Quantitative and Fiber-Selective Evaluation of Dose-Dependent Nerve Blockade by Intrathecal Lidocaine in Rats

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ABSTRACT

We investigated whether cutaneous stimulus threshold (CST), as determined using a Neurometer, could be used for quantitative and differential nerve evaluation of reversible and irreversible nerve block following intrathecal lidocaine administration in rats. Rats with intrathecal catheters were randomly assigned to one of five groups (saline or 2, 5, 10, or 20% lidocaine). Prior to and 4 days after drug administration, CST was determined at 5, 250, and 2000 Hz. In the 2% lidocaine group, CST from end of lidocaine infusion to recovery from anesthesia was also monitored. Skin-clamp testing and gait observation were performed for comparison with CST findings. Behavioral examinations revealed persistent sensory or motor impairment lasting 4 days in groups receiving ≥5% lidocaine but not in the saline and 2% lidocaine groups. With 2% lidocaine, return to baseline CSTs at 5 and 250 Hz was delayed compared with thresholds at 2000 Hz. Although CSTs in the 5% group at 5 and 250 Hz increased significantly, thresholds at 2000 Hz did not differ from those in rats administered saline. CSTs with ≥10% lidocaine displayed no differences between frequencies. At each frequency, CSTs for rats with ≥5% lidocaine increased in a clearly concentration-dependent manner. These results suggest that CST testing enables evaluation of the different nerve functions for Aβ, Aδ, and C fibers in rats for lidocaine concentrations ≤5% and allows quantitative assessment of persistent neurological deficit induced by lidocaine in rats.

ABBREVIATIONS: CPT, current perception threshold; CST, cutaneous stimulus threshold.
nervous fiber blockade at reversible neural block to differences in nervous fiber diameter, conduction velocity, or surrounding myelin, the real causes remain unclear (Gasser and Erlanger, 1929; Gissen et al., 1980; Fink, 1989). Irreversible nervous injury caused by high concentrations of local anesthetic in spinal anesthesia has become a serious problem over the past 15 years, and the underlying mechanisms are likewise unknown (Rigler et al., 1991; Drasner et al., 1994; Sakura et al., 1995a,b). If the application of the Neurometer in an animal model can be shown to be useful, large amounts of information regarding the mechanisms of differential nerve blocking and neurotoxicity induced by local anesthetics will become available. The present report therefore investigated whether CST could be used for quantitative and differential nerve evaluation of reversible and irreversible nerve block caused by intrathecal administration of lidocaine in rats.

**Materials and Methods**

Lidocaine hydrochloride was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). All lidocaine solutions were prepared using physiological saline.

**Animal Preparation.** This study was approved by the Saga Medical School Committee on Animal Research. Male Sprague-Dawley rats (200–250 g b.wt) (Japan SLC, Hamamatsu, Japan) were housed for 1 week in the Saga Medical School animal facilities under a 12-h light/dark cycle before use in the study. After inducing anesthesia by intraperitoneal injection of pentobarbital sodium (50 mg/kg), an intrathecal polystyrene catheter (external diameter, 0.30 mm; Hakko Medical, Nagano, Japan) was implanted using a modification of the method described by Yaksh and Rudy (1976). The external diameter of the catheter was about half that of the PE10 catheter (external diameter, 0.58 mm) used conventionally for minimizing rat spinal injury during and after intrathecal catheterization (Sakura et al., 1996). The intrathecal catheter was passed through an incision in the atlanto-occipital membrane and advanced about 10 cm so that the tip reached the lower lumbar area (Drasner et al., 1994). Rats with normal neurological function and behaviors at 7 days after operation were used for the rest of the experiment.

