

Retraction

Retracted: Effect of Ropivacaine-Loaded Magnetic Nanoparticles on Ankle Nerve Block in Rats

Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine

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This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

- (1) Discrepancies in scope
- (2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
- (3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
- (4) Inappropriate citations
- (5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
- (6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.


The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

- [1] H. Liu, R. Zhang, and G. Liang, "Effect of Ropivacaine-Loaded Magnetic Nanoparticles on Ankle Nerve Block in Rats," *Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine*, vol. 2021, Article ID 8553015, 6 pages, 2021.

Research Article

Effect of Ropivacaine-Loaded Magnetic Nanoparticles on Ankle Nerve Block in Rats

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Aim. Our study is to determine the influence of ropivacaine-loaded magnetic nanoparticles (MNP/Rop) on ankle nerve block in rats. **Materials and Methods.** MNP/Rop was prepared and then injected intravenously into rats to evaluate its anesthetic effect on rat limbs. Mechanical pain thresholds paw withdrawal threshold (PWT) and paw withdrawal thermal latency (PWL) were employed for the assessment of ankle nerve block in rats. **Results.** PWT increased from T1 to T4 in each group ($P < 0.05$). The intergroup comparison determined no distinct difference in the PWT value among the three series at T1 ($P > 0.05$); however, PWT values at T2-T4 were higher in nerve block control group (NBCG) and MNP/Rop group than in blank group (BG), and they remained slightly higher in MNP/Rop group than in NBCG. The intragroup comparison revealed that from T1 to T4, PWL in each group showed a rising trend. The PWL at T1 showed no evident difference among the three series ($P > 0.05$); however, PWL values at T2-T4 were higher in NBCG and MNP/Rop group than in BG, and they remained slightly higher in MNP/Rop group than in NBCG. In MNP/Rop group, both PWT and PWL increased with the increase of Fe_3O_4 load in MNP/Rop ($P < 0.05$), while PWT and PWL remained unchanged when the load was 2.189%; moreover, PWT and PWL elevated as Rop concentration increased in MNP/Rop ($P < 0.05$), while they kept unaltered under $40 \mu\text{L}$ 1% Rop. **Conclusion.** Intravenous injection of MNP/Rop into rats and inhalation of MNP into the ankle joint can effectively block ankle nerve conduction in rats.

1. Introduction

Anesthesia after foot surgery is an important step in surgical treatment [1–3]. Traditional orthopedic foot trauma surgery is usually performed with safe and reliable local infiltration anesthesia, such as ankle nerve block [4, 5]. Compared with traditional epidural anesthesia and lumbar anesthesia, ankle nerve block has no higher requirements for contraindications of patients. At the present stage, ankle nerve block, an alternative to the traditional nerve block anesthesia, shows satisfactory effect, especially in foot orthopedic surgery [6, 7].

Ropivacaine (Rop) is a long-acting amide local anesthetic that effectively inhibits the outflow of sodium ions from nerve fibers, resulting in nerve block [8, 9]. Studies in related animals and healthy volunteers revealed that Rop

can be effectively used in anesthesia surgery and relieve labor pain [10–12]. However, large doses may trigger cardiovascular toxicity and epileptic seizures. Chemotherapeutic agent-targeted delivery coupled with magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) has been favorably illustrated in animals and humans. MNPs are complexes attractable by a magnet and could probably find applications in directing anesthetic drugs to a particular tissue. Moreover, MNPs like those used in the present study are constant in aqueous solution below a particular temperature but diminish and discharge any drug loaded on them at higher temperatures. These two characteristics allow drug-associated MNPs to be administered intravenous injection (IV) and for the MNPs to be sequestered and concentrated with magnets in a superficial tissue where the drug is released at body temperature to exert an effect in the tissues [13, 14]. However, the existing limited

studies on MNP/Rop show that the safe dose of MNP can be increased at least ten times compared with single Rop intravenous injection [15]. In order to improve clinical efficacy, enhance the safety profile of anesthetics, and seek more viable methods of nerve block for patients with local anaesthesia, this study investigated the influence of MNP/Rop on ankle nerve block in rats by intravenous injection of MNP/Rop composites and applying MNP to the ankle.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Rat Grouping. Among the 30 male Sprague Dawley (SD) rats (3-4 weeks old, 60-80 g), 10 rats in the blank group (BG) were normally fed without intervention. The anesthetic effect of MNP/Rop on rat limbs was evaluated. MNP/Rop was injected intravenously into rats, and then, magnets were placed around the right paw of rats for 10 min (T1), 25 min (T2), 45 min (T3), and 60 min (T4), respectively, with the hope that MNP/Rop could be inhaled into the ankle joint, and the drugs would concentrate on the ankle joint to release and block nerve conduction. Ten rats were assigned into the MNP/Rop group, and the rest 10 rats received Rop intravenous injection directly into the ankle joints of the rats as the nerve block control group (NBCG).

