Thrombolytic experience with brinase

Clinical experience with brinase

E. P. FRISCH

From the Department of Clinical Investigations and Medical Statistics, Astra Läkemedel AB, Södertälje, Sweden

The rationale for clinical investigation of brinase may be summarized as follows:

Local Administration

Rapid thrombolysis with low doses by direct proteolytic effect; no or insignificant lowering of systemic inhibitors thus no effect on coagulation factors; thrombolytic effect not plasminogen dependent.

Systemic Administration

Slower thrombolysis by partial depletion of systemic inhibitors; effect on inhibitors and the coagulation system dose-related; thrombolytic effect not plasminogen dependent.

The thrombolytic effect of brinase after local administration was investigated in occluded canulae and indwelling catheters permitting direct observation of the effect. In 105 cases instillation of 2 to 5 ml (1 mg/ml) of brinase resulted in lysis of the occlusion within three to 10 minutes. Inhibitor levels were not affected and no side effects were observed. Local administration of streptokinase (28 000 units) for 60 to 100 minutes was without effect on the occlusions (13 cases). Subsequent instillation of brinase freed the catheters within two to five minutes (Hartzell and Holmdahl, 1971).

In multicentre trials in Canada and in Europe brinase was investigated in 558 completely occluded arterial or venous external haemodialysis shunts. Two to 5 ml of brinase solution (1 mg/ml in the European study and 0·5 mg/ml in the Canadian trial) was instilled into the occluded shunt part. At intervals of five to 15 minutes the solution was replaced until the shunt was patent or until 50 ml solution had been used. The immediate results are summarized in the Table.

In the majority of cases an effect was obtained within 20-40 minutes. Plasma inhibitors in the systemic circulation were not affected. Possible explanations for the observed differences in efficacy in the two studies were discussed.

Transient local pain subsequent to lysis of the occlusion was the most frequently observed side effect, which, however, did not interfere with treatment. Moreover, upon shunt leakage skin reactions were reported and in six cases symptoms indicating sensitization after repeated administration.

Reliable and rapid thrombolytic effects could thus be obtained in these studies without obvious signs of drug toxicity. In most cases significant prolongation of shunt life could be achieved by repeated brinase treatment. The procedure has now been accepted for routine use in clotting complications of external haemodialysis shunts.

Intraarterial instillation of brinase close to the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brinase Solution</th>
<th>Recanalization</th>
<th>Failure</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European study</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mg/ml (1000 C2-units)</td>
<td>203 76</td>
<td>37 14</td>
<td>28 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian study</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mg/ml (500 C2-units)</td>
<td>178 61</td>
<td>26 9</td>
<td>86 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>381</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table  Declotting of occluded external haemodialysis shunts by local instillation of brinase.1

1 Immediate treatment results: complete recanalization—blood flow restored to preclotting rate and volume; partial recanalization—flow at less than preclotting rate and volume dialysis possible; failure—surgical relocation of shunt required.
occlusion was studied in three patients suffering from acute thrombosis of the superficial femoral or the popliteal artery. Brinase was given in a volume of 50 to 100 ml (1 mg/ml) with repeated arteriographic control. Total or partial recanalization within one hour was achieved in these cases. At the same time local reactions (oedema and local epidermolysis) were observed (Lund, Hellström, and Frisch, 1968). The mechanism responsible for these side effects was studied in dogs. The results indicated an interaction between protein breakdown products formed during thrombolysis with brinase and the repeated injection of x-ray contrast medium as the probable explanation for the observed local reactions in man (Frisch, Lund, Moller, Hedin, and Magnusson, 1971). Clinical investigations will be resumed within a short time.

To estimate the potential value of brinase in the treatment of pulmonary embolism a series of dog experiments was carried out. Rapid dissolution (within four hours) could be achieved by instillation of high doses of brinase into the pulmonary artery. Transient affection of the coagulation system without haemorrhage was recorded (Amundsen, Eie, and Roe, 1971).

Composite List of References

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Problems related to fibrinolysis


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E P Frisch

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