**Cutaneous Current Stimulus Threshold Testing.** Animals were randomly assigned to one of five groups (n = 6 each) to receive either saline or 2, 5, 10, or 20% lidocaine. CSTs at 5, 250, and 2000 Hz were determined using a Neurometer CPT/C. The day after eliminating leg hair using a depilatory cream (Epilat; Kanebo, Tokyo, Japan), a pair of stimulation electrodes was placed on the skin of the hindpaw. One electrode was at the palm and the other at the posterior of the ipsilateral thigh in all rats, at sites corresponding to the L5 and L6 dermatomes in rats, respectively (Takahashi and Nakajima, 1996). Current was delivered to the skin via a 1-cm diameter gold surface electrode covered by a thin layer of electrodense gel. Each rat was placed in a Ballman cage (Natsume Sakusyo, Tokyo, Japan) with suitable restraints. After rats were placed and kept still in the cage, measurement of CST was initiated. Stimulus intensity was gradually increased from 1 to 999 CST units (0.01–9.99 mA), if necessary, and CST was defined as the minimum current required to elicit squeaking or withdrawal of the hindpaw, at which point current stimulus was immediately stopped. The absence of rat responses is easily determined by defects of rat vocalization or leg movement within a maximum of 1 s after stimulus, because responses to current stimuli in rats arise instantaneously when gradually increased current stimuli is delivered by a smoothly wheeled rotor. An examiner who was blinded to the delivery of current stimulus observed behaviors induced by the stimulus. In a preliminary experiment to evaluate whether the use of depilatory cream affects CST measurement, no differences in CST values were observed between rats with leg hair removed using cream or hair clippers. Measurements were performed before and for 4 days after drug administration in all groups to examine whether irreversible neurological impairments were produced. CST was measured three times at each frequency at 5-min intervals, and means were obtained. To test the application of the Neurometer to reversible block induced by lidocaine in the 2% lidocaine group, CST was measured from the end of lidocaine administration until CST returned to baseline, in addition to CST measurement before and during drug administration. This was done because clinical experience indicates that 2% lidocaine is more likely to result in reversible rather than irreversible nerve block. Thresholds at the three frequencies in this group were determined every 10 min, with measurements completed within 2 min, in accordance with the literature (Kiso et al., 2001). CST values were then converted into a CST ratio (CSTpostadministration/CSTpreadministration) and normalized to clearly indicate differences in CST among the three frequencies, with the exception of CSTs for determining distributions for the three frequencies before drug administration. CSTpreadministration was defined as the mean CST measured before drug administration in each group. All solutions were administered intrathecally using a microinfusion pump at an infusion rate of 1 μl · min⁻¹ for 80 min (total injected volume, 80 μl).

**Behavioral Examination.** To assess sensory and motor functions, skin-clamp testing and gait observation were performed, respectively, and compared with Neurometer findings. Sensory function was assessed as the presence or absence of an area of analgesia. Briefly, rats were examined by pinching the skin from hind paw to tail using an artery clip, exerting a force of 500 g as previously described (Takagi et al., 1986). An area of analgesia was considered present when the rat did not squeak or withdraw the hindpaw (or tail) within 4 s of starting skin clamping. Motor function of rats was defined from walking behaviors as normal (no abnormality), moderate (limited movement of hindpaw), or severe (no movement of hindpaw). Neurological impairment lasting for 4 days after lidocaine administration was defined as irreversible, in accordance with the literature (Ready et al., 1985; Kalichman and Calcutt, 1992; Sakura et al., 1995b; Hashimoto et al., 1998). CST measurement and behavioral examinations were performed by examiners blinded to the administered intrathecal solution. A schema of the study design is shown in Fig. 1.

**Data Analysis.** Data were analyzed using Dunnnett’s test for multiple comparisons of changes in the CST ratio over time at each frequency in the 2% lidocaine group, using mean CST before administration of 2% lidocaine as a control. This analysis was adapted for

![Fig. 1. Schema of the study design. CST and behavior testing were performed before and during drug administration and every day for 4 days in all rats. In the 2% group, CST and skin-clamp tests were performed during drug infusion and within 2 min at 10-min intervals from the end of drug infusion to complete recovery from neural block. With the exception of CSTs, measured CSTs were normalized using CST before drug administration as a control for determining distributions for the three frequencies before drug administration.](image-url)
comparisons of the 2, 5, and 10% lidocaine groups with the saline group at each frequency. Analysis of variance followed by Scheffe’s test for post hoc comparisons was used to compare CST ratios between the three frequencies in the 10% lidocaine group. Analysis was performed using StatView 5 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). Values of $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

CST values in response to the three frequencies as measured before drug administration in 24 rats displayed a narrow distribution, indicating that CST was consistent in rats (Fig. 2). Before drug injection, no rats displayed any areas of analgesia, as detected by skin-clamp testing and abnormal gait behaviors.

