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舒芬太尼和右美托咪定对胃癌术后镇痛效果对比 及对术后快速康复的影响 *

陈晓龙¹ 阮剑辉¹ 甘国胜¹ 谈世刚^{1△} 汪涵¹ 田庆鑫²

(1 中国人民解放军中部战区总医院麻醉科 湖北 武汉 430000;2 温州医科大学第一附属医院麻醉科 浙江 温州 325000)

摘要 目的:探讨舒芬太尼和右美托咪定对胃癌术后镇痛效果对比及对术后快速康复的影响。**方法:**选取我院2017年6月到2019年12月共收治的200例胃癌患者进行对比研究,所有患者在行胃癌根治术后均要求进行术后镇痛,依照随机分组法将患者分为A组(n=67)、B组(n=66)和C组(n=67),A组患者给予2 μg/kg 舒芬太尼,B组患者给予2 μg/kg 舒芬太尼联合1 μg/kg 右美托咪定,C组患者给予2 μg/kg 舒芬太尼联合2 μg/kg 右美托咪定。对比三组患者术后不同时间的疼痛程度、炎性因子水平、术后恢复情况与不良反应情况。**结果:**三组患者术后2 h、术后6 h、术后12 h、术后24 h的视觉模拟评分法(Visual analog scales,VAS)评分对比发现,通过时间的增加,三组患者的VAS评分均逐渐降低($P<0.05$),且三组患者在相同时间点的VAS评分差异显著($P<0.05$),且C组数值最小;三组患者术前肿瘤坏死因子-α(Tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、白细胞介素-6(Interleukin-6, IL-6)、IL-10对比无显著差异($P>0.05$),在术后1 d TNF-α、IL-6数值增加,C组的数值最小($P<0.05$),而三组患者的IL-10明显降低,且C组数值最大($P<0.05$);三组患者的进食时间、下床活动时间、肠胃功能恢复时间和住院时间对比差异显著,且C组患者的时间最短($P<0.05$);三组患者的不良反应发生情况对比无显著差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**对胃癌术后患者应用舒芬太尼和右美托咪定对患者进行镇痛处理,能够减轻患者的疼痛感,降低患者的炎症反应,利于患者术后快速康复,其中以C组的2 μg/kg 舒芬太尼联合2 μg/kg 右美托咪定剂量的药物对患者术后恢复情况效果显著,且不增加不良反应,安全性好,值得临床应用推广。

关键词:舒芬太尼;右美托咪定;胃癌根治术;镇痛效果;康复

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Comparison of Analgesic Effect of Sufentanil and Dexmedetomidine on Postoperative Patients with Gastric Cancer*

CHEN Xiao-long¹, RUAN Jian-hui¹, GAN Guo-sheng¹, TAN Shi-gang^{1△}, WANG Han¹, TIAN Qing-xin²

(1 Department of Anesthesiology, General Hospital of the Central Theater of the Chinese People's Liberation Army,
Wuhan, Hubei, 430000, China;

2 Department of Anesthesiology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, 325000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the analgesic effect of sufentanil and dexmedetomidine on postoperative patients with gastric cancer and their effects on postoperative rapid recovery. **Methods:** A total of 200 patients with gastric cancer, who were admitted to General Hospital of the Central Theater of the Chinese People's Liberation Army from June 2017 to December 2019, were selected. All the patients required postoperative analgesia after radical gastrectomy. The patients were randomly divided into group A (n=67), group B (n=66) and group C (n=67). Group A was given sufentanil 2 μg/kg; group B was given sufentanil 2 μg/kg combined with dexmedetomidine 1 μg/kg; group C was given sufentanil 2 μg/kg combined with dexmedetomidine 2 μg/kg. The pain degree, inflammatory factor level, postoperative recovery and adverse reactions of the three groups were compared at different time after operation. **Results:** After the VAS scores of three groups of patients 2 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after operation were compared, the VAS scores of the three groups were found gradually decreased with the increase of time ($P<0.05$), and the VAS scores of the three groups at the same time point were significantly different ($P<0.05$), and the number of group C was the smallest. Through the comparison of the inflammatory factors levels of the three groups before operation and 1 day after operation, it was found that before the operation, there was no significant difference in TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-10 ($P>0.05$), but TNF-α and IL-6 increased 1 day after operation, and the difference between groups was significant, and the value of group C was the smallest ($P<0.05$). On the first day after operation, the IL-10 of three groups decreased significantly, and the difference was gradually significant, and the value of group C was the largest ($P<0.05$). There were significant differences in eating time, ambulation time, gastrointestinal function recovery time and hospitalization time among the three groups, and the time of group C was the

