

Title

De-mystifying the 'Mixifusor'

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Abstract

Total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA) using a mixture of propofol and remifentanil in the same syringe has become an accepted technique in Pediatric Anesthesia. A survey by a group of respected UK anesthetists demonstrated a low incidence of serious complications, related to the pharmacology and dose of the drugs. However, a current guideline for the safe use of TIVA recommends against this practice.

Pharmaceutical concerns include the physical stability of the emulsion when remifentanil is mixed with propofol; changes in drug concentration over time; non-uniform mixing of propofol and remifentanil; the risk of bacterial contamination; and the potential for drug administration errors.

Propofol and remifentanil have markedly different pharmacokinetic profiles. When remifentanil is mixed with propofol and delivered as a target-controlled infusion (TCI) of propofol, remifentanil delivery is not target-controlled but passively follows the variable infusion rates calculated by the syringe driver to deliver predicted plasma or effect-site concentrations of propofol. The pharmacokinetic consequences can be illustrated using pharmacokinetic modelling similar to that used in TCI pumps. The clinical consequences reflect the dose-dependent pharmacodynamics of remifentanil. Increasing the target propofol concentration produces a rapid increase and peak in remifentanil concentration that risks apnoea, bradycardia and hypotension, especially with higher concentrations of remifentanil. The faster decline in remifentanil concentration with falling propofol concentrations risks inadequate narcosis and unwanted responses to surgical stimuli. Remifentanil delivery is inflexible and dosing cannot be adjusted to the clinical need and responses of individual patients.

The medicolegal considerations are stark. In UK and EU Law, mixing propofol and remifentanil creates a new, unlicensed drug and the person mixing takes on the responsibilities of manufacturer. If a patient receiving anesthesia in the form of a mixed propofol-remifentanil infusion suffered a critical incident or actual harm, the clinician's practice may come under scrutiny and criticism, potentially involving a legal challenge and the Medical Regulator.

Keywords:

Target-controlled infusions; clinical pharmacology; pharmacokinetics; safety; propofol; remifentanil.

Introduction

Older anaesthetists may remember the crunch of precipitating thiopental caused by injecting succinylcholine into an un-flushed cannula. Trial and error (lots of errors...) showed that precipitation may follow in any number of unlicensed drug mixtures with succeeding generations repeating the mistakes of their predecessors.^{1,2} Naïvely, anaesthetists may assume that the absence of crystals or of any other changes visible to the naked eye, implies compatibility but this is not necessarily the case. Ever since it first became available for use in clinical practise, anaesthetists have experimented with the addition of diluents and other drugs to the propofol formulation. As propofol is presented as a sterile oil in water emulsion, the addition of diluents and other drugs poses several problems. The opacity of the propofol emulsion likely conceals any evidence of crystallised drug, and important changes in the lipid emulsion characteristics are not visible to the naked eye.

The most common additive is lidocaine, which reduces pain on injection.^{3,4} Anaesthetists have also added other drugs such as alfentanil or ketamine to propofol, because they wish to infuse propofol and the added drug, using a single infusion pump.⁵⁻⁷ Reasons for using a single pump to infuse two or more drugs range from convenience to a lack of resources.

Total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA) is growing in popularity among pediatric anaesthetists, often using a mixture of propofol and remifentanil.⁸ There are several reasons why pediatric anaesthetists might be tempted to use this technique. A second infusion pump is not always readily available, even in high resource countries, and administration of remifentanil from a separate syringe and line increases cost. Pediatric surgery operating schedules commonly list several short duration procedures in quick succession, and mixing of two drugs in one syringe saves (a small amount of) time. Finally, in small children, it is

desirable to limit administered fluid volumes, and mixing remifentanyl in the propofol emulsion reduces the volume of carrier fluid.