After drug administration, neither respiratory arrest due to excessive extension of spinal block nor insufficient spinal block were observed, and all animals survived and satisfied study protocols. With the exception of rats in the saline group, both hind limb and tail paralysis were initially seen in all animals within 10 min of drug administration, and block area expanded simultaneously. After the end of drug administration, although the level of sensory block regressed hourly and disappeared within a few hours in the 2% lidocaine group, neurological deficits in rats receiving ≥5% lidocaine remained for 4 days. Rats receiving ≥5% lidocaine displayed the worst neurological dysfunction at the end of lidocaine infusion. Neurological impairments displayed partial improvement but became fixed within 1 to 2 days after lidocaine administration and remained present until day 4, as shown by behavior tests (Fig. 4). CST data confirmed these findings (data not shown). No neurological deficits were apparent in the saline group during or after infusion.

Assessment of Reversible Blockade. CST recovery profiles in the 2% lidocaine group at each frequency are shown in Fig. 3. CST measured at 2000 Hz stimulation was the first to return to baseline, 40 min after the end of drug administration, with CSTs recorded at 5 and 250 Hz returning to baseline levels at about 70 and 80 min after ending drug administration, respectively. The mean period from end of drug administration to complete recovery of baseline CST for all animals within 10 min of drug administration, and block area expanded simultaneously. After the end of drug administration, although the level of sensory block regressed hourly and disappeared within a few hours in the 2% lidocaine group, neurological deficits in rats receiving ≥5% lidocaine remained for 4 days. Rats receiving ≥5% lidocaine displayed the worst neurological dysfunction at the end of lidocaine infusion. Neurological impairments displayed partial improvement but became fixed within 1 to 2 days after lidocaine administration and remained present until day 4, as shown by behavior tests (Fig. 4). CST data confirmed these findings (data not shown). No neurological deficits were apparent in the saline group during or after infusion.

Assessment of Irreversible Neurological Impairment. Neurological deficit lasting for 4 days after intrathecal drug administration was found in rats from the 5, 10, and 20% lidocaine groups, which displayed varying sensory and/or motor impairments according to skin-clamp and gait observations (Fig. 4).

CST ratios at all frequencies increased in a manner that was clearly concentration-dependent (Fig. 5). In both saline and 2% lidocaine groups, all CST ratios measured up to 4 days after drug administration were almost at unity for each of the three frequencies, confirming normal neurological function for rats in those groups. Comparing saline and 5% lidocaine groups, no differences in the CST ratio were elicited at 2000 Hz, but CST ratios at 5 and 250 Hz were significantly increased in the 5% lidocaine group. Although CST ratios at all three frequencies in the 10 and 20% lidocaine groups were markedly higher in a concentration-dependent manner, no significant differences were observed between the three frequencies in the 10% lidocaine group. In the 20% lidocaine group, most CST values at the three frequencies reached the limit of electrical stimulation output (9.99 mV).

Discussion

Until now, distinguishing between spontaneous movement and responses elicited by current stimuli in rat behaviors has represented a matter of concern. However, the two were easily differentiated using CST measurements because spontaneous paw movements or vocalizations were transient, whereas responses to stimuli were continuous during stimulation. In addition, no deviations in CST baseline at the three frequencies were noted among rats with similar birth dates, same family line, and gender (Fig. 2). Another consideration is that nociceptive stimuli at frequencies >0.3 Hz may pro-
motor assessment