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作者简介:陈晓龙(1989-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:围术期体温保护,超声神经阻滞,术后镇痛,快速康复,

电话:13476124729, E-mail:chen134761@163.com

△ 通讯作者:谈世刚(1986-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:术后镇痛,围术期体温保护,心血管麻醉,

电话:18162665768, E-mail:420109200@qq.com

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shortest ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions among the three groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** The application of sufentanil and dexmedetomidine for postoperative gastric cancer patients can reduce the pain and inflammatory reaction of patients, which is good for the rapid recovery of patients after operation. Sufentanil combined with 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ dexmedetomidine is better for the postoperative recovery of patients, and it does not increase the adverse reactions, which is worthy of clinical application and promotion.

Key words: Sufentanil; Dexmedetomidine; Radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer; Analgesic effect; Rehabilitation

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前言

由于人们生活习惯的改变,饮食不规律,生活压力过大等因素影响,胃癌的发病率逐年上升。据国家癌症中心2015年相关数据显示^[1],胃癌发病率仅次于肺癌,居恶性肿瘤发病率的第二位。研究表明,我国胃癌发病地区分布广泛,各地的病死率有明显差异性,且存在地理相对集中发生趋势,进一步加大了胃癌的治疗难度,同时临床80%的新病例在诊断开始时已发展到中、晚进展期,严重威胁我国人民的身体健康^[2-4]。早期胃癌仍然可以通过内镜下全切除术治愈,当前腹腔镜胃癌切除术是首选的治疗方法,患者治疗后恢复快、痛苦小而且创伤性小。但是当前胃癌根治术后依然存在很多需要解决的问题,术后局部切口疼痛也是当前临床医生面临的一个棘手的问题^[5]。因此本文选取我院2017年6月到2019年12月共收治的200例胃癌患者,探究胃癌术后最有效的镇痛治疗方案,具体报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2017年6月到2019年12月共收治的200例胃癌患者,所有患者在行胃癌根治术后均要求进行术后镇痛,依照随机分组法将患者分为A组(n=67)、B组(n=66)和C组(n=67),三组患者一般资料对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),有可比性,具体如表1所示。

表1 两组一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general information between two groups

Groups	n	Gender (M/F)	Age (years)	TNM staging		Pathological classification of tumor		
				II	III	Low differentiation type	Medium differentiation type	High differentiation type
Group A	67	38/29	51.67± 6.87	41	26	31	22	14
Group B	66	35/31	53.12± 7.21	38	28	28	21	17
Group C	67	40/27	52.33± 6.84	39	28	30	20	17

1.2 纳入标准与排除标准

纳入标准:经胃镜检查及组织病理学确诊为胃癌;接受紫杉醇、氟尿嘧啶等常规化疗药物治疗;身体状况及血液检查均能耐受化疗;对研究应用药物无过敏者;研究经医院伦理委员会批准,患者签字同意。

排除标准:胃癌远端转移,不能进行根治性手术;合并其他严重恶性肿瘤;合并心、肝、肾等器官疾病;合并感染性或代谢性疾病;有慢性营养不良史。

1.3 方法

麻醉方法:为患者开放外周静脉通道,并监测患者的生命体征情况,随后给予所有患者1.2 mg/kg的异丙酚(西安力邦制药有限公司;国药准字:H20010368),1~2 mg的咪唑安定(江苏恩华药业股份有限公司;国药准字H10980025),0.1 mg/kg的维库溴铵,并依照患者血流动力学的变化调节和判断麻醉深度,之后给予患者七氟醚(鲁南贝特制药有限公司;国药准字:H20080681)吸入。在手术中,所有患者应用芬太尼静脉泵注维持麻醉效果,并且进行1~2 mg的维库溴铵(浙江仙琚制药股份有限公司;国药准字:H19991172)注射来维持患者的肌肉松弛。

手术结束前10 min停止芬太尼和维库溴铵。对所有患者手术结束之后应用自控静脉镇痛,A组患者给予2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 舒芬太尼(宜昌人福药有限责任公司;国药准字:H20054172),B组患者给予2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 舒芬太尼联合1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 右美托咪定(四川国瑞药业有限责任公司;国药准字:H20143195),C组患者给予2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 舒芬太尼联合2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 右美托咪定,分别将上述配方和生理盐水配置成200 mL,并以6 mL的复合剂量,应用2 mL/h的速度恒速静脉给药,将时间锁定为15 min。

