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右美托咪啶用于喉癌患者局麻下气管切开的临床效果分析

杜 静 徐德生 鲁金乐 胡美玲 王国年[△]

(哈尔滨医科大学附属第三医院 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150086)

摘要 目的:探讨预注右美托咪啶(dexmedetomidine, Dex)对喉癌患者局麻下行气管切开时的影响。**方法:**选择择期喉癌手术拟行气管切开的患者40例,随机分为Dex组(D组)和生理盐水组(C组),D组在局麻前静脉注射Dex 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (10 min泵注完毕),C组以相同方式泵注等量生理盐水,观察5 min后开始行局麻下气管切开。分别记录两组患者给药前(T0)、局麻开始时(T1)、切皮时(T2)、气管内麻醉时(T3)、气管切开造口时(T4)的平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO_2)和呼吸次数(RR);观察并记录患者T1~T4各时间点的VAS评分、Ramsay镇静评分和手术耐受程度评分。**结果:**与T0相比,C组T1~T4各时点MAP和HR均升高,尤以T3~T4时明显($P<0.05$),D组T1-4时MAP下降,HR明显减慢($P<0.05$);与C组相比,D组T1~T4各时间点MAP均显著下降($P<0.05$),HR均明显减慢($P<0.01$),VAS评分显著降低($P<0.05$),手术耐受程度评分和Ramsay镇静评分均显著升高($P<0.05$)。**结论:**喉癌患者行局麻气管切开前预先静注右美托咪啶0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (10min泵注完毕),可有效维持血液动力学稳定,并产生明显的镇静、镇痛作用。

关键词:右美托咪啶;喉癌;气管切开;局麻

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Clinical Analysis of the Effect of Single-dose Dexmedetomidine on Trachea Incision under Local Anesthesia in Laryngocarcinoma

DU Jing, XU De-sheng, LU Jin-le, HU Mei-ling, WANG Guo-nian[△]

(The third affiliated hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150086, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of single-dose dexmedetomidine on trachea incision under local anesthesia in laryngocarcinoma. **Methods:** Forty laryngocarcinoma patients who would treated with selective tracheotomy and trachea incision were randomly divided into 2 groups ($n=16$): dexmedetomidine (Dex) group (group D) and control group (group C). 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ dexmedetomidine was infused intravenously 15 min before local anesthesia in group D (within 10 min), while equal volume of normal saline was infused in group C. Local anesthesia undergoing incision of trachea was performed 5 min later mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), pulse oxygen saturation (SpO_2) and respiration rate (RR) were monitored and recorded at the time points of pre-administration (T0), beginning of local anesthesia (T1), during skin incision (T2), during endotracheal anesthesia (T3), during incision of trachea stoma (T4). VAS score, Ramsay score and operating tolerance degree score were also calculated and compared. **Results:** Compared with T0, the values of MAP, HR at T1-T4 in group C significantly increased ($P<0.05$), MAP of patients in group C rose obviously at the moment of T3-T4 ($P<0.05$). MAP and HR at T1-T4 in group D were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). Compared with group C, MAP and HR in group D at T1-T4 were all significantly lower, ($P<0.05$) but no significant difference of SpO_2 and RR was found ($P>0.05$), VAS score decreased, while Ramsay score and operating tolerance degree score increased significantly ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** A single dose 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ of dexmedetomidine given intravenously before local anesthesia could effectively maintain the hemodynamic stability and significantly presents obvious sedation and analgesic effects.

Key words: Dexmedetomidine; Laryngocarcinoma; Tracheotomy; Local anesthesia

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前言

在传统的喉癌手术中,为防止术后出血、组织水肿引起呼吸道梗阻,常规先予局麻下气管切开,但局部麻醉存在镇痛不全和无镇静作用的缺点。右美托咪啶为新型高选择性 α_2 肾上腺素能受体激动剂,具有镇静镇痛、无呼吸抑制的药理学性质,还有抑制交感活性,稳定血流动力学等作用^[1,2]。本研究拟在喉癌手术局麻前预先静脉输注右美托咪啶实施清醒镇静镇痛技术,以探讨右美托咪啶用于喉癌患者气管切开时的临床效果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2011年9月至2012年3月喉癌手术并拟行气管切开的患者40例,ASA I~II级。纳入标准:无心血管病史,无窦性心动过缓,无神经系统病史,无听觉异常,无肝肾功能异

