**Comparative Effects of Bupivacaine and Ropivacaine on Intracellular Calcium Transients and Tension in Ferret Ventricular Muscle**

*Yasushi Mio, M.D.,* ‡ Norio Fukuda, Ph.D., † Yoichiro Kusakari, M.D., Ph.D., † Yoshikiyo Amaki, M.D., § Yasumasa Tanifuji, M.D., § Satoshi Kurihara, M.D., Ph.D.*

**Background:** Recent evidence suggests that ropivacaine excerts markedly less cardiotoxicity compared with bupivacaine; however, the mechanisms are not fully understood at the molecular level.

**Methods:** Isolated ferret ventricular papillary muscles were microinjected with the Ca$^{2+}$-binding photoprotein aequorin, and intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ transients and tension were simultaneously measured during twitch in the absence and presence of bupivacaine or ropivacaine.

**Results:** Bupivacaine and ropivacaine (10, 30, and 100 μM) reduced peak systolic [Ca$^{2+}$]i and tension in a concentration-dependent manner. The effects were significantly greater for bupivacaine, particularly on tension (approximately twofold). The percentage reduction of tension was linearly correlated with that of [Ca$^{2+}$]i, which for both anesthetics, with the slope of the relationship being ~1.0 for ropivacaine and ~1.3 for bupivacaine (slope difference, P < 0.05), suggesting that the cardiodepressant effect of ropivacaine results predominantly from inhibition of Ca$^{2+}$ transients, whereas bupivacaine suppresses Ca$^{2+}$ transients and the reaction beyond Ca$^{2+}$ transients, i.e., myofibrillar activation, as well. BAY K 8644, a Ca$^{2+}$ channel opener, abolished the inhibitory effects of ropivacaine on Ca$^{2+}$ transients and tension, whereas BAY K 8644 only partially inhibited the effects of bupivacaine, particularly the effects on tension.

**Conclusion:** The cardiodepressant effect of bupivacaine is approximately twofold greater than that of ropivacaine. Bupivacaine suppresses Ca$^{2+}$ transients more markedly than does ropivacaine and reduces myofibrillar activation, which may at least in part underlie the greater inhibitory effect of bupivacaine on cardiac contractions. These results suggest that ropivacaine has a more favorable profile as a local anesthetic in the clinical settings.

IT is well known that bupivacaine, a commonly used long-lasting local anesthetic, markedly suppresses contractile performance of cardiac muscle and induces arrhythmia, which may result in cardiac arrest on accidental rapid intravenous injection. Ropivacaine was developed to provide a local anesthetic with fewer cardiotoxic effects than bupivacaine. Recent evidence suggests that bupivacaine and ropivacaine show similar sensory blockade potencies and that ropivacaine excerts less cardiodepression than bupivacaine. It has been reported that, in cardiac muscle, ropivacaine has weaker blocking effects on sarcenommal Na$^{+}$ channels and less interference with mitochondrial energy metabolism, giving rise to less cardiodepression compared with bupivacaine. However, considering the multiple inhibitory actions of bupivacaine on cardiac contractions that have been reported hitherto, including the inhibition of Ca$^{2+}$ release and Ca$^{2+}$ sequestration of the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) and decreases in myofibrillar activation, it is unlikely that the above mechanisms fully account for the differences in cardiodepressant effects between bupivacaine and ropivacaine. Therefore, further studies that focus on the effects of the local anesthetics on intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ transients and myofibrillar activation are warranted.

In the current study, we compared the effects of bupivacaine and ropivacaine on Ca$^{2+}$ transients and myofibrillar activation in isolated ferret ventricular muscle. Results showed that bupivacaine suppressed twitch contraction approximately twofold greater than ropivacaine, which results from greater inhibitory effects on Ca$^{2+}$ transients and from decreases in myofibrillar activation.

