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# 右美托咪定联合地佐辛用于结肠癌术后镇痛的临床效果观察\*

符永丰 黄应思 王世明 段明达 满元元<sup>△</sup> 袁维秀

(解放军总医院海南分院麻醉手术中心 海南 三亚 572000)

**摘要 目的:**探讨右美托咪定和地佐辛用于结肠癌术后患者静脉自控镇痛(Patient-controlled intravenous analgesia, PCIA)的临床效果与安全性。**方法:**选择 ASA I-II 级行结肠癌根治术的 82 例患者并将其随机分为两组:观察组为右美托咪定联合地佐辛组,对照组为舒芬太尼组,每组 41 例。所有患者均行全麻手术,术后予 PCIA。观察组将右美托咪定 5 μg/kg、地佐辛 1 mg/kg、帕洛诺司琼 0.75 mg 和 0.9% 氯化钠共配制成 100 mL,对照组将舒芬太尼 3 μg/kg、帕洛诺司琼 0.75 mg 和 0.9% 氯化钠共配制成 100 mL。两组患者镇痛泵参数相同,监测术后 2、6、12、24、48 h 的 VAS 镇痛评分和 Ramsay 镇静评分,同时记录主要不良反应的发生情况。**结果:**观察组术后 24 h 内各时间点的 VAS 评分均明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),两组 48 h 的 VAS 评分比较差异无统计学意义。观察组患者术后 12 h 内的 Ramsay 镇静评分均明显低于对照组( $P<0.001$ ),两组 24 h 和 48 h 的 Ramsay 评分比较无统计学差异。观察组恶心呕吐的不良反应发生率较对照组明显降低( $P<0.05$ ),两组嗜睡、头晕、心动过缓发生率比较无统计学差异。**结论:**右美托咪定联合地佐辛用于结肠癌术后 PCIA 的镇痛效果明显优于舒芬太尼,且安全性更高。

**关键词:**结肠癌;右美托咪定;地佐辛;静脉自控镇痛

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## Observation on the Clinical Effect of Dexmedetomidine Combined with Dezocine on Postoperative Analgesia after Resection of Colon Carcinoma\*

FU Yong-feng, HUANG Ying-si, WANG Shi-ming, DUAN Ming-da, MAN Yuan-yuan<sup>△</sup>, YUAN Wei-xiu

(Department of anesthesia surgery center, Hainan branch of PLA General Hospital, Sanya, Hainan, 572000, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the efficacy and safety of postoperative patient-controlled intravenous analgesia (PCIA) with dexmedetomidine combined with dezocine after radical resection of colon carcinoma. **Methods:** 82 patients with ASA I-II undergoing radical resection of colon carcinoma were randomly divided into two groups: Dexmedetomidine combined with dezocine group (observation group) and sufentanil group (control group) with 41 cases in each group. All patients underwent general anesthesia and postoperative PCIA. The observation group was treated with dexmedetomidine 5 μg/kg dezocine 1 mg/kg, palonosetron 0.75 mg and saline to 100 mL, the control group PCIA was administered sufentanil 3 g/kg, palonosetron 0.75 mg and saline to 100 mL. The analgesic pump parameters were the same in two groups. The VAS score, Ramsay score and incidence of adverse reactions were monitored at 2, 6, 12, 24 and 48 h after surgery. **Results:** The VAS scores of observation group were significantly lower than the control group ( $P<0.05$ ) within 24 h after surgery, the VAS score showed no statistical difference at 48h after surgery. The Ramsay sedation scores in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ( $P < 0.001$ ) within 12 h after surgery, but no significant difference was found in the Ramsay score between two groups at 24 h and 48 h after surgery. The incidence of nausea and vomiting of observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the incidence of drowsiness, dizziness and tachycardia between the two groups. **Conclusions:** Compared with sufentanil, Dexmedetomidine combined with dezocine in PCIA exhibited better effect of analgesia with higher safety in patients undergoing radical resections of colon carcinoma.

**Key words:** Colorectal cancer; Dexmedetomidine; Dezocine; Patient-controlled intravenous analgesia**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.35 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2018)22-4378-04

### 前言

结肠癌手术后疼痛剧烈,直接限制患者活动并影响术后患者恢复,延长住院时间,增加患者住院费用。因此,降低结肠癌术后疼痛发生率具有显著的临床意义。临幊上常通过联合用药

或者加大镇痛药物的剂量达到减轻疼痛的目的,然而阿片类受体激动药存在消化道反应、呼吸抑制等不良反应,使其应用受到限制。

地佐辛属于  $\kappa$  受体激动剂,其镇痛作用类似阿片类药物<sup>[1,2]</sup>。右美托咪定(Dexmedetomidine, DEX)具有镇痛、镇静、抗焦虑

