



UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA



**MEKANISME KERJA
OBAT ANESTESI LOKAL
PADA SAB**

SUBTITLE HERE

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Pokok bahasan



1. Perkembangan obat anestesi lokal
2. Neurofisiology
3. Struktur kimia
4. Mekanisme kerja
5. Farmako kinetik farmakodinamik
6. Toksisitas

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Obat Anestesi Lokal

Obat-obat anestesi lokal adalah obat-obatan yang menghasilkan blokade hantaran impuls yang bersifat reversibel di sepanjang jarak syaraf sentral dan perifer setelah pemberian anestesi regional

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Blok subarachnoid (SAB)

Tehnik regional anestesi, dengan cara menyuntikkan obat anestesi lokal ke dalam ruang subarachnoid, untuk mendapatkan analgesi setinggi dermatom tertentu dan relaksasi otot rangka

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Perkembangan Obat Anestesi Lokal

SURGICAL ANESTHETIC	CHEMICAL STRUCTURE	CLASS	DATE
COCAINE		1	1884
BRUCLON		2	1885
PRODINE		3	1885
HYDROXYBUPIVAC		4	1886
DICLOPHENIC ACID		5	1886
CYCLOPENTYLAMINE		6	1886
LEVOBUCONE		7	1887
METHOCAINE		8	1887
POLYCHLOROPHENYL		9	1888
RUFUDOCINE		10	1889
ETDODINE		11	1890
ROPIVACAINE		12	1892
LEVOBUCONIC ACID		13	1893

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Obat Anestesia Lokal

Mencegah atau menghilangkan nyeri dengan memutuskan konduksi saraf , berikatan dengan reseptor spesifik dalam pori chanel Na^+ pada membran saraf dan mencegah pergerakan ion-ion.



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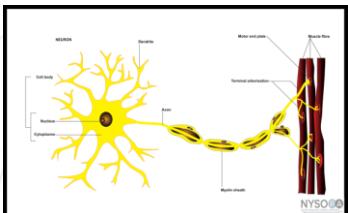
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NEUROFISIOLOGI SARAF



- Saraf perifer campuran saraf aferen dan eferen yang dapat bermielin atau unmielin.
- Saraf yang bermielin secara segmental diselubungi oleh sel Schwan dan bentuk membran lipid bilayer yang melapisi ratusan kali setiap axon sehingga myelin lebih dari setengah tebal dari fiber saraf > 1 µm.

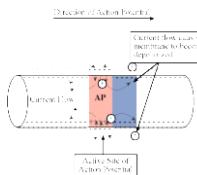
Sel Saraf



KONDUKSI

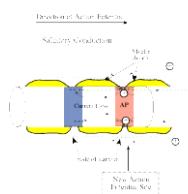


- Secara prinsip ion yang menimbulkan potensial aksi dalam membran saraf adalah sodium dan potassium.
- Konsentrasi sodium tinggi di ekstraseluler dan rendah di intraseluler, sedangkan potassium tinggi di intraseluler dan rendah di ekstraseluler.



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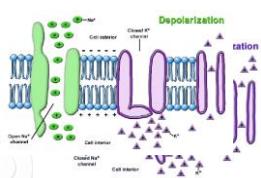
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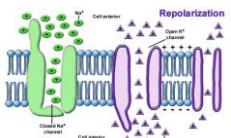
Depolarisasi



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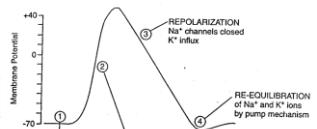
Repolarisasi



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AKSI POTENSIAL



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Pokok Bahasan

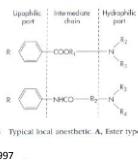
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HUBUNGAN STRUKTUR-AKТИVITAS



- Ester
 - Kokain
 - Prokain
 - Tetrakain
 - Benzokain
- Amida
 - Lidokain
 - Mepivakain
 - Bupivakain
 - Levobupivakain
 - Prilokain
 - Ropivakain

(Miller, 2011)