A recent guideline for safe use of total intravenous anaesthesia (TIVA) noted the increasing prevalence of mixing of drugs among pediatric anaesthetists, but recommended against this practise, particularly when propofol is administered by target-controlled infusion (TCI).⁹ The reasons for caution quoted in the guideline are largely consistent with those mentioned in a previous editorial on mixing,¹⁰ which center mostly on medio-legal and safety concerns. In an attempt to demonstrate the safety of mixing propofol and remifentanyl, a group of respected UK pediatric anaesthetists performed a service evaluation of the safety and efficacy of this technique in almost 900 patients, and presented their findings in this journal.¹¹

Bagshaw and colleagues prospectively collected data from 880 patients, the majority of whom were healthy (88% ASA 1-2) and younger than 11 years of age (76%), undergoing a wide range of procedures (16 specialties in total). In the majority of cases (79%) the remifentanyl concentration was 5 mcg/ml in the 1% propofol emulsion (or its equivalent mixture, remifentanyl 10 mcg/ml in 2% propofol) , but there were also instances when 2.5, 10 and 20 mcg/ml (or equivalent) were used. In brief, there were 224 complications during 159 anaesthetics. The majority were minor and expected, such as movement or coughing, whereas the incidence of events that were serious, related to the pharmacology of the drugs but unexpected and requiring intervention, was only 1.7%. With a sample size of 873 patients, the 95% confidence interval for this proportion is approximately 1 – 2.8%. Complications were more likely to occur when the remifentanyl concentration in the syringe was ≥ 10 mcg/ml.

Does this result show that it is acceptable for you to try out this technique in your hospital? A clinical practise is traditionally regarded as acceptable and defensible if a body of respected colleagues uses it, and this is certainly the case here. Do these data prove that the technique is safe? This is a tough question to answer. The confidence interval mentioned above certainly falls well below the published incidence of severe complications found in the APRICOT study (3.3% in the UK, 5.2% across all involved countries).¹² On other hand, safety is usually only regarded as proven once a drug or technique has been studied in thousands of patients, and under similar conditions. The investigators are all highly experienced experts, and they present the results of an observational study in what is essentially a convenience sample. If you are considering trying this practise in your own hospital, then it would be worthwhile spending some time in the company of an expert to learn the technique.

Moreover, this study simply looked at the incidence of clinical adverse events. Issues that the study did not address, but which should be borne in mind include: physicochemical stability and compatibility of the mixture, other safety aspects including bacterial contamination and drug error, differences in pharmacokinetics of the two drugs which can cause specific problems when infusion rates are high or low, and finally medicolegal matters. Some of these have been discussed previously,¹⁰ but we feel that their importance is sufficient to warrant a reprise.

Properties of emulsions and what mixing will do to them

Ordinarily an oil in water emulsion is in a dynamic state. Droplets coalesce producing fewer but larger ones. Ultimately visible “creaming” may occur. Historically this was visible in glass

bottles of milk where over time fatty droplets coalesced and then floated to the top of the aqueous component, forming a layer of cream.

The original commercial propofol formulation, Diprivan[®] (AstraZeneca, Macclesfield UK), contains propofol emulsified in 10% Intralipid[®] (Kabi, Munich, Germany), which contains soya oil (100 mg/ml), egg yolk lecithin (12 mg/ml), and glycerol (22.5 mg/ml). This emulsion is subjected to homogenisation producing droplets of 150-300 nm diameter which are stabilised and emulsified by the egg yolk lecithin.¹³ In addition to providing a physical-chemical barrier at the surface of each droplet, the 3 long-chain acids of egg lecithin support a stable negative electrostatic charge, the zeta potential which causes droplets to repel each other thereby maintaining their dispersal and subsequently the stability of the emulsion. Addition of an ionised drug such as lidocaine hydrochloride to a propofol emulsion provides a charge carrier allowing dispersal of the zeta potential, increasing droplet size and potentially precipitating creaming. Thus the datasheet (summary of product characteristics, SPC) for propofol specifies that propofol emulsion diluted with 5% dextrose solution (uncharged) or supplemented by alfentanil (mostly unionised) may be considered stable over a 6 hour period whereas propofol with added lidocaine (mostly ionised) must be used immediately.¹⁴ Admixture of remifentanil is not mentioned.

