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右美托咪定复合丙泊酚在清醒气管插管中的麻醉效果及对呼吸和循环的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨右美托咪定复合丙泊酚应用于清醒气管插管的麻醉效果及对呼吸和循环的影响。方法:选择我院 2015 年 1 月~2016 年 12 月行清醒气管插管患者 80 例,按麻醉方式分组,每组 40 例,对照组采用丙泊酚麻醉诱导,研究组麻醉诱导予以右美托咪定复合丙泊酚。比较两组麻醉效果、呼吸和循环的变化及并发症的发生情况。结果:研究组插管时间、Ramsay 评分、耐受良好、插管成功率、呼吸次数、分钟通气量、心率、平均动脉压均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),潮气量、去甲肾上腺素、皮质醇、并发症总发生率均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。结论:右美托咪定复合丙泊酚用于清醒气管插管的麻醉效果确切,可使有效减轻对呼吸和循环的影响。

关键词:清醒气管插管;右美托咪定;丙泊酚;复合麻醉;呼吸循环

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Anesthesia Effect of Dexmedetomidine Combined with Propofol on Clear Tracheal Intubation and Influences on Respiration and Circulation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To research the anesthesia effect of dexmedetomidine combined with propofol on the clear tracheal intubation and the influences on the respiration and circulation. **Methods:** 80 cases of clearly tracheal intubation from January 2015 to 2016 were selected and divided into two groups according to different anesthesia with 40 patients in each group. The control group was induced by propofol anesthesia, the research group was induced by dexmedetomidine combined with propofol anesthesia. The anesthetic effect, breathing and circulation, and incidence of complications were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The intubation time, ramsay score, well tolerated, intubation success rate, respiratory rate, minute ventilation, heart rate and mean arterial pressure of research group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$), the tidal volume, serum norepinephrine and cortisol levels of research group were lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dexmedetomidine combined with propofol was effective in the awake tracheal intubation, which could reduce the inhibition of respiration and circulation.

Key words: Clear tracheal intubation; Dexmedetomidine; Propofol; Compound anesthesia; Respiratory cycle

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前言

气管插管为一种临床麻醉的常用操作技术,可为通气供氧、气道畅通、防止误吸及二氧化碳滞留等等创造良好条件,其中清醒气管插管多应用于饱胃、面颊部或者下颌骨损伤、消化道梗阻、颈部强直等患者^[1,2]。研究表明清醒气管插管刺激所引起的强较高,能够增加交感神经的兴奋性,促进系列活性物质的合成及释放,提高外周血管的阻力,导致心律失常、心指数及心输出量降低,增加心肌的氧耗,为心血管反应的重要诱因^[3]。同时,清醒气管插管能够引起呼吸及循环系统改变,表现为呼吸次数、分钟通气量、心率及平均动脉压降低等,影响麻醉效果^[4]。良好的麻醉模式需确保一定的麻醉深度,以有效抑制气管插

管的刺激反应,并维持自主呼吸。丙泊酚是静脉麻醉中的常用药物,存在可控性强、起效快速等特点;右美托咪定能够发挥镇痛、镇静等作用,但目前关于二者复合麻醉的应用报道较少^[5,6]。本研究主要探讨了右美托咪定复合丙泊酚在清醒气管插管中的麻醉效果及对呼吸和循环的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院 2015 年 1 月~2016 年 12 月行清醒气管插管患者 80 例,纳入标准^[7]:符合清醒气管插管指征;均行 ASA 分级 I~II 级;非妊娠期或者哺乳阶段。排除长时间接受阿片类药物;药物过敏史;凝血系统异常;肝肾等器官显著不全。对照组男 22

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例,女 18 例;年龄在 20~62 岁,平均(39.87± 5.97)岁;身高 150.38 至 175.57 cm, 平均 (166.46± 3.56) cm; 体重 45.51 至 78.89 kg,平均(67.54± 2.89) kg。研究组男 19 例,女 21 例;年龄在 22~63 岁,平均(39.12± 6.05)岁;身高 150.79-176.09 cm, 平均(165.57± 3.61) cm; 体重 45.13-78.65 kg, 平均(66.79± 2.62) kg。两组一般临床资料比较差异均无统计学意义,具有可比性(P>0.05)。