2.2. MNP/Rop Preparation. Polymer nanogels based on polyethylene glycol methyl methacrylate were synthesized in miniemulsion by atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP). Fe_3O_4 MNP modified by oleic acid with a diameter of approximately 15 nm was physically doped into the nanogel to form MNP composites. The MNP/Rop complex was then prepared and the dye rhodamine B functioned as a model for hydrophilic drugs.

2.3. Morphological Research. With the aid of the scanning electron microscope (SEM; Vega, Tescan, Czech Republic), the shape and size of the synthesized nanocomposites and nanogels were observed. A drop of nanocomposite and nanogel was placed on aluminum foil and dried. After coating, the samples were observed under 10 kV SEM. Using WaterS515 refractive refractometer and two styrene hr5e columns as eluents, the polydispersity index (PDI) of nanocomposites and nanogels immersed in THF (0.1 mg/L) was determined by gel permeation chromatograph (GPC) at 42°C. PDI values range from 1.0 to 1.1, and higher values indicate uneven NP size. $\text{PDI in GPC} = \text{mw}/\text{mn}$.

2.4. Evaluation of Ankle Nerve Block. The ankle nerve block of rats was evaluated by mechanical pain thresholds paw withdrawal threshold (PWT) [16] and paw withdrawal thermal latency (PWL) [2]. All rats were exposed to room temperature of 24°C and were given water and food under 12-hour light-dark cycles. They were adapted to paw retraction chamber for 1 hour daily to evaluate the thermal stimulation values of PWT and PWL in blank group (BG), nerve block control group (NBCG), and MNP/Rop group. The three mean values were recorded as the baseline value.

2.5. Statistical Analysis. A large number of statistical data were analyzed using the function SPSS20.0 method (SPSS,

Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data conforming to normal deviation distribution were expressed by the two-tailed mean \pm standard deviation (SD), and the two-tailed mean t was analyzed through the test results such as Bonferroni post hoc, which was also regarded as a normal mean \pm SD. The analysis of one-way ANOVA or two-way NOVA was also carried out. Differences with P values < 0.05 were considered significant.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Morphological Research. SEM images of MNP (Figure 1(a)) and MNP/Rop composites (Figure 1(b)) can be found in Figure 1. As shown in the figure, the average particle size of MNP/Rop composites is 54 nm, with a particle size distribution of 1.0110, which is slightly larger than that of MNP with an average particle size of 49 nm and a particle size distribution of 1.0210.

3.2. Influence of MNP/Rop on Rat Behaviors. The PWT (g) values at T1-T4 were (13.10 ± 3.20) , (15.20 ± 3.10) , (16.20 ± 3.20) , and (15.10 ± 3.18) , respectively, in BG; (13.20 ± 3.10) , (18.20 ± 3.10) , (20.00 ± 3.10) , and (19.00 ± 3.10) , respectively, in NBCG; and (13.00 ± 3.00) , (19.10 ± 3.10) , (21.00 ± 3.10) , and (20.00 ± 3.00) , respectively, in MNP/Rop group (Table 1). The overall trend of PWT increased continuously from T1 to T4 in each group (all $P < 0.05$, Figure 2). No distinct difference was observed in PWT values among the three series at T1 ($P > 0.05$); however, PWT values at T2 to T4 were higher in NBCG and MNP/Rop group than in BG, and they remained slightly higher in MNP/Rop group than in NBCG (Figure 2).

The PWL (s) values from T1 to T4 were (14.10 ± 3.10) , (13.20 ± 3.10) , (15.20 ± 3.20) , and (14.10 ± 3.10) , respectively, in BG; (14.20 ± 3.20) , (17.20 ± 3.10) , (19.00 ± 3.20) , and (18.00 ± 3.20) , respectively, in NBCG; and (14.00 ± 3.00) , (18.10 ± 3.00) , (20.00 ± 3.00) , and (19.00 ± 3.00) , respectively, in MNP/Rop group (Table 2). The PWL value of each group showed a rising trend from T1 to T4 ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3). At T1, there was no significant difference in PWL among the three series ($P > 0.05$); however, PWT values at T2 to T4 were higher in NBCG and MNP/Rop group than in BG, and they remained slightly higher in MNP/Rop group as compared to NBCG ($P < 0.05$, Figure 3).

