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盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼用于腹腔镜下肝癌切除术后 静脉自控镇痛的临床观察*

姜蓉¹ 薛荣亮² 鲁信¹ 石磊¹ 李玲¹

(1 陕西省安康市中心医院麻醉科 陕西 安康 725000; 2 西安交通大学第二附属医院麻醉科 陕西 西安 710000)

摘要 目的:探讨盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼用于腹腔镜下肝癌切除术后静脉自控镇痛(PCIA)的临床疗效。**方法:**选取2016年1月至2018年1月安康市中心医院收治的104例行腹腔镜下肝癌切除术患者,按照随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=52)和研究组(n=52)。对照组术后给予舒芬太尼PCIA,研究组术后给予盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼PCIA。比较两组术后6h、24h、48h的视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分和数字镇静量表(NSS)评分。检测并比较两组麻醉诱导前、术毕、术后6h、24h及48h血清中P物质(SP)、神经肽Y(NPY)、多巴胺(DA)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、 α 1-酸性蛋白(AAG)、结合珠蛋白(HP)、白细胞介素-2(IL-2)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)及白细胞介素-8(IL-8)水平。记录两组术后48h内不良反应发生情况。**结果:**研究组术后6h、24h、48h的VAS评分均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$);两组各时间点的NSS评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。研究组术后6h、24h、48h的血清SP、NPY、DA、CRP、AAG、HP、IL-6及IL-8水平均明显低于对照组,血清IL-2水平明显高于对照组($P<0.05$)。术后48h内,两组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**腹腔镜下肝癌切除术后采用盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼PCIA方案,可缓解全身炎症反应,有效镇痛,且安全性较好。

关键词:腹腔镜;肝癌切除术;盐酸纳布啡;舒芬太尼;静脉自控镇痛

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Clinical Observation of Nabuprofen Hydrochloride Combined with Sufentanil for Patient-controlled Intravenous Analgesia after Laparoscopic Hepatectomy*

JIANG Rong¹, XUE Rong-liang², LU Xin¹, SHI Lei¹, LI Ling¹

(1 Department of Anesthesiology, Ankang Central Hospital of Shanxi Province, Ankang, Shaanxi, 725000, China;

2 Department of Anesthesiology, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of nabuprofen hydrochloride combined with sufentanil for patient-controlled intravenous analgesia (PCIA) after laparoscopic hepatectomy. **Methods:** 104 patients after laparoscopic hepatectomy who were treated in Ankang Central Hospital from January 2016 to January 2018 were selected, they were randomly divided into the control group (n=52) and the research group (n=52) according to the random number table method. The control group was given sufentanil PCIA after operation, and the research group was given nabuprofen hydrochloride combined with sufentanil PCIA after operation. The visual analogue scale (VAS) score and digital sedation scale (NSS) score were compared between the two groups at 6h, 24h and 48h after operation. The levels of substance P (SP), neuropeptide Y (NPY), dopamine (DA), C-reactive protein (CRP), α 1-acid glycoprotein (AAG), haptoglobin(HP), interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and interleukin-8 (IL-8) between the two groups before anesthesia induction, after operation, 6h, 24h and 48h after operation were detected and compared. The adverse reactions within 48h after operation were recorded between the two groups. **Results:** The VAS scores of the research group at 6h, 24h and 48h after operation were significantly lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences of the NSS scores of the two groups at each time points ($P>0.05$). The serum levels of SP, NPY, DA, CRP, AAG, HP, IL-6, IL-8 of the research group at 6h, 24h and 48h after operation were significantly lower than those in the control group, the serum level of IL-2 was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference of the adverse reaction rate of the two groups at 48h within after operation ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** After laparoscopic hepatectomy, nabuprofen hydrochloride combined with sufentanil PCIA, it can relieve systemic inflammatory response, it can effectively relieve pain, and it has good security.