1.2 方法

两组入室后均建立静脉通路,接通心电监护仪,常规监测呼吸次数、分钟通气量、心率、平均动脉压及潮气量等。开放上肢静脉通路,静脉注射 10 mL/kg·h 乳酸钠林格液(江西国药有限责任公司,500 mL,国药准字 H20063423,141224)。对照组采用丙泊酚麻醉诱导,静脉注射 1.5 mg/kg 丙泊酚(广东联康药业有限公司,20 mL:200 mg,国药准字 H20030115,141228)。研究组麻醉诱导予以右美托咪定复合丙泊酚,静脉输注 10 μg/kg 右美托咪定(重庆桑田药业有限公司,2 mL:200g, 国药准字 H20130027,141225)10 min, 并予以 1.5 kmg/kg 丙泊酚静脉注射。两组均于 10 min 后在可视喉镜下进行气管插管,后静脉追加 10 顺式阿曲库胺(沈阳富东制药有限公司,10 mg,国药准字 H20060869,141219)、0.05 mg/kg 咪达唑仑(海南碧凯药业有限公司,1 mL:5 mg, 国药准字 H20020156,141218)、3 μg/kg 芬太尼(山东泰邦生物制品有限公司,2 mL:0.1 mg, 国药准字 H20143315,141221)、0.3 mg/kg 依托咪脂(江西长江药业有限公司,10 mL:20 mg,国药准字 H32022999,141227),并实施机械通气,并观察并发症的发生情况。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 麻醉效果观察 Ramsay 镇静评分:评估患者入室时及插管结束即刻的 Ramsay 镇静评分,总分为 1~6 分,2 至 4 分表示镇静满意,5 至 6 分表示镇静过度。耐受程度:气管插管难以耐受,且明显挣扎无法插管即 I 级;气管插管可见显著不适,但能够勉强耐受即 II 级;气管插管可见轻度不适,容易耐受即 III 级;气管插管未见不适,能够完全耐受即 IV 级,其中 III、IV 级即

为耐受良好。插管次数在 2 次以上或者难以耐受,即不配合即为插管失败^[8]。

1.3.2 指标检测 于入室及气管插管时抽取外周肘部静脉血 2 mL,肝素抗凝后分离血清,予以放射免疫法测定皮质醇及去甲肾上腺素。

1.4 统计学分析

数据处理选用 SPSS18.0 进行,用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示计量资料,组间比较用 t 检验,用[例(%)]表示计数资料,采用 χ^2 检验,以 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组麻醉效果的比较

研究组插管时间、Ramsay 评分、耐受良好及插管成功率均显著优于对照组,差异显著(P<0.05),见表 1。

表 1 两组麻醉效果的比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n\%$)
Table 1 Comparison of the anesthesia effect between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s, n\%$)

Items	Control group(n=40)	Research group (n=40)
Intubation time(s)	60.24± 7.65	52.09± 6.51
Ramsay score(points)	2.79± 0.35	2.23± 0.27
Well tolerated(n%)	33(82.50)	40(100.00)
Intubation success rate(n%)	32(80.00)	38(95.00)

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

2.2 两组插管前后呼吸和循环指标的比较

插管前,两组呼吸和循环指标比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05);插管后,两组呼吸次数、分钟通气量、心率及平均动脉压均较插管前显著降低,且研究组以上指标显著低于对照组,两组潮气量均较插管前明显上升,且研究组显著高于对照组(P<0.05),见表 2。

表 2 两组插管前后呼吸和循环指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the breathing and circulation indicators between two groups before and after intubation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Items	Time	Control group(n=40)	Research group(n=40)
Number of breaths(Times /min)	Before intubation	16.23± 2.04	16.35± 2.09
	After intubation	12.10± 1.53	14.11± 1.78
Tidal volume(mL)	Before intubation	418.06± 52.27	416.54± 52.07
	After intubation	437.93± 54.61	426.50± 53.11
Minute ventilation(L/min)	Before intubation	8.09± 1.09	8.16± 1.02
	After intubation	6.56± 0.87	7.21± 0.90
Heart rate(Times /min)	Before intubation	78.90± 9.56	78.56± 9.23
	After intubation	68.45± 8.51	73.65± 9.20
Mean arterial pressure(mmHg)	Before intubation	86.75± 10.82	86.90± 10.67
	After intubation	73.12± 9.14	77.85± 9.80

Note: Compared with control group, *P<0.05; Compared with before intubation, ^bP<0.05.

2.3 两组插管前后血清去甲肾上腺素及皮质醇水平的比较

插管前,两组血清去甲肾上腺素及皮质醇水平比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);插管后,两组血清去甲肾上腺素及皮质醇

均较插管前显著上升,且研究组以上指标明显高于对照组(P<0.05),见表 3。

表 3 两组去插管前后血清甲肾上腺素及皮质醇水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the serum norepinephrine and cortisol levels between two groups before and after intubation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Items	Time	Control group(n=40)	Research group(n=40)
Norepinephrine(nmol/L)	Before intubation	0.84± 0.11	0.85± 0.13
	After intubation	0.96± 0.12	0.90± 0.09
Cortisol(mL)	Before intubation	98.70± 12.33	98.21± 12.89
	After intubation	146.89± 18.23	123.56± 15.39

Note: Compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; Compared with before intubation, ^bP<0.05.