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作者简介:符永丰(1986-),男,住院医师,研究方向:麻醉临床与基础研究,E-mail: fuyongfeng301@163.com

△ 通讯作者:满元元(1979-),男,主治医师,研究方向:麻醉临床与基础研究,E-mail: 301Manyy@163.com

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虑、交感阻滞的作用,甚至可通过不同机制发挥器官保护作用<sup>[3]</sup>,单独使用几乎不会产生呼吸抑制<sup>[4-6]</sup>。右美托咪定通过高选择性地激动α2-肾上腺素受体起效,与地佐辛作用机制不同。目前,国内对于右美托咪定与地佐辛的研究多集中在开胸手术、妇科常规术后的镇痛研究,两种药物联合应用于结肠癌术后镇痛的临床报道较少<sup>[7,8]</sup>。本研究通过观察右美托咪定联合地佐辛在结肠癌根治术后镇痛的效果及安全性,旨在为制定结肠癌术后麻醉镇痛方案提供临床支持。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

本研究采用回顾性分析方法,选择2013年10月-2016年2月收治于解放军总医院及我院的结肠癌根治术患者。纳入标准:麻醉分级为美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级I-II级。排除标准:对试验药物过敏或不能耐受者;有严重器官功能障碍的患者;既往有酗酒、吸毒史;近期使用过镇痛类药物的患者;术前肝肾功能异常患者。入选的82例患者中,男性46例,女性36例,年龄50-63岁,中位年龄57岁,体重59.4±2.8kg。所有患者签署知情同意书后,随机均分为观察组和对照组,每组各41例。观察组为右美托咪定+地佐辛组,中位年龄58岁,体重59.7±3.3kg;对照组为舒芬太尼组,中位年龄57岁,体重59.0±2.1kg。

### 1.2 麻醉方法

所有患者手术前禁食6h,禁水4h,且均采用气管插管静吸复合全身麻醉。麻醉诱导:静注咪达唑仑0.03mg/kg和舒芬太尼0.3μg/kg,然后输注丙泊酚1.5mg/kg,罗库溴铵0.6mg/kg。麻醉维持:吸入1%七氟烷,同时瑞芬太尼3μg/(kg·min)持续输注,丙泊酚1.5mg/min,每个时间断给予罗库溴铵5mg维持肌肉松弛,每个时间断给予舒芬太尼10μg镇痛。手术结束前30min静注托烷司琼5mg,手术结束前30min停止给予罗库溴铵和舒芬太尼,手术结束时停止吸入七氟烷及停止泵入丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼。待患者能够完成口令做出抬头睁眼动

作,呼吸频率为16-20次/min,潮气量6ml/kg以上且循环稳定后拔除气管插管。

### 1.3 术后镇痛方法

观察组PCIA采用右美托咪定5μg/kg+地佐辛1mg/kg+帕洛诺司琼0.75mg+生理盐水至100mL进行镇痛,对照组PCIA给予舒芬太尼3μg/kg+帕洛诺司琼0.75mg+生理盐水至100mL进行镇痛。参数设置:持续注入计量为2mL/h,每次自控剂量为0.5mL,锁定时间15min。术后镇痛总时长72h。术后镇痛用药:右美托咪定(江苏新晨医药有限公司,200μg/支),地佐辛(扬子江药业集团,5mg/支),舒芬太尼(宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,50μg/支)。

### 1.4 观察指标

术后镇痛评分:于术后第2、4、6、12、24、48h,分别采用视觉模拟评分法(Visual analogue scale,VAS)和Ramsay评分法对两组进行镇痛、镇静效果评分,同时记录两组患者术后不良反应(嗜睡、头晕、心动过缓、恶心呕吐)发生情况。VAS评分标准:轻度疼痛,0~3分;中度疼痛,4~6分;重度疼痛,7~10分。Ramsay镇静评分标准:烦躁,1分;安静能够合作,2分;嗜睡,能听指令,3分;睡眠但能唤醒,4分;呼唤迟钝,5分;深睡且不能唤醒,6分。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 16.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以正态分布以均值±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用t检验,组间计数资料比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组基线资料的比较

两组患者的性别、年龄、体重、身高、手术时间及麻醉时间进行组间比较差异无统计学意义,具有可比性(见表1)。两组患者在实验过程中均未出现明显不良反应或镇痛效果不佳的情况,无退出病例。

表1 两组患者的一般情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general comparison between two groups

Groups	Cases	Gender (Male/Female)	Age	Weight(kg)	Height(cm)	Operation time (min)	Anesthesia time (min)
Observation Group	41	22/19	57.39±2.64	59.73±3.28	166.51±6.44	183.83±14.01	204.85±16.35
Control Group	41	24/17	56.73±2.80	58.98±2.13	167.93±6.71	186.22±15.80	210.15±18.94
P value		0.656	0.275	0.219	0.333	0.471	0.179