Key words: Laparoscopic; Hepatectomy; Nabuprofen hydrochloride; Sufentanil; Patient-controlled intravenous analgesia

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作者简介:姜蓉(1983-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:临床麻醉,E-mail: drjiang083@126.com

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前言

腹腔镜下肝癌切除术是临床上治疗原发性肝癌的主要手段之一,具有创伤小、术中出血量少、术后恢复快等优点,然而术中组织牵拉及脏器切除操作等都会引起术后剧烈疼痛,术中CO₂还会刺激腹膜,引发颈肩部、内脏痛等,若不及时采取干预措施会导致机体疼痛-应激反应以及免疫功能抑制等^[1,2]。因此,在腹腔镜手术后采用积极有效的镇痛,可减少并发症发生率,有利于患者预后。静脉自控镇痛(Patient-controlled intravenous analgesia, PCIA)是一种术后常见的静脉镇痛方式,然而不同的镇痛药物相互配伍,取得的镇痛效果疗效不一^[3]。舒芬太尼是一种常见的强效阿片类药物,中枢镇痛作用较强,药效持续时间久,在甲状腺切除术、胆囊切除术等多种术后镇痛中均有明确疗效,然而单独应用在肝脏切除术中的镇痛作用效果较差^[4]。盐酸纳布啡是一种新型的阿片受体激动-拮抗剂,具有较强的镇痛效果,起效快且持续时间久,特别对内脏痛的镇痛效果较好^[5,6]。本研究探讨盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼用于腹腔镜下肝癌切除术后PCIA的临床疗效,结果如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取安康市中心医院于2016年1月至2018年1月收治的行腹腔镜下肝癌切除术患者104例作为研究对象。纳入标准:^①经影像学 and 病理学检查确诊为原发性肝癌患者;^②肝功能评估为Child-Pugh A或B级、C级经保肝治疗至A级;^③临床资料完整;^④签署知情同意书。排除标准:^①有肝外其他部位肿瘤转移患者;^②凝血功能障碍患者;^③心肾功能障碍患者;^④妊娠及哺乳期妇女;^⑤近期有输血患者;^⑥对本研究所用药物过敏患者;^⑦精神意识障碍患者。按照随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=52)和研究组(n=52)。对照组男38例,女14例;年龄46-63岁,平均(52.05±4.62)岁;体重52-75 kg,平均(63.14±10.15)kg;美国麻醉医师协会(American society of anesthesiologists, ASA)分级:I级21例、II级31例。研究组男40例,女12例;年龄45-61岁,平均(51.18±5.39)岁;体重50-73kg,平均(62.31±8.84)kg;ASA分级:I级20例、II级32例。比较两组各项基本资料,无显著性差异($P>0.05$),可以进行比较。

1.2 方法

两组均于入室后行右颈内静脉和桡动脉穿刺置管,检测动脉压、中心静脉压、心率、心电图、动脉血氧分压等。两组均给予

全麻诱导,具体为:咪达唑仑,2 mg/次,静脉注射;丙泊酚,2 mg/kg,静脉注射;舒芬太尼,0.4 μg/kg,静脉注射;顺苯磺酸阿曲库铵,0.2 mg/kg,静脉注射;气管插管进行机械通气。麻醉维持方案为:瑞芬太尼,0.1-0.15 μg/kg·min,静脉输注;丙泊酚,4-6 mg/kg·h,静脉输注;顺苯磺酸阿曲库铵,0.1-0.15 mg/kg·h,静脉输注。行腹腔镜下肝癌切除术,于手术结束后30 min接PCIA泵。对照组PCIA泵配置药物为托烷司琼和舒芬太尼(购自宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,规格2 mL:0.1 mg,生产批号20151102),具体为:托烷司琼5 mg,舒芬太尼0.2 μg/kg。研究组PCIA泵配置药物为盐酸纳布啡(购自宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,规格2 mL:20 mg,生产批号20150915)、托烷司琼及舒芬太尼,具体为:盐酸纳布啡2 mg/kg,托烷司琼和舒芬太尼的剂量与对照组相同。两组药物均用生理盐水稀释至100 mL,负荷剂量为5 mL,持续剂量为2 mL/h,PCIA量为2 mL/次。

