SERUM PRO-INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES AND CHEMICAL ACID BURNS IN RATS

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SUMMARY. This experimental study measures the evolution of the concentration of interleukin-6 and the tumour necrosis factor α in rats, after a chemical burn with hydrochloric acid (0.5 ml, 52% for 15 sec), comparing the results between saline solution, calcium gluconate, and an amphoteric solution called Diphoterine®.

Introduction

After chemical burns many products are used in clinical practice to wash the damaged skin.1 In this study we compare the effects on wound healing and immunological responses of saline solution (0.9%), calcium gluconate, and an amphoteric solution (Diphoterine®) after burns on rats induced by hydrochloric acid (0.5 ml, 52% for 15 sec).2

Diphoterine®, an amphoteric rinse, is used in the emergency treatment of serious ocular burns.1,3 In this particular case we studied the plasma level of two inflammatory cytokines, interleukin-6 (IL-6) and the tumour necrosis factor α (TNF-α), which have been shown to induce production of a series of acute phase proteins.

TNF-α is an activator of the vascular endothelium that provokes an enhancement of permeability, with systemic effects such as fever and shock. TNF-α also increases lymphatic drainage. IL-6 activates the lymphocytes in acute inflammation and is an important cytokine in the production of the protein in the acute phase.4

Acids are entities that can release H+ ions or fix OH- ions. When many H+ ions come into contact with the skin, penetration happens quickly through the inter- and intracellular space. We can observe the direct effect on the cell membrane, where the cell membrane breaks and the cells burst.5 The interruption of the osmotic balance plays an important role, but the breaking and the crossing of the H+ ions are not always systematic. Inside the tissues, the H+ ions will react essentially with the proteins and produce irreversible structural changes.6 These changes are reflected in the coagulation phenomenon, and come at the same time as heat production. This phenomenon provokes the cell’s death, with a high level of cytokines. Cytokines are immunoregulatory proteins and glycoproteins that go through specific receptors on target cells in a paracrine, autocrine, or endocrine manner.7 These molecules are produced by a variety of cells, including those of the epidermis, and include interleukins, TNFs, and others. Cytokines are involved in the differentiation, activation, and proliferation of both immune and non-immune cells involved in immuno-inflammatory reactions.

Materials and methods

We took 20 male Sprague-Dawley CD rats (250 to 300 g), which received a standardized burn with 52% hydrochloric acid (0.5 ml) for 15 sec. The cutaneous area was prepared beforehand by shaving the skin over the scapula-humeral articulation.

The animals were anaesthetized with 30 mg/kg ketamine. All procedures involving animals and their care were conducted in conformity with Institutional Guidelines in compliance with National (Italian Law Decree no. 116, Official Gazette Suppl. 40, 18 Feb. 1992) and International Laws and Policies (EC Council Directive 86/609, OJL 358, 1, 12 Dec. 1987; NIH Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, NIH Publication No. 85-23, 1985).

The burned rats were divided into four treatment groups.

Group 1 animals received no treatment. Group 2 animals were washed with saline solution (0.9% NaCl), group 3 animals with calcium gluconate, and group 4 animals with Diphoterine®. The wash lasted 30 sec.

Blood samples for measurement of plasma levels of IL-6 and TNF-α were taken at different moments - after 6 h, 48 h, and 7 days. The samples were taken from the caudal vein using a butterfly needle.
Cytokine assays

For IL-6, the assay uses the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique (R&D System Inc., MN, USA). A monoclonal antibody specific for rat IL-6 is precoated onto a microplate. Standards, controls, and samples are pipetted into the wells and any rat IL-6 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, an enzyme-linked polyclonal antibody specific for rat IL-6 is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound antibody-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells. The enzyme reaction yields a blue product that turns yellow when the stop solution is added. The intensity of the colour measured is in proportion to the amount of rat IL-6 bound in the initial step. The sample values are then read off the standard curve.

For the TNF-α assay (R&D System Inc., MN, USA), the technique used was exactly the same as for IL-6, except naturally for the antibodies and standards.

Statistical methods

The differences between data were studied using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Bartlet’s test. Tukey’s multiple comparison test was applied as needed. Statistical significance was taken as p < 0.05.

