

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.03.013

## · 临床研究 ·

### 经胸超声评价右美托咪定对麻醉插管前后循环功能影响 \*

杨曦仑<sup>1</sup> 代玉婷<sup>1</sup> 姜美玲<sup>2</sup> 孙雪晨<sup>1</sup> 马 铃<sup>1△</sup>

(1 中国医科大学附属盛京医院麻醉科 辽宁 沈阳 110004;2 辽宁省肿瘤医院 辽宁 沈阳 110042)

**摘要 目的:**探讨在诱导前给予预注射右美托咪定对于全麻患者麻醉诱导期插管前后循环影响。**方法:**选择拟行择期手术患者 60 例并将其随机分为 3 组,每组 20 例。D1 组在入室后 5 min 内泵入  $0.2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  盐酸右美托咪定,D2 组于入室后 5 min 内泵入  $0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  盐酸右美托咪定,C 组于入室后 5 min 内泵入等容积量生理盐水。比较三组患者在给药前(T0)、给药 15 min 后(T1)以及插管成功后(T2)左室舒张末期容积(EDV)、左室收缩末期容积(ESV)、射血分数(EF%)、心输出量(CO)、每搏量(SV)以及同时期的平均动脉压、心率变化。**结果:**在 T1 时,D1、D2 组患者 EDV、ESV、EF%、CO、SV、平均动脉压、心率与对照组比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。而在 T2 时,D1 组心率、平均动脉压以及 CO 均较 C 组明显降低,D2 组心率、平均动脉压、心输出量、每搏量、左室舒张末期容积较 C 组低,左室收缩末期容积较 C 组高( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**麻醉诱导前给予  $0.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  盐酸右美托咪定可以更好的改善诱导期心脏负荷和心功能,并减轻插管引起的交感神经兴奋导致的循环波动。

**关键词:**右美托咪定;心脏超声;气管插管;循环

中图分类号:R614.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)03-463-04

### Effect of Dexmedetomidine on the Circulation during the Intubation through Transesophageal Echocardiography\*

YANG Xi-lun<sup>1</sup>, DAI Yu-ting<sup>1</sup>, JIANG Mei-ling<sup>2</sup>, SUN Xue-chen<sup>1</sup>, MA Ling<sup>1△</sup>

(1 Department of Anesthesiology, Shengjing Hospital, China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110004, China;

2 Department of Anesthesiology, Liao Ning Cancer Hospital&Institute, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110042, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the effect of preoperative administration of dexmedetomidine during the intubation on the circulation. **Methods:** The study was performed in 60 cases of patients undergoing elective surgery which were randomly divided into three groups, with 20 patients in each group. In group D1 and D2, the patients were given  $0.2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  or  $0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  dexmedetomidine in 5 min after the patients coming into the operation room respectively. And group C was given the same volume of saline in 5 min after the patients coming into the operation room as control group. Then the heart rate(HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), left ventricular end systolic volume(ESV), left ventricular end diastolic(EDV), left ventricular ejection fraction(EF%), stroke volume(SV), and cardiac output(CO) which were monitored in three times: after the patients coming into the operation room (T0), at 15 min after finished administration dexmedetomidine or saline (T1), and after intubation (T2), were compared among three groups. **Results:** Although no significant difference was found in the EDV, ESV, EF%, CO, SV, mean blood pressure and heart rate among three groups at T1, differences could be seen at T2. In group D1, HR, MAP, and CO were decreased significantly compared with group C ( $P<0.05$ ). Meanwhile, the reduction of HR, MAP, CO, SV, EDV and EF became significantly decreased but increased in ESV when using  $0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  dexmedetomidine before induction ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Administration of  $0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  dexmedetomidine could effectively decrease the sympathetic tone and cardiac load, which could protect the cardiac function and inhibit the circular wave caused by the stress response to the intubation during the induction of anesthesia.