1.4 观察指标

(1)观察并记录三组患者术后2 h、术后6 h、术后12 h和术后24 h的VAS评分情况,VAS评价疼痛程度:使用0~10共11个数字表示患者的疼痛程度,其中0代表无痛,10代表最痛,指导患者从11个数字中选取1个数字,以表示自身的疼痛程度^[6]。(2)观察并记三组患者在手术前和术后1 d的TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-10炎性指标情况。(3)观察并记录三组患者的进食时间、下床活动时间、肠道功能恢复时间和住院时间,应用这三个指标代表患者的快速康复水平。(4)观察并记录三组患者心动过缓、呼吸抑制、呕吐和恶心等不良反应的发生情况。

1.5 统计学方法

本研究数据采取统计学软件 SPSS 23.0 进行数据分析,患者不良反应情况用(n)表示,进行 χ^2 检验;VAS 评分、炎性指标、术后恢复情况用均数± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

表 2 三组不同时间点 VAS 评分对比分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparative analysis of VAS scores among three groups at different time points($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	VAS score (score)			
		2 h postoperatively	6 h postoperatively	12 h postoperatively	24 h postoperatively
Group A	67	3.68± 1.21	3.27± 0.26	3.13± 0.25	2.51± 0.26
Group B	66	3.17± 1.02	3.00± 0.34	2.95± 0.14	1.85± 0.22
Group C	67	2.96± 0.83	2.90± 0.72	2.81± 0.07	1.63± 0.04
F	-	8.623	10.461	59.352	358.624
P	-	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.2 三组治疗前后炎性因子水平对比

三组术前和术后 1 d 的炎症因子水平对比发现,术前 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-10 对比无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$),在术后 1 d

TNF- α 、IL-6 数值增加,且 C 组的数值最小,组间之间对比差异显著($P < 0.05$),在术后 1 d,三组的 IL-10 明显降低,且 C 组数值最大,组间之间对比差异显著($P < 0.05$),如表 3 所示。

表 3 三组治疗前后炎性因子水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory factor levels before and after treatment among three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	TNF- α (ng/mL)		IL-6(pg/dl)		IL-10(pg/dl)	
		Preoperative	1 d postoperatively	Preoperative	1 d postoperatively	Preoperative	1 d postoperatively
Group A	67	40.23± 7.74	67.36± 8.64	9.23± 1.37	23.47± 4.16	42.51± 5.24	27.33± 1.46
Group B	66	40.27± 7.83	61.38± 7.84	9.27± 1.26	18.12± 2.35	41.53± 5.17	32.14± 2.68
Group C	67	40.14± 6.89	58.92± 6.62	9.47± 1.58	15.39± 1.36	42.43± 5.21	34.28± 3.28
F		0.005	21.037	0.556	137.323	0.724	126.859
P		0.994	<0.001	0.574	<0.001	0.485	<0.001

2.3 三组术后恢复情况对比分析

三组的进食时间、下床活动时间、肠胃功能恢复时间和住

院时间对比差异显著,且 C 组患者的时间最短($P < 0.05$),如表 4 所示。

表 4 三组术后恢复情况对比分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparative analysis of postoperative recovery among three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Eating time (h)	Getting out of bed (h)	Gut function recovery time (h)	Hospitalization time (d)
Group A	67	67.56± 15.24	52.65± 17.74	74.65± 12.14	13.65± 2.14
Group B	66	60.17± 13.25	43.42± 15.26	54.32± 11.36	12.32± 1.26
Group C	67	54.28± 13.21	40.23± 13.12	50.32± 10.31	11.79± 1.13
F	-	15.275	11.609	89.279	24.733
P	-	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.4 三组术后不良反应情况对比分析

通过对三组术后不良情况发现,三组的不良反应发生情

况对比无显著差异($P > 0.05$),如表 5 所示。

3 讨论

胃癌根治术后的患者多数会伴随不同程度的疼痛感,而且局部组织损伤和胃肠道的机械牵拉还会产生炎性反应,导致患者出现内脏痛等情况,如果不能有效处理这种疼痛刺激,则容易对患者的术后恢复产生影响,增加并发症的发生几率,延长患者的住院时间^[7-9]。因此合理的术后镇痛不仅能够减轻患者的疼痛和不适,还能够加速患者的康复时间,具有重要的临床价值。舒芬太尼作为临幊上新一代强效阿片类镇痛药物,其镇痛效果与传统应用的芬太尼相比镇痛作用强、持久性强、不良反应低,但是如果大剂量使用则会出现心动过缓、呼吸抑制、恶心