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Senyawa Ester (-CO-)	Senyawa Amida (-NHC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurang stabil • Metabolisme di plasma dengan enzim pseudocholinesterase • Dapat menyebabkan alergi, salah satu produk metabolitnya adalah PABA (Paraaminobenzoic acid) • Obat-obatan : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procaine ▪ Chloroprocaine ▪ Tetracain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabil • Metabolisme di hepar dengan jalur oksidatif pada sistem enzim sitokrom P450 • Obat-obatan : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lidocaine ▪ Eclodocaine ▪ Prilocaine ▪ Mepivacaine ▪ Bupivacaine ▪ Levobupivacaine ▪ Ropivacaine

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Pharmakokinetic

- Lokal anestesi merupakan basa lemah, Pka diatas Ph fisiologi
- Kurang dari 50% lipid soluble dalam bentuk nonionized dalam keadaan fisiologi

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Absorbsi

Tergantung :

- 1.Tempat injeksi
2. penggunaan epinephrin
3. Karakteristik farmakologi obat

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Kerja obat anestesi dipengaruhi

- *Lipid solubility*
- *Protein-binding*
- *pKa*
- *Intrinsic vasodilator activity*

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Potensi Anestesi Lokal

- Kelarutan obat anestesi lokal dalam lipid → sebagai koefisien partisi antara air dan pelarut non-polar
- Jaringan neural kaya lipid dan lipoprotein
- Kelarutan lipid lebih tinggi lebih mudah diabsorpsi → potensinya lebih besar

(morgan, 2013)



ONSET

- Obat anestesi lokal dengan pK_a mendekati pH fisiologik → konsentrasi basa tak terionisasi yang lebih tinggi yang dapat melewati membran sel saraf dan onset akan lebih cepat
- Obat seperti lidokain (pK_a 7,8) dan mepivakain (pK_a 7,7) memiliki onset cepat, sedangkan obat seperti bupivakain (pK_a 8,1) dan prokain (pK_a 8,9) memiliki onset yang lebih lambat

• Morgan, 2013



Durasi Aksi

- Ikatan obat dengan protein mempengaruhi durasi aksi obat
- Dalam membran saraf kadar protein sekitar 10%. Karena itu agen yang dapat menembus aksolema dan melekat lebih kuat dalam protein membran memiliki durasi aktivitas anestesi yang lebih panjang
- kebanyakan ikatan terjadi dengan albumin dan α -acid glycoprotein (AAG)

• (morgan 2013)



Efek Obat Anestesi Lokal

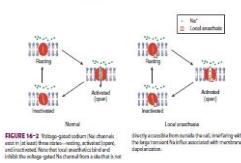


- Bervariasi menurut ukuran serabut saraf, ada tidaknya myelin, konsentrasi obat yang digunakan dan durasi kontak.
- Akar saraf spinal berisi campuran dari tipe serabut saraf. Umumnya serabut yang lebih kecil dan bermyelin lebih mudah diblokade dibanding dengan ukuran yang lebih besar dan tidak bermyelin
- konsentrasi dari obat lokal anestesi menurun dengan meningkatnya jarak dari tempat penyuntikan.

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Mekanisme Aksi Obat Lokal Anestesi



- Anestesi lokal berikatan dengan subunit α dan memblok kanal sodium dari dalam sel → mencegah aktivasi kanal dan influsus ion sodium yang menyebabkan depolarisasi membran
- (Morgan, 2013)

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Mekanisme aksi obat lokal anestesi

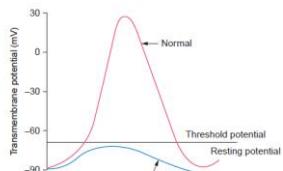


FIGURE 10-3 Local anesthetics slow the rate of depolarization of the nerve action potential such that the threshold potential is not reached. As a result, an action potential cannot be propagated in the presence of local anesthetic and conduction blockade results.