sensory assessment

Fig. 4. Number of rats exhibiting neurological sequelae for 4 days after intrathecal drug administration. Motor function was classified as normal (no abnormality), moderate (limited movement of hindpaw), or severe (inability to move hindpaw). Sensory function was assessed as the presence or absence of an area of analgesia, defining abnormal or normal, respectively. The presence of an area of analgesia was indicated when the rat did not squeak or withdraw the hindpaw (or tail) within 4 s after initiating skin clamping. Although both CST and behavior assessment in the saline group did not differ from control after lidocaine injection, all rats in groups that received >2% lidocaine displayed the effect of local anesthesia within 10 min after the start of lidocaine injection. Neurological disturbance in >2% lidocaine groups was worst at the end of lidocaine injection. Nerve blocking of rats in the 2% group was reversible, resulting in recovery from blocking within a few hours after lidocaine injection. Rats in >5% groups displayed varying degrees of neural impairment for 4 days, indicating irreversible neural damage. In the clinical setting, intrathecal administration of 2% lidocaine (spinal anesthesia) is well known to produce reversible nerve block. Test results for the 2% lidocaine group agree with clinical experience. Nerve damage of rats in >5% groups became stable by day 1 (10 and 20% groups) or day 2 (5% group) after lidocaine injection and continued for 4 days. Finally, neither motor nor sensory deficits were found in the saline or 2% lidocaine groups; however, sensory impairment was observed in groups receiving >5% lidocaine. Gait abnormality was noted in half of the 5% lidocaine group, with grade and frequency of motor deficit increasing in a concentration-dependent manner.

Assessment of Different Sensory Fibers. The period needed for CST to return to baseline in the 2% lidocaine group, in which nerve block was reversible, was basically the same as the recovery time defined by skin-clamp testing and gait behaviors. This result agrees with the clinical effects of 2% lidocaine, because 2% lidocaine used for spinal anesthesia in humans is well known to produce reversible nerve blockade. CST testing in animal models thus seems comparable to conventional nociceptive testing for the evaluation of local anesthetic effect. During reversible nerve block induced by spinal anesthesia in humans, larger diameter nerve fibers recover more rapidly from anesthesia (Fink, 1989), where recovery profiles for cold sensation (C), pain by pin prick (Aβ), and tactile sensation (Aδ) correspond to those of individual CPTs at 5, 250, and 2000 Hz, respectively (Liu et al., 1995). Our study of rats receiving 2% lidocaine, in which blockade was reversible in all cases, likewise demonstrated that CSTs for lower frequency stimulation took longer to return to baseline. This result, as indicated by human studies (Liu et al., 1995; Tay et al., 1997), suggests that sensory function in rats can be assessed using the Neurometer in a fiber-selective manner. Anatomical similarities between rats and humans are supported by anatomical evidence that mammalian neurophysiology is fundamentally conserved between mammalian species at the infratentorial level (Myers and Sommer, 1993). Neurometer findings in the present study of rats seem to confirm the feasibility of selectively evaluating different sensory fibers using electrical stimuli of 5, 250, and 2000 Hz to stimulate C, Aδ, and Aβ fibers, respectively. Kiso et al. (2001) reported the first application of the Neurometer in rats and suggested that this device was useful for sensory fiber-selective evaluation. Their study used vanilloid capsaicin, a specific desensitizer of small-diameter afferent nerve fibers (Aδ and C fibers) (Magerl et al., 2001). Capsaicin raised CSTs at 5 and 250 Hz stimulus without changing those at 2000 Hz, indicating the possible utility of Neurometer functions for differential nerve evaluations in rats (Kiso et al., 2001). The present study reinforced this suggestion by demonstrating different tolerances in the three types of nerve fibers against local anesthesia (C < Aδ < Aβ) (Fink, 1989), in accordance with the basic theory that, as previously mentioned, each type of nerve fiber displays a different recovery profile following spinal anesthesia.

Quantitative Assessment of Lidocaine Neurotoxicity. Following the recognition of cauda equina syndrome after continuous spinal anesthesia with 5% lidocaine in several reports (Rigler et al., 1991; Schell et al., 1991; Gerancher, 1997; Loo and Irestedt, 1999), local anesthetic neurotoxicity has remained an area of great concern; however, the mechanisms underlying this phenomenon remain unclear. Numerous animal studies have thus been performed to clarify the mechanisms of irreversible neurological impairment induced by local anesthesia (Drasner et al., 1994; Sakura et al., 1995a,b; Hashimoto et al., 1998). In animal studies of neurotoxicity following local anesthesia, many investigators regard neural damage that continues for 2 to 4 days as representative of persistent neurological injury or neurotoxicity (Ready et al., 1985; Sakura et al., 1995b; Hashimoto et al., 1998). The present study used this definition and regarded neurological impairment continuing for 4 days as irreversible. In vivo animal studies have demonstrated that concentrations of lidocaine >5% administered continuously, rather than as a bolus, can produce persistent neurological impairment due to restricted distribution of lidocaine (Drasner et al., 1994; Sakura et al., 1995b; Hashimoto et al., 1998). In the present study, irreversible neurological sequelae were produced in rats intrathecally administered 80 μL of >5% lidocaine, a volume comparable to that used by Drasner et al. (1994) in their rat model. These results confirm that the rat model of spinal anesthesia used in our study is appropriate for investigating lidocaine neurotoxicity.