(In)stability of remifentanil and propofol in a mixture

Stewart and colleagues studied the stability of propofol and remifentanil concentrations when the drugs are mixed, for 36 hours.¹⁵ Using Diprivan 1% they prepared mixtures containing 5mcg/ml and 50 mcg/ml, in standard plastic syringes, and in PVC bags. For each mixture control solutions were also prepared – i.e. remifentanil only (5mcg/ml and 50 mcg/ml solutions) and propofol only (10mg/ml) – in plastic syringes and PVC bags. In the

5mcg/ml admixtures in plastic syringes and PVC bags, remifentanil concentrations decreased significantly over time (by 8 and 12% respectively within the first hour), whereas in the 50 mcg/ml admixtures the remifentanil concentrations remained stable. The control solutions all remained stable, except for propofol in PVC bags, whereas the propofol concentrations declined slowly over time, presumably because of interaction between the propofol and the PVC of the bag.

In the Bagshaw study ¹¹ the majority of clinicians used admixtures with 5 mcg/ml of remifentanil, a concentration in which the remifentanil concentration declines over time, but which is associated with a lower incidence of adverse events. Given the fact that the median duration of administration was 32 minutes, the decline in remifentanil concentration over this time is unlikely to have been clinically significant.

Layering issues / Migration of remifentanil within mixtures

When two drugs are mixed and then infused, the infusion rates of each drug will only be and remain consistent with expectations if each drug mixes uniformly throughout the mixture.

O'Connor found that this is not the case for propofol and remifentanil.¹⁶ They added remifentanil to propofol 1% in a vertically mounted syringe to produce mixtures containing remifentanil 25, 50 and 100 mcg/ml. Immediately after mixing, and for the duration of their experiment (300 minutes), the remifentanil concentrations were significantly higher in the uppermost portions of the mixture. For propofol the gradient was in the opposite direction. This effect was most pronounced for the 25 mcg/ml mixture. Ten minutes after mixing the drugs, the concentrations at the top and bottom of the mixture were: 16 and 4 mcg/ml for remifentanil, and 5.3 and 8.6 mg/ml for propofol respectively. Their results showed that in

addition to the large gradients, the concentrations of both drugs were significantly lower than expected.

In the Bagshaw study,¹¹ anaesthetists used a TCI pump to administer the mixture, and on all current TCI pumps the syringe is mounted horizontally. Although it is likely that the layering mentioned above is less of a problem with a horizontally mounted syringe, this has not been evaluated in a published study.

Bacterial contamination

Propofol emulsions are sterile but strongly support bacterial growth at room temperature. In most countries the emulsion does not contain an antiseptic (the USA in an exception). The triad of inadvertent contamination (during preparation), a period of incubation and subsequent administration, led to very serious and sometimes catastrophic clusters of infections in the USA.^{17,18} Since 1996, propofol formulations sold in the USA have contained either EDTA or sodium metabisulphite (which apparently do not alter the safety or stability of the emulsion).¹⁸ European anaesthetists rely on hand hygiene and aseptic technique.

When remifentanyl is added to propofol, it must first be dissolved, as it is presented as a powder, and this step and the subsequent addition to the propofol present opportunities for contamination.

Lack of standardisation; risk of drug errors

Propofol/opioid mixtures are visibly indistinguishable from the unadulterated injectate thereby generating opportunities for drug administration errors. Although strict regulations require the proper labelling of drugs prepared in operating theatres, these are not universally followed. Further, the additive increases the net volume of the mixture thereby

decreasing the concentration of propofol in the resulting mixture. Whilst the dilution caused to a 47.5ml syringe of 1% propofol injection by the addition of remifentanil 250 mcg in 2.5 ml (made by diluting remifentanil 1mg to 10ml) is probably insignificant – the resultant propofol concentration is 0.95% instead of 1.0% - this effect may become relevant if larger volumes of injectate are added to propofol solutions.

