Inhibition of human gall bladder mucus synthesis in patients undergoing cholecystectomy

M Rhodes, A Allen, R H Dowling, G Murphy, T W J Lennard

Abstract

Hypersecretion of gall bladder mucus is associated with gall stone formation in animal models. Aspirin inhibits both mucus synthesis and secretion, prevents gall stone formation in animals and reduces gall stone recurrence in man after dissolution therapy. Mucus biosynthesis in human gall bladder mucosal explants is inhibited by aspirin in vitro. We have studied the effects of aspirin in vivo. Fifty five patients with functioning gall bladder and stones have been randomised, 27 to group 1 (aspirin EC 300 mg once daily for seven days before cholecystectomy) and 28 to group 2 (controls). Gall bladder bile composition was analysed and mucus synthesis rates measured using 3H-glucosamine incorporation into mucosal explants cultured for 24 hours. Patient age, sex, and gall bladder histology were similar in both groups. There were no differences in stone composition, gall bladder bile calcium concentration, cholesterol saturation and cholesterol nucleation time. The mean 3H-glucosamine incorporation in aspirin treated patients was 1347 fmol/g wet weight as compared with 2008 fmol/g wet weight in controls (95% confidence interval 222–1100, p<0.005, unpaired t test). This reduction in biosynthesis was associated with gall bladder bile mucus concentrations of 7.6 mg/ml in patients and 7.1 mg/ml in controls (ns). Treatment with aspirin led to a significant reduction in mucus biosynthesis by the gall bladder mucosa. This action is consistent with a role for aspirin in the prevention of gall stones.

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The advent of laparoscopic cholecystectomy is making a dramatic impact on the management of symptomatic patients with gall bladder stones. Despite this, many patients are still being treated with alternative approaches to cholecystectomy (both open abdominal and laparoscopic) in which the stones are removed or dissolved, but the gall bladder is left in situ. These include oral bile acid treatment, contact gall stone dissolution with solvents such as methyl tertiary butyl ether, extra-corpooreal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) and percutaneous cholecystolithotomy. A major disadvantage of all these approaches is that approximately 50% of the patients develop recurrent stones. As yet, there is no reliable way of preventing this recurrence but studies of the pathogenesis of recurrent stones are important as they may provide clues about primary gall stone formation. At least three factors contribute to the development of both primary and recurrent cholesterol stones: (i) supersaturated bile in which the amount of cholesterol present exceeds the limits of thermodynamic equilibrium, (ii) stasis associated with gall bladder motor dysfunction and (iii) abnormal nucleation of cholesterol crystals from the supersaturated bile because of an excess of promoters or a deficiency of inhibitors of crystallisation, or both. Several lines of evidence suggest that excess mucus glycoprotein synthesis by the gall bladder mucosa, and secretion into the gall bladder lumen may play an important role in the nucleation and trapping or immobilisation of cholesterol crystals.

First, in prairie dogs fed a lithogenic diet, increased mucus glycoprotein synthesis and secretion by the gall bladder mucosa antedate the appearance of crystals and stones. Aspirin treatment, however, prevents this excess mucus glycoprotein production and the development of gall stones in this animal model. Second, during weight reduction, obese patients are at risk of developing microcrystals, microstones and gall stones but Broomfield and colleagues showed that aspirin reduced this risk. Third, in a retrospective survey of patients in the British-Belgian post dissolution trial, Hood et al found that regular non-steroidal anti inflammatory drug (NSAID) ingestion prevented gall stone recurrence.

The aim of the present investigation, therefore, was to extend these preliminary observations by studying prospectively, the effect of preoperative oral enteric coated aspirin treatment on the composition of gall bladder bile and on the rate of mucus glycoprotein synthesis by explanted gall bladder mucosa from gall stone patients scheduled for elective open cholecystectomy.

Methods

PATIENTS

Patients awaiting elective open cholecystectomy for gall stones were recruited from three hospitals: the Royal Victoria Infirmary and the Freeman Hospital in Newcastle upon Tyne and Ashington Hospital in Northumberland. Patients with a non-functioning gall bladder, previous peptic ulceration, or hypersensitivity to aspirin were excluded from the trial. In addition, patients already taking long term non-steroidal anti inflammatory agents were excluded.