Results

The results of the plasma assays for the immunological parameters are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Regarding TNF-α (Fig. 1), there was a decrease of this cytokine after 6 h, 48 h, and 7 days in all of the treatments, but there was no significant difference between the single treatment at the different times (6 h, 48 h, and 7 days).

For IL-6 (Fig. 2), the acute phase protein, there was, as with TNF-α, a decrease of the cytokine at the different periods. Unlike TNF-α, for IL-6 there were significant differences between the different treatments.

Fig. 2 - Interleukin-6.

At 6 h we can see Untreated vs NaCl with p < 0.01. NaCl was diminished; Untreated vs Diphosphaterine® and calcium gluconate vs Diphosphaterine® with p < 0.001 considered extremely significant. In both, Diphosphaterine® was diminished.

At 48 h we have Untreated vs Diphosphaterine® with p < 0.05; NaCl vs Diphopterine® with p < 0.01 and calcium gluconate vs Diphosphaterine® with p < 0.001. In both, Diphosphaterine® was diminished.

At 7 days we observe Untreated vs Diphosphaterine® with p < 0.05; NaCl vs Diphosphaterine® with p < 0.05 and calcium gluconate vs Diphosphaterine® with p < 0.01. In both, Diphosphaterine® was diminished.

Discussion

IL-6 and TNF-α production is enhanced during inflammation and following burns. In this study, the use of Diphosphaterine® was associated with decreased plasma levels of these parameters at 6 h, 48 h, and 7 days after experimental hydrochloric acid skin burns, as compared to untreated controls and following decontamination with either normal saline or 10% calcium gluconate solution. We suggest that a decrease in IL-6 serum levels could better explain the continued good health of the rats burned with hydrochloric acid throughout the treatment. We can affirm that Diphosphaterine® works as well as calcium gluconate, in the modulation of IL-6 serum levels. Our data suggest that Diphosphaterine® can in part modulate inflammatory promoters by limiting the enhancement of IL-6, an important inducer of the acute phase during inflammation.

Contact with hydrochloric acid for 15 sec caused a deep burn of 20 mm on the back of the rats, showing the final result after 24 h. The rats were washed with three differ-
ent solutions, and one group was untreated. The rats that were locally untreated were covered only with sterile gauze.

After 48 h we saw no particular differences in wound healing in all the treated groups.

After 7 days we noted the following results:
- The untreated group still showed a deep burn of 12
  mm with the presence of necrotic tissue and an in-
  flammatory area around the wound.
- The group treated with calcium gluconate showed a
  residual burned area of 9 mm with a central presen-
  ce of necrotic tissue.
- The groups treated with NaCl solution (Fig. 3) and
  Diphotherine® (Fig. 4) showed the best results: there
  was a considerable contraction, with a residual burned
  zone of 5 mm, with the presence of central tissues
  showing progressive and spontaneous re-epithelializa-
  tion. The Diphotherine®-treated group showed better re-
  epithelialization than the NaCl group, with a residual
  wound of 4 mm for Diphotherine® vs 6 mm for NaCl.

Improved wound healing in the Diphotherine® decon-
tamination group compared with undecortamed con-
trols or animals decontaminated with either normal saline
or 10% calcium gluconate was evidenced by a more rap-
id resolution of the necrotic area and better healing of the
burned tissue, starting from the external margin of the
burn.

Conclusion

Decontamination with Diphotherine® modulated the pro-
inflammatory profile of IL-6 in this experimental
hydrochloric acid dermal burns model and promoted bet-
ter wound healing compared with non-decontamination or
decontamination with either normal saline or 10% calci-
um gluconate solution.

Our results suggest that Diphotherine® could be a more
effective means of active decontamination of acid dermal
splashes.

Fig. 3 - Burned rat treated with NaCl after 7 days.

Fig. 4 - Burned rat treated with Diphotherine® after 7 days.

RÉSUMÉ. Cette étude expérimentale considère l’évolution des mesures de concentration de l’interleukine-6 et le facteur de né-
crose de la tumeur dans le rat, après une brûlure chimique avec acide chlorhydrique (0,5 ml, 52% pendant 15 sec), et pré-
seme une comparaison des résultats avec une solution saline, le gluconate de calcium et une solution amphotérique appelée Di-
photérine®.

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