作者简介:杜静(1984-),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:临床麻醉, E-mail:dujing1007@163.com,电话:15846005164

[△] 通讯作者:王国年,教授,博士,

E-mail:wanguonian609cn@yahoo.com.cn

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常,无长期服用阿片类药物史,无异常麻醉手术史。根据随机数字表法分为生理盐水组(C组)和右美托咪啶组(D组),双盲对照观察。术中无法耐受局麻下气管切开或无法耐受右美托咪啶,仅在局麻下行气管切开者,退出本研究。本研究经本医院医学伦理委员会批准,并与患者签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

术前8小时禁食、禁饮。入手术室后开放静脉通路,连接监护仪常规监测心电图(ECG)、平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)、血氧饱和度(SpO_2)及呼吸次数(RR),所有患者静脉注射盐酸戊己奎醚1mg。常规局麻下行左桡动脉穿刺,监测MAP。两组患者均面罩吸氧(氧流量3L/min)。D组患者泵注右美托咪啶(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,生产批号:10020334),剂量为 $0.5\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$,10分钟泵注完毕;C组以同样的方式输注等量生理盐水。待泵注完毕,观察5min,随后由术者应用1%利多卡因5~10mL于颈前区行局部浸润麻醉,待暴露气管后,再以2%利多卡因2~4mL行气管内麻醉,随后气管切开并造口,待气管造口完成后全麻诱导完成气管插管,术中静吸复合维持麻醉。

1.3 观察指标

观察并记录入室时(T0)、局部浸润麻醉时(T1)、切皮时

(T2)、气管内表面麻醉时(T3)、气管切开造口(T4)时患者的MAP和HR;并对T1~T4行下述项目的评估:采用VAS评分评价疼痛程度,0分:不痛,100分:不可忍受剧烈疼痛;Ramsay镇静评分,1分:清醒、烦躁不安,2分:清醒、安静合作,3分:欲睡、仅对指令有反应,4分:入睡、对呼吸反应迟钝,6分:沉睡难以唤醒;手术耐受程度评分,0分:完全不能耐受,100分:可耐受。观察行气管切开术过程中患者躁动、呛咳、呼吸抑制($\text{RR}<12$ 次/min和/或 $\text{SpO}_2\leq 90\%$)等不良反应的发生情况及气管切开所需时间。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 13.0统计软件处理,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组内比较采用配对t检验,组间比较采用成组t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般临床资料的比较

两组患者的一般资料如性别、年龄、身高、体重和气管切开时间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者一般临床资料的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the baseline information between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Sex (male/female)	Age (Y)	Height (cm)	Weight (Kg)	Duration of tracheotomy (min)
C group	20	15/3	61 $\pm$ 11	169.2 $\pm$ 8.6	71.4 $\pm$ 12.1	7.3 $\pm$ 5.5
D group	20	16/2	63 $\pm$ 12	168.1 $\pm$ 7.7	73.1 $\pm$ 10.3	6.7 $\pm$ 4.6

2.2 两组患者各时点MAP、HR、 SpO_2 和RR的比较

两组T0时MAP、HR、 SpO_2 和RR的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。C组T1~T4各时点的MAP较T0时均显著降低,HR均显著减慢($P<0.05$),但 SpO_2 和RR差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),而D组T1~T4各时点MAP和HR与T0比较均降低,但无统计学意义。D组T1~T4各时点的MAP和HR均显著低于C组各时点($P<0.05$),但两组T1~T4各时点的 SpO_2 和RR差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),D组有1例患者RR减慢($<12/\text{min}$),但 $\text{SpO}_2\geq 95\%$,见表2。

2.3 两组患者各时点VAS评分、手术耐受程度评分和Ramsay镇静评分的比较

与C组比较,D组在T1~T4各时点VAS评分均显著降低,而手术耐受程度评分和Ramsay镇静评分均显著升高($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 两组患者不良反应发生情况的比较