3.3. Influence of Different Concentrations of Fe_3O_4 Load on Rat Behaviors in MNP/Rop Group. When the Fe_3O_4 load was 1.026%, 1.460%, and 2.189%, the PWT (g) values of rats in the MNP/Rop group were (15.20 ± 3.20) , (18.00 ± 3.10) , and (18.00 ± 3.10) , respectively, while the PWL (s) values were (14.20 ± 3.20) , (17.00 ± 3.20) , and (17.50 ± 3.00) , respectively (Table 3). Both PWT and PWL of rats in MNP/Rop group increased with increasing Fe_3O_4 load in MNP/Rop ($P < 0.05$), while they remained unaltered when the Fe_3O_4 load was 2.189% (Figure 4).

3.4. Influence of Different Concentrations of Rop on Rat Behaviors in MNP/Rop Group. When the Rop concentration was 0.5%, 0.75%, and 1%, the PWT (g) values in MNP/Rop

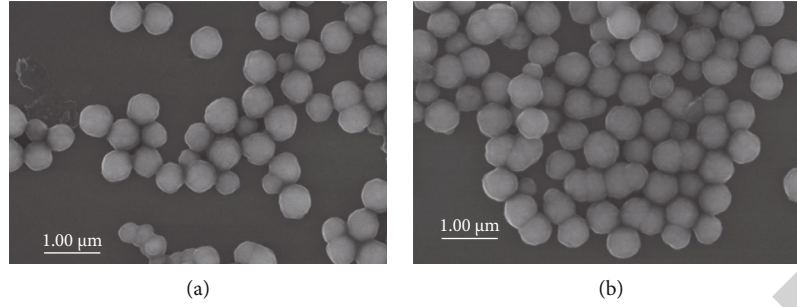


FIGURE 1: Magnetic nanoparticles (a) and MNP/Rop composites (b). Scar bar: 1.00 μm .

TABLE 1: PWT (g) values.

Groups	Blank group	Nerve block control group	MNP/Rop group
T1	13.10 \pm 3.20	13.20 \pm 3.10	13.00 \pm 3.00
T2	15.20 \pm 3.10	18.20 \pm 3.10	19.10 \pm 3.10
T3	16.20 \pm 3.20	20.00 \pm 3.10	21.00 \pm 3.10
T4	15.10 \pm 3.18	19.00 \pm 3.10	20.00 \pm 3.00

PWT: paw withdrawal threshold.

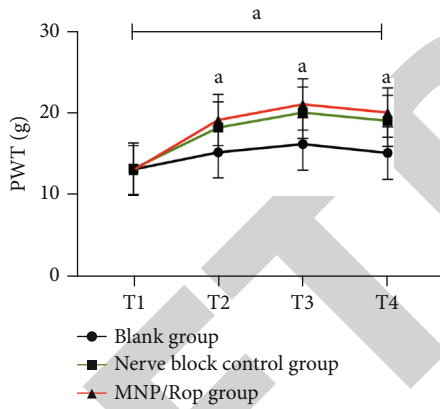


FIGURE 2: PWT (g) values. PWT values at T2-T4 were higher in nerve block control group and MNP/Rop group than in blank group, and they remained slightly higher in MNP/Rop group than in nerve block control group. Note: a denotes $P < 0.05$. PWT: paw withdrawal threshold; PWL: paw withdrawal thermal latency; Rop: ropivacaine; MNP: magnetic nanoparticles.

TABLE 2: PWL (s) values.

Groups	Blank group	Nerve block control group	MNP/Rop group
T1	14.10 \pm 3.10	14.20 \pm 3.20	14.00 \pm 3.00
T2	13.20 \pm 3.10	17.20 \pm 3.10	18.10 \pm 3.00
T3	15.20 \pm 3.20	19.00 \pm 3.20	20.00 \pm 3.00
T4	14.10 \pm 3.10	18.00 \pm 3.20	19.00 \pm 3.00

PWL: paw withdrawal thermal latency; Rop: ropivacaine; MNP: magnetic nanoparticles.

