

Title: THIOPENTAL ANTAGONIZES MORPHINE-MIDAZOLAM HYPNOTIC SYNERGISM

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Introduction. The degree of synergism regarding the hypnotic effect with a morphine-midazolam-thiopental combination is less than that with a morphine-midazolam combination.¹ The difference between outcomes for the triple and binary anesthetic combinations suggests that thiopental competes with midazolam and/or morphine for a mechanism providing morphine-midazolam synergistic interaction regarding hypnotic effect. The aim of the present study was to confirm that thiopental antagonizes morphine-midazolam hypnotic synergism and to find out whether thiopental competes with morphine or midazolam for the mechanism providing this synergism.

Methods. Experiments were performed on male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 225-275 g. Loss of the righting reflex was used as an index of the hypnotic action. In one series of experiments, the effects of morphine (0.6 mg·kg⁻¹, 1/50 of ED₅₀ for loss of the righting reflex) or morphine (0.6 mg·kg⁻¹)-thiopental (0.1 mg·kg⁻¹) combination on the midazolam dose-response curve for loss of the righting reflex were studied. In another series, the effects of midazolam (0.2 mg·kg⁻¹, 1/50 of ED₅₀ for loss of the righting reflex) or midazolam (0.2 mg·kg⁻¹)-thiopental (0.1 mg·kg⁻¹) combination on the midazolam dose-response curve for loss of the righting reflex were investigated. In each series, three dose-response curves (three groups of experiments) were determined: without interacting drugs, with interacting drug, and with two interacting drugs including thiopental (Tables 1 and 2). The experiments were carried out in a clear chamber where oxygen was delivered. Each animal was given only one predetermined dose of a drug or drug combination. The drugs were injected into the saphenous vein over 60 seconds. Total injected volume did not exceed 0.8 ml. When used in combination, drugs were injected so that synchronization of the peak effects would occur. Twenty animals were used to determine the dose-response curve for a drug or drug combination in each group of experiments with doses equally spread to give a range of doses that block the righting reflex in none or all of the animals in a subgroup. Dose-response curves and ED₅₀ values were determined with the use of probit analysis.²

Results. Morphine (0.6 mg·kg⁻¹) reduced the midazolam ED₅₀ value for loss of the righting reflex from 11.2 mg·kg⁻¹ to 1.6 mg·kg⁻¹ (p<0.0001). The shift in the midazolam ED₅₀ value was markedly reduced (from 1.6 mg·kg⁻¹ to 6.3 mg·kg⁻¹, p<0.005) by thiopental, 0.1 mg·kg⁻¹ (Table 1). Midazolam (0.2 mg·kg⁻¹) reduced the morphine ED₅₀ value for loss of the righting reflex from 34.5 mg·kg⁻¹ to 6.8 mg·kg⁻¹ (p<0.0001). The addition of thiopental (0.1 mg·kg⁻¹) to midazolam did not change the shift in the morphine ED₅₀ value (Table 2).

Conclusion. Thiopental reduces morphine-midazolam hypnotic synergism by competing with morphine for a mechanism responsible for the morphine-midazolam interaction.

Table 1. Effect of morphine and morphine-thiopental combination on the hypnotic action of midazolam

Group	Interacting drug (mg·kg ⁻¹)	Midazolam ED ₅₀ in mg·kg ⁻¹ (95% conf.limits)	Potency ratio
A	None	11.2 (5.9, 27.6)	1
B	Morphine (0.6)	1.6 (0.1, 3.8) ^a	7.0
C	Morphine (0.6) and Thiop.(0.1)	6.3 (4.2, 52.5) ^b	1.8

a = diff. from A at p<0.0001, b = diff. from B at p<0.005

Table 2. Effect of midazolam and midazolam-thiopental combination on the hypnotic action of morphine

Group	Interacting drug (mg·kg ⁻¹)	Morphine ED ₅₀ in mg·kg ⁻¹ (95% conf.limits)	Potency ratio
A	None	34.5 (20.8, 132.1)	1
B	Midazolam (0.2)	6.8 (4.2, 9.8) ^a	5.1
C	Midazolam (0.2) and Thiop.(0.1)	6.2 (3.6, 8.9) ^a	5.5

a = diff. from A at p<0.0001

References.

1. Kissin I, Brown PT, Bradley EL Jr, Salazar CH. Morphine-midazolam-thiopental hypnotic interaction in rats. *Fed Proc* 47:1200, 1988.
2. Finney DJ. *Probit Analysis*. London, Cambridge, University Press, 1952.