D组在气管切开过程中不良反应发生率显著低于C组($P<0.05$),见表4。

表2 两组患者各时点MAP、HR、 SpO_2 和RR的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the values of MAP, HR, SpO_2 and RR between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Outcome measure	Group	n	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
MAP	D	20	99.5 $\pm$ 15.2	87.3 $\pm$ 10.1 ^{ab}	82.5 $\pm$ 10.6 ^{ab}	84.4 $\pm$ 11.3 ^{ab}	85.1 $\pm$ 12.3 ^{ab}
(mmHg)	C	20	100.1 $\pm$ 13.1	105.2 $\pm$ 15.4 ^a	103.3 $\pm$ 13.8 ^a	107.3 $\pm$ 16.8 ^a	106.5 $\pm$ 15.7 ^a
HR	D	20	73.7 $\pm$ 16.1	61.8 $\pm$ 6.7 ^{ab}	59.5 $\pm$ 9.6 ^{ab}	63.7 $\pm$ 8.9 ^{ab}	62.1 $\pm$ 6.5 ^{ab}
(bp/min)	C	20	75.4 $\pm$ 16.3	79.7 $\pm$ 17.5 ^a	77.4 $\pm$ 10.9 ^a	83.3 $\pm$ 17.9 ^a	80.3 $\pm$ 17.4 ^a
SpO_2	D	20	97.7 $\pm$ 1.0	97.1 $\pm$ 0.8	97.0 $\pm$ 0.9	97.5 $\pm$ 0.7	96.0 $\pm$ 0.5
(%)	C	20	97.6 $\pm$ 1.2	97.8 $\pm$ 1.1	98.1 $\pm$ 1.3	98.0 $\pm$ 1.2	97.8 $\pm$ 1.4
RR	D	20	18.2 $\pm$ 5.0	16.1 $\pm$ 4.2	15.2 $\pm$ 4.0	15.0 $\pm$ 3.8	15.1 $\pm$ 3.6
(bp/min)	C	20	17.6 $\pm$ 4.3	18.0 $\pm$ 4.6	18.3 $\pm$ 4.8	18.9 $\pm$ 5.0	18.3 $\pm$ 4.7

注:与T0比较^a $P<0.05$;与C组比较^b $P<0.05$ 。

Notes: Compared with T0, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with C group, ^b $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组患者各时点 VAS 评分、Ramsay 评分和手术耐受度评分的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the scores of VAS, Ramsay and tolerance degree of the operation between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Score	Group	n	T1	T2	T3	T4
VAS	D	20	37 $\pm$ 8 ^a	20 $\pm$ 4 ^a	22 $\pm$ 7 ^a	25 $\pm$ 9 ^a
	C	20	42 $\pm$ 9	30 $\pm$ 8	25 $\pm$ 6	28 $\pm$ 7
Ramsay	D	20	3.1 $\pm$ 0.1 ^a	3.6 $\pm$ 0.7 ^a	3.4 $\pm$ 0.5 ^a	3.3 $\pm$ 0.3 ^a
	C	20	1.3 $\pm$ 0.2	1.1 $\pm$ 0.4	1.0 $\pm$ 0.2	1.0 $\pm$ 0.3
Tolerance degree of the operation	D	20	65 $\pm$ 14 ^a	73 $\pm$ 15 ^a	71 $\pm$ 13 ^a	70 $\pm$ 12 ^a
	C	20	63 $\pm$ 11	61 $\pm$ 10	60 $\pm$ 8	60 $\pm$ 9

注:与 C 组比较 ^aP<0.05。

Note: Compared with group C, ^aP<0.05.

表 4 两组患者不良反应发生情况的比较(%)

Table 4 Comparison of adverse reaction during tracheotomy between two groups

Group	n	Frequency of swallowing	Bucking	Restlessness	Frequency of respiration
D	20	3.5	6.9	0	0.3
C	20	17.8 ^a	34.1 ^a	7.1 ^a	0

Note: Compared with group C, ^aP<0.05.