**Key words:** Dexmedetomidine; Cardiac ultrasound; Intubation; Circulation

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R614.2 Document code: A**

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2018)03-463-04

#### 前言

盐酸右美托咪定是一种高选择性的 $\alpha_2$ 受体激动剂,其对

$\alpha_2$ 受体的亲和性是可乐定的 8 倍<sup>[1]</sup>,不仅可以作用于中枢系统,也可以作用于外周神经系统,进而产生镇静、镇痛以及抗交

感等作用,使其作为全麻的辅助用药被临床广泛应用<sup>[2]</sup>。近些

\* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81302534)

作者简介:杨曦仑(1992-),硕士,医师,研究方向:麻醉药与心功能,E-mail:yiyi24@163.com

△ 通讯作者:马铃,博士,副教授,研究方向:麻醉药物与急性肺损伤,E-mail:maling27@hotmail.com

(收稿日期:2017-10-25 接受日期:2017-11-16)

年,相关研究表明术中应用右美托咪定可以减少阿片类药物的使用<sup>[3,4]</sup>,并且具有较好的心脏保护作用,可以降低心脏病人手术后的并发症以及死亡率,减少住院费用,提高术后恢复质量,符合加速康复外科理念<sup>[5]</sup>。随着超声的发展不断趋向于便携化,麻醉医生也可以通过实时的超声影像结合临床,判断患者麻醉期心功能的变化,及时发现及处理术中出现的各种问题<sup>[5]</sup>。本研究主要通过经体表超声心动图观察和评价全身麻醉患者在诱导前通过静脉预先泵注盐酸右美托咪定对给药前后以及全身麻醉气管插管前后循环的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择我院2016年11月至2017年4月行择期手术的60名患者,应用随机表法将其分为三组,每组20例。患者纳入条件为年龄20~60岁、ASA分级I-II级。排除标准:既往有高血压、严重心肺疾病、甲状腺高功能腺瘤、严重肝肾功能异常、近期治疗过程中有用阿片类药物应用史。本次实验在实验前已取得患者知情并同意。两组患者在年龄、性别、BMI、ASA分级及手术方式经统计学分析差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

### 1.2 方法

两组患者入室后建立血压,心电监护,血氧监护,并给予静脉通路建立,同时给予5mL/kg乳酸钠林格氏液用于补液。在乳酸钠林格氏液输注完毕后测量此时患者心率、血压以及EDV、ESV、EF%、CO、SV。采用随机表法将患者随机分为三组,分别于麻醉诱导前15 min将0.2 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup>或0.4 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup>盐酸右美托咪定或生理盐水在5 min内通过静脉输液泵输注完毕。输

注完毕后15 min再次记录患者的心率,血压以及EDV、ESV、EF%、CO。调节氧浓度至100%持续吸入,麻醉诱导给予患者阿片类药物舒芬0.3 μg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,肌松药苯磺酸顺式阿曲库铵0.2 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,镇静药依托咪酯0.3 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,给予手法控制通气,待患者肌肉松弛完全后再通过可视喉镜明视下插入ID=7.0-7.5加强气管导管。所有患者都保证一次插管成功,在患者成功插入气管导管后记录血压,心率以及EDV、ESV、EF%、CO、SV。若患者在诱导期给以麻醉药物后出现心率小于50次/min,则给予阿托品治疗。若出现收缩压低于85 mmHg,则根据患者实际循环情况给予麻黄碱静脉输入,并不再进行经体表超声心动图监测。超声心动图的测量采用经胸超声的方法,将探头置于心尖搏动最强的位置,并将其声束指向右侧的胸锁关节方向。然后适当旋转或调整位置,获得一个完整的心尖四腔心切面图像。随后应用M超将取样线置于左室长轴方向,测量左室收缩末期容积、左室舒张末期容积、射血分数、每搏量。并记录下此时患者的心率,计算心输出量。

### 1.3 统计学分析

选择SPSS 19.0进行数据统计分析,计量资料数据采用均数±标准差(̄x± s)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,计数资料采用χ<sup>2</sup>检验方法,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 三组一般资料的比较

三组患者的年龄、性别、ASA分级、BMI指数经过统计学分析差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性,见表1。

