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快通道麻醉在小儿先天性心脏病手术中的应用 及对镇静、镇痛效果的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨快通道麻醉在小儿先天性心脏病手术中的应用及对镇静、镇痛效果的影响。**方法:**选择 2016 年 6 月至 2018 年 5 月在桂林医学院附属医院进行手术治疗的小儿先天性心脏病患儿 82 例,按照随机数字表法分为对照组(41 例)和观察组(41 例),对照组进行常规麻醉,观察组则采用快通道麻醉。对比两组患儿麻醉药物用量、手术时间、阻断时间、体外循环时间、术后拔管时间、住院时间、住院费用及并发症发生情况,观察两组患儿术后 12h 镇静、镇痛效果。**结果:**观察组患儿芬太尼和罗库溴铵用量明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患儿的术中各指标比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),而与对照组相比,观察组患儿术后住院时间、拔管时间均缩短,且住院费用减少($P<0.05$)。观察组患儿术后 12h 的镇静及镇痛效果均优于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组患儿术后并发症发生率为 17.07%(7/41),低于对照组的 39.02%(16/41)($P<0.05$)。**结论:**快通道麻醉可减少小儿先天性心脏病手术的芬太尼和罗库溴铵用量,不仅缩短术后拔管时间和住院时间,降低住院费用,而且可改善镇静及镇痛效果,安全有效。

关键词:快通道麻醉;小儿先天性心脏病;常规麻醉;镇静;镇痛

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Application of Fast Track Anesthesia in Pediatric Congenital Heart Disease and Its Effects on Sedation and Analgesia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the application of fast track anesthesia in pediatric congenital heart disease and its effects on sedation and analgesia. **Methods:** 82 children with congenital heart disease who underwent surgical treatment in Affiliated Hospital of Guilin Medical College from June 2016 to May 2018 were selected. They were divided into control group (41 cases) and observation group (41 cases) according to the random number table method. The control group received routine anesthesia, while the observation group received fast track anesthesia. The dosage of anesthetic drugs, operative time, interruption time, cardiopulmonary bypass time, postoperative extubation time, hospitalization time, hospitalization expenses and complications were compared between the two groups. The sedation, analgesic effect at 12h after operation of the two groups were observed. **Results:** The dosage of fentanyl and rocuronium in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in intraoperative indexes between the two groups ($P>0.05$). Compared with the control group, the hospitalization time and extubation time of the observation group were shortened, and the hospitalization expenses were reduced ($P<0.05$). The sedative and analgesic effects at 12h after operation in the observation group were better than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of postoperative complications in the observation group was 17.07%(7/41), which was lower than 39.02%(16/41) in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Fast track anesthesia can reduce the dosage of fentanyl and rocuronium in pediatric congenital heart disease. It not only shortens postoperative extubation time and hospitalization time, reduces hospitalization expenses, but also improves sedative and analgesic effects, and it is safe and effective.

Key words: Fast track anesthesia; Pediatric congenital heart disease; General anesthesia; Sedation; Analgesia

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前言

在胚胎发育时期,由于心脏及大血管形成过程障碍,导致解剖结构异常,最终发生小儿先天性心脏病,导致心血管先天

性畸形,患儿早期临床症状不明显,后期可能会出现抑制呼吸,发育缓慢等症^[1-3]。临床上主要采用手术矫正畸形,而有效的麻醉方式是保证手术成功的前提^[4,5]。有效的麻醉可以缩短插管的时间,减少手术与住院时间,进而提高患者手术进程^[6]。快通

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道麻醉通过复合其他麻醉镇痛处理,减少阿片类药物的应用从而达到术后尽早拔管或者即刻拔管的目的,进而有效减少治疗时间,减轻患者的经济负担,改善患者术后生活质量^[7,8]。有研究发现^[9],快通道麻醉应用于小儿先天性心脏病手术中安全有效,在保证手术过程中血流动力学稳定的同时,降低呼吸机相关性肺炎的发生率^[9,10]。快通道麻醉的基本原则为术后早期迅速拔管,确保血流平稳,维持麻醉深度,患儿能否尽快返回病房关键在于麻醉处理及早期拔管^[11,12]。研究小儿先天性心脏病手术麻醉方式对于临床治疗具有重要意义,本研究通过比较不同麻醉方式应用于小儿先天性心脏病术的临床效果,旨在为麻醉方式的选择提供理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2016年6月至2018年5月由桂林医学院附属医院收治的小儿先天性心脏病患儿82例为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)符合小儿先天性心脏病的诊断标准^[13],临床表现面部青紫、心脏杂音等,并经彩超心动图确诊;(2)内科治疗无效,需进行外科手术的患儿;(3)积极配合研究的患儿;(4)经患儿监护人同意,并签署治疗知情同意书。排除标准:(1)心动过缓及Ⅱ度以上房室传导阻滞患儿;(2)支气管哮喘患儿;(3)心功能持续恶化患儿;(4)全身或局部感染性疾病患儿;(5)自身免疫性疾病及具有麻醉禁忌证患儿。采用随机数字表法将82例患儿分为对照组(41例)和观察组(41例)。其中对照组男27例,女14例;年龄1~6岁,平均 (3.37 ± 1.82) 岁;类型:房间隔缺损19例,室间隔缺损22例。观察组男25例,女16例;年龄1~7岁,平均 (3.51 ± 1.93) 岁;类型:房间隔缺损20例,室间隔缺损21例。比较两组患儿各项基本资料之间的差异,结果无统计学意义($P>0.05$),均衡可比。本研究方案经桂林医学院附属医院伦理委员会审批。