Legal considerations

In the UK, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency clearly describes the legal position of mixing of drugs as follows:

“Under current UK and European legislation, except in very restricted circumstances, mixing drugs together, where one is not a vehicle for the administration of the other, creates an unlicensed medicine. The person undertaking this preparation, unless an exemption applies, must hold a manufacturer’s licence.”¹⁹

The above implies, in theory at least, that the mixer becomes the manufacturer (of the mixture) and is therefore legally liable for the consequences of its administration. This is a daunting prospect, albeit a theoretical one. Furthermore, as these mixtures constitute unlicensed medicines, and/or off-label use of licensed medicines, this adds to the responsibilities of the clinician. Not only does the UK General Medical Council advise doctors against using drugs in a non-standard and unapproved manner, it also specifically advises clinicians about the additional requirements for documentation, and consent.²⁰

Pharmacokinetic incompatibility

The pharmacokinetics of propofol and remifentanyl can be described by multi-compartment mammillary models.²¹ Although these models contain some assumptions which are demonstrably invalid (for example that mixing within the central compartment is instantaneous after administration), George Box's remark that "all models are wrong, but some are useful" certainly applies.²² As these models are ubiquitous in anaesthesia teaching and research and are widely deployed in TCI systems,²³ we can turn to them to describe the likely consequences of co-administering propofol and remifentanyl, whose pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics differ. In the Bagshaw study,¹¹ the responsible anaesthetists most commonly administered a mixture containing 5 mcg/ml of remifentanyl in propofol 1% using a TCI pump programmed with the Paedfusor²⁴ pharmacokinetic model for propofol, with a median starting target concentration of 4 mcg/ml and a median end concentration of 2.9 mcg/ml.

Figure 1 near here

Figures 1 to 3 represent a simulated infusions of this mix. To simplify the calculations we have assumed a propofol concentration of 10mg/mL (i.e. 1%) and a remifentanyl concentration of 5 mcg/mL in the mix. For each figure we first used Stanpump softwareⁱ to calculate the infusion rates required for the simulated **plasma** target propofol concentration profile, with the Paedfusor model parameters for a 10 year old male, weight 32kg and height 140cm. For illustration purposes we also estimated the effect-site propofol concentration using a k_{e0} of 0.26/min.²⁵ We then programmed Stanpump with the Eleveld PK/PD model parameters for remifentanyl for this child,²⁶ to estimate the resulting estimated remifentanyl plasma and effect-site concentrations arising. Figure 1 shows that when the infusion is started at a target concentration of 4 mcg/mL, there is a rapid but temporary rise in remifentanyl plasma and effect-site concentrations. The peak effect-site concentration is of

the order of 5 ng/ml but thereafter it will plateau at around 2 ng/ml. Whereas 5 ng/ml is an appropriate concentration during painful procedures (such as laryngoscopy) the subsequent plateau concentration is at a level at which most patients will not breathe spontaneously, but will still move in response to painful stimuli. At present, clinically available TCI pumps do not allow effect-site controlled TCI with the Paedfusor and Kataria models. Should this mode become available in the future, then clinicians should remember that the initial bolus is bigger with effect-site targeting than with plasma targeting. In this case, if a TCI pump is used to administer an effect-site targeted infusion of a propofol remifentanyl mixture, the peak remifentanyl concentrations will be substantially higher than 5 ng/ml, particularly if the TCI pump is programmed with a slow (low value) k_{e0} .²¹

Figure 2 near here

If the propofol target concentration is initially 4 mcg/mL but is decreased to 2.9 mcg/mL after 10 minutes (Figure 2) causing the infusion of the mixture to stop temporarily, the faster kinetics of remifentanyl dictate that the remifentanyl concentrations will fall proportionately more than the propofol concentration. In fact, the simulation shows that the estimated effect-site remifentanyl concentrations will fall to around 1 ng/ml a level that is insufficient to inhibit movement responses to pain. In essence the simulation shows much less stable remifentanyl plasma and effect-site concentrations than propofol concentrations, with declines to inadequate remifentanyl concentrations.