3 讨论

在喉癌手术中,常规先行局麻下气管切开术,随后全麻诱导插管。由于局麻的镇痛不完全,导致患者心理恐惧及刺激气管引起应激反应,使交感神经兴奋,血中儿茶酚胺水平升高,引起剧烈的血流动力学波动^[9],增加手术风险。喉癌大都以中老年病人为主,合并高血压、心脏病者较多,血流动力学的剧烈波动也增加心脑血管意外发生风险。因此,常规进行局麻下气管切开虽仅短短几分钟,但会增加喉癌患者的死亡风险。

研究表明,术前静脉注射或肌肉注射 1.2~2.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 的右美托咪啶能降低气管插管及手术引起的血浆肾上腺素、去甲肾上腺素、皮质醇和 β_2 内啡肽的升高,稳定血流动力学^[1]。合理使用右美托咪啶能够有效抑制手术刺激引起的交感神经系统兴奋,有助于减少心血管不良事件的发生^[4-7]。引起心血管反应的机制为气管切开过程中牵拉气管及气管旁组织,机械性刺激气管等操作刺激气管内感受器,通过中枢下行,使交感-肾上腺髓质系统的活性增强,血中的儿茶酚胺急剧释放增多,肾上腺髓质分泌的肾上腺素和去甲肾上腺素是静息状态下的 100 倍左右^[8]。本研究中选择预注右美托咪啶的剂量为 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$,在 10 min 泵注完毕后行气管切开术,发现两组患者均在 T3、T4 时(与 T1、T2 相比)的心血管反应最为剧烈;预注右美托咪啶的患者有创 MAP、均 HR 无明显波动,血流动力学平稳,未引起明显的心动过缓;而给予生理盐水的患者血流动力学波动明显,虽在可接受范围内,但不如预注右美托咪啶的患者血流动力学平稳,表明右美托咪啶可有效抑制气管切开过程中气管的牵拉及机械性刺激引起的应激反应,维持循环的稳定。

右美托咪啶独特的受体活性和药理学特性,使之在发挥镇静作用的同时对呼吸功能几乎无抑制作用^[12]。Amanda L 等研究发现右美托咪啶用于患儿短期喉气管重建术或喉裂开修补术过程中,其镇静作用较丙泊酚更安全,副作用少^[9]。诸多研究表明,右美托咪啶可用于特殊或困难气道患者清醒下插管时的

镇静,同时能有效地保留患者自主呼吸^[10-14]。与咪唑安定相比,右美托咪啶还拥有独特的镇静特点,即不需要激活 GABA 系统,类似于自然睡眠的非动眼睡眠,但很容易被言语刺激唤醒^[15-18]。本研究中预注右美托咪啶的患者有 2 例进入睡眠状态,但均可唤醒且能配合医生的指令,其余患者各时点的 Ramsay 镇静评分集中在 3~4 分,且 $\text{SpO}_2>95\%$,提示本研究选择的小剂量右美托咪啶可在保留患者自主呼吸前提下产生明显镇静效应。

小剂量右美托咪啶在发挥镇静作用的同时还有一定的镇痛作用^[9]。相关研究表明,右美托咪啶可在术前、术后和癌性疼痛中发挥镇痛作用^[20-24]。本研究中给予生理盐水的患者 VAS 评分虽在患者可承受的范围内,患者能配合术者完成气管切开的操作,但术中追加局麻药的次数多于预注右美托咪啶的患者(局麻药的剂量均在上述设定范围内)。且其各时点 VAS 评分均高于预注右美托咪啶的患者,其中 T3 时明显升高,表明小剂量右美托咪啶用于喉癌患者气管切开时具有较好的镇痛效果。

此外,右美托咪啶还是一种很好的止涎剂,为气管插管或气管切开提供了有利的条件^[25]。本研究发现预注右美托咪啶的患者在气管切开的操作过程中,吞咽次数和体动、呛咳等不良事件的发生次数少于生理盐水组($P<0.05$),有 1 例患者出现打鼾及呼吸频率减慢(<12 次/min),可能与右美托咪啶的镇静作用使口咽部肌肉张力下降有关,但其 $\text{SpO}_2>95\%$,可能由于患者给药期间持续面罩给氧及气管切开术的时间较短有关。两组气管切开所需时间无明显差异,但外科医生对预注右美托咪啶的患者镇静镇痛满意度高于生理盐水组。

总之,本研究的结果表明,与单纯局部麻醉相比,术前单次泵注右美托咪啶 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 辅助局麻,能有效抑制喉癌患者局麻下因气管的牵拉造成不适的心血管反应,可在不抑制患者呼吸下提供镇静镇痛作用。但本研究所选择的病例均为择期手术患者,术前均无明显的呼吸困难,术中呼吸道能保持通畅,对于存在呼吸道梗阻、急诊行气管切开的病例尚未进行此类研究,

需在今后的研究工作中进一步探讨。

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