**Materials and Methods**

**Muscle Preparation**

All experiments conducted in the current study strictly conformed to the *Guiding Principles for the Care and Use of Animals* approved by the Council of the Physiologic Society of Japan, Tokyo, Japan. Male ferrets (body weight, 800-1200 g) were anesthetized with pentobarbital sodium (100 mg/kg intraperitoneal administration). Then, the hearts were quickly removed and perfused through the aorta with the normal Tyrode solution (155 mM Na$^{+}$, 5 mM K$^{+}$, 2 mM Ca$^{2+}$, 1 mM Mg$^{2+}$, 102 mM Cl$^{-}$, 20 mM HCO$_3$ -, 1 mM HPO$_4$ 2-, 1 mM SO$_4$ 2-, 20 mM acetate, 10 mM glucose, 5 U/l insulin, and pH 7.35 at 30 ± 0.5°C when equilibrated with 5% CO$_2$-95% O$_2$). Pap-
illary muscles with a suitable size (length, 3.0–4.5 mm; diameter, 0.5–1.0 mm) were dissected from the right ventricle. Extreme care was taken during dissection to avoid overstretching of the muscle.

**Experimental Procedures**

Experiments were carried out according to our previously reported procedure.21-25 Briefly, the papillary muscle was mounted horizontally in an experimental chamber perfused with the normal Tyrode solution, where one end of the muscle was connected to a tension transducer (BG-10; Kulite Semiconductor Products, Leonia, NJ) and the other to a motor (JCCX-101A; General Scanning, Watertown, MA). A pair of platinum electrodes was placed parallel to the muscle for electrical stimulation. The muscle was stimulated with a square pulse at 1.2-fold threshold with 5 ms duration at 0.2 Hz. The muscle was slowly stretched from the slack length to the length at which developed tension reached the maximum (L(max)). The diameter of the preparation was measured to obtain tension per cross-sectional area at L(max) (in mN/mm²).

After twitch tension had been stabilized, the stimulation was interrupted and the Ca²⁺ transients and tension. Paired Student t test was employed to compare the effects of bupivacaine and ropivacaine. The least-square method was used for correlations between the anesthetic-induced reduction of peak systolic [Ca²⁺]₀ and that of tension. Paired Student t test was used in the experiments with BAY K 8644. Statistical significance was verified at P < 0.05 in all cases. All data were expressed as mean ± SD, with “n” representing the number of muscles.

**Results**

Figure 1 shows typical chart recordings for changes in [Ca²⁺]₀ and tension during twitch in the absence (control) and presence of 100 µM bupivacaine (A) or ropivacaine (B). Under the control condition without an anesthetic, the values of peak systolic [Ca²⁺]₀ and tension were similar to those previously reported by us.21-25 Bupivacaine suppressed Ca²⁺ transients and tension more markedly than ropivacaine (note that the difference in the inhibitory effect was particularly noticeable on tension).

Figures 2A and B summarize the concentration-dependent inhibitory effects of the anesthetics on peak systolic [Ca²⁺]₀ and tension. Bupivacaine significantly decreased [Ca²⁺]₀ at 30 and 100 µM and tension at 10–100 µM in a concentration-dependent manner (fig. 2A). Ropivacaine significantly decreased [Ca²⁺]₀ and tension at 30 and 100 µM in a concentration-dependent manner (fig. 2B). Conversion of absolute values of [Ca²⁺]₀ into percentage changes in [Ca²⁺]₀ revealed that the inhibitory effect on [Ca²⁺]₀ was significantly greater for bupivacaine at 30

Anesthesiology, V 101, No 4, Oct 2004
Discussion

In the current study, we demonstrated in isolated ferret ventricular muscle that bupivacaine and ropivacaine suppressed \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) transients and tension during twitch, with the effects being more pronounced with bupivacaine, particularly on tension. We discuss the current results focusing on the effects of the local anesthetics on intracellular \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) regulation and myofibrillar activation.