Since the kinetics of remifentanyl are linear, the achieved plasma and effect-site concentrations can be extrapolated from the above simulations. Mixtures containing less remifentanyl will likely result in inadequate plasma and effect-site concentrations, and this will be exacerbated by the instability of remifentanyl over time in mixtures containing low remifentanyl concentrations. On the other hand, more concentrated mixtures will result in

very high peak effect-site remifentanil concentrations (≥ 10 ng/ml) at which adverse effects are expected (bradycardia and hypotension) and plateau and nadir concentrations at which apnoea will be invariable.

Feedback from clinicians and simulation suggest that the impact of the transient remifentanil overdose at the start of TCI may be attenuated by staging the approach to the initial TCI target rather than achieving it in a single step (figure 3).

Figure 3 near here

Conclusion

Although pediatric anesthetists who administer propofol-remifentanil mixtures are probably in good company, they should remember that this technique has several dangers, theoretical or otherwise, as described above. Clinicians should be aware that if they practise this technique, and a patient under their care suffers a critical incident, it is likely that their practise will come under close scrutiny. While they could offer as a defence the fact that there is a body of reasonable and experienced clinicians who practise this technique, it is unlikely that they will find support from health and regulatory bodies (such as the MHRA and the General Medical Council in the UK).

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FIGURES

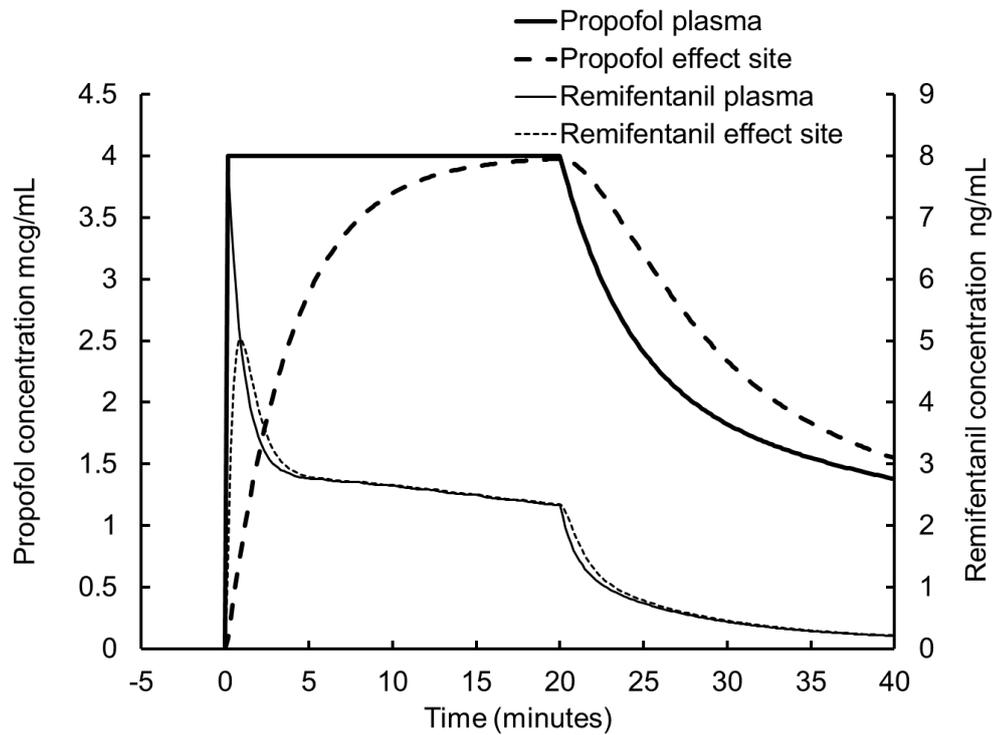


Figure 1. Simulated Target Controlled Infusion of propofol (target plasma concentration 4mcg/mL for 20 min) for a 10 year old male, weight 32kg and height 140cm using Stanpump software. Remifentanyl has been added to the propofol to yield a concentration of 5mcg/ml. Predicted plasma propofol concentration (heavy solid line) and effect site concentration (heavy dashed line). Predicted plasma remifentanyl concentration (thin solid line) and effect site concentration (thin dashed line). The Paedfusor and Eleveld pharmacokinetic sets were used for propofol and remifentanyl respectively. Predicted effect site remifentanyl concentration overshoots when the infusion is started.

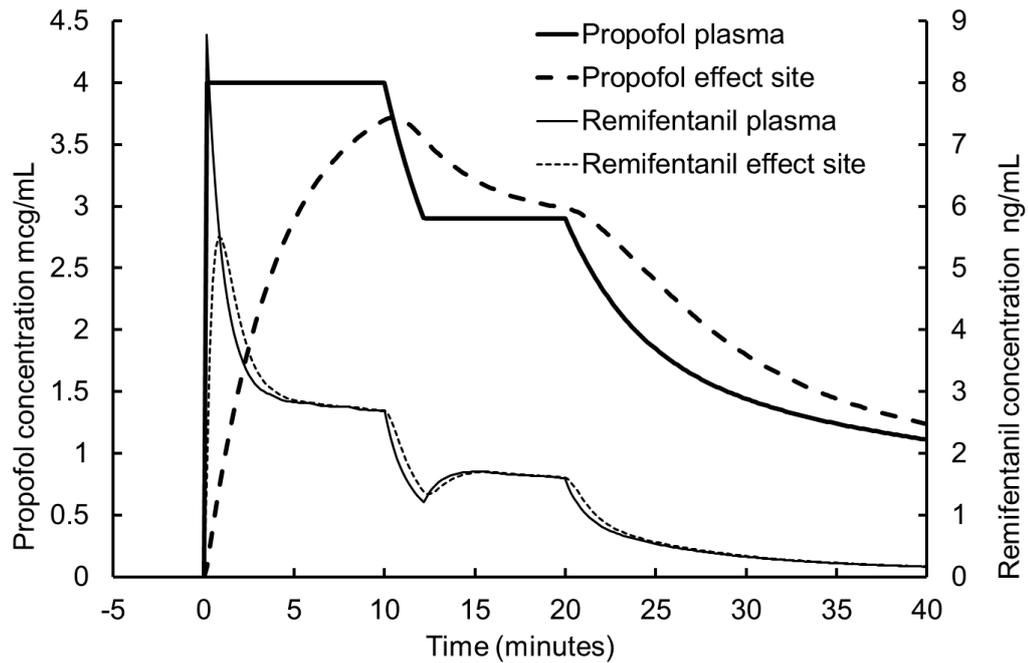


Figure 2. Simulated Target Controlled Infusion of propofol (target plasma concentration 4mcg/mL for 10 min then 2.9mcg/ml for 10min) for a 10 year old male, weight 32kg and height 140cm using Stanpump software. Remifentanyl has been added to the propofol to yield a concentration of 5mcg/ml. Predicted plasma propofol concentration (heavy solid line) and effect site concentration (heavy dashed line). Predicted plasma remifentanyl concentration (thin solid line) and effect site concentration (thin dashed line). The Paedfusor and Eleveld kinetic sets were used for propofol and remifentanyl respectively. Predicted effect site remifentanyl concentration overshoots when the infusion is started and undershoots when the target concentration is decreased at 10min.