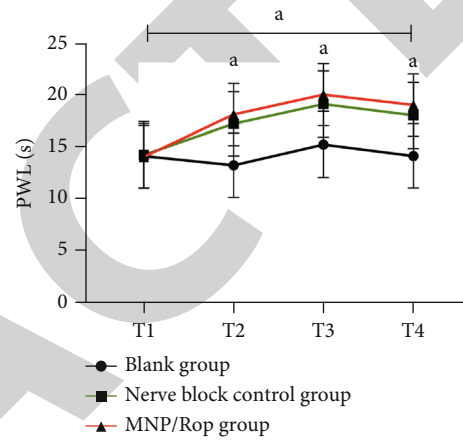


FIGURE 3: PWL (s) values. PWT values at T2-T4 were higher in nerve block control group and MNP/Rop group than in blank group, and they remained slightly higher in MNP/Rop group as compared to nerve block control group. Note: a denotes $P < 0.05$. PWL: paw withdrawal thermal latency; Rop: ropivacaine; MNP: magnetic nanoparticles.

TABLE 3: Influence of different concentrations of Fe_3O_4 load on rat behaviors in MNP/Rop group.

Groups	Fe_3O_4 (load: 1.026%)	Fe_3O_4 (load: 1.460%)	Fe_3O_4 (load: 2.189%)
PWT (g)	15.20 \pm 3.20	18.00 \pm 3.10	18.00 \pm 3.10
PWL (s)	14.20 \pm 3.20	17.00 \pm 3.20	17.50 \pm 3.00

PWT: paw withdrawal threshold; PWL: paw withdrawal thermal latency.

group were (14.20 \pm 3.20), (17.00 \pm 3.10), and (17.10 \pm 3.20), respectively, while the PWL (s) values were (14.00 \pm 3.00), (16.50 \pm 3.00), and (16.60 \pm 3.10), respectively (Table 4). In MNP/Rop group, both PWT and PWL of rats rose with the increasing Rop concentration in MNP/Rop ($P < 0.05$), but they remained unaltered at 40 μL 1% Rop (Figure 5).

3.5. Discussion. Ankle nerve block is one of the basic functions in clinical treatment of pain. Because of potent anesthesia effect, it is extensively applied in the nerve block of ankle joint in foot orthopedic surgery. It can palliate pain quickly and has unexpected effects on ankle pain, which is a common method used by clinical doctors to treat ankle

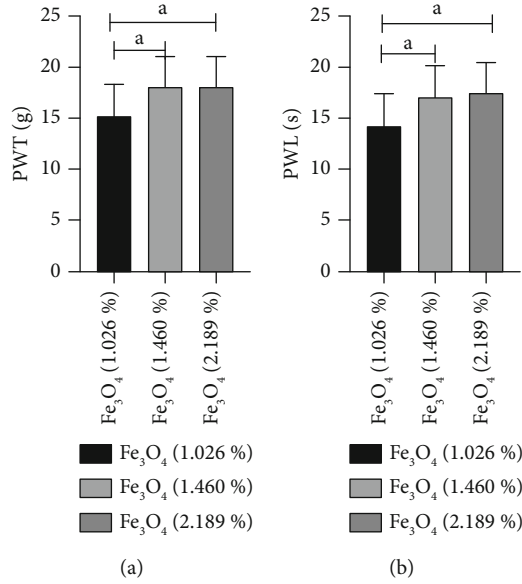


FIGURE 4: Influence of different concentrations of Fe_3O_4 load on rat behaviors in MNP/Rop group. PWT (a) and PWL (b) of rats in MNP/Rop group increases as the Fe_3O_4 load increased ($P < 0.05$). Note: a denotes $P < 0.05$. PWT: paw withdrawal threshold; PWL: paw withdrawal thermal latency; Rop: ropivacaine; MNP: magnetic nanoparticles.

TABLE 4: Influence of different concentrations of Rop on rat behaviors in MNP/Rop group.

Variables	40 μL 0.5% Rop	40 μL 0.75% Rop	40 μL 1% Rop
PWT (g)	14.20 \pm 3.20	17.00 \pm 3.10	17.10 \pm 3.20
PWL (s)	14.00 \pm 3.00	16.50 \pm 3.00	16.60 \pm 3.10

PWT: paw withdrawal threshold; PWL: paw withdrawal thermal latency.

pain [17, 18]. In recent years, clinical anesthesiologists have applied biocompatible MNP to drug carriers [19]. In order to find a more effective method for nerve block in local anesthesia patients, this investigation probed into the influence of MNP/Rop on ankle nerve block in rats.