表1 三组患者一般情况的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general condition among three groups

Items	Group D1 (n=20)	Group D2 (n=20)	Group C(n=20)
Age(year)	45.45± 9.73	41.85± 11.61	42.1± 10.07
Sex(Male/Female)	11/9	10/10	8/12
ASA(I/II)	2/18	2/18	1/19
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.58± 2.30	24.84± 2.20	25.66± 1.96

### 2.2 三组不同时间点循环指标的比较

在麻醉诱导前,D1/D2组患者在给药后心率及平均动脉压均较给药前略有下降,但与C组比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。而在气管插管后,三组患者的心率和平均动脉压均比插管前水平高,其中D2组患者心率以及平均动脉压水平低于D1组和C组( $P<0.05$ )。另一方面,在麻醉诱导前,实验组患者SV、ESV、CO、EDV、EF%水平在给药后较给药前无明显变化,与对照组比较差异无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),而在气管插管后,虽然三组患者SV、CO、EDV及EF%值均较插管前升高,但是D1组患者心输出量较C组患者低,差异有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ )。D2组患者在每搏量、心输出量、左室舒张末期容积以及射血分数均较C组低,左室收缩末期容积D2组较C组低,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

围术期循环的稳定是实施加速康复外科的一项重要内容,也是所有麻醉医生都追求的目标之一。右美托咪定因其具良好的镇静效果,同时兼备抑制交感神经的兴奋作用,可以改善患者在麻醉期间由于手术及其他刺激导致的循环剧烈波动。在实施全身麻醉时,于麻醉诱导前给以适量右美托咪定可以显著的减轻因种种刺激因素,如气管插管时,喉镜片的置入对会厌的刺激亦或是气管导管碰触声门导致的交感神经兴奋而对循环的影响<sup>[6-8]</sup>。另一方面,由于其兼有一定的镇痛作用,所以可以降低阿片类药物的使用量,同时改善术后恶心呕吐等药物副作用的发生。术后心血管并发症以及术后死亡的发生与术中心律失常以及血压的变化、心肌耗氧及心脏做功增加、氧供需失衡均有密切关系。相关的研究探讨了全身麻醉静脉复合右美托咪定对于患者的循环状态的影响,认为术中应用盐酸右美托咪定消除应激反应,维持术中血流动力学稳定,其效果是值得肯定的<sup>[9-11]</sup>。另外,袁素等人的研究比较了不同时刻血浆肌酸激酶同工

表 2 三组患者在不同时刻各循环指标的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of the circulation condition at different time point among three groups

Item	T0	T1	T2
HR(beats/min)			
D1	75.95± 10.64	75.20± 9.19	80.60± 8.29 <sup>ab</sup>
D2	76.00± 9.76	72.90± 8.50	73.65± 7.80 <sup>ab</sup>
C	76.40± 9.66	75.05± 9.21	89.95± 8.60
MAP(mmHg)			
D1	90.45± 12.00	87.25± 10.11	102.75± 7.20 <sup>ab</sup>
D2	92.00± 10.81	90.75± 9.83	94.60± 8.97 <sup>ab</sup>
C	88.85± 10.55	87.80± 10.25	108.85± 8.51
SV(ml)			
D1	68.69± 5.71	68.02± 6.72	84.61± 10.06 <sup>b</sup>
D2	67.68± 8.65	67.36± 9.36	71.88± 9.26 <sup>ab</sup>
C	67.47± 8.95	66.61± 8.63	90.63± 4.38
CO(L/min)			
D1	5.23± 0.93	5.14± 0.91	6.83± 1.21 <sup>ab</sup>
D2	5.13± 0.79	4.92± 0.91	5.30± 0.87 <sup>ab</sup>
C	5.16± 1.00	5.02± 1.02	8.13± 1.32
ESV(mL)			
D1	44.44± 9.22	43.58± 7.07	34.47± 5.04 <sup>b</sup>
D2	41.57± 5.74	41.96± 4.84	39.86± 5.04 <sup>ab</sup>
C	42.12± 10.04	42.71± 8.44	33.28.40± 6.60
EDV(mL)			
D1	113.13± 9.97	111.60± 8.87	119.08± 10.84 <sup>b</sup>
D2	109.24± 11.80	109.32± 11.03	111.73± 9.27 <sup>ab</sup>
C	109.59± 13.82	109.31± 12.03	123.91± 12.60
EF(%)			
D1	61.15± 5.98	61.00± 5.18	70.90± 3.95 <sup>b</sup>
D2	61.85± 3.82	61.40± 4.33	64.35± 4.33 <sup>ab</sup>
C	61.90± 6.25	61.05± 5.62	73.05± 4.71

