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靶控输注依托咪脂在老年患者颌面外科手术中的应用效果 *

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摘要 目的:研究靶控输注依托咪脂在老年患者颌面外科手术中的应用效果。**方法:**选择 60 例美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级 I~II 级行颌面外科手术的患者,并将其随机分为靶控输注丙泊酚组(P 组,n=30)和靶控输注依托咪酯组(E 组,n=30),记录麻醉诱导前、气管插管前、气管插管后 5 min、手术开始时、停药时的有创收缩压、有创舒张压、心率,并记录手术时间、拔管时间、麻醉维持时依托咪酯和丙泊酚的靶控输注浓度。**结果:**P 组气管插管前、气管插管后 5 min、手术开始时、停药时血压均低于麻醉诱导前,且低于 E 组各对应时间点,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),P 组气管插管前心率显著低于麻醉诱导前和 E 组($P<0.05$);E 组气管插管前、气管插管后 5 min 和手术开始时血压均低于麻醉诱导前($P<0.05$),但各时间点心率无显著变化($P>0.05$)。P 组靶控浓度为 $(1.95\pm 0.54)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ~ $(4.48\pm 0.61)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,E 组靶控浓度为 $(0.20\pm 0.05)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ~ $(0.51\pm 0.05)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。两组药物拔管时间、术后恶心呕吐和躁动发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但 P 组低血压发生率显著高于 E 组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**在颌面外科手术中,靶控输注依托咪酯,能有效减少麻醉诱导和维持中低血压发生,维持血流动力学稳定,对于老年患者而言,是一种比丙泊酚更为安全可靠的静脉麻醉药。

关键词:依托咪酯;丙泊酚;老年患者;靶控输注

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Clinical Application Effects of Etomidate Target Controlled Infusion for the Elderly Patients Undergoing Dentofacial Surgery*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate clinical effects of etomidate target controlled infusion for the elderly patients undergoing dentofacial surgery. **Methods:** A total of 60 cases which were treated by dentofacial surgery (American Society of Anesthesiologists I-II) were randomly assigned to the target controlled infusion propofol group (Group P, n=30) and the target controlled infusion etomidate group (Group E, n=30). The invasive systolic pressure, invasive diastolic pressure and heart rate were recorded before induction, before tracheal intubation, at 5 min after tracheal intubation, at the beginning of operation and after drug withdrawal. In addition, the operation time, extubation time and target controlled dose were recorded too. **Results:** In Group P, the blood pressure before tracheal intubation, at 5 min after tracheal intubation, at the beginning of operation and after drug withdrawal was significantly lower than those before induction ($P<0.05$), and they were also obviously lower than the relevant time of group E ($P<0.05$). The heart rate before tracheal intubation of group P was markedly decreased compare with induction time and the same time of group E ($P<0.05$). In Group E, the blood pressure before tracheal intubation, at 5 min after tracheal intubation and at the beginning of operation was significantly lower than those before induction ($P<0.05$), but the heart rate was no significant difference each other ($P>0.05$). During maintenance of anesthesia, the plasma target concentration of propofol was $(1.95\pm 0.54)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ~ $(4.48\pm 0.61)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, and the plasma target concentration of etomidate was $(0.20\pm 0.05)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ~ $(0.51\pm 0.05)\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. The extubation time, rate of nausea and vomiting, rate of dysphoria showed no significant difference between two groups($P>0.05$), but the hypotension of group P was observably higher than that of the group E ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Etomidate target controlled infusion effectively reduces the occurrence rate of circulation variation during anesthesia induction and maintenance for the elderly patients undergoing dentofacial surgery. It is a more stable and reliable venous anesthetic for the elderly patients compared with propofol.

Key words: Etomidate; Propofol; The aged; Target controlled infusion

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前言

随着颌面外科手术技术的发展和人们对颌面口腔卫生认识的增高,临幊上接受颌面外科手术的老年患者越来越多。但是,老年患者通常伴有脑梗、慢性肺心病、糖尿病及多器官功能减退等合并症,麻醉风险大,造成围手术期心血管事件的发生率较高^[1-4]。如何保证老年患者围手术期血压平、预防和控制心血管事件的发生、使老年患者安全舒适的接受麻醉和手术已成为麻醉医生必须面对和解决的难题。麻醉医生除了在麻醉前对患者进行全面评估,在麻醉过程中运用新技术、新理念,优化老年患者实行颌面外科手术的麻醉处理标准外,在手术麻醉过程中如何选择合适的麻醉药物更加重要。

