Effects of β-Adrenergic Stimulation on the Acutely Obstructed Ureter in Dogs

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to evaluate the effects of a selective β3-adrenoceptor agonist, (R,R)-5-[2-[[2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]propyl]-1,3-benzodioxole-2,2-dicarboxylate (CL 316243), on the acutely obstructed ureter in anesthetized dogs. After a complete ureteral obstruction produced by the inflation of a balloon catheter placed within the left lower ureter, the intraluminal ureteral pressure gradually rose to reach a plateau of ~52.5 mm Hg. Intravenous administration of isoproterenol (a nonselective β-adrenoceptor agonist; 10 μg/kg) and CL 316243 (1 μg/kg) significantly decreased this elevated ureteral pressure (by 74.1% and 77.2%, respectively), with the reduction more sustained with CL 316243 than with isoproterenol. In addition, under both isoproterenol and CL 316243, urine flow (which had been interrupted by the balloon) was resumed, resulting in further sustained decreases in ureteral pressure. The mean blood pressure decreased and heart rate increased after the administration of both drugs, but these changes were greater in the isoproterenol group than in the CL 316243 group. In contrast, i.v. administration of butylscopolamine (an anticholinergic agent; 1000 μg/kg) had no evident effects on ureteral pressure or on urine flow. The increase in left kidney weight seen after ureteral obstruction was suppressed by CL 316243. We conclude that the selective β3-adrenoceptor agonist tested appears to be more useful than isoproterenol for reducing ureteral pressure above the obstructed site and for promoting ureteral relaxation and increasing urine flow around the point of obstruction in dogs.

Complete or partial ureteral obstruction can be caused by urinary calculi and can lead to edema, inflammation, and infection of the upper urinary tract, as well as to changes in ureteral function (Biancani et al., 1976; Crowley et al., 1990). The resulting increase in intraluminal pressure in the upper urinary tract is the major cause of ureteral colic (Michaelson, 1974; Moriel et al., 1990). Previous clinical studies have shown that antispasmodics (e.g., anticholinergic agents, calcium antagonists, or papaverine) are effective for the relief of ureteral colic, and possibly for the promotion of stone passage (Ross et al., 1967; Jonsson et al., 1987; Borghi et al., 1994). However, a relaxant with more relative ureteral smooth muscle specificity compared with the cardiovascular system would result in potential clinical benefits.

The autonomic nervous system is known to play an important role in modulation of ureteral motility (Schulman, 1974; Morita et al., 1987), but the functions of the parasympathetic supply to the ureter have not been well defined. Muscarinic receptors and cholinergic nerves can be demonstrated in mammalian ureters, with the innervation being rich in the intravesical ureter but scarce in the proximal ureter (del Taccia, 1978; Hernández et al., 1993), and the excitatory effects of cholinergic agonists are believed to result from both a direct muscarinic stimulation (Hernández et al., 1993) and an indirect release of catecholamines (Rose and Gillenwater, 1974). In the case of the sympathetic nervous system, adrenoceptors (ARs) and adrenergic nerves have been demonstrated in mammalian ureters (Latifpour et al., 1990; Edyvane et al., 1994), and in vitro and in vivo studies have both shown that α-AR agonists stimulate, whereas β-AR agonists inhibit, ureteral motility (Deane, 1967; Malin et al., 1970; Weiss et al., 1978; Morita et al., 1987). In the rabbit ureter, isoproterenol increases adenylyl cyclase activity and theAMP level, and these are reduced by propranolol (Weiss et al., 1977).

Recently, Tomiyama et al. (1998) indicated that there are significant species differences in the β-AR subtypes mediating the relaxation of ureteral smooth muscle: β1-ARs in the rat, β2-ARs in the rabbit, and β3-ARs in the dog. In the case of the isolated dog ureter, (R,R)-5-[2-[[2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]propyl]-1,3-benzodioxole-2,2-dicarboxylate (CL 316243, a β3-AR agonist) and isoproterenol