Neurometer testing indicated that CST ratios significantly increased in rats administered >5% lidocaine for 4 days after lidocaine administration. Skin-clamp testing, which is a simple but reliable method, was used to assess the sensory disturbance (Drasner et al., 1994; Kitamura and Doe, 2003); however, demonstrating the concentration-dependent nature of sensory impairment is difficult. We therefore considered...
that a combination of sensory assessment using skin-clamp testing and motor assessment using gait behaviors would enable closer assessment of the severity of neurological impairment, including sensory function. The present experimental protocol was thus designed. As can be easily demonstrated using a combination of skin-clamp examination and gait observation, higher concentrations of lidocaine cause more severe neurological sequelae, including sensory impairment.

The concentration-dependent characteristics of local anesthetic neurotoxicity have been supported by numerous histopathological and electrophysiological in vitro studies (Ready et al., 1985; Kalichman et al., 1989; Lambert et al., 1994), and CST assessments for lidocaine neurotoxicity have yielded similar results. CST thus correlates well with severity of neurological sequelae induced by high concentrations of lidocaine. Neurometer testing seems suitable for use as a means of quantitatively assessing sensory impairment caused by local anesthetic agents in animals.

Compared with rats administered saline, a significant increase in CST ratios at 5 Hz and 250 Hz was found in rats administered 5% lidocaine, which was the minimum concentration needed to cause irreversible neurotoxicity. Conversely, CST ratios at 2000 Hz in the 5% group did not differ from those in the saline group. This indicates that larger nerve fibers are more resistant to irreversible neurotoxicity arising from highly concentrated local anesthetics than small fibers, a fact that is widely recognized and supported by clinical observations that the sequelae of cauda equina syndrome induced by highly concentrated local anesthetics (5% lidocaine or 10% procaine) are predominantly due to the dysfunction of the small sensory fibers as opposed to motor fibers (Rigler et al., 1991; Schell et al., 1991; Gerancher, 1997). CST differences among the three frequencies regarding tolerances against neurotoxicity induced by 5% lidocaine also support the notion that the Neurometer can be used for fiber-selective assessments; however, no differences were observed among CST ratios at the three frequencies for groups with ≥10% lidocaine. This may indicate that when lidocaine concentrations exceed 5%, all three kinds of nerve fiber experience equivalent levels of injury. Although fiber-selective evaluation of neurological damage produced by higher concentrations of lidocaine becomes more difficult, the Neurometer seems to offer a useful means for assessing lidocaine-induced neurotoxicity in rats due to the concentration-dependent nature of CST changes.

In conclusion, we investigated whether CST could be used for quantitative and differential nerve evaluation of reversible blockade and persistent damage caused by administration of intrathecal lidocaine in rats. This is the first report in which the Neurometer has been applied to studies of local anesthetic nerve blockade in an animal model. CST measurements seem useful for quantitatively assessing both reversible blockage and neurotoxicity induced by local anesthesia in animals. In addition, although further investigations are needed, our results suggest that the Neurometer allows investigators to assess the function of different sensory fibers in both animals and humans.

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References


Fig. 5. Relationship between the CST ratio ([CST_{preadministration}] / [CST_{4 days postadministration}]) and lidocaine concentration at the three frequencies as of 4 days after drug administration. CST ratios at the three frequencies in the 2% lidocaine group resembled those in the saline group. Comparing saline and 5% groups, CST ratios at 5 and 250 Hz were significantly increased in the 5% group, but the CST ratio at 2000 Hz displayed no difference. Furthermore, no differences in the CST ratio were observed between the three frequencies in groups administered ≥10% lidocaine. Data are presented as means ± S.E.M.

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