依托咪酯是一种临幊上常用的麻醉诱导药物,由于其在诱导期对血流动力学影响小,因此尤为适用于血管弹性差的老年患者^[5-7]。本研究收集了60例年龄60~80岁行颌面外科手术的患者,比较了靶控输注依托咪酯和靶控输注丙泊酚进行麻醉诱导和维持后,患者术中血压、心率的变化以及麻醉后觉醒时间、术后恶心呕吐、术后躁动的发生率,旨在明确依托咪酯用于老年患者颌面外科手术的有效靶控浓度,更好的为临床老年患者的手术麻醉操作及药物使用提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料和分组

本研究收集我院2018年1月至2018年10月收治的老年口腔颌面外科手术患者60例,纳入标准为美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级I~II级,年龄60~80岁,体重指数(body mass index, BMI)18~30 kg/m²,排除严重肝肾功能异常者、严重心肺疾病患者、急诊间隙感染的患者及严重肥胖的患者。将所有患者随机分为靶控输注依托咪酯复合瑞芬太尼(E组,n=30)和靶控输注丙泊酚复合瑞芬太尼组(P组,n=30)。

1.2 手术选择

选择颌面外科低风险手术,如舌下腺囊肿切除术;埋伏牙拔除术;上(下)颌囊肿切除术;牙龈瘤切除术。手术时间超过控制在2 h内,超过2 h者,从实验中剔除。

1.3 麻醉方法

患者入室后常规建立静脉通道,监测心电,记录心率(heart rate, HR)、动脉血氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation, SpO₂)、脑电指数(bispectral index, BIS)、局麻下行桡动脉穿刺监测有创动脉血压(invasive arterial blood pressure, IBP),面罩吸入纯氧3 L/min(FiO₂ 100%)。所有患者选择经鼻明视快速诱导插管,插管后连接麻醉机机械通气,潮气量设定8 mL/kg,维持呼气末二氧化碳分压(end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure, PETCO₂)35~45 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。

P组:患者入室后选择血浆靶控模式,按照患者性别、年龄、体重以及丙泊酚配置浓度分别设置参数,随后开始静脉靶控输注(target controlled infusion, TCI)丙泊酚,并将血浆靶浓度设置为3 μg/mL,同时给予咪达唑仑0.03 mg/kg,阿曲库铵0.1 mg/kg,芬太尼3~4 μg/kg进行麻醉诱导插管;调整BIS值在40~60,随后靶控输注丙泊酚维持麻醉(参考浓度3~4

μg/mL)。

E组:患者入室后选择血浆靶控模式,按照患者性别、年龄、体重以及依托咪酯浓度分别设置参数,随后开始静脉靶控输注依托咪酯,并将血浆靶浓度设置为0.4 μg/mL,同时给予咪达唑仑0.03 mg/kg,阿曲库铵0.1 mg/kg,芬太尼3~4 μg/kg进行麻醉诱导插管;调整BIS值在40~60之间,随后靶控输注依托咪酯维持麻醉(参考浓度0.2~0.5 μg/mL)。

两组均持续泵注瑞芬太尼0.1~0.3 μg/kg·min,由于所选颌面外科手术时间均在2 h内,两组术中不追加肌松药和镇痛药,手术结束前8 min停止两组麻醉药物泵注。

1.4 观察指标

术中采用有创动脉动态监测并记录患者血压,比较两组患者术中血流动力学波动情况。分别记录麻醉诱导前(T0)、气管插管前(T1)、气管插管后5 min(T2)、手术开始时(T3)、停药时(T4)5个时间点有创收缩压(invasive systolic pressure, ISBP)、有创舒张压(invasive diastolic pressure, IDBP)和心率的变化。麻醉苏醒期,记录两组患者停药后拔管时间、术后恶心呕吐、术后躁动的发生率。

1.5 应急预案和处理措施

麻醉全过程均由两位技术熟练的高年资麻醉医师进行操作,针对各种麻醉意外及时启动相应的预案,同时预防麻醉并发症的发生:

麻醉诱导和维持期:如发生低血压(ISBP<30%基础值或ISBP<80 mmHg),静脉注射5~10 mg麻黄素;发生心率缓慢(<50次/分)静脉注射阿托品0.3~0.5 mg;BIS值<40但出现高血压(ISBP>180 mmHg或IDBP>100 mmHg)则静脉注射乌拉地尔12.5~25 mg或佩尔地平0.2~0.4 mg,必要时重复;手术结束前5分钟静脉注射托烷司琼2 mg。