### 2.2 两组术后不同时间点VAS镇痛评分和Ramsay镇静评分的比较

观察组患者术后24h内各个测量时间点的VAS评分明显低于对照组(表2),且差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),而48h的VAS评分与对照组比较差异无统计学意义。观察组患者术后2、6、12h的Ramsay评分均明显低于对照组( $P < 0.01$ ,表3),24h和48h Ramsay与对照组比较差异无统计学意义。

### 2.3 两组不良反应发生情况的比较

对两组不良反应的发生情况进行比较,两组嗜睡、头晕、心动过缓症状的发生情况比较差异无统计学意义,观察组恶心呕吐症状的发生率明显低于对照组(表4),且差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

结肠癌手术后的剧烈疼痛会引起一系列并发症<sup>[9,10]</sup>,如延缓胃肠功能恢复,限制患者活动,增加院内感染机会,延长住院

表 2 两组患者术后各时点 VAS 镇痛评分的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the VAS Score between two groups at different time points after surgery

Groups	T2h	T6h	T12h	T24h	T48h
Observation Group	3.32± 1.01	2.17± 0.38	1.76± 0.62	1.61± 0.62	1.95± 0.38
Control Group	3.88± 0.81	3.20± 0.68	2.56± 0.78	2.10± 0.63	2.05± 0.50
P value	0.007	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.323

表 3 两组患者术后各时点 Ramsay 镇静评分的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the Ramsay Score between two groups at different time points after surgery

Groups	T <sub>2h</sub>	T <sub>6h</sub>	T <sub>12h</sub>	T <sub>24h</sub>	T <sub>48h</sub>
Observation Group	2.73± 0.78	2.22± 0.42	1.90± 0.63	1.76± 0.44	1.83± 0.38
Control Group	3.80± 0.75	2.93± 0.72	2.61± 0.80	1.88± 0.46	1.95± 0.44
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.220	0.186

表 4 两组患者术后不良反应发生情况的比较(例)

Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions after surgery between two groups

Groups	Cases	Drowsiness	Dizziness	Tachycardia	Nausea and Vomiting
Observation Group	41	2	1	1	2
Control Group	41	4	4	2	9
P value		0.672	0.356	1.000	0.023

时间和费用等。强效的阿片类镇痛药物虽然能明显缓解术后疼痛,但亦会引起呼吸抑制等不良反应<sup>[11]</sup>。因此,选择术后镇痛药物效果佳且副作用小的药物具有重要临床意义。

地佐辛是人工合成的混合阿片受体激动-拮抗剂,对κ受体、μ受体产生作用<sup>[12-15]</sup>,其镇痛作用比吗啡更强,可降低恶心呕吐的发生率且不产生药物依赖性。地佐辛体内吸收快、半衰期长,镇痛起效时间快,作用时间长。地佐辛的常见不良反应有嗜睡、恶心呕吐等,头晕、定向力障碍亦被报道<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究中,右美托咪定联合地佐辛嗜睡、头晕和心动过缓的发生情况与对照组相比无统计学意义,但恶心呕吐发生率较对照组明显降低。亦有研究显示地佐辛亦可降低结肠癌根治术全麻后应激反应和拔管期间躁动<sup>[17]</sup>。

高选择性α2肾上腺素受体激动剂右美托咪定,相较其化学结构相似的可乐定亲和力更强。除镇痛镇静等作用外,还可通过不同机制发挥器官保护作用<sup>[3]</sup>,单独使用几乎不会产生呼吸抑制。右美托咪定与阿片类药物可产生协同作用,可以减少阿片类药物使用剂量,减少其不良反应。有研究显示在开胸手术后应用地佐辛联合小剂量右美托咪定0.2 g/(kg·h)较联合其他剂量右美托咪镇痛效果更好且没有过度镇静的副作用。本研究中,应用右美托咪定联合地佐辛组的观察组在术后24小时内VAS评分低于舒芬太尼对照组,24-48小时VAS评分与对照组相当。观察组Ramsay评分12小时内亦显著低于对照组,且恶心呕吐发生率较低,这说明右美托咪定联合地佐辛用于结肠癌术后PCIA的镇痛效果明显优于舒芬太尼,且安全性更高<sup>[18]</sup>。

本实验虽然是回顾性研究,但仍具有以下创新性。第一,右美托咪定与地佐辛作用机制不同,关于这两种不同机制镇痛药物的联合应用多有报道,但是其在结肠癌术后镇痛中的临床观

察只有零星报道。第二,与传统的舒芬太尼相比,结肠癌患者术后镇痛方案采用右美托咪联合地佐辛具有良好的镇痛和镇静作用,且不良反应中,恶心呕吐的消化道反应也明显减少,这为结肠癌术后镇痛药物的配伍提供了参考价值。

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