1.3 观察指标

^①评价并比较两组术后6h、24h、48h的视觉模拟量表(Visual analogue scale, VAS)评分^[7]和数字镇静量表(Numeric sedation scale, NSS)评分^[8]。^②于麻醉诱导前、术毕、术后6h、24h及48h检测两组血清中疼痛介质含量、急性时相蛋白含量及白介素含量,疼痛介质包括P物质(Substance P, SP)、神经肽Y(Neuropptide Y, NPY)及多巴胺(Dopamine, DA),急性时相蛋白包括C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)、α1-酸性蛋白(α1-acid glycoprotein, AAG)及结合珠蛋白(Haptoglobin, HP),白介素包括白细胞介素-2(Interleukin-2, IL-2)、白细胞介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)及白细胞介素-8(Interleukin-8, IL-8),采用酶联免疫吸附测定法检测,试剂盒由上海酶联生物科技有限公司提供,严格按照试剂盒说明进行操作。

1.4 不良反应观察

记录两组术后嗜睡、恶心呕吐、皮肤瘙痒、尿潴留等不良反应情况。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS21.0软件处理数据结果,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)示,行t检验,计数资料以率示,行 χ^2 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组不同时间点VAS评分和NSS评分比较

研究组术后6h、24h、48h的VAS评分均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$);两组各时间点的NSS评分比较均无差异($P>0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组不同时间点VAS评分和NSS评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)

Table 1 Comparison of VAS score and NSS score of the two groups at different time points($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	n	Indexes	6h after operation	24h after operation	48h after operation
Control group	52	VAS score	4.55±0.52	3.06±0.40	2.54±0.33
		NSS score	3.14±0.41	3.23±0.60	3.30±0.67
Research group	52	VAS score	2.52±0.38*	1.64±0.27*	1.05±0.24*
		NSS score	3.18±0.55	3.26±0.62	3.35±0.70

Note: compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组不同时间点血清中疼痛介质含量比较

48h 的血清 SP、NPY 及 DA 水平较对照组降低 ($P<0.05$)。见

与麻醉诱导前相比, 两组术后 6h、24h、48h 的血清 SP、 表 2。

NPY 及 DA 水平均明显升高 ($P<0.05$); 研究组术后 6h、24h、表 2 两组不同时间点血清中疼痛介质含量比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the levels of pain medium of serum of the two groups at different time points($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Indexes	Before anesthesia induction	After operation	6h after operation	24h after operation	48h after operation
Control group	52	SP($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	1.57 $\pm$ 0.20	1.61 $\pm$ 0.27	4.75 $\pm$ 0.45*	6.09 $\pm$ 0.83*	5.31 $\pm$ 0.44*
		NPY(pg/mL)	102.28 $\pm$ 11.14	107.34 $\pm$ 14.86	146.33 $\pm$ 15.17*	170.34 $\pm$ 17.25*	159.76 $\pm$ 16.37*
		DA($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	41.15 $\pm$ 4.02	44.14 $\pm$ 6.27	152.20 $\pm$ 15.34*	174.34 $\pm$ 17.28*	160.05 $\pm$ 16.64*
Research group	52	SP($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	1.55 $\pm$ 0.23	1.62 $\pm$ 0.29	2.35 $\pm$ 0.31**	4.82 $\pm$ 0.77**	2.94 $\pm$ 0.36**
		NPY(pg/mL)	104.19 $\pm$ 12.20	106.17 $\pm$ 15.04	124.30 $\pm$ 14.38**	152.18 $\pm$ 16.04**	132.30 $\pm$ 14.20**
		DA($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	42.20 $\pm$ 4.55	43.35 $\pm$ 6.16	92.24 $\pm$ 8.38**	109.18 $\pm$ 10.04**	95.51 $\pm$ 9.73**

Note: compared with before anesthesia induction, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组不同时间点血清中急性时相蛋白含量比较