术后:若出现苏醒延迟,应加强监测,充分给氧,保持呼吸道通畅和血流动力学稳定,必要时进行血气分析和使用特异性拮抗剂纳络酮。

其它:如患者对静脉麻醉药依托咪酯、丙泊酚或复合镇痛药物瑞芬太尼特别敏感者,必要时改用麻醉方式,此病例从临床实验中剔除。

1.6 统计学分析

采用SPSS13.0统计软件分析处理数据。所有结果以均数±标准差(̄x±SD)表示,各组数据的比较采用 χ^2 或t检验分析,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般情况的比较

两组患者年龄、体重和手术时间比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表1。

2.2 两组术中血流动力学变化的比较

与T0比较,P组ISBP和IDBP在T1、T2、T3、T4时均显著降低(P<0.05),且HR在T1时显著低于其在T0时(P<0.05)。与T0时比较,E组内ISBP和IDBP在T1、T2、T3时均显著降低(P<0.05),但各时点HR均无显著变化(P>0.05)。在T1、T2、T3、T4各时点,P组的ISBP和IDBP均较E组降低(P<0.05),P组T1时的HR显著低于E组(P<0.05),见表2。

表 1 两组患者一般资料的比较($\bar{x} \pm SD$)Table 1 Comparison of the general condition between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm SD$)

General condition	Group P(n=30)	Group E(n=30)
Age (years)	66.1± 4.6	67.7± 6.4
Weight (kg)	63.8± 10	62.6± 9.1
Operation time (min)	79.4± 27.7	86.7± 24.4

表 2 两组患者不同时间点 IBP 和 HR 变化比较($\bar{x} \pm SD$)Table 2 Comparison of the changes of IBP and HR between two groups at different time points ($\bar{x} \pm SD$)

Monitoring indexs	Groups	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
ISBP (mmHg)	P	122.9± 11.5	85.4± 6.0*#	94.6± 5.9*#	92.8± 8.1*#	94.7± 8.4*#
	E	125.4± 13.4	99.8± 8.3*	106.7± 8.7*	103.0± 7.1*	116.7± 7.6
IDBP (mmHg)	P	77.2± 3.6	55.2± 6.4*#	56.7± 4.2*#	53.3± 5.6*#	54.7± 8.7*#
	E	79.2± 6.1	69.0± 3.9*	67.0± 4.5*	66.8± 5.9*	72.5± 3.2
HR (bpm)	P	71.0± 6.9	56.7± 5.8*#	63.8± 7.5	68.2± 5.0	68.8± 7.9
	E	69.2± 7.9	67.7± 8.2	64.3± 5.7	66.3± 6.7	70.2± 5.6

注: * $P<0.05$ vs T0; # $P<0.05$ vs E group.

2.3 两组麻醉维持期间药物剂量范围

依托咪酯靶控输注浓度范围在 $(0.20 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{g/mL}$ ~ $(0.51 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{g/mL}$ 之间,丙泊酚靶控输注浓度在 $(1.95 \pm 0.54) \mu\text{g/mL}$ ~ $(4.48 \pm 0.61) \mu\text{g/mL}$ 之间。

2.4 两组拔管时间的比较

P 组患者停药到拔管的时间为 $(8.5 \pm 2.2) \text{ min}$,E 组患者停药到拔管的时间为 $(7.9 \pm 2.0) \text{ min}$,两组比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

2.5 两组术后不良反应发生情况的比较

P 组患者拔管后 3 例患者出现躁动,占 10%;E 组拔管后 5 例患者出现躁动,占 16.7%,两组患者躁动发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。P 组患者拔管后,2 例患者出现恶心呕吐,占 6%;E 组拔管后 3 例患者出现恶心呕吐,占 10%,两组患者术后恶心呕吐的发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

2.6 两组其它情况的比较

① 麻黄碱的使用情况:P 组患者有 8 例(占 26.7%)使用麻黄碱,E 组患者 1 例(占 3%)使用麻黄碱,P 组患者麻黄碱的使用率明显高于 E 组,差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。② 乌拉地尔 / 佩尔地平的使用情况:P 组患者有 2 例(占 6%) 使用降压药,E 组患者 8 例(占 27%)使用降压药,两组患者比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