ABBREVIATIONS: AR, adrenoceptor; BP, blood pressure; HR, heart rate; LKW, left kidney weight; MBP, mean blood pressure; RKW, right kidney weight; UF, urine flow before ureteral obstruction; UFo, urine outflow; UP, ureteral pressure.
were both effective at relaxing the KCl-induced contraction than was either dobutamine (a β_2-AR agonist) or procaterol (a β_3-AR agonist). Park et al. (1997) showed the coexistence of β_3-ARs with β_2-ARs in the human ureter; CGP-12177 (a β_3-AR agonist), procaterol, and isoproterenol were more effective at relaxing either the spontaneous rhythmic contraction or the KCl-induced contraction than was dobutamine in the isolated human ureter. In addition, like in the human ureter, β_3-ARs are present in the human detrusor, and the relaxation induced by α1-adrenergic stimulation is mediated mainly by β_3-ARs (Igawa et al., 1999).

In the present study, we attempted to evaluate the effects of a selective β_3-AR agonist on obstructive dysfunctions in the upper urinary tract using an acute ureteral obstruction model in the anesthetized dog. To this end, we compared the effects of isoproterenol (a nonselective β-AR agonist), CL 316243 (a β_3-AR agonist; Largis et al., 1994), and butylscopolamine (an anticholinergic agent) on the elevated intraluminal ureteral pressure (UP) and impeded urine flow in the obstructed ureter; we also compared the hemodynamic effects of these drugs. In addition, we observed obstructive changes in the kidney after the administration of isoproterenol, CL 316243, or butylscopolamine.

Materials and Methods

Animals. The animal experiments in this study were conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Kissei Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Animal Care and Use Committee. Adult beagle dogs (Nihon Nosan Kogyo, Yokohama, Japan) were housed individually with free access to tap water and commercial food pellets (CD-5; Nihon Clea, Nosan Kogyo, Yokohama, Japan) were housed individually with free access to tap water and commercial food pellets (CD-5; Nihon Clea, Nosan Kogyo, Yokohama, Japan). The room temperature and humidity were ~23°C and ~55%, respectively, and a 12-h light/dark cycle was maintained.

Acute Ureteral Obstruction in Anesthetized Dogs. Dogs of either sex, weighing 8.0 to 14.0 kg, were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (30 mg/kg i.v.) and immediately intubated. Artificial ventilation with room air was maintained using a volume-limited ventilator (SN-480-3; Shinano Seisakusyo, Tokyo, Japan; 20 ml/kg, 15 strokes/min). The dog was placed on a heating pad to minimize heat loss. Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of the experimental model. After an abdominal midline incision, the left ureter was identified. The left kidney was minimally dissected free from adjacent tissues, and a small nephromy was made on the convex border. A catheter was inserted using an indwelling needle (23 gauge × 200 mm; Hakko, Tokyo, Japan) into the upper ureter via the renal pelvis, with the tip being placed ~5 cm above the ureterovesical junction. The other end of the catheter was connected to a pressure transducer (P23XL; Gould, Valley View, OH) for the measurement of UP. The distal portion of the left ureter was isolated at a site within 1 cm of the ureterovesiculal junction, and a small ureterotomy was made. A balloon catheter (Fogarty 2F balloon embolectomy catheter; Baxter, Irvine, CA) filled with water was advanced up into the lower ureter, so the distance between the balloon and the tip of the catheter used for UP recording was ~2 cm. Another catheter (PE 50; Becton Dickinson, Parsippany, NJ) was inserted in parallel with the balloon catheter, with the tip being placed just proximal to the bladder side of the balloon for the measurement of the urine flow before ureteral obstruction (UF). The ureter was ligated with a thread distally to prevent passage of urine from the obstructed ureter into the bladder, and another thread was tightened around the ureter with two catheters. We ensured there was no leakage from the ureterotomized site by infusing a small amount of physiological saline into the ureter via the catheter used for UP recording. After ureteral obstruction, we noted the magnitude of the urine flow leaking around the balloon and draining to below the obstructed site [urine outflow (UFO)]. The right femoral artery was cannulated, and arterial blood pressure (BP) was monitored via a pressure transducer (P23XL; Gould). Heart rate (HR) was obtained from the arterial pulse wave by means of a cardiotachometer (AT-601G; Nihon Kohden, Tokyo, Japan). UP, BP, and HR were all recorded on a thermowriting rectigraph (WS-681G; Nihon Kohden). Throughout the experiment, physiological saline (10 ml/kg/h) was infused intravenously to ensure a stable urine flow. Anesthesia was maintained with an infusion of sodium pentobarbital (3–5 mg/kg/h i.v.).

