

생쥐에서 유발된 급성 부비동염에서 리도카인의 항균 작용

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Antibacterial Effect of Lidocaine in Mouse Model of Acute Rhinosinusitis

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : This study was performed to verify the antibacterial effect of lidocaine against common bacterial pathogens which causes acute bacterial rhinosinusitis *in vitro*, and also to evaluate *in vivo* effects in the nasal cavity of mice with an acute rhinosinusitis induced by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* inoculation. **Materials and Method** : The initial cultures of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Hemophilus influenza* were done in Mueller-Hinton broth and the subsequent culture in 5% sheep blood agar (SBA). Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) was obtained by making culture broth to a turbidity of McFarland No 0.5 overnight by having it diluted by 1 : 200 times, and medicating 100 μ L lidocaine in each culture. It was cultured for 24 hours at 36°C and analyzed spectrophotometrically. Minimal bactericidal concentration (MBC) was obtained by the same work as MIC and was followed by the subculture in 5% SBA to obtain the minimum concentration of no growth. Two percent concentration of lidocaine, MBC of *S. pneumoniae* was used for *in vivo* study. Thirty-six experimental mice (C57BL/6J) were divided : the control Group I contained only broth inoculation, Group II *S. pneumoniae* inoculation and Group III to VI varying concentrations of lidocaine inoculation in different intervals and exposure time. On the 6th day, nasal lavage was done and mucosal neutrophil count was sought by dissecting the mice head by selecting three sections of anatomically same site and 4 randomly selected places from each section. **Results** : MIC and MBC values of *S. pneumoniae* were 1%, 2%, *K. pneumoniae* 2% and 2%, *P. aeruginosa* 2% and 4%, *S. aureus* 2% and 4%, *H. influenzae* 0.25%, and 1%, respectively. Mucosal neutrophils revealed a more statistically significant increase in Group II than all other groups followed by Group V, VI, III, and IV. The nasal lavage showed larger colony count in Group II, III, and V than those of other groups without any statistical meaning. **Conclusion** : This study enabled us to find out the MIC and MBC of lidocaine on various pathogens, the causes of an acute rhinosinusitis *in vitro*. It also showed that an acute rhinosinusitis is developed by using *S. pneumoniae in vitro* and that the longer the exposure time and higher the exposure frequency of lidocaine, the greater were antibacterial effects. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:741-6)

KEY WORDS : Sinusitis · Mice · Lidocaine.

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Mueller - Hinton
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 Mueller - Hinton 2%

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조직학적 관찰

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Table 2. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimal bactericidal concentration (MBC) of lidocaine against bacterial strains used in this study

Organisms	MIC	MBC
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	1%	2%
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2%	2%
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	2%	4%
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2%	4%
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	0.25%	1%

MIC MBC 1%
 2% , 2% , 2%
 4% , 2% 4% ,
 0.25% 1% (Table 2).

C57BL6/J

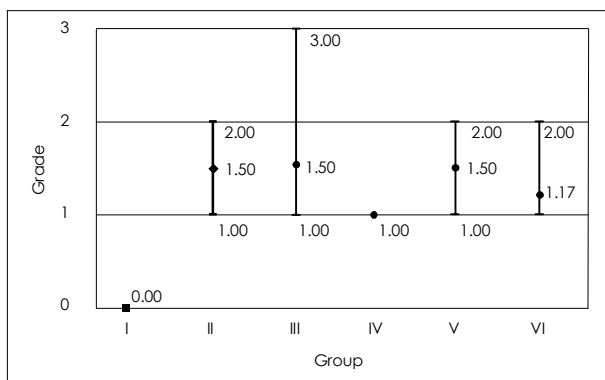


Fig. 3. Mean grade of nasal lavage for culture. Graded according to standard microbiological techniques. 0 : no growth, 1 : growth only the first streak, 2 : growth on the first and second streaks, 3 : growth on first, second and third streaks.

