



Alterations of Plasma Glutamine and Surgical Stress in Gastric Cancer Surgery

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Abstract

Background: The plasma glutamine levels are known to decrease after major surgery, which is related to a negative clinical outcome. However, the influence of surgical stress on the decrease in the plasma glutamine concentration is unclear. The aim of this study was to evaluate the change in glutamine in relation to the types of gastrectomy and approaches as well as the amount of surgical stress evaluated by serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) as an objective indicator.

Methods: This was a prospective observational study. The eligibility criteria were (1) gastric adenocarcinoma of the stomach confirmed by pathology and (2) patients scheduled to receive gastrectomy with lymphadenectomy for gastric cancer. Blood samples were taken at 7 AM on the day of surgery and at 12 h after surgery to measure the plasma glutamine and interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels.

Results: Between May 2011 and December 2011, 81 consecutive patients were enrolled in this study. The plasma glutamine level was significantly decreased in all patients, regardless of distal or total gastrectomy and laparoscopic or open surgery. No significant differences were observed in the IL-6 level between total and distal gastrectomy patients or between patients treated via a laparoscopic or open approach. Decreases in the plasma glutamine level were positively correlated with the logarithmically transformed-plasma IL-6 (logIL6) ($r = 0.471$, $p < 0.001$) overall.

Conclusions: Decreases in the glutamine concentration depended on the amount of surgical stress. When conducting a clinical trial to evaluate glutamine administration, personalized adjustment may be key to avoiding glutamine depletion in response to surgical stress.

Keywords: Gastric cancer; Surgical stress; Glutamine

Background

Complete tumor removal is essential for the cure of gastric cancer. Gastrectomy with D2 lymphadenectomy is accepted as a standard procedure worldwide [1]. Although D2 surgery is a safe procedure, morbidity and mortality are unavoidable. Surgical complications impair patients' quality of life and prolong the hospital stay. Recently, infectious complications have been reported to be associated with a poor prognosis [2,3]. Peri-operative glutamine administration may be an attractive approach to reducing the rate of infectious complications, as plasma glutamine levels are decreased following various critical states and because low plasma glutamine levels are associated with a negative clinical outcome [4]. A shortage of glutamine may lead to dysfunction of the immune system, which can cause infectious complications related to invasion [5]. Based on these previous findings, several randomized controlled trials were conducted to evaluate the efficacy of peri-operative glutamine administration in critically ill patients. However, findings were conflicting, with some trials noting positive results [6-8] and others [9-11] negative results. These contradictory results may be explained by the hypothesis that the reduction or demand of glutamine depends on the severity of the surgical stress. Two previous studies [12,13] demonstrated that plasma glutamine concentrations were reduced following major surgery but not after minor surgery, suggesting that severity of the surgical stress determines the reduction of the plasma glutamine

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concentration. However, the relationship between surgical stress and the reduction in the plasma glutamine remains unclear. Gastric cancer surgery may be a good candidate for such analyses, because surgical stress would be various depending on the approach or extent of gastrectomy. The present study therefore examined the change in the glutamine in relation to the type of gastrectomy and approach, as well as the amount of surgical stress evaluated by serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) as an objective indicator.

Methods

Patients

This was a prospective observational study. The eligibility criteria were (1) gastric adenocarcinoma of the stomach confirmed by pathology and (2) patients scheduled to receive gastrectomy with D1 or D2 lymphadenectomy for gastric cancer. The extent of lymph node dissection was determined by the JGCA guidelines [1]. Distal gastrectomy was selected when the tumors were located at the lower to middle third of the stomach, while total gastrectomy was chosen when the tumors were located at the upper third of the stomach. Laparoscopic distal gastrectomy was only performed when eligible patients with clinical stage I were enrolled in the phase III trial comparing open and laparoscopic surgery and had been randomly allocated to the laparoscopic approach. Laparoscopic total gastrectomy was only selected when eligible patients with clinical T1 disease were enrolled in the in-house phase II trial to evaluate feasibility. All other patients received open surgery. All clinical information was obtained prospectively.