1.2 麻醉方法

两组患儿术前2h禁饮、6h禁食,对照组术前采用静脉注射长托宁(成都力思特制药股份有限公司,国药准字:H20163223,规格:2 mL:2 mg)0.04 mg/kg进行常规麻醉,进入

手术室后静脉注射丙泊酚(北京费森尤斯卡比医药有限公司,国药准字:H20100646,规格:50 mL)2.5 mg/kg、芬太尼(宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,国药准字:H20030198)10 μ g/kg、罗库溴铵(浙江仙琚制药股份有限公司,国药准字:H20093186)1 mg/kg,并进行气管插管,术中0.04 μ g/(kg·min)芬太尼、4 μ g/(kg·min)丙泊酚持续泵注,记录追加罗库溴铵用量。观察组术前静脉注射长托宁进行快通道麻醉,进入手术室后吸入8%七氟烷(上海恒瑞医药有限公司,国药准字:H20173007,规格:250 mL)和8 L/min氧气,静脉注射10 μ g/kg芬太尼和2 mg/kg罗库溴铵,气管插管后吸入2%七氟烷维持麻醉,根据实际情况,决定是否追加罗库溴铵。手术切皮前、术后关闭胸腔和缝皮前依次静脉注射芬太尼1 μ g/kg、吸入1%七氟烷和静脉注射阿托品(上海禾丰制药有限公司,国药准字:H31021172)0.1 mg/kg。

1.3 观察指标

分析两组患儿术中芬太尼、罗库溴铵的用量,观察术中手术时间、阻断时间、体外循环时间、住院时间、术后拔管时间、住院费用等。根据小儿疼痛评估量表FLACC评分评估患儿术后12h的镇静效果。FLACC评分标准包括姿势、表情、哭泣、活动度和可安慰性等内容,最后得分为各项得分总和,得分区间为0~10分,得分越高,镇静效果越差^[14]。应用世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)的分级标准评定患儿术后12h的镇痛效果,其分为0、1、2、3级,等级越高,镇痛效果越差。并观察患儿术后并发症情况,并发症发生率=发生并发症例数/患者例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS22.0进行统计分析,麻醉药物用量、体外循环时间等计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,实施t检验,采用[n(%)]表示计数资料,实施 χ^2/Z 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 麻醉药物用量比较

观察组患儿芬太尼和罗库溴铵用量明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组患儿麻醉药物用量比较 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Table 1 Comparison of the dosage of anesthetic drugs between the two groups children $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Groups	n	Fentanyl(μ g/kg)	Rocuronium(mg/kg)
Control group	41	17.68 $\pm$ 2.56	2.37 $\pm$ 0.42
Observation group	41	12.37 $\pm$ 2.14	2.09 $\pm$ 0.34
t		10.190	3.318
P		0.000	0.001

2.2 术中及术后各指标比较

两组患儿术中各指标比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),而观察组患儿术后各指标明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 两组患儿镇静及镇痛效果比较

观察组患儿术后12h的镇静及镇痛效果均优于对照组,且差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),如表3所示。

2.4 两组患儿并发症发生情况比较

观察组患儿术后并发症发生率为17.07%(7/41),低于对照组的39.02%(16/41),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表4。

3 讨论

先天性心脏病是小儿时期最常出现的心脏疾病,病因主要

表 2 两组患儿术中及术后指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of intraoperative and postoperative indexes between the two groups children($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Intraoperative indexes			Postoperative indexes		
		Operative time (min)	Interruption time (min)	Cardiopulmonary bypass time(min)	Extubation time(h)	Hospitalization time(d)	Hospitalization expenses(ten thousand)
Control group	41	143.26± 31.51	34.26± 3.25	51.12± 7.31	8.53± 1.29	7.83± 1.27	3.97± 0.46
Observation group	41	139.84± 32.17	33.42± 3.34	49.95± 7.64	5.36± 1.07	6.19± 1.05	3.36± 0.35
t		0.486	1.154	0.709	12.111	6.373	6.757
P		0.314	0.126	0.240	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 3 FLACC 评分及镇痛效果比较