48h 的血清 CRP、AAG 及 HP 水平均明显低于对照组 ($P<$

与麻醉诱导前相比, 两组术后 6h、24h、48h 的血清 CRP、 0.05)。见表 3。

AAG 及 HP 水平均明显升高 ($P<0.05$); 研究组术后 6h、24h、表 3 两组不同时间点血清中急性时相蛋白含量比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the levels of acute phase proteins of serum of the two groups at different time points($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Indexes	Before anesthesia induction	After operation	6h after operation	24h after operation	48h after operation
Control group	52	CRP(mg/L)	1.60 $\pm$ 0.21	1.64 $\pm$ 0.27	14.39 $\pm$ 2.51*	17.58 $\pm$ 3.47*	15.23 $\pm$ 2.84*
		AAG(mg/dL)	50.50 $\pm$ 5.84	53.34 $\pm$ 6.65	92.51 $\pm$ 8.84*	115.54 $\pm$ 9.57*	106.62 $\pm$ 8.85*
		HP(mg/dL)	44.34 $\pm$ 5.21	45.20 $\pm$ 6.14	95.34 $\pm$ 11.12*	108.84 $\pm$ 14.15*	93.35 $\pm$ 8.45*
Research group	52	CRP(mg/L)	1.58 $\pm$ 0.19	1.62 $\pm$ 0.30	6.20 $\pm$ 1.14**	9.22 $\pm$ 3.06**	7.51 $\pm$ 2.26**
		AAG(mg/dL)	51.13 $\pm$ 6.02	52.84 $\pm$ 6.37	71.14 $\pm$ 7.19**	102.31 $\pm$ 8.41**	84.36 $\pm$ 7.23**
		HP(mg/dL)	43.86 $\pm$ 5.72	44.98 $\pm$ 6.07	76.64 $\pm$ 9.33**	89.38 $\pm$ 10.24**	80.10 $\pm$ 7.81**

Note: compared with before anesthesia induction, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组不同时间点血清中白介素含量比较

与麻醉诱导前相比, 两组术后 6h、24h、48h 的血清 IL-2 水平明显降低, 血清 IL-6、IL-8 水平均明显升高 ($P<0.05$); 研究组术后 6h、24h、48h 的血清 IL-2 水平明显高于对照组, 血清 IL-6、IL-8 水平均明显低于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

2.5 两组不良反应发生情况比较

术后 48h 内, 对照组发生嗜睡 2 例、恶心呕吐 3 例、皮肤瘙痒 2 例、尿潴留 1 例, 不良反应发生率为 15.38% (8/52); 研究组发生恶心呕吐 2 例、嗜睡 2 例、皮肤瘙痒 1 例、尿潴留 1 例, 不良反应发生率为 11.54% (6/52); 两组不良反应发生率比较无统

表 4 两组不同时间点血清中白介素含量比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, pg/mL)Table 4 Comparison of the levels of interleukin of serum of the two groups at different time points($\bar{x}\pm s$, pg/mL)

Groups	n	Indexes	Before anesthesia induction	After operation	6h after operation	24h after operation	48h after operation
Control group	52	IL-2	188.50 $\pm$ 14.38	189.94 $\pm$ 15.51	110.03 $\pm$ 12.20*	53.26 $\pm$ 7.17*	82.23 $\pm$ 9.34*
		IL-6	44.37 $\pm$ 6.15	45.19 $\pm$ 6.45	89.94 $\pm$ 10.63*	140.05 $\pm$ 12.81*	118.43 $\pm$ 11.15*
		IL-8	30.31 $\pm$ 4.61	31.34 $\pm$ 4.90	80.34 $\pm$ 9.97*	102.25 $\pm$ 11.14*	91.12 $\pm$ 10.11*
Research group	52	IL-2	187.73 $\pm$ 13.21	188.13 $\pm$ 14.03	131.53 $\pm$ 13.64**	85.55 $\pm$ 8.39**	127.40 $\pm$ 12.66**
		IL-6	45.02 $\pm$ 6.60	46.11 $\pm$ 6.82	65.55 $\pm$ 7.39**	90.31 $\pm$ 10.04**	72.21 $\pm$ 8.18**
		IL-8	29.85 $\pm$ 4.78	30.75 $\pm$ 5.04	51.14 $\pm$ 6.42**	86.64 $\pm$ 10.05**	64.38 $\pm$ 7.49**