Study schedule and measurements

The patients were admitted to the hospital by two days before surgery and allowed to eat until midnight the day before surgery. On the day of surgery, patients were allowed to drink Oral Rehydration Solution (OS-1®) until 3 h before surgery but did not receive any preoperative intravenous infusion. Blood samples were taken at 7 AM on the day of surgery and at 12 h after surgery to measure the IL-6 and glutamine levels. Glutamine concentrations were measured by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)–electrospray ionization (ESI)–mass spectrometry (MS) by precolumn derivatization. These analytical methods have been described elsewhere [14]. Plasma IL-6 levels were measured using a chemiluminescent enzyme immunoassay (CLEIA).

Statistical analyses

The SPSS software program, version 19.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences, Chicago, IL, USA), was used for statistical calculations. To compare the IL-6 levels between surgical procedures, the Mann-Whitney U test was used. The differences in the plasma glutamine concentration before and 12 h after surgery were examined using a paired t-test. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$ in both analyses. The change in the plasma concentration of glutamine was calculated by subtracting the value at 12 h after surgery from the preoperative value. The values

of IL-6 were converted to log scale (log10) referring previous studies [15-18]. This prospective observational study was approved by the research ethics committee of Kanagawa Cancer Center, Yokohama.

Results

Between May and December 2011, 81 consecutive patients were prospectively enrolled in this study. No patient refused to enter the study during this period.

Clinicopathological characteristics

The clinicopathological characteristics are shown in table 1. Fourteen patients (17%) received pre-operative chemotherapy. Laparoscopic surgery was performed in 17 patients (21%), laparoscopy-assisted total gastrectomy (LATG) in 4 and laparoscopy-assisted distal gastrectomy (LADG) in 13. Forty-four patients underwent D2 lymphadenectomy, whereas 37 underwent D1. All patients who underwent total gastrectomy with D2 lymphadenectomy received splenectomy. The median intraoperative blood loss was 270 ml (range: 5-2045 ml), and 4 patients received blood transfusion during the operation.

The clinicopathological characteristics are compared between the open and laparoscopic approaches in table 2. The patients who received pre-operative chemotherapy underwent open gastrectomy. In addition, 9 patients (53%) had an ASA score 1 in laparoscopic surgery, while 16 (25%) had ASA 1 in open surgery. There were significant differences in the surgical details and disease stage between the open and laparoscopic surgery patients.

Plasma concentration of glutamine

The plasma concentrations of glutamine before and at 12 h after surgery are shown in table 3. The plasma glutamine level was significantly decreased in all patients after surgery, regardless of distal or total gastrectomy or laparoscopic or open surgery (table 2, $p < 0.001$ by the paired t-test). The decreases in the plasma concentrations of glutamine before and at 12 h after surgery are shown in figure 1. There were no significant differences between the total gastrectomy and distal gastrectomy patients ($p = 0.117$) or between the patients treated with the laparoscopic and open approach ($p = 0.927$).

Plasma levels of IL-6

The median plasma level of IL-6 at 12 h after surgery was 55 pg/dl (range: 10-858 pg/dl) overall, 68.0 pg/dl (range: 10-858 pg/dl) in the total gastrectomy patients, 53.0 pg/dl (range: 14-405 pg/dl) in the distal gastrectomy patients, 58 pg/dl (range: 24-217 pg/dl) in the laparoscopic surgery patients and 55 pg/dl (range: 10-858 pg/dl) in the laparotomy patients. There were no significant differences between the total and distal gastrectomy groups ($p = 0.398$ by Mann-Whitney U test) or between the laparoscopic and open approach groups ($p = 0.894$ by Mann-Whitney U test).

Analyses of the correlations between decreases in plasma glutamine and IL-6

Overall, a decrease in the plasma glutamine level was

Table 1: Clinicopathologic characteristics.