Earlier studies with guinea pig atrial\(^3\) and rat ventricular muscles\(^20\) suggest that bupivacaine at a concentration of 10 \( \mu \text{M} \) decreases peak twitch tension by \( \approx 30\% \). Although a different animal species was used in the current study under experimental conditions different than these previous studies, our findings on bupivacaine are in reasonable agreement with those of the previous studies \( (i.e., \approx 20\% \text{ decrease}) \) \( \text{figs. 2A and D) \). Taking into account the results of figure 2D \( \text{(tension}) \), it is reasonable to conclude that bupivacaine exerts a cardiodepressant effect approximately twofold greater than ropivacaine in ferret ventricular muscle.

Previous findings suggest that the acute inhibitory effects of bupivacaine on \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) transients in cardiac muscle are primarily attributable to its blocking effects on sarcoplasmic \( \text{Na}^+ \) and \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) channels.\(^{27-30}\) It is therefore reasonable to assume that the blocking effects of bupivacaine on cardiac \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) channels, as well as on \( \text{Na}^+ \) channels,\(^{15}\) are stronger than those of ropivacaine and that this may at least in part be an underlying factor in its greater inhibitory effect on \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) transients and, therefore, on tension \( \text{(fig. 2)} \). It is also known that bupivacaine exerts a cardiodepressant effect \( \text{via} \) inhibition on the SR function \( (i.e., \text{inhibition of} \text{Ca}^{2+} \text{ release or} \text{Ca}^{2+} \text{ sequestration}) \).\(^{17-19}\) Here we discuss the possible effects of bupivacaine and ropivacaine on the SR function.

The aequorin method is a powerful technique to determine the time courses of \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) transients during twitch \( \text{(which primarily reflects the SR function)} \) and has

and 100 \( \mu \text{M} \) \( \text{fig. 2C) \). Likewise, the inhibitory effect on tension was significantly greater with bupivacaine at all concentrations used \( \text{(fig. 2D). \ We plotted the percentage reduction of} \text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]} \_i \text{versus that of tension with the anesthetics and found that a significant linear relation} \text{ship was present between the parameters for both bu-}

pivacaine and ropivacaine \( \text{fig. 2E)) \). The slopes were significantly different \( (P < 0.05) \), with \( \approx 1.0 \) and \( \approx 1.3 \) for ropivacaine and bupivacaine, respectively.

Table 1 summarizes the effects of bupivacaine and ropivacaine on the time courses of \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) transients and tension. The local anesthetics prolonged time to peak light and DT, and the effects were statistically significant with 100 \( \mu \text{M} \) bupivacaine for both parameters. Time to peak tension tended to be shortened with bupivacaine or ropivacaine. Relaxation time tended to decrease with bupivacaine or ropivacaine, similar to the case when tension is decreased with decreases in the extracellular \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) concentration.\(^21\) However, the changes of time to peak tension and relaxation time did not reach statistical significance.

Figure 3 shows the influence of BAY K 8644 on the inhibitory effects of 100 \( \mu \text{M} \) bupivacaine \( \text{(A) or ropiva-}

caine suppressed \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) transients and tension during twitch, with the effects being more pronounced with bupivacaine, particularly on tension. We discuss the current results focusing on the effects of the local anesthetics on intracellular \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) regulation and myofibrillar activation.

Fig. 1. Typical chart recordings of changes in intracellular \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) concentration \( \text{([Ca}^{2+}\text{])}_i \) and tension during twitch contraction in ferret ventricular papillary muscle in the absence \( (\text{control}) \) and presence of 100 \( \mu \text{M} \) bupivacaine \( \text{(A) or ropivacaine (B). BUP = bupivacaine; ROP = ropivacaine, It is clearly seen that bu-}

