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高血压颅内肿瘤患者预防性吸入七氟醚术中脑血流及颅内压变化分析 *

马世军 范晓英 郑仲磊 张万平 杜克信[△]

(西安医学院第二附属医院麻醉科 陕西 西安 710038)

摘要 目的:分析高血压颅内肿瘤患者预防性吸入七氟醚术中脑血流及颅内压变化情况。**方法:**选取2018年8月至2019年8月我院收治的80例高血压颅内肿瘤患者作为研究对象,随机将其分为两组,对照组40例,给予丙泊酚维持麻醉;研究组40例,给予七氟醚维持麻醉,观察两组患者的脑血流及颅内压变化情况。**结果:**1)两组患者大脑前动脉(anterior cerebral artery, ACA)、大脑中动脉(middle cerebral artery, MCA)、大脑后动脉(posterior cerebral artery, PCA)血流动力学指标比较,麻醉前(T0)阻力指数(resistance Index, RI)和时间平均流速(the average velocity, Vm)差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);诱导麻醉(T1)、维持麻醉(T2)、手术结束(T3)时间点RI和Vm比较,研究组均明显优于对照组($P<0.05$);2)两组患者麻醉前颅内压(intracranial pressure, ICP)比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);T1、T2、T3时间点,两组患者ICP进行比较,研究组明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**预防性吸入七氟醚对于高血压颅内肿瘤患者术中能够维持脑血流稳定,同时降低患者的颅内压,使患者深度麻醉,避免术中一些风险事件的发生,具有很好的临床意义,值得推广和应用。

关键词:高血压颅内肿瘤;七氟醚;脑血流;颅内压

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Analysis of Changes in Cerebral Blood Flow and Intracranial Pressure during Prophylactic Inhalation of Sevoflurane in Patients with Hypertension*

MA Shi-jun, FAN Xiao-ying, ZHENG Zhong-lei, ZHANG Wan-ping, DU Ke-xin[△]

(Department of Anesthesiology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Medical College, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710038, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the changes of cerebral blood flow and intracranial pressure during prophylactic inhalation of sevoflurane in patients with hypertensive intracranial tumors. **Methods:** Eighty patients with hypertensive intracranial tumors admitted to our hospital from August 2018 to August 2019 were selected as the research object, and they were randomly divided into two groups, a control group of 40 patients, and propofol to maintain anesthesia; research group 40 For example, sevoflurane was given to maintain anesthesia, and the changes of cerebral blood flow and intracranial pressure in the two groups were observed. **Results:** Comparison of hemodynamic indexes of ACA, MCA, PCA, RI and Vm before anesthesia in the two groups of patients. The difference was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). The comparison of RI and Vm at T1, T2, and T3, the study group was significantly better than the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in ICP between the two groups of patients before anesthesia ($P>0.05$). T1, T2, T3 time points, the ICP of the two groups was compared, the research group was significantly lower In the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Prophylactic inhalation of sevoflurane can maintain stable cerebral blood flow in patients with hypertensive intracranial tumors, and at the same time reduce the intracranial pressure of the patients, make the patients deep anesthesia, avoid some risk events during the operation, and have a good clinical Significance, worthy of promotion and application.

Key words: Hypertensive intracranial tumor; Sevoflurane; Cerebral blood flow; Intracranial pressure

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前言

颅内肿瘤是目前临幊上比较常见的神经外科疾病之一,常常会引起患者头痛、失明等,甚至还会引起患者猝倒、意识障碍,极大的影响着患者的生命及生活质量^[1,2]。研究表明,高血压也是颅内肿瘤产生的一个重要因素^[3]。近些年,随着人们生活习惯的改变导致高血压颅内肿瘤的发病率逐年增加^[4]。因此,临幊

上对于高血压颅内肿瘤的治疗比较重视。现阶段临幊常用的治疗方式有化学治疗、放射、手术治疗等,而手术治疗是最直接、效果最好的方式。但是,由于颅内肿瘤是比较复杂的手术,时间长、危险系数比较高,手术过程中易出现应激反应而影响手术效果,因此,手术过程必须要为患者做全身麻醉,且深度麻醉。对麻醉药的要求是要降低ICP,维持脑血流的稳定,保证手术

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作者简介:马世军(1984-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:麻醉学,电话:18092027150,E-mail:dkx13186136137@163.com