Seventy three patients were randomised into two groups, 37 to group 1 (aspirin treated) and 36 to group 2 (untreated controls). Patients in group 1 were given 300 mg of enteric coated aspirin (aspirin EC) once daily for seven days before
cholecystectomy and a further single 600 mg dose two hours before surgery. Controls received no NSAIDs during the week before surgery. The choice of aspirin dose was based on the known safety and efficacy of 300 mg aspirin EC/day while the decision to treat the patients for seven days before cholecystectomy was made to improve compliance and facilitate administration of the trial.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS
Informed consent was obtained from each patient and ethical approval for the study was granted by both the Newcastle and Northumberland Ethical Committees.

LABORATORY METHODS
MUCUS GLYCOPROTEIN BIOSYNTHESIS IN MUCOSAL EXPLANTS
Mucosal explants of freshly excised gall bladder were grown for 24 hours in tissue culture.17 Glucosamine hydrochloride, D-[6-3H(N)], with a specific activity of 1110·0 GBq/mmol, was used to label macromolecules. 3H-glucosamine was used at a concentration of 74 kBq/ml in the tissue culture medium. Total 3H-glucosamine incorporation into mucin was measured after removal of protein and low molecular weight radioactive material by papain digestion (72 hours) and exhaustive dialysis against distilled water (144 hours). Papain digestion is an effective method for isolation of mucus glycoprotein. After digestion, dialysis removes protein and non-glycosylated regions of protein core, leaving behind non-dialysable, mucus glycoprotein.18 Glucosamine incorporation into the glycoprotein component of mucin was confirmed by fractionation on a caesium chloride density gradient19 and by gel filtration on sepharose 4B. All radioactive mucin fractionated in a peak coincident with purified, papain digested human gall bladder mucin. Gall bladder mucosa, killed in liquid nitrogen was used as a control to check for non-specific interactions between the tissue and 3H-glucosamine.

MUCUS GLYCOPROTEIN CONTENT OF GALL BLADDER BILE
Quantitation of mucus glycoprotein was undertaken using a modified ‘Slotblot’ technique.20 After blotting samples of bile onto nitrocellulose membranes, mucus glycoprotein was visualised using the periodic acid/ Schiff reaction.21 Colour yield was then measured using a scanning densitometer (Shimadzu, Japan). Results were compared with those obtained by measuring glycoprotein after purification of the mucin by the traditional method of fractionation on a caesium chloride density gradient and showed close correlation.

CHOLESTEROL
The cholesterol concentration in bile was measured using the enzymatic method first described by Roda22 and modified by Bolton.23 Briefly, this involved diluting samples of gall bladder bile obtained by needle puncture at laparotomy 1 in 10 with isopropanol and incubating the diluted sample with three enzymes. Sequential treatment of bile with catalase, cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase (Sigma, UK) produces cholestenone and hydrogen peroxide. The hydrogen peroxide is then used as an oxidising agent in a colorimetric assay.

The cholesterol content of gall stones was measured by crushing the dried stones with a pestle and mortar, extracting the cholesterol in isopropanol and quantifying it as described above.

PHOSPHOLIPID
Phospholipid was assayed using an enzymatic method first described by Takayama24 and modified by Qureshi et al.25 Dual enzymatic digestion of bile with phospholipase and choline oxidase (Wako Chemical Company, Eastleigh, UK) leads to the release of hydrogen peroxide which is used as the oxidant in a colorimetric assay.

BILE ACIDS
The total bile acid content of gall bladder bile was measured using an enzymatic method in which 3-α-hydroxy-steroid dehydrogenase (Sigma UK) is used to oxidise bile acids allowing reduction of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide to nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide hydride (personal communication).