pivacaine suppresses \( \text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}_i \), and tension more dramatically than ropivacaine \( \text{(compare A and B). Data of 64 signals were averaged for (A)} \) and \( \text{(B). Open circles =} \text{CaT; closed circles = tension.} \} \)
been widely used to investigate pharmacological actions of various drugs, including anesthetics. In the current study, time to peak light was prolonged with bupivacaine or ropivacaine and the effect was statistically significant with 100 μM bupivacaine (table 1). This suggests that the local anesthetics, especially bupivacaine, may directly inhibit the SR Ca²⁺ release channels, resulting in slowing of the rise in [Ca²⁺]i upon twitch. Also, both bupivacaine and ropivacaine prolonged DT, and the effect was statistically significant with 100 μM bupivacaine. It is well established that DT is under the strong influence of Ca²⁺ removal by the SR Ca²⁺ pump. Takahashi et al. reported that bupivacaine reduces Ca²⁺ uptake by the SR Ca²⁺ pump in rabbit masseter muscle. Although higher concentrations were used on different preparations in their study, it is reasonable to assume that the prolonged DT observed with bupivacaine or ropivacaine in the current experiments results from inhibition of the SR Ca²⁺ pump. Further studies are needed to establish the effects of bupivacaine and ropivacaine on the SR function and the resultant changes in the time courses of Ca²⁺ transients; however, considering the significant effects of bupivacaine on time to peak light and DT, it is reasonable to conclude that the overall

Fig. 2. Concentration-dependent effects of bupivacaine or ropivacaine on peak systolic [Ca²⁺]i and tension. (A) Effects of bupivacaine. 0 μM = no bupivacaine. *P < 0.05 for [Ca²⁺]; 0 μM versus 30 μM, 0 μM versus 100 μM, 10 μM versus 100 μM, 30 μM versus 100 μM; P < 0.05 for tension: 0 μM versus 10 μM, 0 μM versus 30 μM, 0 μM versus 100 μM, 10 μM versus 100 μM, 30 μM versus 100 μM, 100 μM versus 100 μM; n = 8. (B) Effects of ropivacaine. 0 μM = no ropivacaine. *P < 0.05 for [Ca²⁺]; 0 μM versus 30 μM, 0 μM versus 100 μM, 10 μM versus 100 μM; P < 0.05 for tension: 0 μM versus 30 μM, 0 μM versus 100 μM, 10 μM versus 100 μM, 30 μM versus 100 μM; n = 8. (C) Comparison of the inhibitory effects of bupivacaine and ropivacaine on peak systolic [Ca²⁺]. Data are taken from (A) and (B) and shown as percentage changes in [Ca²⁺]i (normalized with respect to control). BUP = bupivacaine; ROP = ropivacaine. P < 0.05 compared with the data for ROP. (D) Same as in (C) for peak systolic tension. *P < 0.05 compared with the data for ROP. (E) Relations between the reduction of tension and that of [Ca²⁺]i with bupivacaine and ropivacaine. Data obtained in (C) and (D) are used. BUP (circles), Y = 1.31X + 5.95 (R = 0.94, P < 0.01); ROP (triangles), Y = 0.99 X + 6.70 (R = 0.89, P < 0.01). The slopes for BUP and ROP are significantly different (P < 0.05).
effects on the SR function may be substantially greater with bupivacaine than with ropivacaine.

Our regression analysis revealed that there exists a linear relationship between the percentage reduction of peak systolic [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\) and that of tension for both bupivacaine and ropivacaine, and that the slope of the linear regression line was significantly steeper for bupivacaine (fig. 2E). We previously found in ferret ventricular muscle that when the extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) concentration was decreased to decrease systolic [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\) ([Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\) varied between \(\approx 1.5\) and \(\approx 2.5\) \(\mu M\)) the slope of the linear regression line became \(\approx 1.0\) (data analyzed from Komukai et al.\(^{21}\)). Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the cardiodepressant effect of an anesthetic predominantly results from inhibition of intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) regulation when the value of the linear regression line is 1.0, whereas the effect involves inhibition of myofibrillar activation (i.e., the reaction beyond Ca\(^{2+}\) regulation), as well as that of Ca\(^{2+}\) transients, when the value is greater than 1.0. Recently, we reported that bupivacaine markedly reduces myofibrillar activation via inhibition on the actomyosin interaction in rat ventricular muscle.\(^{20}\) The expression profiles of contractile proteins may vary in rat and ferret (e.g., V1 and V3 myosin heavy chains are expressed in rat and ferret, respectively);\(^{35,34}\) however, it is likely that bupivacaine suppresses actomyosin interaction in ferret ventricular muscle as well. Here, care should be taken in the interpretation of figure 2E, as the slope of the linear relationship is an approximate measurement of Ca\(^{2+}\) sensitivity of tension, which may be affected, to some extent, in a condition where the rise of [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\) is vastly altered. Further studies are awaited to establish the Ca\(^{2+}\) sensitivity measurement with isolated cardiac preparations during physiologic twitch where the effects of bupivacaine and ropivacaine can be examined in a more systematic manner.