	Overall N=81	Total gastrectomy N=32	Distal gastrectomy N=49
Age			
Median (range)	67 (36-84)	68 (45-84)	65 (36-83)
Gender			
Male/Female	55/26	25/7	30/19
ASA score [*]			
1/2/3	25/55/1	10/22/0	15/33/1
Pre-operative chemotherapy			
No/Yes	14/67	22/10	45/4
Albumin (g/dl)			
Mean (SD)	4.43 (0.42)	4.49 (0.62)	4.20 (0.48)
Hemoglobin (g/dl)			
Mean (SD)	12.9 (1.9)	12.7 (2.1)	13 (1.8)
Tumor location ^{**}			
U/M/L	23/26/32	23-06-2003	0/20/29
Tumor depth ^{***}			
T1/T2/T3/T4	39/10/13/19	9/4/9/10	30/6/4/9
Nodal involvement ^{***}			
N0/N1/N2/N3	49/12/7/13	15/5/2/10	34/7/5/3
Stage (TNM 7 th)			
I/II/III/IV	46/14/18/3	13/5/11/3	33/9/7/0
Surgical procedure			
Laparotomy/Laparoscopic surgery	64/17	28/4	36/13
Extent of lymphadenectomy			
D1/D2	37/44	13/19	24/25
Splenectomy			
No/Yes	62/19	13/19	49/0
Pancreatectomy			
No/Yes	78/3	29/3	49/0
Intraoperative blood loss (ml)			
Median (range)	270 (5-2045)	380 (30-2045)	190 (5-1660)
Blood transfusion			
No/Yes	4/77	30/2	47/2

^{*}: The American Society of Anesthesiologists score

^{**}: U, upper third; M, Middle third; L, Lower third

^{***}: Tumor depth and nodal involvement were based on the TNM 7th edition

positively correlated with the logarithmically transformed-plasma IL-6 (log IL6); $r=0.471$ $p<0.001$ in overall, $r=0.500$ $p<0.001$ in open approach, and $r=0.241$ $p=0.351$ in laparoscopic approach (Figure 2a). When stratified by each procedure, strong correlations between the log IL-6 and a decrease in the plasma glutamine levels were observed in both the open and laparoscopic total gastrectomy patients; $r=0.677$ $p<0.001$ in overall, $r=0.677$ $p<0.001$ in open approach, and $r=0.775$, $p=0.2251$ in laparoscopic approach (Figure 2b). In contrast, a significant but weak correlation was found only in the overall patients who received distal gastrectomy; $r=0.286$ $p=0.046$ in overall. No significant

correlation was observed when stratified by open and laparoscopic surgery; $r=0.313$ $p=0.063$ in open approach, and $r=0.098$ $p=0.751$ in laparoscopic approach (Figure 2b).

Discussion

This is the first study to examine the correlation between decreases in the plasma glutamine levels and the amount of surgical stress. As previously reported [12,13,19], the plasma glutamine concentration was decreased after gastrectomy, which is a major abdominal surgery, regardless of total or distal gastrectomy and laparoscopic or open surgery. Furthermore, the present study