Rop can reduce nerve activity and conductivity when used in local anesthesia [20]. In this investigation, MNP and Rop-loaded nanocomposites were first produced, and it was found that average particle size of MNP/Rop composites was slightly smaller than that of MNP. Through measurements of paw mechanical withdrawal thresholds, we found that PWL and PWT as a whole showed an upward trend. PWL and PWT values were higher in NBCG and MNP/Rop group than in BG, and they remained slightly higher in MNP/Rop group as compared to NBCG. Thus, we argue that MNP/Rop composites and ankle magnets can induce ankle nerve block in rats. After injecting rats with Rop-related MNP and applying magnets to their ankle joints, Mantha Venkat et al. found that 30-minute MNP were more effective than 15-minute or 60-minute magnetic applications in animals injected with MNP/Rop, which corresponds to the results of our paw mechanical withdrawal thresholds [21]. Then, we treated rats with different concen-

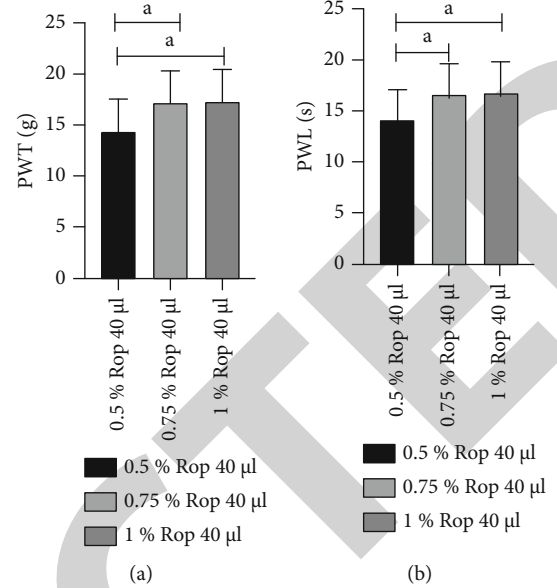


FIGURE 5: Influence of different concentrations of Rop on rat behaviors in MNP/Rop group. PWT (a) and PWL (b) of MNP/Rop rats were upregulated as the concentration of Rop in MNP/Rop increased. Note: a denotes $P < 0.05$. PWT: paw withdrawal threshold; PWL: paw withdrawal thermal latency; Rop: ropivacaine; MNP: magnetic nanoparticles.

trations of MNP/Rop in the MNP/Rop group for ankle nerve block evaluation. The results showed that PWT and PWL in MNP/Rop group were upregulated with the increasing Fe_3O_4 load in MNP/Rop, and the two parameters remained unchanged when the load was 2.189%. Besides, PWT and PWL of MNP/Rop rats were found to be upregulated with the increasing Rop concentration in MNP/Rop, while they remained unvaried at 40 μL 1% Rop. An experimental pilot study of magnets used to attract anesthetic NP evaluated the anesthetic effect of magnet-oriented NP containing the local anesthetic Rop on the extremities. The researchers designed a nanocomposite containing a small amount of Rop and iron oxide mineral magnetite and injected the MNP/Rop composite into the vein (intravenous) of anesthetized rats. Relevant research on nanoanesthesia technology has confirmed that magnet-oriented NP has been used for targeted delivery of chemotherapy drugs before [22, 23]. For example, in the study of Sedgheh et al., mice were injected with MNP composites of bupivacaine, and then, magnets were applied to produce an obvious nerve block in the right ankle, similar to a standard nerve block. It turned out that the left ankle was not affected, so they argued that ankle nerve block can be produced in mice by intravenous injection of MNP with bupivacaine and applying magnets to the ankle, and the safe dose of MNP with bupivacaine was higher than that of bupivacaine alone.

In the current investigation, MNP/Rop composite was injected intravenously into rats, and magnets were applied to ankles to explore the effect of Rop-loaded MNP on ankle nerve block in rats. Indeed, compared with Rop alone, the MNP technology is more effective for ankle nerve block in rats. However, some limitations should be mentioned. For

example, investigation is warranted to explore whether intermittent injection of Rop into rat ankle joint will damage the ultrastructure of nerve root of the ankle joint. In addition, other drugs for foot joint anesthesia have not been discussed for comparative studies. Therefore, we hope that animal models will be further established in future research and continuously screened to analyze the application of various NP materials in other anesthesia, so as to provide more evidences for our experiments.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, intravenous injection of MNP/Rop into rats and inhalation of NP into ankles can effectively block the ankle nerve conduction in rats. MNP/Rop intravenous injection can be used as a reference for nerve conduction nanoanesthesia in patients with local anesthesia, which provides a new alternative method for regional anesthesia.

Data Availability

All the raw data could be accessed by contacting the corresponding author if needed.

Conflicts of Interest

We do not have any conflict of interest to declare.

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