以往依托咪酯多在麻醉诱导期一次性静脉推注使用,这种方法虽然保证了老年患者麻醉诱导期血流动力学的平稳,但是对整个麻醉过程并未发挥优势作用^[8]。靶控输注的优点是麻醉深度易于控制,且可以预测患者的苏醒和恢复时间^[9]。本研究在老年颌面外科短小手术中采用靶控输注的方法,通过模拟依托咪酯在体内代谢和发挥效应的过程,控制药物注射泵,最终实现依托咪酯血药浓度或效应部位浓度稳定于靶浓度值,从而控制麻醉深度,以维持整个麻醉诱导期和维持期老年患者血流动力学平稳。实验以丙泊酚为对照组,在 BIS 麻醉深度监测和有创动脉测压监测下进行,记录了麻醉诱导前、气管插管前后、手术开始和停药时的血压、心率,评估了两种药物使用后血流动

力学的稳定性,并根据麻醉觉醒时间、术后恶心呕吐、躁动的发生率,评估两种药物不良反应的程度,最终得到靶控输注依托咪酯在老年颌面外科手术中的剂量范围,明确老年患者靶控输注依托咪酯的优势。

早期研究显示依托咪酯可以抑制肾上腺皮质功能^[10,11],这也是依托咪酯长期只在麻醉诱导期一次性静脉推注使用的原因^[12,13]。但随着药物临床使用经验的积累和临床实验的研究,依托咪酯对肾上腺皮质功能的严重抑制作用,通常表现在患者已有严重败血症或创伤等基础病^[14,15],而且这些患者通常在使用依托咪酯前就已经存在肾上腺皮质功能紊乱的问题,长时间使用依托咪酯有可能加重肾上腺皮质功能低下^[16,17]。近期研究显示在重症监护室给患者单次剂量使用依托咪酯不增加病人的死亡率^[13],在心脏手术中使用依托咪酯也不增加患者的死亡率和住院时间^[18-20]。本研究所选患者一般身体状况尚可(ASA 分级 I ~ II 级),手术时间均在 2 h 之内,一些手术如埋伏牙拔除术和牙龈瘤切除术,手术时间通常在 30 min 左右,因此,依托咪酯的泵注时间不长,总剂量也不大,完全可以避免肾上腺皮质功能紊乱。虽然近期有文献报道,老年患者采用依托咪酯全凭静脉麻醉,拔管时血清中皮质醇浓度较丙泊酚组降低,但在术后 24 h,血清中皮质醇浓度已经恢复到术前正常水平。可见,依托咪酯抑制肾上腺功能的持续时间短,且作用轻微。

老年患者在麻醉诱导和维持期如何维持血流动力学的稳定性是关键问题。研究表明和丙泊酚靶控输注相比^[21],依托咪酯对心肌收缩力、心排血量、心脏指数无影响,但使用依托咪酯可以降低心肌耗氧量,同时有轻度扩张冠状血管的作用^[22]。在缺血 - 再灌注损伤中,依托咪酯对心肌和脑具有保护作用^[23,24]。同时,有研究认为依托咪酯可以使周围血管阻力降低,但对心率影响不大,对心功能较差患者的全麻诱导与维持非常适用^[25]。现有的镇静药物对循环均有不同程度的抑制,动物实验证明在复合芬太尼的情况下,依托咪酯对心脏收缩力影响最小^[26],同时离体研究表明依托咪酯对离体心肌细胞的收缩性抑制程度最低^[27]。本临床研究的丙泊酚组虽然也采用了靶控输注的方法,但术中低血压发生率将近 27%,有 8 例患者都用麻黄碱升高了血压。另外,丙泊酚诱导组插管前患者心率下降明显,而依托咪

脂组对血压和心率的影响均较小。此结果和前人在脑动脉瘤介入手术中发现的丙泊酚和依托咪酯对血压和心率的影响相似。此外,在老年患者日间手术中,间断推注依托咪酯比局部注射利多卡因更有利于维持相对稳定的血压和满意的镇静效果,这也和本实验依托咪酯对血流动力学的影响较小的结果相一致。

综上所述,本研究使用BIS麻醉深度监测仪,既可防止术中知晓的发生,又指导麻醉医生合理用药,有效调控麻醉深度,有利于患者快速苏醒;有创动脉测压的使用,实时反映血压波动,避免血压过高或过低诱发老年患者心脑血管意外发生。在这两个指标的控制下,我们得到靶控输注依托咪酯的剂量范围为(0.20 ± 0.05) $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ~(0.51 ± 0.05) $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,依托咪酯可以在老年颌面外科手术的麻醉中充分发挥其优势作用。

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