CHOLESTEROL SATURATION
The cholesterol saturation was determined by calculating the actual percentage of cholesterol in bile and dividing it by the theoretical maximal cholesterol solubility.26

CALCIUM
The total calcium of gall bladder bile was measured using atomic absorption spectrophotometry.27

CHOLESTEROL NUCLEATION TIME
Nucleation time was measured in the so called isotropic ‘micellar’ phase obtained by centrifugation of bile for one hour at 200 000 g. After centrifugation samples were examined for the presence of cholesterol crystals then incubated at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients withdrawn from trial</th>
<th>Group - 1</th>
<th>Group - 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Aspirin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Women</td>
<td>3 mucocoe</td>
<td>3 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 fibrosis</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 oedema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 adenocarcinoma</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 aspirin withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 aspirin withdrawn</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 aspirin withdrawn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inhibition of human gall bladder mucus synthesis in patients undergoing cholecystectomy

TABLE II Age, sex, symptom duration and histology in the two groups. The severity of cholecystitis was graded independently by a pathologist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient age, sex, symptoms and histology</th>
<th>Group - 1 Aspirin</th>
<th>Group - 2 Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (yr)</td>
<td>54-4 (range 21-84)</td>
<td>52-0 (range 23-74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F: M</td>
<td>21:6</td>
<td>26:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms (yr)</td>
<td>2-7 (SD 2.7)</td>
<td>2-9 (SD 2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histology</td>
<td>normal - 3</td>
<td>normal - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mild chronic cholecystitis - 14</td>
<td>moderate chronic cholecystitis - 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moderate chronic cholecystitis - 7</td>
<td>moderate chronic cholecystitis - 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37°C under nitrogen. Further aliquots of this isotropic phase were removed daily and examined with polarizing light microscopy (Leitz, Wetzlar) to look for cholesterol crystals.*

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data were compared visually using histograms and statistically using the Francia Shapiro W test to test for normality. Where data were found to be normally distributed, the unpaired t test was used to compare the two patient groups. For those data which were not normally distributed, log transformations was utilised to obtain a normal distribution and the unpaired t test was then used to compare the two groups.

Results

Of 73 patients randomised, 18 were withdrawn from the study (Table I). Patients who had fibrotic or granulomatosous or acutely infected gall bladders were withdrawn from the study because this was not possible to conduct explant culture. Of the 55 patients who were suitable for further study, 27 were randomised to the aspirin treated group and 28 to the control group. The male to female ratio, mean age and mean duration of symptoms were similar in the two groups (Table II). Gall bladder histology was also comparable in both groups.

MUCUS GLYCOPROTEIN SYNTHESIS BY GALL BLADDER MUCOSA

Gall bladder mucosa biosynthesis, as measured by 3H-glucosamine incorporation, was significantly less in aspirin treated patients than in the untreated controls. Gall bladder explants from controls incorporated a mean of 208 fmol/g wet weight (SD 892) of 3H-glucosamine as compared with 1347 fmol/g wet weight (SD 722) in aspirin treated patients (p<0.005, 95% confidence interval for the difference 222 to 1100, unpaired t test), (Figure). Incorporation of 3H-glucosamine into mucosal explants linear over 24 hours. Controls containing liquid nitrogen killed tissue incorporated a maximum of 3 fmol/g wet weight of 3H-glucosamine.

GALL BLADDER BILE COMPOSITION

Both gall bladder bile mucous concentration and cholesterol nucleation time were similar in the two groups (Table III). Cholesterol saturation, calcium concentration and stone composition were also similar in the two groups (Table III).

SIDE EFFECTS AND COMPLICATIONS

There was no postoperative morbidity in the control group. Two patients in the aspirin treated group had complications. One had evidence of a prolonged clotting time postoperatively and her haemoglobin fell from 12.5 g/dl to 10 g/dl on the first postoperative day. No transfusion was needed and the patient showed no clinical signs of blood loss. The second had a small melena after two days of aspirin treatment and he was therefore withdrawn from the study.

Discussion

This study shows that low dose aspirin significantly inhibits mucus synthesis in the human gall bladder in vivo. Our earlier work has shown that aspirin will inhibit human gall bladder mucus glycoprotein biosynthesis in vitro and this present study shows that this inhibition occurs in vivo. This is not, however, accompanied by significant changes in soluble mucin content in gall bladder bile or gall bladder bile composition. This may be as a result of short term treatment (seven days), or because of the low dose of aspirin chosen for this study.