Experimental Protocol. After a rest period (~120 min) to allow stabilization of UP, UF, and hemodynamic parameters, the balloon was gradually inflated with water using an infusion pump (KN-201; Natsume Seikakusyo, Tokyo, Japan). Complete ureteral obstruction was considered to have been achieved when UF stopped. The volume of water infused into the balloon was stable in each dog (~20 μl). When UP had risen and barely changed for more than 10 min, it was considered to be the plateau UP, and vehicle or one dose of one drug was injected i.v. The dogs were divided into seven groups depending on whether they received physiological saline (vehicle, n = 6); isoproterenol at 1 μg/kg (n = 4) or 10 μg/kg (n = 5); CL 316243 at 0.1 μg/kg (n = 4) or 0.3 μg/kg (n = 4); or butylscopolamine at 1000 μg/kg (n = 4); UP, BP, and HR were recorded for 120 min after drug administration because elevated UP sometimes decreased gradually after that time without development of UFO in vehicle-treated dogs (in a preliminary experiment). UF was measured for the 20 min immediately before ureteral obstruction, and UFO was measured for one 20-min period just before and six consecutive 20-min periods after drug administration.

Histological Determination. Dogs were sacrificed with the administration of an excess dose of sodium pentobarbital 120 min after drug administration. The left and right kidneys were immediately excised and weighed and then immersed in buffered 10% formalin. After fixation, the kidneys were embedded in paraffin wax and cut 5 μm thick. The sections were stained with H&E. Histopathological findings were classified into four grades: no remarkable change (0), slight change (1), moderate change (2), and severe change (3). The grading of histopathological findings was performed by an observer who was blind to the treatment group from which the tissue was obtained. Both the rate and the degree of tubules with dilated lumen and flattened epithelium existing in a section were completely judged.

Drugs. Isoproterenol [(–)-isoproterenol bitartrate] and butylscopolamine [(–)-scopolamine N-butyl bromide] were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). Sodium pentobarbital was obtained from Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). Sodium heparin was obtained from Marion Merrell Dow Co. Ltd.

Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the acute ureteral obstruction model in the anesthetized dog.
Effects of Isoproterenol, CL 316243, and Butylscopolamine on UP, BP, and HR. Before ureteral obstruction, rhythmic UP waves associated with each ureteral peristalsis were observed in anesthetized dogs. In terms of the baseline UP, mean blood pressure (MBP), and HR, there were no significant differences among the vehicle-, isoproterenol (1 and 10 μg/kg i.v.), CL 316243 (0.1, 0.3, and 1 μg/kg i.v.), and butylscopolamine (1000 μg/kg i.v.)-treated groups (Table 1). Within 5 min of complete ureteral obstruction, both the peristaltic rate and the peak UP increased transiently (Fig. 2). The baseline UP then reached a plateau, and the ureteral peristalsis disappeared. The plateau UP was 52.5 ± 6.9 mm Hg (n = 6) and the time required to reach the plateau after ureteral obstruction was 86.2 ± 4.8 min (n = 6) in vehicle-treated dogs. Neither the UP, MBP, and HR values recorded before drug administration nor the time between ureteral obstruction and drug administration were significantly different among the seven treatment groups (Table 1). In the vehicle-treated group, UP, like MBP and HR, barely changed for 120 min after its administration (see Figs. 4–6).

Figure 3 shows typical tracings of the effects of isoproterenol (10 μg/kg i.v.; Fig. 3A), CL 316243 (1 μg/kg i.v.; Fig. 3B), and butylscopolamine (1000 μg/kg i.v.; Fig. 3C) on UP, BP, and HR. Intravenous administration of isoproterenol at dosages of 1 and 10 μg/kg induced a dose-dependent decrease in the elevated UP (Fig. 4). The reduction in UP was maximal, and increased HR (Fig. 4). The reduction in UP was maximal, and increased HR (Fig. 4). The maximum effects were achieved with 1 μg/kg at 30 min, with MBP being decreased by 12.7 ± 4.0% (n = 4) and HR increased by 28.2 ± 5.1% (n = 4) at this time.

