>32</sup> d-tubocurarine ED<sub>50</sub> .  
steroids ACh 가  
steroids  
가 (down regulation) .<sup>33</sup>  
dexamethasone 1  
vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub>가 , <sup>32</sup> .

3 가  
steroids가 가  
steroids  
27 nAChR가 (up regulation)  
33 ACh 가 가  
가  
3 dexamethasone  
vecuronium ED<sub>50</sub>가  
steroids  
, steroids 34,35 Bouzat  
Barrantes 34 hydrocortisone nAChR  
50% , 가  
allosteric (channel blockade) . Two  
electrode voltage clamp nAChR corticosteroids  
vecuronium 가  
35  
Dodson 11 nAChR  
nAChR  
fetal subtype nAChR가

extrajunctional region 가 .<sup>36-8</sup> ,  
 (immobility) ,  
 가 .<sup>33,39-41</sup> nAChR가 가  
 ,  
 , steroids nAChR  
 .<sup>11</sup>  
 steroids  
 .<sup>42,43</sup>  
 dexamethasone ,  
 .<sup>42</sup>  
 ,  
 monolayer in vitro 3 hydrocortisone  
 nAChR가 가 .<sup>44</sup>  
 nAChR (ionic conductance)  
 .<sup>45</sup> nAChR  
 ,  
 dexamethasone 3  
 , steroids nAChR  
 가 , steroids  
 nAChR  
 nAChR 가 .  
 100 가  
 가 , 가 steroids



steroids

가

.10,11,46

2-3 가

,

3-6

가

.

,

70%가

,

가

.47-49

pancuronium

(long - acting)

,

vecuronium atracurium

(intermediate - acting)

.47

,

.

,

,

가

.48-50

(transcription rate)

가

.

(myofibrillar)

가

,

(posttranscriptional modulation)

가

.10,51

steroids가 가

steroids 가

<sup>51</sup> Steroids ,

<sup>52</sup>

steroids

가

가 . Fisher Baer가<sup>53</sup>

가

,

steroids 가

48

(Critical Care Medicine

Society) <sup>54</sup>

(train of four) 가

steroids 가

dexamethasone

가

dexamethasone ,

nAChR .

dexamethasone

,

nAChR .

dexamethasone

가 . ,  
,  
, dexamethasone

## V.

Dexamethasone		ED <sub>50</sub>	ED <sub>95</sub>	
dexamethasone				
	dexamethasone	1	3	
				vecuronium ED <sub>50</sub>
				ED <sub>95</sub>
1. Dexamethasone				가가
2. Dexamethasone 1				IIb
		, 3		
		, 3		IIa IIb
3. Dexamethasone	1			vecuronium ED <sub>50</sub>
ED <sub>95</sub> 가	41.5%	26.8%		, 3
	ED <sub>50</sub>	ED <sub>95</sub> 가		가 , 1
	ED <sub>50</sub>	ED <sub>95</sub> 가		가 ,
3		vecuronium	ED <sub>50</sub> 가 22.2%	가 .
	dexamethasone			

vecuronium

dexamethasone

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: II.  
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**Abstract**

Effects of dexamethasone on neuromuscular transmission  
in the phrenic nerve-hemidiaphragm preparation of rat

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In 1977, MacFarlane and Rosenthal reported a case of acute quadriplegia after nondepolarizing muscular blocking agents in status asthmaticus patient treated with high doses of corticosteroid. Scientific and clinical interest in this critical condition has increased recently. Although muscle atrophy and altered response to competitive neuromuscular blocking agents were found to be some of the side effects of chronic administration of large doses of glucocorticoids in humans and animals, the reports regarding the reactions of glucocorticoids treated muscles to neuromuscular blocking agents were sparse and inconsistent.

To examine the degree of the muscle atrophy and their effects on the sensitivity to neuromuscular blocking agents in relation to the dose and duration of dexamethasone, the histochemistic changes of diaphragmatic muscle and  $ED_{50}$ ,  $ED_{95}$  of vecuronium were evaluated. Sixty Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into six groups. They were treated daily with dexamethasone 0.4 mg/kg and 4 mg/kg daily during 1

week or 3 weeks according to the group. The two control groups were treated with normal saline. The diaphragmatic muscle in rats treated with long term, high dose dexamethasone showed significant atrophy. For the short term, low dose dexamethasone group, the ED<sub>50</sub> and ED<sub>95</sub> of vecuronium have decreased 41.5% and 26.8% compared to those of control group, respectively. However ED<sub>50</sub> of vecuronium in long term, high dose dexamethasone group has increased 22.2% compared to that of control group.

In conclusion, the duration and dose of dexamethasone treatment rises in proportion to a rise in severity of diaphragmatic muscle atrophy. Although the sensitivity to vecuronium was induced after 1week of 0.4 mg/kg dexamethasone injection, the resistance developed after 3weeks of 4mg/kg dexamethasone injection. This suggests that the sensitivity of vecuronium was not modulated by dexamethasone-induced muscle atrophy. The quantitative change of the receptors on the neuromuscular junction or another process must be responsible for the change.

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Key Words : dexamethasone, dose - response curve, phrenic nerve  
hemidiaphragm preparation, vecuronium