呕吐等不良反应,因此很少用作术后单独镇痛^[10-12]。而右美托咪定是α2-肾上腺素激动剂中的一种,具有镇痛、抗焦虑和镇静作用,能够平稳患者的血流动力学指标^[13-15]。相关研究表明^[16,17],应用右美托咪定可以将靶点作用在患者脊髓上,因为人体的痛觉下行抑制系统在脊髓,所以右旋美托咪定可以激动脊髓背角α2肾上腺素能受体,抑制去甲肾上腺素的释放,终止疼痛信号传导。因此应用舒芬太尼联合右美托咪定能够减少患者的术后疼痛感,减少不良反应情况,促进患者的早日康复。

表 5 三组术后不良反应情况对比分析(例,%)

Table 5 Comparative analysis of postoperative adverse reactions among three groups (n,%)

Groups	n	Bradycardia	Respiratory inhibition	Vomiting	Gross	Total incidence
Group A	67	1	1	2	2	6(8.95)
Group B	66	2	0	1	1	4(6.06)
Group C	67	1	0	1	1	3(4.48)

本研究结果表明,术后患者的VAS评分通过时间的增加均逐渐降低,且三组在相同时间点的VAS评分差异显著,且C组数值最小,由此证明,应用2 μg/k舒芬太尼联合2 μg/kg右美托咪定进行术后镇痛,能够最大程度的减轻患者的疼痛感。Xing Baocheng 等^[18]研究表明,应用舒芬太尼联合右美托咪定在90例老年胃癌腹腔镜根治术后可明显减轻患者术后疼痛感,药效持续36 h。Antonelli M^[19]研究表明,单纯应用舒芬太尼患者的术后镇痛效果持续12 h,且患者出现恶心的情况比较多。与本研究结果相符。

本研究结果表明,在术后1 d TNF-α、IL-6数值增加,且组间之间对比差异显著,且C组的数值最小,在术后1 d,三组患者的IL-10明显降低,而且组间之间对比差异显著,且C组数值最大,相关研究表明^[20-23],应激反应和疼痛会对机体产生刺激作用,导致炎性反应的出现。TNF-α和IL-6是两种常见的炎性因子,而且IL-6会促进其他的炎性因子释放,促进血栓形成,而IL-10是一种多功能细胞因子,主要参与免疫反应和炎性反应,因此具有抗炎作用。王芬等^[24]对胃癌根治术应用不同麻醉方式的对比发现,与全身麻醉联合硬膜外镇痛组相比,全身麻醉联合肋缘下腹横肌平面阻滞组和全身麻醉联合患者自控静脉镇痛组患者应用舒芬太尼用量增多,且患者的相关炎症因子指标增加明显。本研究结果说明右美托咪定能够抑制炎性因子释放,并激发免疫功能,因此在术后应用后,联合右美托咪定患者的炎性因子TNF-α和IL-6水平更低,IL-10水平更高,这也说明,应用右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼也能够在不同的麻醉方法之中,降低患者的炎性反应^[25-27]。

本研究结果表明,三组的进食时间、下床活动时间、肠胃功能恢复时间和住院时间对比差异显著,且C组的时间最短,由此证明,应用2 μg/k舒芬太尼联合2 μg/kg右美托咪定更能缩短患者的康复时间,有利于患者快速康复;通过对比三组术后不良情况发现,三组的不良反应发生情况对比无显著差异,相关研究表明^[28-30],应用右美托咪定能够减少术后寒战等不良反

应情况。在本研究之中,由于三组应用的舒芬太尼剂量相同,因此的不良反应情况无明显差异,而且也证明了,增加右美托咪定的使用剂量,并不增加患者的不良反应情况。

总而言之,对胃癌术后患者应用舒芬太尼和右美托咪定对患者进行镇痛处理,能够减轻患者的疼痛感,降低患者的炎性反应,利于患者术后快速康复,其中2 μg/k舒芬太尼联合2 μg/kg右美托咪定剂量的药物对患者术后恢复情况更好,而且不增加不良反应情况,安全性好,值得临床应用推广。

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