Table 3 Comparison of FLACC scores and analgesic effect

Groups	n	FLACC scores (scores)	Analgesic effect[n(%)]			
			Stage 0	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Control group	41	4.96± 1.38	20(48.78)	19(46.34)	1(2.44)	1(2.44)
Observation group	41	2.62± 0.73	33(80.49)	6(14.63)	1(2.44)	1(2.44)
t/Z		9.597		9.949		
P		0.000		0.019		

表 4 两组患儿并发症比较[n(%)]

Table 4 Comparison of complications between the two groups children[n(%)]

Groups	n	Persistent high fever	Eating disorder	Bronchospasm	Postoperative infection	Total
Control group	41	7(17.07)	4(9.76)	3(7.32)	2(4.78)	16(39.02)
Observation group	41	3(7.32)	2(4.88)	1(2.44)	1(2.44)	7(17.07)
χ^2						4.895
P						0.027

是遗传和环境因素,常见类型为房间隔缺损、室间隔缺损、动脉导管未闭及肺动脉狭窄等,发病率较高,治疗措施主要是外科手术^[15,16]。麻醉贯穿于外科手术的整个过程,是病人能否实现快速康复的重要环节^[17,18]。快速通道麻醉是外科实施的基础和前提条件,在快速通道外科应用较广泛,其核心是用短效阿片类药物取代长效药物,或减少长效阿片用量,同时联合吸入麻醉药和其他短效静脉麻醉药物,达到及早恢复自主呼吸和循环的目的^[19,20]。快速通道麻醉在国内外小儿先天性心脏病手术中已有应用研究,但将其应用于经食道超声引导下的小儿先天性心脏病封堵手术却少有报道。本研究通过对快速通道麻醉在小儿先天性心脏病手术中的应用研究,以期寻求更为合理的麻醉药物和麻醉方法,从而达到术后及早拔除气管导管,使患儿快速康复出院、节约医疗资源、减轻患者负担的目的。

研究结果中观察组患儿麻醉药物用量明显低于对照组,说明快速通道麻醉可减少小儿先天性心脏病患儿的麻醉药物剂量。这与快速通道麻醉采用七氟烷诱导,减少长效阿片类药的用量,降低麻醉性镇痛药物的用量密切相关^[21,22]。同时本研究发现两组患儿的术中指标比较,差异无统计学意义,说明快速通道麻醉对小儿先天性心脏病患儿的手术无影响。快速通道麻醉只是为了术后尽早拔管,可以起到与常规麻醉相当的麻醉效果^[23,24]。术后观察组患儿拔管时间、住院时间、住院费用明显低于对照组,说

明快速通道麻醉可减少小儿先天性心脏病患儿术后拔管时间和住院时间,降低住院费用。快速通道麻醉所采用的芬太尼属短效阿片类药物,麻醉效果好,持续时间短;七氟烷为吸入麻醉方式的常用药物,注射液罗库溴铵多作为辅助麻醉药物,两者安全有效,患儿的依从性较高^[25,26]。快速通道麻醉可有效避免患儿的应激刺激,促进患儿预后,提高患儿手术治疗效果,减少住院天数,降低医疗费用^[27,28]。拔管时间取决于患儿的体质及围术期处理方式,镇静和镇痛是围术期处理的重要内容之一,如何在减少阿片类药物使用量的同时,提高临床效果,实现尽早拔管成为临床热点之一,患儿对疼痛感表达不清,导致静脉用药过多,最终发生不良反应。研究结果中观察组患儿术后 12h 的镇静及镇痛效果均明显优于对照组($P<0.05$),在探视过程中,患儿生命体征稳定,未出现严重哭闹和嗜睡现象,与国内研究结果一致^[29]。此外,观察组患儿术后并发症发生率低于对照组,表示快速通道麻醉在小儿先天性心脏病手术中安全性高,同时缩短插管时间,降低医源性肺部感染风险,降低支气管痉挛及对呼吸机依赖的风险,从而减少小儿先天性心脏病手术中并发症发生事件^[30]。

综上所述,小儿先天性心脏病手术中应用快速通道麻醉,可以缩短插管时间和住院时间,加速恢复进程,减轻经济负担,并且临床安全性高。

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