Note: Compared with C, <sup>a</sup>P<0.05; Compared between D1 and D2, P<0.05.

酶、心肌肌钙蛋白、肾上腺素和去甲肾上腺素水平,发现右美托咪定对围术期的心脏保护作用是有意义的<sup>[12]</sup>。右美托咪定削弱交感神经系统的过度兴奋,改善心肌收缩与舒张功能,还能通过抑制炎性因子 IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ , 氧自由基等物质的释放,减少以及避免相关组织的缺血及缺血再灌注损伤<sup>[13-15]</sup>, 对机体肝脏、肾脏以及脑组织等重要脏器均有保护作用<sup>[16-18]</sup>。应用低剂量的右美托咪定还可以通过诱导环磷酸腺苷生成进而产生冠脉血管舒张作用,进而改善心脏功能<sup>[19]</sup>, 确保心肌的氧供。所以,小剂量的右美托咪定可以通过降低心率、改善心脏前后负荷、扩张冠脉血管等,使心肌耗氧与供养维持在一个相对平衡的状态,进而减少由于各种应激因素导致的心肌细胞及心功能的损害。结合临床及相关研究结果,盐酸右美托咪定联合全身麻醉药物应用可以明显改善患者在应激状态下的循环波动,并通过多器

官的保护作用改善患者预后。

本实验结果表明,接受 0.2  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  和 0.4  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  的盐酸右美托咪定的所有受试患者在实验过程中均未发生低血压以及心动过缓的情况,并且通过心脏超声检查发现实验组患者的收缩功能指标如,左室收缩末期容积、左室射血分数、每搏量均未被明显抑制。此外,在麻醉诱导前,给以 0.2  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  和 0.4  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  的盐酸右美托咪定处理的患者心率、平均动脉压以及心输出量,虽然略有下降,但是与对照组比较并无统计学差异,说明在该实验剂量下应用右美托咪定并不会抑制心功能正常的患者的循环功能状态。另一方面,在给予全身麻醉诱导药物后,给以 0.4  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$  盐酸右美托咪定在处理的患者心率、血压、EDV、CO、SV 以及射血分数的水平在气管插管后均有所升高,但是变化却较生理盐水组低,说明在麻醉诱导前预注射 0.4  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$

的右美托咪定在改善麻醉诱导期应激反应发生的强度以及稳定循环功能具有一定的临床意义。而在另一组的研究结果中,虽然在诱导前给予  $0.2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  右美托咪定的确可以改善气管插管引起的心率及平均动脉压的波动,但是对心脏每搏量的增加却影响较小,抑制交感神经兴奋的作用较差。心率与心肌收缩力共同影响着心脏的做功,心率的增快以及心肌收缩力的过度增强均可以造成心脏做功增加,心肌耗氧量的加重。当心肌的氧供不足以满足心脏做功时,会损伤心肌细胞,进而影响心功能以及患者预后状态。在本实验中,通过超声以及循环指标的监测,发现应用  $0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  右美托咪定能更好的抑制循环波动,改善应激反应的发生强度。