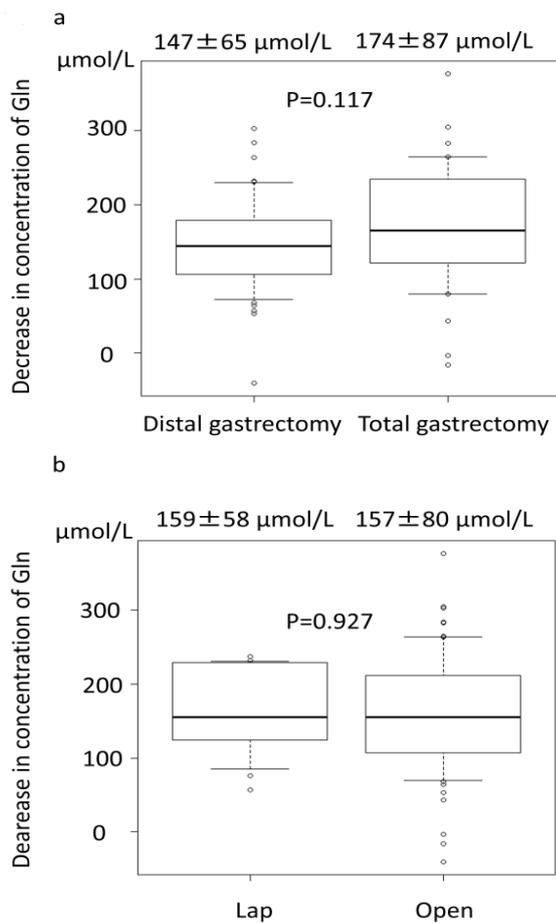


Figure 1: Decreases in the plasma glutamine levels before and at 12 h after surgery compared between procedure (a) and approach (b).

clearly demonstrated that decreases in the plasma glutamine level were positively correlated with the surgical stress estimated by logarithmically transformed plasma IL-6. We therefore confirmed our hypothesis of this study. When conducting clinical trials to evaluate glutamine administration, personalized adjustment may be key to avoiding glutamine depletion in response to surgical stress. Interestingly, the plasma IL-6 values were similar between the open and laparoscopic surgery groups. Furthermore, a reduction in the plasma glutamine was similarly found, regardless of open or laparoscopic surgery. Laparoscopic surgery has been considered less invasive than an open approach. In the present study, patients who received laparoscopic surgery had a higher proportion of early-stage disease, less-extensive nodal dissection, no splenectomy, and less blood loss than those in the open surgery group. The surgical invasiveness may therefore have been greater in the open surgery group than in those treated via a laparoscopic approach. Nevertheless, the IL-6 and decrease in the plasma glutamine levels were similar between the open and laparoscopic surgery groups in the present study. Previously, a few investigators reported the difference of IL-6 level between the open and the laparoscopic gastrectomy. One randomized study showed that increase of IL-6 was greater in the open surgery than the laparoscopic surgery [20]. Conversely, another randomized

study targeting only clinical stage I demonstrated that increase of IL-6 was not different between open surgery and laparoscopic approach [21]. This disagreement had been also reported in colorectal surgery [21-23]. Thus, it remains controversial whether the laparoscopic approach has less surgical stress as compared with open surgery. Resection of the stomach itself might be a major determinant of surgical stress in gastric cancer surgery than difference of open or laparoscopic approach. This idea can also be applied in cases of total or distal gastrectomy. Decreases in the plasma glutamine levels were positively correlated with surgical stress estimated by logarithmically transformed plasma IL-6. When stratified by approach, this correlation was weakened, especially in the laparoscopic approach. As a result, there were no significant correlations in laparoscopic total and distal gastrectomy. These results may be explained by less variation in the IL-6 values in laparoscopic surgery than in the open approach. Looking at the patients' background factors, the ASA scores, pre-operative chemotherapy, and stage were significantly different between the two approaches. Similarly, with regard to surgical factors, the extent of lymphadenectomy, rate of splenectomy, and intraoperative blood loss were significantly different. These findings may suggest that homogeneity of the patients and surgery was higher in laparoscopic surgery than in open surgery, resulting