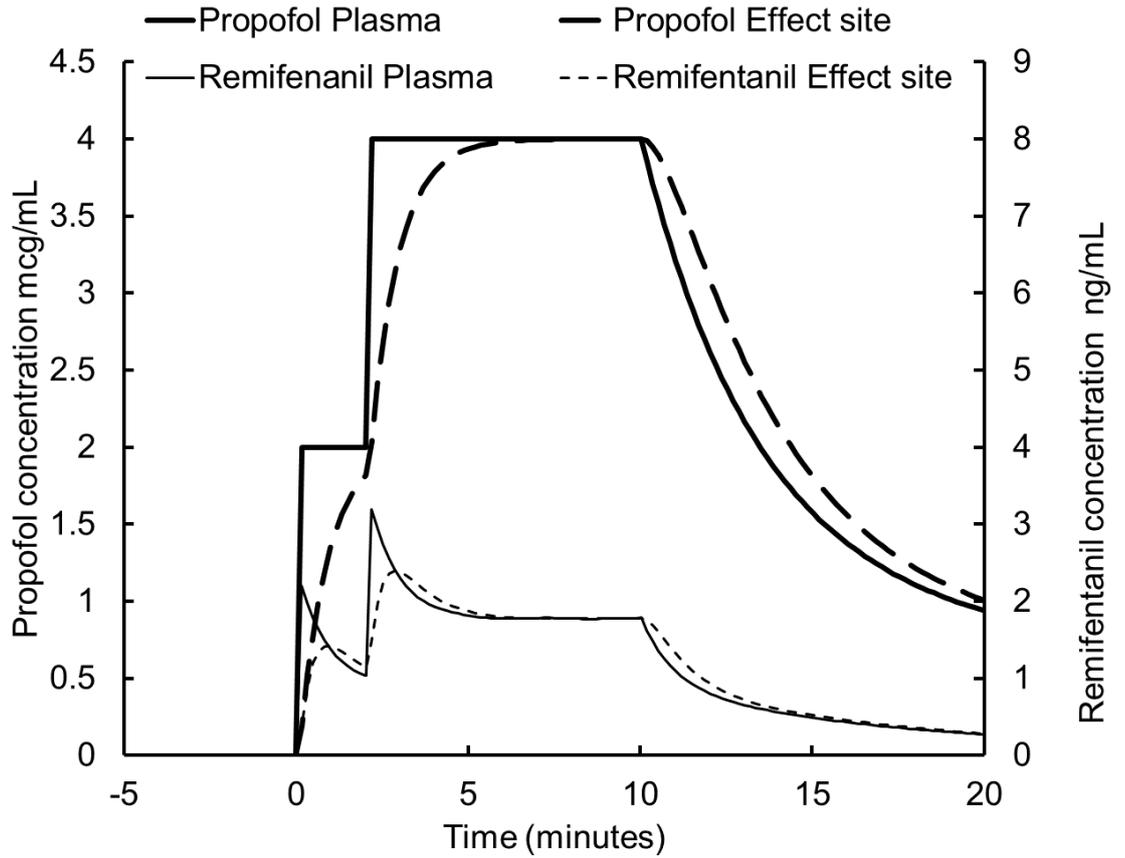


Figure 3. Simulated Target Controlled Infusion of propofol (target plasma concentration 2mcg/mL for 2 min, thereafter 4mcg/ml) for a 10 year old male, weight 32kg and height 140cm using Stanpump software. Remifentanyl has been added to the propofol to yield a concentration of 5mcg/ml. Predicted plasma propofol concentration (heavy solid line) and effect site concentration (heavy dashed line). Predicted plasma remifentanyl concentration (thin solid line) and effect site concentration (thin dashed line). The Paedfusor and Eleveld pharmacokinetic sets were used for propofol and remifentanyl respectively. Staging the approach to the initial target plasma concentration of propofol attenuates the relative overdose of remifentanyl.

¹ Freely available from the author at <http://opentci.org/code/stanpump> (accessed 22 September 2020)