What is clear is that the mucus biosynthetic machinery of the gall bladder mucosa has been reduced by short term aspirin treatment. Over a longer period of time this would be expected to establish a decreased level of mucous production by the gall bladder and thus diminish its potential as a nucleating agent. Mucus has been shown to be a nucleating agent in vitro and in vivo increased mucus glycoprotein synthesis and secretion antedates gall stone formation in the rabbit and the prairie dog. Aspirin inhibits mucus synthesis and secretion and prevents gall stones in the prairie dog. Our results here show that in man aspirin has similar actions on gall bladder mucous glycoprotein biosynthesis.

Stone recurrence is a major problem with all forms of gall stone treatment which leave the gall bladder in situ. Ruppin et al followed 54 patients successfully treated with oral bile acids for a mean of 23 months and found that 25(46%) suffered recurrent stones. O'Donnell et al found a similar recurrence rate in their study of 40 patients, 50% of whom had a recurrence within five years. In a longer term study, Villanova et al followed a 61% gall stone recurrence rate at 11 years in 86 patients. Gall stone recurrence has also been studied in patients after percutaneous cholecystolithotomy and shock wave lithotripsy although the length of follow up is much shorter than in post dissolution studies. Eight months

TABLE III Gall bladder bile composition and gall stone composition in the two groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gall Bladder bile and gall stone composition</th>
<th>Aspirin n=27</th>
<th>Control n=28</th>
<th>t test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mucus glycopolypeptide (mg/ml)</td>
<td>7.6 (SD 7.7)</td>
<td>7.1 (SD 5.4)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nucleation time (days)</td>
<td>6.3 (SD 7.4)</td>
<td>5.2 (SD 3.9)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol (mmol/l)</td>
<td>15.3 (SD 7.9)</td>
<td>13.5 (SD 8.1)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phospholipids (mmol/l)</td>
<td>86.1 (SD 19.1)</td>
<td>33.2 (SD 17.1)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile acid (mmol/l)</td>
<td>103 (SD 50)</td>
<td>102 (SD 49.2)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation (% cholesterol)</td>
<td>145 (SD 39)</td>
<td>160 (SD 82)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total calcium (mmol)</td>
<td>6.9 (SD 3.3)</td>
<td>5.4 (SD 2.9)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone composition (% cholesterol)</td>
<td>66 (SD 34)</td>
<td>75 (SD 30)</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gut: first published as 10.1136/gut.33.8.1113 on 1 August 1992. Downloaded from http://gut.bmj.com/ on April 19, 2022 by guest. Protected by copyright.
follow up in 53 patients who underwent successful percutaneous removal of their gall stones revealed recurrent stones in five while the same duration of follow up in 49 patients who underwent shock wave lithotripsy also showed five to have recurrent stones.

It has been suggested that recurrent stones are amenable to repeat dissolution therapy but experience with this approach is limited. One possible way of preventing gall stone recurrence is the use of long term, low dose aspirin. There is extensive evidence that aspirin prevents gall stone formation in the prairie dog through its inhibition of mucus synthesis and secretion. Broomfield et al. studied the effects of aspirin (1200 mg/day) and ursodeoxycholic acid (1300 mg/day) on duodenal bile composition and on microcrystal, microstone and gall stone formation in 53 patients dieting to lose weight. Patients taking aspirin or ursodeoxycholic acid had significantly lower bile glycoprotein concentrations when compared with the placebo group and both had a reduced incidence of gall stone, microstone and cholesterol crystal formation. Hood et al. found that gall stone recurrence after dissolution was significantly less in patients taking long term non-steroidal anti inflammatory agents, a result consistent with the work of Broomfield.

Our study has shown inhibition of gall bladder mucin biosynthesis using aspirin at a dose of 300 mg/day. At this dose we have failed to show significant prolongation of cholesterol nucleation time. Longterm treatment with aspirin at a dose of 300 mg/day has been shown to be safe in asymptomatic subjects who took part in The Physicians Health Study and the UK TIA study. If future studies show prolongation of cholesterol nucleation time as a consequence of longterm treatment with aspirin at a dose between 300 mg/day and 1200 mg/day, there might be a role for the drug in the prevention of gall stones among high risk groups.

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