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Klasifikasi Syaraf



Table 11-2 - Classification of Nerve Fibers					
Type	Fiber Subtype	Diameter (μm)	Conduction Velocity (m/sec)	Function	
A (myelinated)	Alpha	12-20	80-120	Proprioception, large motor	
	Beta	10-12	10-40	Small motor, touch, pressure	
	Gamma	3-8	10-35	Muscle tone	
	Delta	2-5	5-25	Pain, temperature, touch	
B (myelinated)		3	5-15	Preganglionic autonomic	
C (unmyelinated)		0.3-1.5	0.5-2.5	Dull pain, temperature, touch	

Miller,2011

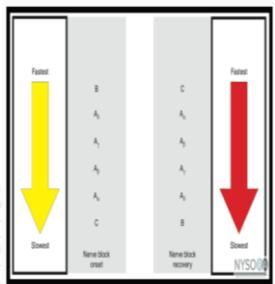


Figure 1. Differential rate of nerve block

Table 10-1
Comparative Pharmacology of Local Anesthetics

Classification	Potency	Onset	Duration after Infiltration (min)	Maximum Single Dose for Infiltration (mg)	Toxic Plasma Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	pK	Protein Binding (%)
Esters							
Procaine	1	Slow	45-60	500	>5	8.9	6
Otacaine	4	Rapid	30-45	600	>5	8.7	
Tetracaine	16	Slow	60-180	100 (topical)	>5	8.5	76
Amides							
Lidocaine	1	Rapid	60-120	300	>5	7.9	70
Prilocaine	1	Slow	60-120	400	>5	7.9	55
Procaine	4	Slow	60-120	300	>5	7.6	75
Bupivacaine	4	Slow	240-480	175	>3	8.1	95
Levobupivacaine	4	Slow	240-480	175	>4	8.1	>97
Ropivacaine	4	Slow	240-480	200	>4	8.1	94

(continued)

Table 10-1

Comparative Pharmacology of Local Anesthetics (continued)

Classification	Fraction Nonionized (%) at pH 7.4	Fraction Nonionized (%) at pH 7.6	Lipid Solubility	Volume of Distribution (L)	Clearance (L/min)	Elimination Half-Time (min)
Esters						
Procaine	3	5	0.6	65		9
Chlorprocaine	5	7		35		
Tetracaine	7	11	80			
Amides						
Lidocaine	25	33	2.9	91	0.95	96
Prilocaine	24	33	0.9	191		96
Mepivacaine	39	50	1	84	9.78	114
Bupivacaine	17	24	28	73	0.47	210
Levobupivacaine	17	24		55		156
Ropivacaine	17			59	0.44	108

Adapted from Denson DD. Physiology and pharmacology of local anesthetics. In: Sinatra RS. Acute pain: Mechanisms and management. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 1992:124, and Burn AG, van Kleef JW, et al. Pharmacokinetics of the enantiomers of bupivacaine following intravenous administration of the racemate. *Br J Clin Pharmacol*. 1994;38:125–129.

(Stoecking,2015)

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**Table 11-1** Comparative Pharmacology and Common Current Use of Local Anesthetics

Classification and Compounds	% Nonionized pIC ₅₀ at pH 7.4	Max. Dose (mg) for Infiltration*	Duration after Infiltration (min)	Topical	Local	IV	Periph.	Epi	Spinal
Esters									
Procaine	8.9	3	1	500	45-60	No	Yes	No	Yes
Chlorprocaine	8.7	5	2	600	30-60	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tetracaine	8.5	7	8			Yes	Yes ¹	No	No Yes
Amides									
Lidocaine	7.9	24	2	300	60-120	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Yes ¹
Mepivacaine	7.6	39	2	300	90-180	No	Yes	No	Yes
Prilocaine	7.9	24	2	400	60-120	Yes ²	Yes	Yes	Yes Yes ¹
Bupivacaine	8.1	17	8	150	240-480	No	Yes	No	Yes
Levobupivacaine	8.1	17	6	200	240-480	No	Yes	No	Yes

^{*}Relative potency, very based on experimental model or route of administration.¹Usage should take into account the site of injection, use of a vasoconstrictor, and patient-related factors.²Use of procaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, prilocaine, and chloroprocaine for spinal anesthesia is somewhat controversial; indications are evolving (see text).

Used in combination with another local anesthetic to increase duration.

Formulated with lidocaine as esteretic mixture.

Epi, epinephrine; IV, intravenous; Periph., peripheral.