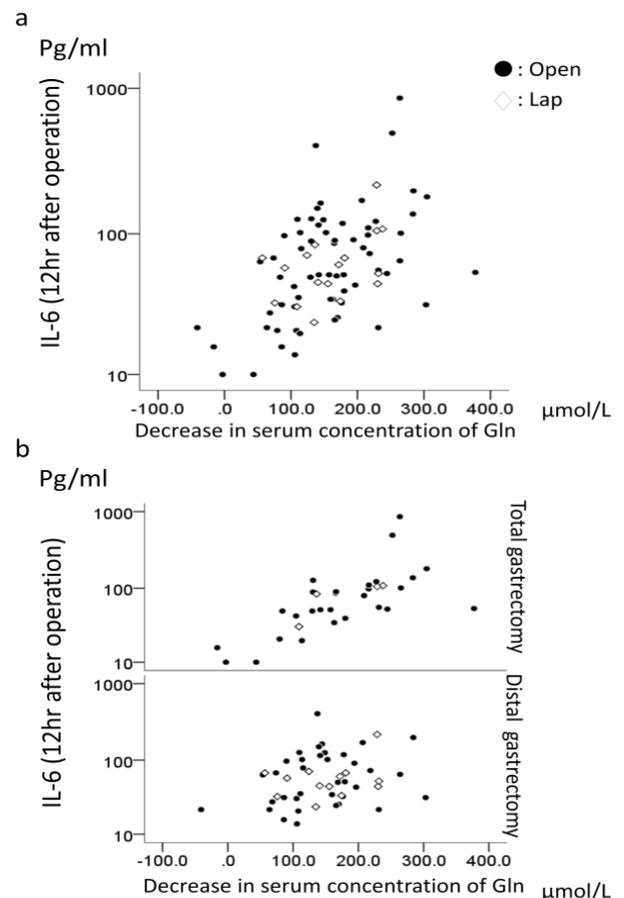


Figure 2: Logarithmically transformed-plasma IL-6 and decreases in the plasma glutamine levels (a) in all patients and (b) stratified by procedure.

Table 2: Comparison between open and laparoscopic approach

	Open N=64	Lap N=17	P value
Age			
Median (range)	62.0 (38-79)	67.5 (36-84)	0.234
Gender			
Male/Female	45/19	10/7	0.392
ASA score*			
1/2/3	16/48/0	09-07-2001	0.008
Pre-operative chemotherapy			
No/Yes	50/14	17/0	0.034
Albumin (g/dl)			
Mean (SD)	4.40 (0.47)	4.40 (0.21)	0.772
Hemoglobin (g/dl)			
Mean (SD)	12.9 (1.99)	12.7 (1.65)	0.807
Tumor location**			
U/M/L	20/20/24	03-06-2008	0.564
Stage (TNM 7 th)			
I/II/III/IV	30/13/18/3	16/1/0/0	0.004
Extent of lymphadenectomy			
D1/D2	24/40	13/4	0.006
Splenectomy			
No/Yes	45/19	17/0	0.009
Pancreanectomy			
No/Yes	3/61	0/17	1
Intraoperative blood loss (ml)			
Median (range)	340 (50-2045)	45 (5-270)	<0.001
Blood transfusion			
No/Yes	45/4	0/17	0.574

*: The American Society of Anesthesiologists score

** : U, upper third; M, Middle third; L, Lower third

in narrowed variations in surgical stress and decreases in plasma glutamine in laparoscopic surgery. The present study has several limitations. At first, the study only showed just an association of glutamine and IL-6, which did not mean direct causal relationship. Second, IL-6 level was only measured 12 hours after surgery. This might not represent the highest IL-6 caused by surgery. Finally, the sample size may be not enough to strictly interpret variation in the IL-6 value effected by various factors involved in surgical stress including surgical factors and patient's backgrounds.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the plasma glutamine concentration was decreased after gastrectomy, regardless of the approach and type of gastrectomy. Decreased glutamine concentrations depended on the amount of surgical stress. This may account for the contradictory results of phase III trials of glutamine administration. Thus, personalized adjustment may be necessary when conducting clinical trials to evaluate glutamine administration.

Abbreviations

IL-6: interleukin-6

Highlights

Plasma glutamine was decreased depending on the amount of surgical stress.

Declarations

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Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of

Kanagawa Cancer Center Hospital, and written informed consent was obtained before surgery from all patients.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests in association with the present study.

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