Butylscopolamine at a dose of 1000 μg/kg transiently decreased UP within 10 min of administration in three of the four animals (by 13.5, 36.4, and 42.7% in each dog) but increased UP in a remaining animal (by 20.9%), failing to show statistically significant effects on UP (Fig. 6). Both MBP and HR were decreased by 29.6 ± 3.4% (n = 4) and 18.3 ± 2.8% (n = 4) at 2 min, respectively (Fig. 6). Atrioventricular block was transiently observed in two of the four animals within 5 min of administration.

Effects of Isoproterenol, CL 316243, and Butylscopolamine on UF0. Figure 7 shows the effects of isoproterenol, CL 316243, and butylscopolamine on UF0 from the obstructed ureter in anesthetized dogs. Before ureteral obstruction, UF0 values were not significantly different among the vehicle-, isoproterenol (1 and 10 μg/kg i.v.), CL 316243 (0.1, 0.3, and 1 μg/kg i.v.), and butylscopolamine (1000 μg/kg i.v.)-treated groups. After ureteral obstruction, UF0 was not observed for 120 min in vehicle-treated dogs (with the exception of a small UF0 from 80 to 120 min in one of the six

<table>
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<th>Treatment Group</th>
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<th>n</th>
<th>µg/kg i.v.</th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>µg/kg i.v.</th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>µg/kg i.v.</th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>µg/kg i.v.</th>
<th>n/a</th>
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<td>Vehicle</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5.1 ± 1.6</td>
<td>52.5 ± 6.9</td>
<td>147.8 ± 7.8</td>
<td>152.2 ± 7.1</td>
<td>163 ± 16</td>
<td>161 ± 20</td>
<td>86.2 ± 4.8</td>
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<td>159.6 ± 2.3</td>
<td>158.7 ± 5.1</td>
<td>159 ± 16</td>
<td>159 ± 16</td>
<td>87.3 ± 15.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.5 ± 0.6</td>
<td>57.1 ± 6.2</td>
<td>152.7 ± 9.8</td>
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<td>151 ± 14</td>
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<td>142.5 ± 7.8</td>
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<td>157 ± 10</td>
<td>156 ± 13</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5.2 ± 2.1</td>
<td>65.9 ± 8.2</td>
<td>152.9 ± 2.8</td>
<td>157.1 ± 2.9</td>
<td>163 ± 3</td>
<td>166 ± 5</td>
<td>71.0 ± 15.7</td>
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<td>1.6 ± 0.8</td>
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<td>145.0 ± 3.8</td>
<td>153.8 ± 4.1</td>
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<td>144 ± 4</td>
<td>76.5 ± 12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.6 ± 0.4</td>
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<td>153.8 ± 6.3</td>
<td>164.2 ± 7.9</td>
<td>151 ± 10</td>
<td>142 ± 15</td>
<td>96.5 ± 9.1</td>
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*P < .05 versus before ureteral obstruction.
animals. We also measured the urine flow from the right (nonobstructed) ureter in the same dogs; it did not change significantly for 120 min (data not shown).

In almost all dogs in the isoproterenol- and CL 316243-treated groups, the first trace of UFo was observed during the recovery from the maximum reduction in UP induced by the drugs, and a continuous UFo developed thereafter, whereas the distribution was rather skewed in each dog. Isoproterenol at a dose of 10 mg/kg significantly increased UFo from 40 to 120 min; UFo was present in each of the five animals from 80 to 120 min. UFo was increased from 40 to 80 min by 0.3 mg/kg CL 316243 and from 40 to 120 min by 1 mg/kg CL 316243. UFo was present in each of the four animals from 60 to 120 min in 1 mg/kg CL 316243-treated dogs. In contrast, butylscopolamine (1000 mg/kg) did not increase UFo significantly. UFo was not observed for 120 min in two of the four animals.