不同于以往单单应用血压以及心率这些指标间接反映心功能,应用心脏超声可以直观、实时对心脏的收缩与舒张功能进行评测。经胸超声心动图是一种相对无创的检查,对患者更为安全且容易被患者所接受。不同于经食道超声心动图的是,经胸超声可以在患者完全清醒的状态下进行,并且不会损伤食道黏膜以及引发迷走神经兴奋等不良反应<sup>[20]</sup>,临床实施相对容易。但其操作也需要有一定的专业基础学习。为了确保实验的准确性,实验中会连续测量三个图像清晰的心脏切面图,并且每张图像都会进行三次测量,并取其九个测量数据的平均值作为最后的实验数据予以记录,以期尽量减少误差。

当然,本研究也有许多不足之处。首先,本研究的对象是术前心功能正常的患者,因此结果并不适用于既往有心脏病或其他相关疾病的患者。其次,考虑到较高剂量的右美托咪定可能造成全麻诱导后心动过缓以及一过性的外周血管收缩导致高血压的发生,因此本实验只应用了  $0.2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  和  $0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  右美托咪定。

综上所述,麻醉诱导前静脉预注射应用  $0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  右美托咪定不会影响心功能正常的患者的心脏功能,同时可以较好的改善患者在诱导期的循环稳定性,减少心脏的负荷以及心脏做功,减少应激反应的发生和发生强度,使麻醉诱导期患者循环状态更加平稳。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Yun Li, Bin Wang, Li-li Zhang, et al. Dexmedetomidine Combined with General Anesthesia Provides Similar Intraoperative Stress Response Reduction When Compared with a Combined General and Epidural Anesthetic Technique[J]. Anesthesia & analgesia, 2016, 122 (4): 1202-1209
- [2] 王雷, 王长明, 刘大船, 等. 右美托咪定与丙泊酚在胸科手术中的麻醉效果对比[J]. 医学与哲学(B), 2014, 35(06): 26-27  
Wang Lei, Wang Chang-ming, Liu Da-chuan, et al. Clinical Effect of Contrast between Dexmeditomidine and Propofol with Remifentanil Used in Thoracic Operation[J]. Medicine & Philosophy(B), 2014, 35 (06): 26-27
- [3] Blaudsun G, Lysakowski C, Elia N, et al. Effect of perioperative systemic alpha-2 agonists on postoperative morphine consumption and pain intensity: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. Anesthesiology, 2012, 116(6): 1312-1322
- [4] 张昱昊, 段光友, 张咸伟, 等. 右美托咪定对妇科手术麻醉诱导期舒芬太尼镇痛和镇静效果的影响[J]. 临床麻醉学杂志, 2015, 31(02): 117-120  
Zhang Yu-hao, Duan Guang-you, Zhang Xian-wei, et al. The effect of dexmedetomidine on analgesia and sedation of sufentanil in gynecological operation during anesthesia induction [J]. Journal of Clinical Anesthesiology, 2015, 31(02): 117-120
- [5] 刁玉刚, 张铁铮. 麻醉可以在ERAS中做些什么[J]. 医学与哲学(B), 2017, 38(06): 15-17+38  
Diao Yu-gang, Zhang Tie-zheng. What can Anesthesia do in ERAS? [J]. Medicine & Philosophy(B), 2017, 38(06): 15-17+38
- [6] 俞玉龙, 周纲, 杨伟英, 等. 右美托咪定注射液用于气管插管全身麻醉围手术期的临床研究 [J]. 中国临床药理学杂志, 2017, 33(04): 319-322  
Yu Yu-long, Zhou Gang, Yang Wei-ying, et al. Clinical trial of dexmedetomidine injection for perioperative period patients after tracheal intubation under general anesthesia [J]. The Chinese Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2017, 33(04): 319-322