△ 通讯作者:杜克信(1963-),男,大专,副主任医师,研究方向:麻醉学,电话:13186136137,E-mail:3530892439@qq.com

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效果。目前,七氟醚是临床比较常用的麻醉药物,效果比较好,副作用比较少^[5,6]。其能降低血管阻力,扩张脑血管,使脑血流稳定有效的提高,进而形成良好的脑保护。本研究选取2018年8月至2019年8月我院收治的80例高血压颅内肿瘤患者作为研究对象,分组对照,分析高血压颅内肿瘤患者预防性吸入七氟醚术中脑血流及颅内压变化情况。现将研究结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年8月至2019年8月我院收治的80例高血压颅内肿瘤患者,随机分为两组,对照组40例,男性患者28例,女性患者12例,年龄32~75岁,平均(53.28±15.04)岁,病程3~9个月,平均(5.21±4.14)个月;研究组40例,男性患者26例,女性患者14例,年龄31~74岁,平均(51.38±14.36)岁,病程2~10个月,平均(6.21±3.16)个月。经比较,两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$),有可对比。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)均被确诊为颅内肿瘤^[7,8];(2)均患有不同程度高血压;(3)其他重要器官功能正常,可接受治疗;(4)无治疗禁忌症。

排除标准:(1)患有脑出血的者;(2)妊娠或是哺乳期者;(3)患有心律失常者;(4)有相关药物过敏史者;(5)有精神类疾病、依从性比较差者;(6)有酒精或是麻醉药物依赖者。

1.3 方法

研究组:患者手术前禁食禁水,进入手术室后先为患者做好心率、血压、脉搏等生命体征的检测,然后为患者开放静脉通路补充电解质。观察患者生命体征,待平稳后,为患者预防性吸

入七氟醚给予麻醉,而后低流量七氟醚维持麻醉。用Datex麻醉气体监护仪监测七氟醚的呼出浓度,控制在0.5 MAC,同时一定要做好供氧,控制氧流量为0.5 L/min。手术过程中一定要严密监测患者的呼吸以及心跳等情况,保持患者生命体征正常;对照组:前期的步骤与研究组一致,为患者泵注丙泊酚50 μg/(kg·min)给予麻醉,而后维持麻醉直至手术结束。密切观察患者的生命体征变化情况。

1.4 观察指标

(1)脑血流变化情况:采用无创颅脑多普勒血流分析仪监测脑血流动力学,监测的时间点分别为麻醉前(T0)、诱导麻醉(T1)、维持麻醉(T2)、手术结束(T3),分别对ACA、MCA、PCA的RI和Vm进行监测,并对比分析。Vm数值越高、RI数值越低,表明麻醉药物对脑血流的影响越小^[9,10]。(2)颅内压变化情况:运用无创颅脑多普勒血流分析仪监测ICP变化,记录患者麻醉前(T0)、诱导麻醉(T1)、维持麻醉(T2)、手术结束(T3)4个时间点的ICP值,进行对比分析。ICP越低表明麻醉的效果越好。

1.5 统计学方法

应用SPSS 23.0,计数资料以(n%)表示,行 χ^2 检验;计量资料以符合正态分布则用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,用t检验; $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组 ACA 血流动力学指标比较

两组麻醉前RI和Vm比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);T1、T2、T3时间点,研究组RI和Vm明显优于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组 ACA 血流动力学指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of ACA hemodynamic indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	RI				Vm/(cm·s ⁻¹)			
		T0	T1	T2	T3	T0	T1	T2	T3
Research group	40	1.03±0.32	0.73±0.02*	0.68±0.05*	0.70±0.32*	28.93±2.78	26.13±1.56*	24.17±1.45*	28.58±2.39*
Control group	40	1.02±0.30	0.93±0.12	0.93±0.12	1.01±0.24	28.75±2.69	21.93±1.08	20.02±1.15	24.72±2.27

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

2.2 两组 MCA 血流动力学指标比较

对照组与研究组患者在麻醉前RI和Vm比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);T1、T2、T3时间点,两组RI和Vm进行比

较,研究组明显优于对照组($P<0.05$),差异具有统计学意义,见表2。

表2 两组 MCA 血流动力学指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of MCA hemodynamic indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	RI				Vm/(cm·s ⁻¹)			
		T0	T1	T2	T3	T0	T1	T2	T3
Research group	40	1.06±0.23	0.77±0.16*	0.68±0.11*	0.81±0.30*	28.41±2.70	24.35±1.55*	25.07±1.33*	27.39±2.30*
Control group	40	1.03±0.31	0.90±0.15	0.91±0.13	1.0±0.25	28.68±2.58	20.90±1.15	20.31±1.23	23.56±2.17

2.3 两组 PCA 血流动力学指标比较

对照组与研究组在麻醉前RI和Vm对比,差异无统计学

意义($P>0.05$);T1、T2、T3时间点,研究组RI和Vm明显优于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

表 3 两组 PCA 血流动力学指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of PCA hemodynamic indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	RI				Vm/(cm·s ⁻¹)			
		T0	T1	T2	T3	T0	T1	T2	T3
Research group	40	1.04± 0.22	0.71± 0.19*	0.68± 0.13*	0.77± 0.41*	28.32± 2.46	26.03± 1.14*	24.07± 1.18*	27.05± 2.03*
Control group	40	1.05± 0.28	0.91± 0.20	0.90± 0.11	1.0± 0.43	28.10± 2.33	21.05± 1.10	20.02± 1.11	24.0± 2.05