Miller 2011

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METABOLISM

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METABOLISME



- Gol.Ester:
- Pseudocholinesterase (plasma cholinesterase)
- Metabolit: PABA → reaksi alergi

METABOLISME



- Gol.Amida:
- hepar: enzim mikrosom
→ dealkilasi → hidrolisis
- metabolit dari Prilocaine & Benzocaine → methemoglobin

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4. Mekanisme kerja
5. Farmakokinetik farmakodinamik
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TOKSISITAS

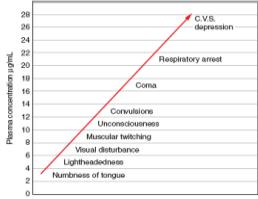


FIGURE 44-20. Plasma concentration of lidocaine versus systemic toxicity.

Efek samping obat lokal anestesi

- Kardiovaskular
 - obat anestesi lokal mendepresi otomatisitas miokardium (fase IV depolarisasi spontan) dan mengurangi durasi dari periode refraktif → bradikardi
 - Relaksasi otot polos menyebabkan dilatasi arteriolar → hipotensi
 - Kombinasi bradikardi, blok jantung dan hipotensi yang terjadi akan menyebabkan terjadinya *cardiac arrest*
- (Morgan, 2013)

Respirasi

- Apnea dapat terjadi akibat paralisis saraf frenik dan interkostal atau depresi pusat respirasi medulla menyertai pemaparan langsung pada obat anestesi lokal (post injeksi retrobulbar)

(Morgan, 2013)



- Neurologik
 - Gejala awal adalah baal *circumoral* parestesia lidah dan pusing
 - Keluhan sensorik termasuk tinnitus dan pandangan kabur
 - Tanda eksitasi (tak bisa diam, agitasi, kegelisahan, paranoia) sering mengawali depresi sistem saraf pusat (misalnya bicara kacau, pusing, tidak sadar)
- (Morgan, 2013)

IMUNOLOGI



- Golongan ester lebih sering untuk menginduksi reaksi alergi karena hasil metabolisme berupa derivat dari p-aminobenzoik acid, yang diketahui sebagai allergen

• (Morgan, 2013)

Interaksi Obat



1. Lokal anestesi berpotensi terhadap nondepolarizing muscle relaxant blockade pada experiment
2. Succinil cholin dan ester tergantung pada pseudokolinesterase utk metabolisme → potensiasi
3. H2 blocker dan beta bloker menurunkan aliran darah ke hepar dan lidocain clearance.



THANK YOU

Table 2 Factors affecting intrathecal spread of local anaesthetics, modified from Greene²⁴

Characteristics of the injected solution	
Bacitracin	F
Volume/dose/concentration	i
Temperature of injectate	c
Viscosity	f
Additives	
Clinical technique	I
Patient position	
Level of injection	
Needle tip alignment	
Intrathecal catheters	
Fluid currents	
Epidural injections	
Patient characteristics	
Age	C
Height	L
Weight	J
Sex	
Intra-abdominal pressure	a
Spinal anatomy	r
Lumbosacral cerebrospinal fluid volume	t
Pregnancy	c
	b

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D. Minimum effective concentration of local anesthetic necessary to produce conduction blockade of nerve impulses is termed the C_{m} (analogous to the minimum alveolar concentration [MAC] for inhaled anesthetics).

1. Each local anesthetic has a unique C_{m} , reflecting differing potencies of each drug.
2. The C_{m} of motor fibers is approximately twice that of sensory fibers; thus, sensory anesthesia may not always be accompanied by skeletal muscle paralysis.
3. Despite an unchanged C_{m} , less local anesthetic is needed for spinal than for epidural anesthesia for peripheral anesthesia, reflecting greater access of local anesthetics to unprotected nerves in the subarachnoid space.

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Physiochemical factors

- A. **Lipid solubility:** increased lipid solubility increases potency.
- B. **Protein binding:** the greater the protein binding (α_1 -acid glycoprotein), the longer the duration of action.
- C. **pKa:** determines the onset time. pKa is the pH at which 50% of the local anesthetic is in the charged form and 50% uncharged. Local anesthetics with a pKa closer to physiologic pH will have a higher concentration of nonionized base and a more rapid onset.



Local anesthetics