Effects of Isoproterenol, CL 316243, and Butylscopolamine on Kidney. Table 2 shows the left (obstructed) kidney weight (LKW), right (nonobstructed) kidney weight (RKW), and the LKW/RKW ratio 120 min after the administration of vehicle, isoproterenol (1 and 10 mg/kg i.v.), CL 316243 (0.1, 0.3, and 1 mg/kg i.v.), and butylscopolamine (1000 mg/kg i.v.). In addition, we weighed both kidneys in normal (without ureteral obstruction or drug administration) dogs. LKW/RKW was significantly greater in vehicle-treated dogs than in normal dogs. CL 316243 at doses of 0.3 and 1 mg/kg significantly and dose dependently suppressed the increase in LKW/RKW to an extent close to that in normal dogs and also tended to decrease LKW, indicating that CL 316243 attenuated the increase in LKW seen after ureteral obstruction.

Under the light microscope, a dilatation of renal tubules could be seen in the left kidney (Fig. 8B) but not in the right kidney (Fig. 8A) of vehicle-treated dogs. Although such changes were also observed in the obstructed kidneys in all dogs, we did not find severe (grade 3) dilatation of tubules in either 10 mg/kg isoproterenol- or 1 mg/kg CL 316243-treated dogs, but we did in butylscopolamine-treated dogs (Table 3, Fig. 8, C and D).
Acute Ureteral Obstruction

Discussion

Acute Ureteral Obstruction in Dogs. Acute ureteral obstruction increases the intraluminal pressure in the upper urinary tract, and the elevated UP is responsible for inducing changes in both ureteral functions (Biancani et al., 1976; Crowley et al., 1990) and renal hemodynamics (Moody et al., 1975). In the present study, we achieved acute ureteral obstruction in dogs through the inflation of an intraluminal balloon catheter to simulate the effects of an incarcerated calculus on ureteral functions; the technique we used involving minor modifications of previously reported methods (Stower et al., 1986; Crowley et al., 1990). UP rose gradually and reached a plateau at 52.5 mm Hg within 86.2 min of ureteral obstruction and then showed no decline for an additional 120 min in vehicle-treated dogs (Table 1, Figs. 4–6). This time course is consistent with previous observations in dogs with a complete ureteral obstruction (Darracott Vaughan et al., 1971; Moody et al., 1975). Thus, our model mimicked quite closely the clinical situation in which obstructive dysfunctions result from the presence of incarcerated calculi, including elevated intraluminal pressure and stagnated urine in the upper urinary tract. In addition to our measurements of UP, we observed a resumption in urine flow after its interruption by the balloon (UFo), obstructive changes in the kidney, and hemodynamic parameters. By using this model of acute ureteral obstruction in dogs, we could study the effects of β-adrenergic stimulation on ureteral, renal, and cardiovascular functions.

Effects on UP. Previous in vitro and in vivo studies have demonstrated that β-adrenergic stimulation inhibits ureteral motility. Isoproterenol produces relaxation of isolated ureters in a number of species (Malin et al., 1970; Weiss et al., 1978; Morita et al., 1987; Tomiyama et al., 1998), whereas it...
effects of isoproterenol, CL 316243, and butylscopolamine on LKW, RKW, and LKW/RKW.

**TABLE 2**

Effects of isoproterenol, CL 316243, and butylscopolamine on LKW, RKW, and LKW/RKW

Values are mean ± S.E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Group</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>LKW</th>
<th>RKW</th>
<th>LKW/RKW</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>µg/kg i.v.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>29.31 ± 2.22</td>
<td>23.20 ± 1.72</td>
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<td>24.19 ± 1.33</td>
<td>1.15 ± 0.04</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.81 ± 1.36</td>
<td>22.30 ± 0.96</td>
<td>1.16 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL 316243</td>
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<td>25.55 ± 0.81</td>
<td>20.60 ± 0.64</td>
<td>1.24 ± 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>25.13 ± 1.95</td>
<td>23.59 ± 1.08</td>
<td>1.06 ± 0.04*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>23.80 ± 0.80</td>
<td>23.31 ± 0.97</td>
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<td>Butylscopolamine</td>
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<td>27.08 ± 1.36</td>
<td>22.88 ± 1.54</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>23.62 ± 0.99</td>
<td>23.79 ± 1.27</td>
<td>0.99 ± 0.02*</td>
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</table>

* P < .05 versus vehicle-treated group.