2.4 两组 ICP 比较

两组麻醉前 ICP 比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);T1、T2、

T3 时间点,两组 ICP 进行比较,研究组明显低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 两组 ICP 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 ICP comparison of two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	T0	T1	T2	T3
Research group	40	13.3± 3.03	15.5± 2.32*	20.6± 1.43*	17.3± 1.24*
Control group	40	13.4± 3.02	17.8± 2.26	23.5± 2.25	20.6± 1.03

3 讨论

近些年,颅内肿瘤的发病率在逐年增加,其发病快且病情比较危急,能直接导致患者失明、昏迷等,严重的危害着人们的身体健康^[11,12]。目前,对于颅内肿瘤的发病机制还没有明确的说法,但是有研究表明,高血压是诱发因素之一^[13,14]。对于颅内肿瘤的治疗目前临幊上多以手术治疗为主,但是,颅内肿瘤手术是复杂的过程,必须深度麻醉^[15,16]。而且,脑血管多数比较脆弱,所以手术过程中必须避免患者出现脑出血、心率失常等危急状况发生^[17,18]。要保证患者血流动力学及颅内压维持在稳定状态,才能取得很好的手术治疗效果^[19]。临床数据表明,患者在接受颅内肿瘤手术的过程中会使体内儿茶酚胺不断增加,导致患者体内应激反应增大,进而增加手术的风险,同时,也会增加炎性反应,影响患者预后^[20,21]。因此,颅内肿瘤必须严格要求深度麻醉,保证血流动力学及颅内压相对稳定^[22,23]。

目前,七氟烷是临幊上比较常用的麻醉药物,多以吸入为主^[24,25]。在患者手术过程中具有很好的麻醉效力,能够有效的稳定血流动力学及颅内压,且患者手术完毕后苏醒的比较快,有利于神经功能的恢复^[26,27]。有研究对 80 例脑肿瘤给予七氟烷麻醉的患者进行分析比较,患者术中的心率、血压、血糖、呼吸等生命基本特征比较稳定,同时,术后咳嗽、头痛等发生率较低,说明七氟烷具有很好的稳定血流动力学的作用,能有效的避免应激反应及危险事件的发生^[28-30]。

本研究结果,两组患者 ACA、MCA、PCA 血流动力学指标比较,麻醉前 RI 和 Vm 差异无统计学意义;诱导麻醉(T1)、维持麻醉(T2)、手术结束(T3)时间点 RI 和 Vm 比较,研究组均明显优于对照组,这与张良^[31]研究的结果一致,该学者分析对比异丙酚及七氟醚在对恶性肿瘤患者麻醉中的效果,结果显示实验 1 组 T1、T2、T3、T4、T5、T6 时点的脑电双频指数值均高于实验 2 组,说明七氟烷能够减少脑血管的收缩,较好的维持患者术中脑血流动力学,降低手术的风险。分析其原因为吸入七氟烷能够更好的稳定患者的血流动力学,对血流动力学的影响比较小,具有一定的临床意义。两组患者麻醉前 ICP 比较;经比

较,各个监测时间点两组患者 ICP 研究组明显高于对照组。这与盛宁^[32]等学者的研究结果相似,颅内肿瘤手术对麻醉药物的选择的关键是要降低 ICP,颅内压升高,会导致患者出现脑缺血或是缺氧的状态,甚至还会产生脑水肿,严重影响治疗效果,所以在手术过程中必须使 ICP 降低。与王芳^[33]等学者的研究也类似,探究预防性使用拉贝洛尔联合吸入七氟醚维持麻醉对伴高血压颅内动脉瘤介入术患者血压、脑血流及颅内压的影响,结果显示 T0 时 2 组患者 MAP 及 HR 对比差异不具有统计学意义,T1 及 T2 时实验组患者 MAP 及 HR 均低于对照组,T0 时 2 组患者大脑中动脉 Vs、Vm、PI 值无明显差异,T1 及 T2 时实验组患者大脑中动脉 Vs、Vm 值显著高于对照组,PI 显著低于对照组,T0 时 2 组 ICP 对比无显著差异,T1 及 T2 时实验组患者 ICP 显著低于对照组。研究结果表明七氟烷与丙泊酚比较,能够更好的降低患者 ICP,临床麻醉效果更明显。当然本研究存在样本量较小、临床经验较少等不足之处,我们还需要进一步加强对照研究。

总而言之,预防性吸入七氟醚对于高血压颅内肿瘤患者,术中能够维持脑血流稳定,同时降低患者的颅内压,使患者深度麻醉,与丙泊酚比较,更安全可靠,所以对于高血压颅内肿瘤患者的深度麻醉可以选择七氟醚,并且临床可以广泛推广和应用。

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