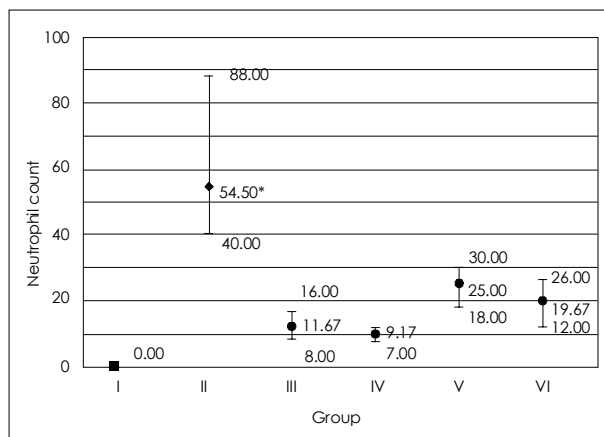


Fig. 5. Mean count of infiltrating neutrophils in the mucosa (original magnification $\times 400$). A randomized sampling of four high power fields, were determined for each of the 3 anatomically identical sections per mouse. * $p < 0.01$.



Fig. 2. Three paraffin-embedded coronal sections of a mouse nasal cavity. Sections are representative of anterior (A), middle (B) and posterior (C) regions of the nasal cavity. Arrows indicate maxillary sinuses (H & E, original magnification $\times 10$).

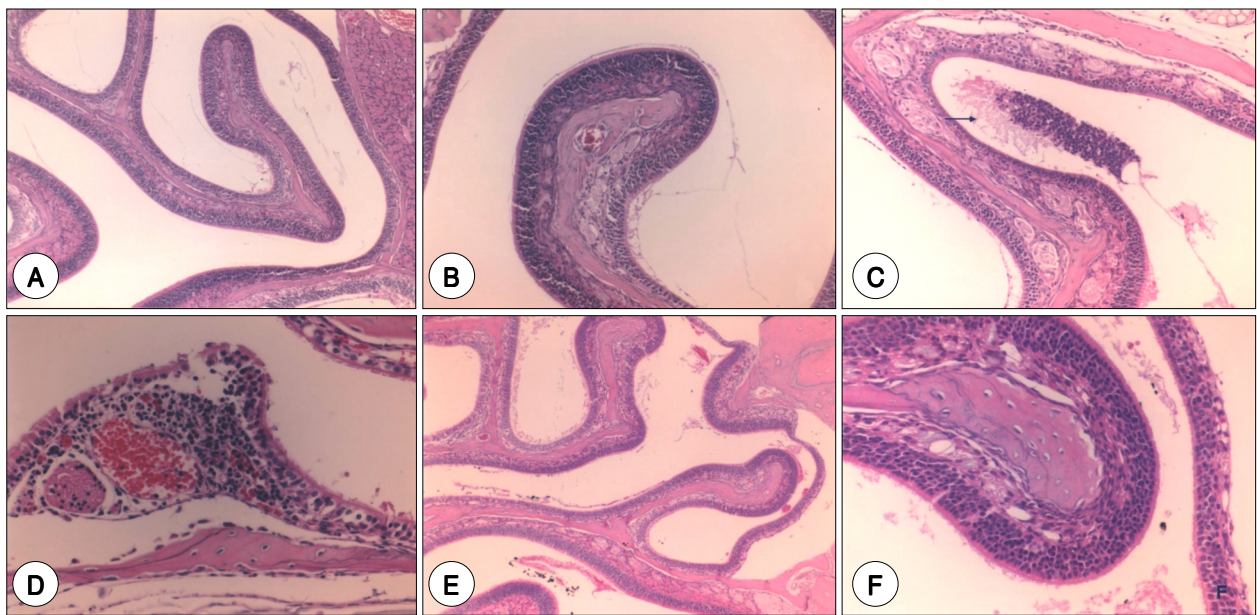


Fig. 4. Light microscopic findings of sinus mucosa of Group I (A and B), Group II (C and D), Group IV (E and F). In group II, the mucosal infiltrating neutrophil has shown the most, and in group IV, the mucosal infiltrating neutrophil has decreased. Arrows indicate neutrophil cluster (H & E : A, C and E original magnification $\times 100$; B, D and F original magnification $\times 400$).

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(Fig. 2).

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 (54.5 $\pm$ 17.2) ($p < 0.01$), Kiefer⁵⁾
 (25.0 $\pm$ 5.9), (19.7 $\pm$ 5.9), , Ohsuka³⁾
 (11.7 $\pm$ 2.9) (9.2 $\pm$ 1.7)

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