Note: compared with before anesthesia induction, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

计学意义($\chi^2=0.330, P=0.566$)。

3 讨论

腹腔镜下肝癌切除术目前已广泛应用于原发性肝癌的治疗,然而术后有明显的疼痛,影响患者术后康复的进度,还有术后并发症发生的风险^[9]。PCIA 是目前临床上术后镇痛最安全有效的模式,广泛在临床上应用,但是静脉镇痛药物的种类较多,因此 PCIA 的配方也有很多种,在术后镇痛中选用安全、有效、并发症少的镇痛配方对于患者术后康复具有重要的临床意义^[10,11]。舒芬太尼是临床上静脉镇痛的常用药物,属阿片受体激动剂,具有强效、持久的静脉镇痛作用,但是单独应用于肝癌切除术中的镇痛作用较弱,因此,需要考虑联合其他的镇痛药物以获得更优的镇痛效果^[12,13]。盐酸纳布啡是一种人工合成的阿片受体混合激动-拮抗剂,具有较强的 κ 受体激动和 μ 受体拮抗作用,激动 κ 受体能够发挥中枢镇静和脊髓镇痛的作用,拮抗 μ 受体能够降低恶心呕吐、皮肤瘙痒、呼吸抑制、尿潴留等不良反应的发生,因此是一种较为理想的镇痛辅助药物^[14,15]。

本研究结果显示,研究组术后 VAS 评分均明显低于对照组,且研究组术后血清 SP、NPY 及 DA 水平均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),由于术后体内疼痛介质的异常表达,产生急性疼痛,故而检测血清中疼痛介质水平可较为客观地反映机体疼痛严重程度^[16]。SP 是一种由中枢末端和外周末端释放的神经肽,分布于细神经纤维内,与神经激肽-1、2、3 受体相结合来参与痛觉的传输过程,其血清水平越高表示疼痛越严重^[17,18]。NPY 在机体正常的神经元中低表达,在神经受损或痛觉信号传输后高表达,因此在血清中高水平表示神经受损严重或疼痛程度严重^[19,20]。DA 是一种单胺类神经递质,主要分布于中枢神经系统黑质、纹状体、苍白球,DA 功能增强可引起痛觉过敏,加速其代谢能够有效缓解疼痛^[21,22]。盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼相比于单纯舒芬太尼具有较强的镇痛作用,因此能够更显著的减小 VAS 评分,降低血清 SP、NPY 及 DA 水平。疼痛、组织损伤、感染等应激反应均会引起机体内急性时相蛋白和炎症介质水平在短时间内发生变化,因此检测急性时相蛋白和炎症介质水平的异常变化能够提示机体疼痛的程度^[23]。CRP 在剧烈疼痛的早期就有明显升高;HP 在创伤后随肾上腺皮质激素分泌的增加而增加;AAG 在疼痛刺激下通过肝脏合成分泌进去血液,其血清水平与机体损伤和疼痛程度呈正相关^[24,25]。IL-6 和 IL-8 是两种促炎细胞因子,参与调控机体免疫调节和炎症反应,也是痛觉过敏物质,通过调控前列腺素与阿片类肽等多种疼痛介质来参与疼痛过程的调节^[26-28]。IL-2 是一种免疫调节因子,能够维持免疫细胞的功能和促进免疫细胞成熟,在机体应激状态下水平明显下降^[29,30]。本研究结果显示,研究组术后血清 CRP、AAG、HP、IL-6、IL-8 水平均明显低于对照组,血清 IL-2 水平明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),可能是由于盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼的强效镇痛作用能够抑制机体对促炎介质的过度释放,还能够缓解术后机体的应激反应,从而改善血清急性时相蛋白及白介素水平。另外,两组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义,提示腹腔镜下肝癌切除术后盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼 PCIA 方案的不良反应较少,安全性较好。

综上所述,采用盐酸纳布啡联合舒芬太尼 PCIA 方案可有

效缓解腹腔镜下肝癌切除术患者的全身炎症反应,提高镇痛效果,无严重不良反应发生。

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