- [7] 张际政, 仁万陆. 右美托咪定用于老年患者围麻醉期的研究进展[J]. 天津医药, 2017, 45(05): 558-560  
Zhang Ji-zheng, Ren Wan-lu. Research progress of dexmedetomidine for elderly patients during anesthesia [J]. Tianjin Medical Journal, 2017, 45(05): 558-560
- [8] Nilesh Solanki, Rekha Solanki, Ritesh Patel, Ankur Garg. Effect of dexmedetomidine to attenuate the sympathetic response of laryngoscopy and intubation and perioperative hemodynamic stability in patients undergoing neurosurgery [J]. Indian Journal of Health Sciences, 2016, 9(2): 235-240
- [9] Gunalan S, Venkatraman R, Sivarajan G, et al. Comparative Evaluation of Bolus Administration of Dexmedetomidine and Fentanyl for Stress Attenuation During Laryngoscopy and Endotracheal Intubation [J]. Journal of Clinical & Diagnostic Research, 2015, 9(9): UC06-UC09
- [10] Bolliger D, Seeberger MD, Kasper J, et al. Remifentanil does not impair left ventricular systolic and diastolic function in young healthy patients[J]. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2011, 106: 573-579
- [11] Ankur Luthra, Hemanshu Prabhakar, Girija Rath, et al. Alleviating stress response to tracheal extubation in neurosurgical patients: A comparative study of two infusion doses of dexmedetomidine [J]. Journal of Neurosciences in Rural Practice, 2017, 8(5): 49-56
- [12] 袁素, 石佳, 王古岩, 等. 右美托咪定对全麻低温心肺转流下冠状动脉旁路移植术围术期的心肌保护作用 [J]. 临床麻醉学杂志, 2015, 31(05): 432-435  
Yuan Su, Shi Jia, Wang Gu-yan, et al. Cardioprotection of dexmedetomidine in on pump coronary artery bypass grafting surgery by general anesthesia with low temperature[J]. Journal of Clinical Anesthesiology, 2015, 31(05): 432-435
- [13] Lili Xu, Zhiyong Hu, Jianjun Shen, et al. Does dexmedetomidine have a cardiac protective effect during non-cardiac surgery? A randomised controlled trial[J]. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2014, 41: 879-883
- [14] Yu-fan Yang, Ke Peng, Hong Liu, et al. Dexmedetomidine preconditioning for myocardial protection in ischaemia-reperfusion injury in rats by downregulation of the high mobility group box 1-toll-like receptor 4-nuclear factor κB signalling pathway [J]. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2017, 44: 353-361