BAY K 8644 abolished the inhibitory effects of ropivacaine on Ca\(^{2+}\) transients and tension, but its effect was partial for bupivacaine, particularly on tension (fig. 3). Therefore, as reported by Hirota et al.,\(^{35}\) the blocking effect of bupivacaine on sarcolemmal Ca\(^{2+}\) channels in rat cerebrocortical membranes may be more pronounced than that of ropivacaine in ferret ventricular muscle as well. It is also possible that the reduction of Ca\(^{2+}\) entry through sarcolemmal Ca\(^{2+}\) channels via inhibition on Na\(^+\) channels is more pronounced with bupivacaine than ropivacaine as a result of bupivacaine’s stronger blocking effect on Na\(^+\) channels.\(^{15}\) In any case, the current work suggests that the inhibitory effect of bupivacaine on Ca\(^{2+}\) transients via reduction of Ca\(^{2+}\) availability is likely to be more profound than that of ropivacaine.

### Table 1. Summary of the Effects of Bupivacaine and Ropivacaine on Time Courses of Ca\(^{2+}\) Transients and Tension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TPL (ms)</th>
<th>TPT (ms)</th>
<th>DT (ms)</th>
<th>RT (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BUP</td>
<td>ROP</td>
<td>BUP</td>
<td>ROP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>38 ± 5.0</td>
<td>37 ± 3.8</td>
<td>188 ± 12</td>
<td>189 ± 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 (\mu M)</td>
<td>40 ± 4.1</td>
<td>37 ± 4.7</td>
<td>188 ± 16</td>
<td>186 ± 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 (\mu M)</td>
<td>41 ± 6.2</td>
<td>38 ± 3.5</td>
<td>188 ± 16</td>
<td>185 ± 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 (\mu M)</td>
<td>46 ± 5.1</td>
<td>40 ± 3.2</td>
<td>181 ± 12</td>
<td>183 ± 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values are mean ± SD.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUP = bupivacaine; Control = no bupivacaine or ropivacaine; DT = the time for aequorin light to decay from 75 to 25% of the peak; ROP = ropivacaine; RT = the time for tension to decrease from the peak to 50%; TPL = the time for aequorin light to reach its peak from the onset of stimulus; TPT = the time for tension measured from the onset of stimulus to the peak.

* *P < 0.05 compared with “Control”; n = 8.

![Fig. 3. Effects of 0.6 \(\mu M\) BAY K 8644 on decreases in peak systolic [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_i\), and tension induced by 100 \(\mu M\) bupivacaine (A) or ropivacaine (B). Control = in the absence of an anesthetic and BAY K 8644.](image-url)
entry is more marked than that of ropivacaine. Here, it should be pointed out that the remaining inhibitory effect of bupivacaine (after the addition of BAY K 8644) was clearly greater on tension (∼60%) than on Ca\(^{2+}\) transients (∼15%). This appears to support the above notion that, unlike ropivacaine, bupivacaine exerts a cardio depressant effect via inhibition of myofibrillar activation as well as via inhibition of Ca\(^{2+}\) transients.