† Normal dogs (without left ureteral obstruction or drug treatment).

Fig. 7. Effects of isoproterenol, CL 316243, and butylscopolamine on UFo in anesthetized dogs. UFo was measured every 20 min after drug administration. 

**Effects on UFo.** Based on the observation that both isoproterenol (10 µg/kg i.v.) and CL 316243 (0.3 and 1 µg/kg i.v.) significantly increased UFo from the obstructed ureter (Fig. 7), it seems that stagnant urine above the obstructed site could leak around the balloon and drain to below the obstructed site due to a drug-induced relaxation of ureteral smooth muscle. In this model of acute ureteral obstruction, a significant increase in UFo was seen 40 min after drug administration (i.e., some time after the maximum reduction in UP induced by isoproterenol or CL 316243). Similarly, in 1 µg/kg CL 316243-treated dogs, in which UP was decreased by 77.2% at 20 min with no recovery for an additional 100 min, UFo was rather less than that in 0.3 µg/kg CL 316243-treated dogs, in which UP was decreased by 54.3% at 20 min followed by a gradual recovery. Although it is difficult to explain the lack of a strict correlation between the reduction in UP and the level of UFo with the data obtained in the present study, it is likely that the leakage of urine around the balloon depends both on the hydrostatic pressure above the
obstructed site and the relaxation at the obstructed site itself. Furthermore, other effects of β-adrenergic stimulation could possibly modify UFo, such as a decrease in ureteral peristalsis or an inhibition of urine bolus formation (Mayo and Halbert, 1981; Morita et al., 1987). On the basis of these results, it is speculated that relaxation of ureteral muscle by β-adrenergic stimulation may promote urine flow around incarcerated calculi; by decreasing ureteral wall tension, there may be decreased force of coaptation between the point of obstruction and the ureteral wall, which may actually decrease the pressure gradient across the obstructed site. Such a resumption in urine flow would contribute to a sustained reduction in UP and could possibly promote stone passage, although further experimental studies, including the development of new ureteral obstruction models using an artificial calculus, are needed to clarify the effects of β-adrenergic stimulation on urine flow and stone passage. In addition, when taken together with the fact that UFo developed variably in each preparation after drug administration, we must consider the existence of uncontrolled/uncontrollable renal and prerenal factors affecting UFo and UP (e.g., an extravasation of urine at calices, a hydration status, or an osmotic diuresis) in this model of acute ureteral obstruction in dogs.

Fig. 8. Typical light microscope images of renal tubules. A, right (nonobstructed) kidney from a vehicle-treated dog; histopathological grade 0. B, left (obstructed) kidney from a vehicle-treated dog; histopathological grade 3. C, left kidney from a 10 μg/kg isoproterenol-treated dog; histopathological grade 1. D, left kidney from a 1 μg/kg CL 316243-treated dog; histopathological grade 1. H&E stain; original magnification 50×.
TABLE 3

Effects of isoproterenol, CL 316243, and butylscopolamine on the ureteral obstruction-dilation of tubules in the left kidney

<table>
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<th>Treatment Group</th>
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<th>Histopathological Grade</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right kidney</td>
<td>6 6*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left kidney</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>0 0 4 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoproterenol</td>
<td>1 4</td>
<td>0 0 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL 316243</td>
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<td>0 0 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butylscopolamine</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0 0 1 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers of animals observed.

CONCLUSION. We have demonstrated that the relaxation of ureteral smooth muscle by CL 316243, a selective β₂-AR agonist, decreases the elevated UP and resumes urine flow in the acutely obstructed ureter in dogs. These findings are consistent with the idea that selective adrenergic stimulation of ureteral β-ARs may prove to be useful for relieving ureteral colic and promoting stone passage in patients with urolithiasis. In the human ureter, the relaxation induced by adrenergic stimulation is mediated by both β₂- and β₃-ARs (Park et al., 1997). Because β-ARs are widely distributed in the cardiovascular system, we believe that a specific agonist for human ureteral β-ARs with comparatively weak hemodynamic effects would be extremely useful for the drug treatment of urolithiasis; additional acute and chronic studies are required to confirm this concept.

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References


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