2.4 两组并发症发生情况的比较

两组均有低血压、呛咳及呼吸抑制发生,研究组并发症的总发生率显著低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 4。

表 4 两组并发症发生情况的比较[例(%)]

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

Items	Control group(n=40)	Research group (n=40)
Low blood pressure	6(15.00)	2(5.00)
Cough	8(20.00)	3(7.50)
Respiratory depression	5(12.50)	1(2.50)
Complication rate	19(47.50)	6(15.00)

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

3 讨论

清醒气管插管是困难气道患者的主要插管方式,能够避免困难气道转向为急诊气道,但其作为一种有害刺激能够增加心脑血管疾病的危险性,气管及咽喉部内可有较多感受器分布,导管置入时可对气管、声门、会厌等组织形成摩擦刺激,从而引起血压升高、恶心、躁动、呛咳等刺激反应,导致脑血管意外^[9,10]。临床研究表明良好的麻醉模式能够减轻气管插管期间的刺激,合理选择麻醉诱导药物是关键手段^[11,12]。

丙泊酚是一种弱酸性水性乳剂,可用于麻醉的诱导与维持,具有起效快速、苏醒时间短等优点,且不具有蓄积作用,与肌松药、镇痛药等复合使用后可起到较好的麻醉效果^[13]。阿片类药物复合局麻药是临床的常用方案,但阿片类药物剂量过大可导致皮肤瘙痒、呼吸抑制等不良反应,且局麻药浓度过高可造成运动阻滞、低血压等^[14]。丙泊酚能够结合特定的 β 亚基,使 γ -氨基丁酸所介导的内向电流增大,导致中枢抑制性的神经传递增强,且可经 γ -氨基丁酸受体引起促觉醒的神经元受到抑制^[15,16]。同时,丙泊酚能够与海马受体结合,抑制前额叶皮质及海马对乙酰胆碱的释放,发挥镇静目的^[17,18]。右美托咪定是异吡啶脂类一种复合物,主要于肝脏内代谢,其药代动力学参数与肾功能、年龄、体重等因素无关,能够于蓝斑 α 受体处作用,起到镇静催眠、镇痛目的,同时能够使去甲肾上腺素的合成与释放受限,抑制机体外周和中枢神经系统活性,阻止疼痛信号传导至脑部,且可结合脑干蓝斑 α_2 受体,使疼痛信号转导终止^[19,20]。国外研究显示清醒气管插管应用右美托咪定复合丙泊酚的麻醉效果良好,本研究结果也显示复合麻醉组插管时间、Ramsay

评分、耐受良好及插管成功率均优于丙泊酚组,表明两者复合麻醉的可行性,其能够提高插管成功率,缩短患者插管时间,起到良好的镇静作用,且未增加患者的痛苦^[21]。

相关研究表明清醒气管插管可能会对呼吸及循环形成影响,但鲜有麻醉药物对其的作用机制的全面探讨^[22]。本研究结果显示:两组插管后呼吸次数、分钟通气量、心律及平均动脉压均降低,但右美托咪定复合丙泊酚组下降幅度更小,考虑与右美托咪定能够使内源性的促睡眠传导激活,且可利于血管的收缩,保持血压的稳定,同时丙泊酚能够导致心肌收缩受到抑制,扩张外周血管的阻力^[23,24]。气管插管作为一种有创方式,能够引起不同程度的应激反应,导致机体释放血浆皮质醇及去甲肾上腺素,过度的应激反应可使术后并发症增加,从而对患者的恢复形成影响^[25]。皮质醇作为一种糖皮质激素,主要由垂体及小丘脑调节,可维持机体正常的生理机能,任何不良刺激均可诱导其分泌,其浓度和应激刺激程度、持续时间有良好的相关性。应激源刺激下可使机体产生多种神经内分泌反应,大量释放儿茶酚胺,从而增加去甲肾上腺素浓度,导致心肌收缩力增加,加快心率,使机体耗氧量增加^[26]。本研究显示:两组麻醉后去甲肾上腺素及皮质醇均上升,但复合右美托咪定组上升幅度更能够小,证实气管插管能够对机体形成刺激,但右美托咪定能够使刺激减轻,从而利于患者恢复。此外,本研究结果显示复合右美托咪定组低血压、呛咳及呼吸抑制的发生率显著低于丙泊酚组。

综上所述,右美托咪定复合丙泊酚在清醒气管插管的麻醉效果确切,能够有效减轻其其对呼吸和循环的影响。

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