Here it is worth noting that local anesthetics such as bupivacaine may modulate contractile function differently in cardiac and skeletal muscle. In fact, Zink et al.\(^{36}\) reported that there are major functional differences in the effects of local anesthetics on the SR function as well as on myofibrillar activation. First, the authors found that bupivacaine shows skeletal muscle toxicity via increases in myoplasmic Ca\(^{2+}\) concentrations by enhancing Ca\(^{2+}\) release from the SR and via inhibition of Ca\(^{2+}\) uptake by the SR Ca\(^{2+}\) pump. In contrast, the current results, as well as the results of others,\(^{17,18}\) suggest that bupivacaine inhibits Ca\(^{2+}\) release as well as Ca\(^{2+}\) uptake (table 1). The differences in the effect of local anesthetics on Ca\(^{2+}\) release from the SR may be attributable to differential expression profiles of ryanodine receptors in cardiac (type 2 dominant) and skeletal muscle (type 1 dominant).\(^{5,38}\) Second, the authors reported that bupivacaine increases Ca\(^{2+}\) sensitivity of tension in skeletal muscle, opposite to its effect on cardiac muscle.\(^{20}\) The molecular mechanisms for this discrepancy are unknown, however, differential expression profiles of contractile proteins that can potentially affect myofibrillar activation (i.e., myosin heavy and light chains, troponin, tropomyosin), and hence resultant differential actions of local anesthetics on myofibrillar activation may be involved. Clearly, further studies are needed to clarify the differences in the local anesthetic actions on Ca\(^{2+}\) release from the SR and on myofibrillar activation in cardiac and skeletal muscle.

Graf et al.\(^{38}\) reported that bupivacaine at lower concentrations (i.e., ∼1–5 µM) than those used in the current study (10 µM and higher) significantly depresses cardiac contractions in guinea pig whole heart. As discussed above, bupivacaine shows similar potencies on isolated cardiac muscle preparations in guinea pig and ferret; species difference unlikely accounts for the difference in the depressant effect of bupivacaine. Instead, we consider that accumulation of bupivacaine inside cardiomyocytes via coronary vessels may at least in part be involved in its greater effect reported by Graf et al.\(^{38}\) If this is the case, the current experiments, conducted with isolated muscle preparations, may underestimate the cardio depressant effect of bupivacaine and, probably, of ropivacaine compared with the isolated heart and in vivo situations. Nevertheless, considering the fact that at the upper range of clinically relevant concentrations (i.e., 10 µM), the cardiodepression of ropivacaine is significantly less than that of bupivacaine (fig. 2D) and that similar doses are used for both compounds in the clinical settings\(^{10,11,39}\) (i.e., plasma concentration, ∼3–10 µM),\(^{10,41}\) ropivacaine may exert less of a cardiodepressant effect in humans and may be less likely to cause cardiac arrest on accidental rapid intravenous injection; hence it may have a favorable profile as a local anesthetic.

In conclusion, the cardiodepressant effect of bupivacaine is approximately twofold greater than that of ropivacaine in ferret ventricular muscle. This is because bupivacaine exerts more marked inhibitory effects on Ca\(^{2+}\) transients and reduces myofibrillar activation. The greater inhibitory effects on Ca\(^{2+}\) transients of bupivacaine may result from greater inhibition of the SR function, as well as from stronger blocking effects on sarc olemmal Na\(^{+}\) or Ca\(^{2+}\) channels. These results provide evidence that ropivacaine may possess a more favorable profile than bupivacaine as a local anesthetic in the clinical settings.

The authors thank Masato Konishi, M.D., Ph.D., Professor, Department of Physiology, Tokyo Medical University, Tokyo, Japan for critical reading of the manuscript and Naoko Tomizawa, Technician, Department of Physiology (II), The Jikei University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan for technical assistance.

References


39. Owen MD, Thomas JA, Smith T, Harris LC, D’Angelo R: Ropivacaine 0.075% and bupivacaine 0.075% with fentanyl 2 microg/mL are equivalent for labor epidural analgesia. Anesth Analg 2002; 94:179–83.