(下转第 427 页)

- 2013, (05): 631-634
- Qu Ling, Liang Xiao-chun. Effect of autophagy on diabetic chronic complications[J]. Basic & Clinical Medicine, 2013, (05): 631-634
- [8] Bieganowski P, Brenner C. Discoveries of nicotinamide riboside as a nutrient and conserved NRK genes establish a Preiss-Handler independent route to NAD<sup>+</sup> in fungi and humans [J]. Cell, 2004, 117(4): 495-502
- [9] Pillai V B, Sundaresan N R, Jeevanandam V, et al. Mitochondrial SIRT3 and heart disease[J]. Cardiovasc Res, 2010, 88(2): 250-256
- [10] Brown K, Xie S, Qiu X, et al. SIRT3 reverses aging-associated degeneration[J]. Cell Rep, 2013, 3(2): 319-327
- [11] 冯娜, 徐英进, 董曦, 等. 磁标记内皮祖细胞移植对糖尿病大鼠肾功能改善的作用: MRI成像验证 [J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2017, (05): 713-717
- Feng Na, Xu Ying-jin, Dong Xi, et al. Effect of magnetic endothelial progenitor cell transplantation on renal function of diabetic rats: a MRI imaging verification [J]. Chinese Journal of Tissue Engineering Research, 2017, (05): 713-717
- [12] Gherasim L, Tasca C, Havriliuc C, et al. A morphological quantitative study of small vessels in diabetic cardiomyopathy [J]. Morphol Embryol (Bucur), 1985, 31(3): 191-195
- [13] Ward M L, Crossman D J. Mechanisms underlying the impaired contractility of diabetic cardiomyopathy [J]. World J Cardiol, 2014, 6(7): 577-584
- [14] Gill C, Mestril R, Samali A. Losing heart: the role of apoptosis in heart disease--a novel therapeutic target? [J]. FASEB J, 2002, 16(2): 135-146
- [15] 郑锡锋, 吴铿. 糖尿病心肌病临床诊治进展 [J]. 中国医学创新, 2014, (14): 149-152
- Zheng Xi-feng, Wu Keng. The Progress of Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment in Diabetic Cardiomyopathy [J]. Medical Innovation of China, 2014(14): 149-152
- [16] Levine B, Klionsky D J. Development by self-digestion: molecular mechanisms and biological functions of autophagy [J]. Dev Cell, 2004, 6(4): 463-477
- [17] Martinet W, Knaapen M W, Kockx M M, et al. Autophagy in cardiovascular disease[J]. Trends Mol Med, 2007, 13(11): 482-491
- [18] Chi Y, Sauve A A. Nicotinamide riboside, a trace nutrient in foods, is a vitamin B3 with effects on energy metabolism and neuroprotection [J]. Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care, 2013, 16(6): 657-661
- [19] Brown K D, Maqsood S, Huang J Y, et al. Activation of SIRT3 by the NAD(+) precursor nicotinamide riboside protects from noise-induced hearing loss[J]. Cell Metab, 2014, 20(6): 1059-1068
- [20] Canto C, Houtkooper R H, Pirinen E, et al. The NAD (+) precursor nicotinamide riboside enhances oxidative metabolism and protects against high-fat diet-induced obesity [J]. Cell Metab, 2012, 15 (6): 838-847
- [21] Ahn B H, Kim H S, Song S, et al. A role for the mitochondrial deacetylase Sirt3 in regulating energy homeostasis[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2008, 105(38): 14447-14452
- [22] Canto C, Auwerx J. Targeting sirtuin 1 to improve metabolism: all you need is NAD(+) [J]. Pharmacol Rev, 2012, 64(1): 166-187
- [23] Jing E, Emanuelli B, Hirschey M D, et al. Sirtuin-3 (Sirt3) regulates skeletal muscle metabolism and insulin signaling via altered mitochondrial oxidation and reactive oxygen species production [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2011, 108(35): 14608-14613
- [24] 邬云斌, 刘新伟, 刘玲. Sirt3 在心肌保护方面的研究进展 [J]. 临床麻醉学杂志, 2012, (10): 1024-1025
- Wu Yun-bin, Liu Xin-wei, Liu Ling. Research progress of Sirt3 in myocardial protection[J]. J Clin Anesthesiol, 2012, (10): 1024-1025

(上接第 466 页)

- [15] Zhang J, Wang Z, Wang Y, et al. The effect of dexmedetomidine on inflammatory response of septic rats [J]. BMC Anesthesiology, 2015, 15 (1): 68
- [16] Jaime A Riquelme, Francisco Westermeier, Andrew R. Dexmedetomidine protects the heart against ischemia-reperfusion injury by an endothelial eNOS/NO dependent mechanism[J]. Pharmacological Research, 2016, (103): 318-327
- [17] 张佳雷, 张晓玲. 右美托咪啶在心脏直视手术患者体外循环期的应用效果 [J]. 中国实用医刊, 2016, 43(13): 10-16
- Zhang Jia-lei, Zhang Xiao-ling. Effects of dexmedetomidine during cardiopulmonary bypass in patients undergoing open heart surgery[J]. Chinese Clinical Practical Medicine, 2016, 43(13): 10-16
- [18] Cho JS, Shim JK, Soh S, et al. Perioperative dexmedetomidine reduces the incidence and severity of acute kidney injury following valvular heart surgery[J]. Kidney International, 2016, 89(3): 693-700
- [19] S H Lee, Y S Choi, G R Hong, et al. Echocardiographic evaluation of the effects of dexmedetomidine[J]. Anaesthesia, 2015, 70: 1052-1059
- [20] Amanda Jasudavicius, Ramiro Arellano, Janet Martin, et al. A systematic review of transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography in non-cardiac surgery: implications for point-of-care ultrasound education in the operating room [J]. Canadian Journal of Anesthesia, 2016, 63(4): 480-487